

WEATHER FORECASTS

For 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Tuesday: Victoria and vicinity—Southernly and westerly winds, generally fair, with showers, not much change in temperature.

VOL. 52. NO. 117

Victoria Daily Times

MADE-IN-CANADA EDITION

VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, MAY 13, 1918

WHERE TO GO TO-NIGHT

Royal Victoria—Maude Adams, Pantages—Dick Whittington, Variety—Birth, Dominion—Madama Petrova, Romano—Morgan's Raiders, Columbia—For Freedom of World.

THIRTY-SIX PAGES

ALLES CONFIDENT AS THEY STAND READY FOR NEXT MOVE

ALLIES NOW ARE SENDING DOWN SUBMARINES MORE RAPIDLY THAN ENEMY IS ABLE TO BUILD THEM

Effectiveness of German U Boat Campaign Is Steadily Declining, French Minister of Marine Tells Naval Committee of Chamber

Paris, May 13.—The effectiveness of the German submarine campaign is declining. The German Government is aware of this fact, but has made the greatest effort to conceal it, declared Georges Leygus, Minister of Marine, before the Naval Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. He said the situation was most favorable and that the sinkings of submarines in the first three months of 1918 through Allied measures had been greater than the number built by the enemy.

The Minister of Marine referred to the statement made in the German Reichstag on April 17 by Vice-Admiral von Capelle, German Minister of Marine, in which he said 600,000 tons of Allied shipping was sunk monthly. This figure, the Minister said, was incorrect. It had been reached and passed in April, May and June of 1917. In July it had declined and in November it had fallen below 400,000, and since had diminished continuously.

The Minister gave the following comparative table of the tonnage claimed to have been destroyed by Germany and the tonnage actually lost in the last five months:

Table with 2 columns: Claimed by Germany, Actual Losses. Rows for December, January, February, March, April.

M. Leygus said that in February, March and April, 3,753 French steamships and 783 French sailing vessels had passed through the danger zone, where a few months ago losses by torpedoing had been very large. Not a single ship was sunk.

On the other hand, he said, the number of submarines destroyed had increased progressively since January in such proportions that the effectiveness of the enemy squadrons can not be maintained at the minimum required by the regulations. The number of enemy U boats destroyed in January, February and March was 12, 11 and 10 monthly of the number constructed in the same months. In February and April the number of submarines destroyed was but 10 and 11 respectively, as against the 12 and 10 monthly of the number constructed in the previous three months.

Medical Campaign. These results, the Minister declared, were due to the medical character of the war against the submarine. The close co-ordination of the Allied navies, to the intrepidity and spirit animating the officers and crews of the naval and aerial squadrons and to the intensification of the methods and the employment of new ones.

"The situation is most favorable," the Minister continued, "but it does not authorize the slackening of effort. Rather, it is necessary to redouble it as the enemy has put new submarines into service and is trying a fresh offensive in which he is playing for his last stake."

No Communiques. "The sea front has no communiques. The country does not know the terrible life there except when great events occur. Yet it is there that there is being played one of the parts which has the greatest influence on the duration and issue of the war. The country knows that mastery of the sea is the certain gauge of victory. It should know also that the mastery belongs to the Allies, who have won it and who keep it thanks to the heroism of the sailors who are worthy of their soldier-brothers."

The Minister then gave the details of successful British operations against the submarine bases at Zeebrugge and Ostend.

COAL SITUATION IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Fuel Controller is Working to Prevent Shortage Next Winter

Winnipeg, May 13.—The coal situation, especially as it affects the prairies, will be dealt with extensively by the Fuel Controller of Canada at a public meeting to be held here to-night. C. W. Peterson, Deputy Fuel Controller, will be the principal speaker. E. A. Macraath, Fuel Controller for the Dominion, will arrive in Winnipeg to-night and may address the meeting briefly. Mr. Macraath will be compelled to return east on the next train.

Mr. Peterson will hold a conference with western mine operators at Calgary on May 20. The whole object of the present campaign is to speed up the production of coal in Western Canada and to impress upon the public the necessity for stocking up with domestic coal during the summer to provide against the inevitable shortage of fuel for economic and manufacturing purposes in the West next winter.

AMERICAN FORCES ARE TAKING SHARE

Are Operating Actively in France Notwithstanding Statement to Contrary

Washington, May 13.—Lord Reading, the British Ambassador to the United States, in a statement here to-day declared that an announcement coming by way of Ottawa that the American army would not be fully utilized by the Allies on the Western front until developed to its full strength, was directly opposite to information he had received from the British War Cabinet and that he was in the dark as to its meaning.

The Ambassador's statement added to the puzzle in which American officers found themselves to-day on reading the announcement from Ottawa. Confidential information reaching here recently indicated that such a plan as outlined from Ottawa was under discussion.

Reading's Statement. Lord Reading's statement was as follows:

"The statement attributed to the British War Cabinet to the effect that the Allies are so confident that, having been given the choice of a small immediate American army for defence or waiting till they are reinforced by a complete, powerful, self-supporting American army, they have chosen the latter, is diametrically opposed to all information received by me from the British War Cabinet and to all the requests which I have been asked by it to make to the United States administration."

"I am quite in the dark as to the origin of the statement. At present all I can say is that I am convinced that the document has been issued with the knowledge of the Prime Minister or the British War Cabinet."

Secretary Baker later added his formal denial to that of Lord Reading regarding statements as to the disposition of the American forces in France. He said the facts were directly opposite to the statements and that American troops were being used actively in battle and in "such ways as meet with the approval of Generals Foch and Pershing."

The statement regarding the American army referred to above came in a dispatch from Ottawa last night, which read as follows:

Ottawa, May 12.—So confident is the Entente of its ability to withstand any drive the Germans can launch that it has been decided not to use the American army until it becomes a complete and powerful force, according to the summary of operations on the Western front received here to-night from the War Committee of the British Cabinet.

"The position now is," said the summary, "that the Germans, determined to concentrate every available unit in one enormous offensive, are draining their country dry to force a decision before it is too late, while the Entente leaders are so confident that, having been given the choice of a small immediate American army for defence or waiting till they are reinforced by a complete, powerful, self-supporting American army, they have chosen the latter."

Exhausting Enemy. "To the sledge hammer uses of masses of men by the enemy, the Allies are opposing the strategy of meeting the blow with the smallest force capable of standing up to the shock, while keeping the strongest reserves possible. Troops on the wings are permitted to give ground within limits wherever the enemy has been made to pay a greater price than the ground is worth, the whole aim being to reduce the enemy to such a state of exhaustion that our reserve, at the right moment, can restore the situation."

"In the present operations," the summary adds, "the British army has withstood many times its own weight of enemy masses. It has retired slowly, exacting the fullest price. Meanwhile General Foch holds the bulk of the French in reserve, sending units only to points hard pressed. This strategy has justified itself in that in three weeks it has seen the enemy brought to a standstill without a single strategic objective being fulfilled and with losses so immense that his reserve is in danger of proving inadequate to his policy."

AN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT INQUIRY IN UNITED STATES

Washington, May 13.—Investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of the production and supply of agricultural implements in the United States and of the prices farmers are compelled to pay for machinery, is authorized in a resolution introduced to-day by Senator Thompson, of Kansas, and adopted by the Senate.

Germans Now Declare Hindenburg Dead and Turn to Mackensen

London, May 13.—All German prisoners captured in France say that Field-Marshal von Hindenburg is dead, letters from British officers on the Western front report, according to The Daily Express. At the same time the name of General von Mackensen is brought into prominence as that of a great man who is to bring the Germans victory. The Express assumes that the Hindenburg story has been circulated to explain the failure of the great offensive.

GERMANS PILLAGED AND UPSET SCHEME

Enemy Attack Near Albert Abandoned Because Division Engaged in Riot

British Headquarters in France, May 12. (Via Reuters's Ottawa Agency.)—The weather is grey and cheerless. On most of the battlefield the enemy has fallen considerably behind his amended timetable. In a diary found on a captured German officer there is an entry stating that a certain big attack planned near Albert was abandoned because the Second Naval Division had broken into Albert and indulged in wholesale riot. The diary adds that the division was dealt with for disorderly conduct and pillage.

Italians Hold New Ground Captured by Them at Monte Corno

Rome, May 13.—Austro-Hungarian troops yesterday made an attack on Monte Corno, which was captured by the Italians. The War Office announces that the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses. The statement follows:

"After an intense bombardment enemy troops attacked our new positions on Monte Corno. Arrested by our fire and counter-attacked, they were obliged to retire with heavy losses. "Along the remainder of the front there was the usual artillery fire and patrol activity."

Swiss Troops Are Affected by Drifting German Poison Gas

Geneva, May 13.—Swiss troops on the Swiss-Alsatian frontier have begun to suffer from German poison gas floating back from the Western front towards the Rhine. Swiss newspapers say. The civilian population along the Rhine has been warned to provide itself with gas masks. The school children in Mulheim and Friburg wear gas masks daily.

Nicaragua Will Aid Allies by Sending Supplies of Cereals

San Salvador, May 13.—Nicaragua having entered the war against the Central Powers, the National Congress has declared the country in a state of siege. It is announced that Nicaragua will assist the Allies with the supplies of cereals and will act in close cooperation with the United States.

Italians in Occupied Areas Are Seized by Teutons and Deported

Berne, May 13.—An Austro-German commission is reported to be engaged in deporting the working population of the occupied districts in northern Italy, taking persons aged from sixteen to fifty-five on the pretence of inviting them to work voluntarily.

Fifteen Lost When British Sweeper Was Sunk by Submarine

London, May 13.—The Admiralty announces that a British mine-sweeping sloop was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on May 6. Two officers and thirteen men are missing and are presumed to have been drowned.

ENTENTE LEADERS NOW HAVE GOT ENEMY AT POINT WHERE HE MUST ATTACK AGAIN OR ADMIT DEFEAT

SEYDLER IS TOLD GALICIA STARVING

Galician Socialist Deputies Demand Importation of Grain From Poland

London, May 13.—The food situation in Galicia is absolutely insupportable and the population is dying of hunger, Socialist Deputies of Galicia have telegraphed to Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian Premier, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich says. The Deputies demand immediate importation of grain from Poland.

Popular exasperation, they agree, is growing to such an extent that the Deputies decline to be responsible in the event of grave disorders. Breadless Days. London, May 13.—The Austrian food controller is considering the introduction of one breadless day a week, according to a dispatch from Geneva to The Daily News. Vienna newspapers say the Government is forced to take this action owing to the rapid diminution of the flour supply and the small prospects of obtaining more wheat before the next harvest.

PLANNING BETTER FOOD DISTRIBUTION

British Government Will Have Food Ministry Control Purchase and Production

London, May 13.—The Government proposes to place under the control of the Food Ministry the purchase and production of food so that stocks may be assured and distribution made more equitably, says The Daily Mail. "It is felt that by arresting competition in various markets, the paper shortage, prices will be reduced for the benefit of the consumers and rationing made easier. Andrew Weir, Surveyor-General of the Food Supply at the War Office, has been invited to co-operate owing to his great experience in the buying of food for the world's markets and shipping. The Government has been conferring with the Allied powers with a view to arranging a combination of interests so that meat, grain and other essential foodstuffs may be bought for joint account and placed under one control. Information concerning the plan probably will be given to Parliament the coming week."

AMERICAN SCOUTS ATTACKED AND WOUND

Three Killed Five Germans and Took Papers Which Gave Information

With the American Army in France, May 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—Three American scouts yesterday afternoon attacked a German strong point in the Luneville sector in which enemy snipers had a nest and had been operating with such success that several Americans had been killed by their bullets. The scouts found the point held by an officer and twelve men. The party attacked the Germans, killing the officer and four men. The officer's papers, which were captured, included a German code and other documents from which important information was secured. The scouts retired when German reinforcements appeared. Upon the return of the scouts, twenty-five Americans crossed to the German position and resumed the fighting. The report on this encounter has not been received.

SWEDISH FISHERMEN LOST WHEN GERMAN MINE SANK TRAWLER

London, May 13.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, from Copenhagen says the German mine-drafter has brought disaster to the large Swedish trawler Agnew, which struck a mine between Vinga and Scavia. The trawler sank immediately. Eight Swedes on board were killed. Only two of the ship's company were saved.

In Two Weeks Germans Have Gained Hardly a Foot, But Allies Have Taken Bites Here and There, Latest Being North of Kimmel Village

London, May 13.—Confidence in their ability to stem the tide of the German forces grows among the Allied leaders as the enemy delays a renewal of his offensive from day to day. It is now two weeks since the disastrous German repulse north of Mount Kemmel, on the Flanders front, and in that time the Germans have gained hardly a foot either in Flanders or Picardy. The French and British, however, have taken some small and locally important positions in limited attacks, the latest advance having been made by the French north of Kemmel village in the capture of Hill 44 and an adjoining farm. It is felt that the Germans can not delay their attacks in strength much longer and that important sectors southwest of Ypres and between Arras and the Somme will soon resound again to the clash of mighty battles. Meanwhile the opposing cannon are firing thousands of shells into and behind the hostile positions.

AUSTRIANS TREATING PRISONERS HORRIBLY

Seem to Be Endeavoring to Kill Off Italians They Captured

Washington, May 13.—Italian prisoners in Austria are subjected to horrible outrages, a dispatch to the Italian Embassy here to-day from Rome reports. "Never in the history of the civilized world have such outrages been recorded," it says. "The whole thing seems to be a systematic effort on the part of Austria to destroy the manhood of Italy. Austria is endeavoring in every possible way to surpass the cruelty and ferocity of all her accomplices." Stripped and Starved. The dispatch says Italian prisoners have been stripped of their food and clothing and left without food or care for the wounded. Most of them die of hunger and of plague. Tuberculosis is raging, and thousands of consumptives fill the camps. When their condition becomes desperate the prisoners are returned to Italy in exchange for Austrian prisoners whose condition in the Italian camps has improved. Of the last 500 prisoners sent back to Italy from Austria, all were suffering from tuberculosis in a very advanced stage, the dispatch declares.

EMPHASIZES JAPAN'S PLACE IN ALLIANCE

London Telegraph Speaks of Interchange Between Goto and London

London, May 13.—The interchange of messages between Baron Goto, the Japanese Foreign Minister, and the British Foreign Office is seen by The Daily Telegraph as a happy omen, emphasizing the value and reality of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. "It is well," the paper says, "that we should be reminded from time to time of the mutual obligations between London and Tokyo, which obligations have been fulfilled punctiliously on both sides and recognized fully by the leading statesmen of both countries as a peculiarly binding force. The time may soon come—perhaps it already has arrived—when Japan may be called to play a strong and resolute part in the war. In such a contingency she must be assured of our sympathy if she takes whatever she deems to be the proper steps for protecting the Allied interests in the Far East."

Ground Retaken

The War Office announced last night that German troops had attacked the French and after a violent bombardment southwest of Mally-Rainval gained ground which was retaken later by the French. The German losses were heavy. Completely Checked. A German attack on Saturday night on the positions recently won by the French on the southern side of the Picardy battlefield, broke down with severe losses, it was announced officially here yesterday afternoon. There was violent artillery fighting near Mally-Rainval, on the front below Amiens, and on the front between the Verdun front and the Verdun front. "There was rather violent artillery fighting in the region west of Mally-Rainval. A German attack on our new positions northwest of Orville-Borel met with a complete check. Our fire inflicted serious losses on the Germans, who left prisoners in our hands. "The artillery fighting was spirited on the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) in the sector between Courrières Wood and Chambrette. "Everywhere else the night was calm."

G. P. R. DINING SERVICE

Winnipeg, May 13.—As a result of the policy decided upon recently of employing negro waiters and cooks in the dining cars of the C. P. R. several of the cars operating out of Vancouver have been manned by negroes and within a few days there will have been made available for productive purposes about 110 able-bodied men.

SHIPBUILDERS AID IN BEATING U BOATS

Washington Dispatch Says Ships Being Launched More Rapidly Than Sunk

Washington, May 13.—Announcement from Paris that in the last three months more German submarines had been sunk than had been built bears out recent unofficial statements made here on the submarine situation.

It has been no secret here that the officials have felt more encouraged in the last few months than at any other time since the unrestricted submarine campaign began. Merchant ship construction by the United States and its Allies already has passed the real danger point and ships are being launched more rapidly than they are being sunk. Officials pointed to this fact to-day as proof of the wisdom of the American policy of building an enormous merchant fleet.

As the supply of German submarines begins to diminish the biggest part of the shipping problem of the Allies begins to vanish. Aside from the general effect of a decrease in the number of submarines, officials here look for it to have a decided effect on the German navy. Every submarine sent to the bottom carries a trained crew which it becomes increasingly harder for the enemy to replace.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR VISITING WILHELM

While Conditions in Austria Grow Worse He Journeys to Germany

Amsterdam, May 13.—A Vienna dispatch reports that Emperor Charles, who had been on a visit to the Austro-Hungarian front, departed on Friday for German great headquarters. He was accompanied by Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

Sharper Fighting. London, May 13.—On the Italian front the fighting is becoming sharper, with the Italians on the offensive. After the successful operation on Monte Corno, south of Asiago, the Italians wiped out an Austrian advance post on the important height of Col del Orso, between the Brenta and the Piave. Austrian patrol parties were repulsed north of Lake Garda and along the line west of the Brenta.

Announcement that Emperor Charles had "gone to the front to witness the start of a new offensive against the Italians, which has not developed, has not improved internal conditions in the Dual Monarchy, and the existence of Austria as a separate state is reported to be in danger. Baron Burian and the Emperor now have gone to German great headquarters, where, it is said, the Foreign Minister will discuss plans for the military and commercial alliance of Germany and Austria-Hungary. The serious lack of food which has caused outbreaks in Austria and Bohemia has spread to Galicia and many are reported to be dying of hunger.

MRS. H. G. SELFRIDGE DEAD.

London, May 13.—Mrs. Harry Gordon Selfridge, wife of a London merchant, formerly of Chicago, died last night at Highcliffe Castle, the country place of the Selfridges, near Bourne-mouth.

What You Often Need for the Little Folks



- Rexall Baby Cough Syrup.
- Rexall Baby Laxative.
- Rexall Bed-Wetting Remedy.
- Rexall Aromatic Castor Oil.
- Rexall Nursery Hair Lotion.
- Rexall Worm Syrup.
- Rexall Soothing Syrup.

- Mother Kroh's Teething Syrup.
- Mother Kroh's Croup Remedy.
- Mother Kroh's Colic Remedy.
- Our Spring Bathing Caps have arrived in a large range of styles and prices.
- Olive Oil Castile Soap.
- Medicated Skin Soap.
- Baby Talcum Powder.
- Baby Hot Water Bottles.

Campbell's Prescription Drug Store

We are prompt. We use the best in our work. We are careful.

JAMESON, ROLFE & WILLIS

Distributors

- STUDEBAKER MOTOR CARS
- DIAMOND TIRES
- WILLARD STORAGE BATTERIES
- MOTOR ACCESSORIES

Corner Courtney and Gordon Streets. Phone 2246

BARON COURTNEY DIES IN ENGLAND

London, May 12.—Baron Courtney of Penwith, political economist and Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons from 1888 to 1892, died in London Saturday.

Leonard Henry Courtney, first Baron Courtney of Penwith, was born in 1832

and studied law. From 1880-84 he was Under-Secretary of the Home Department, Under-Secretary of the Colonies and Financial Secretary of the Treasury. He sat in the House of Commons as member for Liskeard from 1876 to 1885 and for the Bodmin division from 1885 to 1900. Lord Courtney, who was a Liberal, was raised to the peerage in 1906.

More than 150,000 magazines are distributed free every month by the Y. M. C. A. Estimated cost \$15,000.



Have a Wheatless Meal Each Day

HELP WIN THE WAR—USE

B & K (Extra Cream) Rolled Oats

THE "ECONOMICAL" FOOD

A Pure and Wholesome Food that can be used in many ways. Ask us for copy of "B & K Recipes"

The Brackman-Ker Milling Company, Limited

Some People Read The Ads and SOME DON'T

If YOU Don't, Start in. YOU WILL FIND It Pays. "ONE FIRM" That Quotes "THE PRICE"—The VERY LOWEST

COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

- STRAWBERRY AND APPLE JAM, Apex Brand. 4s per tin **65c**
- EMPRESS SODA BISCUITS, large carton... **30c**
- NICE BROKEN BISCUITS, per lb. **15c**
- INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER Per lb. **55c**
- NICE MEALY POTATOES, 100-lb. sack **\$1.65**
- C. & Y. BREAD FLOUR, sack **\$2.85**
- SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUITS, 2 pkts. **25c**

- SELECTED PICNIC HAM, per lb. **34c**
- MALKIN'S BEST BAKING POWDER, 5-lb. can **90c**, 12-oz. can **20c**
- FANCY ONTARIO CHEESE, per lb. **30c**
- LIQUID VENEER Per bottle, **40c** and **20c**
- WHITE SWAN SOAP Pkt. of 5 bars **25c**
- ROMAN MEAL Per pkt. **35c**
- CLARK'S PORK, BEANS AND TOMATO SAUCE 2 tins for **25c**

EVERYTHING OF THE BEST AND BOUGHT FROM ALL BRITISH FIRMS

COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

PHONES 94 and 95

Corner Fort and Broad Streets

PHONES 94 and 95

HUNGARIANS ARE CRYING FOR FOOD

Cannot Exist on Present Rations, Says a Magyar Deputy

Berne, May 12.—At Paris and Ljubljana, Austria, 200 working women clamored for bread and broke windows valued at thousands of kronen in the Casino at Paris.

Many districts of Bosnia and Herzegovina are deserted owing to the deportations of the inhabitants. The wheat harvest of last year barely exceeded a quarter of the harvest of 1914.

The excess of deaths over births, exclusive of deaths on the battlefields, was 15,132 in 1917 in Para. The attempt to form at Serajevo an exclusive Croatian-Austrophile anti-Czech party under Bishop Stadler and Dr. Pilar proved unsuccessful.

At Para a Magyar Deputy named Stefan Sabo is reported to have declared that the people of Hungary cannot exist on the rations allotted to them. The authorities are requisitioning not only provisions but bedding, and the villagers are at the point of insurrection. The Deputy asked why it was that no statesman could be found in Hungary to secure the Magyar peasant from being greeted even in his own house by soldiers with fixed bayonets.

LIEUT GEIGEL, GERMAN AVIATOR, IS KILLED

Amsterdam, May 12.—Lieut. Geigel, a star Bavarian aviator, has been killed on the Western front, according to The Cologne Gazette. He was credited with fifteen aerial victories.

GREAT FOREST IN GERMANY BURNED

Amsterdam, May 12.—A dispatch from Vienna to The Lokai-Anzeiger of Berlin, says that an area of 15,000 acres of forest land near Ochtrup, Westphalia, has been swept by fire.

PLOT PREPARED FOR EX-CZAR TO ESCAPE

That Was Why He Was Moved From Tobolsk to Ekaterinburg

London, May 12.—The Soviet Government, according to the correspondent of The Times in Petrograd, wiring Friday, confirms the report that Nicholas Romanoff, the former Czar, together with the former Czarina and one of their daughters, was removed from Tobolsk to Ekaterinburg, just east of the Ural Mountains, as the result of the discovery of a plot to assist his escape from captivity.

Alexis Romanoff, the former heir-apparent, remains at Tobolsk owing to ill-health. The former Czar now is confined in a small house with only one or two attendants, and no strangers are allowed to approach him. He complains that the guards recently have been rude and meddlesome. M. Sverdloff, of the Bolshevik Cabinet, says that Nicholas must reconcile himself to the fact that he is a prisoner of the Soviet. The question of the ultimate disposal of the ex-Czar, the dispatch adds, soon will be brought to a decision.

BOLSHEVIKI ASK GERMANS TO HALT

Foreign Minister Asks That Hostilities Be Brought to End

London, May 12.—In a wireless message to Ambassador Joffe at Berlin, the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Tchitcherine, instructs the Ambassador to obtain from Berlin a cessation of every kind of hostilities. The dispatch adds: "Captures of our territory are in violation of the state of peace with Germany and are causing great unrest among the masses of our population."

M. Joffe also is instructed to notify the German Government that parts of the Russian Black Sea fleet which has left Sebastopol is now at Novo Rossysk, on the east coast of the Black Sea, which port the Germans are threatening to capture on the ground that their own warships are in danger of attack by the Russians. M. Tchitcherine says the Russian warships there will make no such attack.

A Reuter dispatch filed at Moscow on May 2 said the German Government has announced that all armed vessels in the Black Sea, including any ships on which were sailors of the Russian Black Sea fleet, would be treated as enemy warships. The Reuter dispatch for this action was an attack said to have been made on a German submarine in the Black Sea.

U. S. LABOR AGAINST ANY MEETING WITH GERMAN DELEGATES

Paris, May 12.—Previous to their departure for England Friday night, the members of the American labor delegation to France and Britain were received in the Chamber of Deputies, Premier Clemenceau being present. James Wilson, chairman of the American committee, reiterated the decision of American labor representatives not to meet German labor delegates under any consideration until they had thrown off their imperial-militarist yoke. In the committee which received the delegation, in addition to Premier Clemenceau, were Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber, former Premier Paul Painleve and Antonin Dubost, president of the Senate.

REFUSED TO WEAR UNIFORM AND MUST SERVE PRISON TERMS

Toronto, May 12.—The "conscientious objectors" of the 1st Depot Battalion, 1st Central Ontario Regiment, who recently were tried by court-martial, received their sentences Saturday, each getting two years with hard labor. The three objectors who refused to don the uniform were Ptes. M. Brotherton, T. G. Telfer and A. K. G. Saunders. It is expected that eight more court-martials will shortly be convened to deal with conscientious objectors.

ITALIAN PATROLS GAINED SUCCESSES

Rome, May 12.—The War Office here reported last evening: "There were patrol actions along the mountain front. One of our reconnaissance parties, tried by court-martial, received their sentences Saturday, each getting two years with hard labor. The three objectors who refused to don the uniform were Ptes. M. Brotherton, T. G. Telfer and A. K. G. Saunders. It is expected that eight more court-martials will shortly be convened to deal with conscientious objectors."

Austrian Statement. Vienna, May 12.—Via London, May 12.—An official statement issued here to-day says: "In the Pasubio region on Friday the enemy attacked our protecting troops, as a result of which he succeeded in penetrating our advanced positions on Monte Corno. The Italians were again thrown out by our counter-attack which began yesterday."

"On other sectors of the mountain front Italian reconnoitering detachments were repulsed."

LAVAL WILL RAISE CONTINGENT OF 250

Montreal, May 12.—The authorities of Laval University, Montreal, have accepted the offer from the Militia Department at Ottawa to raise a contingent of 250 men. The company will be recruited exclusively from among the students of the University.

PUT PRODUCTION BEFORE PESSIMISM

A Gathering of Newly Arrived Smartly Tailored Suits

From our extensive stocks of new arrivals in Women's Suits we have made a special grouping which will be offered at special prices this week.

The materials are Poplins, Checks, Black, Navy and Brown Serges, and Tweed Mixtures, samples of which are now on display in our show windows.

These Suits are all beautifully made, from the best quality of materials, and each garment features exclusive style ideas as worn by the good dressers in the East.

The prices are

- \$20, \$23.50, \$27.50
- \$30 and \$35



LADIES' SAMPLE SUIT HOUSE

721 Yates St. "Where Style Meets Moderate Price" Phone 1901

LABATT WILL NOT ACCEPT OVER \$5,000

Asks Pension Be Credited as Part of Salary as Pensions Commissioner

Hamilton, Ont., May 12.—In a letter to Hon. N. W. Howell, Col. R. H. Labatt, whose case has been criticized in Parliament because he is paid a salary of \$5,000 a year as a member of the Pensions Board besides drawing his full pension of \$1,500, says in part: "In view of the references to my case in the press and elsewhere I feel, notwithstanding the regularity of the award, that I may be placed in a false light. I therefore desire that my pension allowed me shall be credited as a payment on account of my salary as Commissioner, to the end that in no event I shall receive from both sources more than the remuneration awarded to me as a member of the Board."

EXPLORER STEFANSSON RECOVERING SLOWLY

Now at Fort Yukon

New York, May 12.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian Arctic explorer, who was stricken with typhoid fever on Herschel Island early this year, is recovering slowly, but will not be able to continue the expedition he had undertaken, according to a telegram received by the Explorer's Club here to-day. The message, dated May 11, was signed by the explorer himself and said that he was convalescing at the Episcopal Hospital, Fort Yukon, Alaska. He was taken there last month.

NEWFOUNDLAND WILL HAVE CONSCRIPTION SYSTEM AFTER MAY 24

St. John's, Nfld., May 12.—The bill to extend the life of the present Legislature of Newfoundland for one year unanimously passed both Houses.

AEROPLANE SERVICE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND NORWAY IS PLANNED

London, May 12.—Dispatches to the Exchange Telegraph from Christiania say that an aerial service between Aberdeen and Stavanger is expected to open soon for carrying mail. It is pointed out that the economic interests between Great Britain and Norway are so great that improved postal and passenger service is a necessity.

SATURDAY POOR FOR AIRMEN ON WEST LINE

London, May 12.—An official statement on aerial operations on the Western front, issued here last night, said: "On Saturday, except for a short period of clearness in one sector which enabled reconnaissance and bombing, the whole front was enveloped in mist throughout the day. One hostile machine was brought down in the air fighting. Two of our machines are missing."

"Three other German machines were brought down Friday in addition to the eight previously reported."

MOTOR-BUS SERVICE BETWEEN TRIPP STATION AND SIDNEY, V.I.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH B. C. E. R. INTERURBAN TRAINS

This service is operated and controlled by Mr. P. Tester, of Sidney, and will connect with

Trains Leaving Victoria at 10.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Leaving Tripp Station (for Victoria) at 12.14 p.m., 3.14 p.m. and 9.14 p.m.

A FREIGHT SERVICE WILL BE MAINTAINED

Between Tripp and Sidney. Telephone 1969, or "99 Sidney."

B. C. ELECTRIC

CASUALTIES AMONG CANADIAN SOLDIERS

Ottawa, May 12.—The following casualties have been announced:

Infantry. Wounded—Pte. Cooks, Vancouver; Pte. S. H. Wilshire, Vancouver; Pte. E. C. K. Mooney, New Westminster; Pte. B. S. West, Nelson, B. C.

Railway Troops. Gassed—Pte. J. M. Buchanan, Peachland, B. C.

Engineers. Wounded—Sapper S. V. Ardagh, Gittwangak, B. C.

Machine Guns. Wounded—Pte. G. A. C. Walley, Nelson, B. C.

BRITISH DEATHS IN OSTEND OPERATION WERE ONLY EIGHTEEN

London, May 12.—A Dover dispatch says that the British casualties in the raid on Ostend last Friday were two officers and six men killed and two officers and eight men missing, supposed to have been killed. Of these, two officers and eight men were on the vindictive. Five officers and twenty-four men were wounded, of whom one officer and sixteen men were on the vindictive.

A NEW SOCIALIST INDUSTRIAL UNION FORMED IN CANADA

Winnipeg, May 12.—Samuel Blumenberg, who recently resigned from the Socialist Party of Canada, and William Baum, formerly of the Social-Democratic Party, at a meeting here yesterday organized a new Socialist industrial union to be called the Workers' Union of Canada.

WEEKERLE'S POLICY.

Amsterdam, May 12.—On presenting his new Cabinet to the lower House of the Hungarian Parliament, Premier Weekerle, a Budapest dispatch reports, said that the Government was determined to reach an agreement on the question of franchise reform, although without prejudicing the principles of the bill. He asserted this was possible without the support of the opposition.

COMMANDS AT VALCARTIER.

Montreal, May 12.—It is announced that Lieut.-Colonel S. Maynard Rogers, a well-known Quebec soldier who commanded a brigade of Canadian troops in England for a while, has been appointed commander at Valcartier camp for the summer. The camp will open about June 1. Colonel Rogers formerly was superintendent of Jasper Park in Alberta.

Fit Positively Guaranteed Everybody

HOPE

For a new Suit made to order from English goods, for

\$25

Then come here and realize that hope.

Charlie Hope

1434 Government St. Phone 2689

REGINA ARCHBISHOP INFLUENCES QUEBEC MEN TO JOIN RANKS

Ottawa, May 12.—Archbishop Mathieu, of Regina, formerly a rector of Laval, at mass yesterday at St. Jean Baptiste, wished Godspeed to a number of young students of Laval now in training here with the Laval Battalion, which is soon to proceed to another point to complete training.

It is understood that Archbishop Mathieu came east on the invitation of Cardinal Bejin, of Quebec, who asked him to go overseas as Chaplain-General of the Roman Catholic troops, but the state of the Regina prelate's health, coupled with his advanced years, made it impossible for him to undertake this mission.

While in Quebec Archbishop Mathieu held a number of conferences with high church authorities, and it is stated that it is largely as a result of these interviews and the representations which the Archbishop made that the church dignitaries in that province recently have been strongly urging young French-Canadians to join the colors and loyally accept the conscription law.

U. S. RAILROAD LABOR.

Washington, May 12.—The employment offices of seventeen big railroads have been taken over by the federal employment service, which is undertaking to recruit labor for the roads through an arrangement between the Department of Labor and the railroad administration.



BLUE RIBBON TEA

You probably use tea every day in the year and enjoy it too, if it is

BLUE RIBBON TEA

FROM RUSSIA TO THE ALLIED FRONTS

325 Belgian and Italian Soldiers Passing Through States to Europe

A Pacific Port of the United States, May 13.—En route to the fighting fronts in Europe, where they expect again to take up arms, 325 Belgian and Italian soldiers, the majority of them officers, arrived here yesterday from an Oriental port, refugees, they said, from the Bolshevik rule in Russia.

Two hundred and twenty-five of the travelers are Belgians. They were detailed by their Government to act as instructors in different phases of warfare to the Russian troops. The remainder are Italians who deserted from the Austrian armies in the Trentino. They then were sent to Russia to aid the Czar's forces.

When the revolution broke out in Russia the Italians were made prisoners. Later, they said, they escaped and went to a Baltic port, where they spent the winter. Then they were sent by their Government to Peking, where they met the Belgians. The Italians had no uniforms and were outfitted by the Italian consul at that place.

The Belgians said they would have been permitted to leave Russia if they

had promised to surrender their arms and ammunition. They refused and fled, carrying with them a quantity of ammunition and several machine guns. They said it required three months to make the journey from Moscow to their point of departure for this port.

The Belgian soldiers, it was announced, would be escorted across the continent by Major Leon Osterrieth, chief of the Belgian Military Mission to the United States. Major Osterrieth arrived here Sunday.

OILS FROM ORIENT TO CANADA VIA STATES

Washington, May 13.—The United States War Trade Board announced today that applications for licenses authorizing exportation to Canada of vegetable oils imported from the Orient entering the United States at Pacific ports and passing through in bond on three export bills of lading, will be favorably considered, provided the shipments have been purchased by Canadian firms for consumption in Canada and they are routed to pass into Canada at Duluth or at a border point west of that city.

OUSTIMOUICH NEW PREMIER OF UKRAINE

Moscow, May 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—The new Government formed in the Ukraine is composed of Constitutional Democrats and Octoberists under Premier Oustimouich. Prof. Pernatsky, Minister of Finance, a member of the new Cabinet, was a member of the Cabinet headed by Former Premier Kerensky.

PROROGATION NEXT WEEK AT OTTAWA

Doubt Exists Parliament Able to Conclude Its Business This Week

Ottawa, May 13.—There is considerable doubt as to the ability of Parliament to conclude its business in time for the prorogation ceremony to take place on Saturday next. It is quite possible that the House will still have two or three days' business to dispose of at the end of the week, and that prorogation will not take place until Tuesday, May 21, or Wednesday, May 22.

At the opening of to-day's sitting of the House, Mr. Guthrie submitted a report of the Committee on Privileges and elections with a motion that the report be taken into consideration on Thursday. The report recommends that the Yukon election case be referred either to the Supreme Court of Canada or to a court consisting of two judges of the Ontario Supreme Court.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought that before taking the report into consideration the House should be supplied with a printed copy of the proceedings.

The Solicitor-General replied that no evidence had been taken before the Committee. The only document before the Committee was the official return, which had been printed and distributed. Apart from that, there was only the statement of parties and those of counsel.

Colonel John A. Currie asked whether the censorship Order-in-Council prohibiting the publication of any news detrimental to the war, was now in operation.

The Prime Minister replied that it was. The House then went into committee on private bills the first one receiving consideration being an act respecting the Belleville-Prince Edward Bridge Company.

PLAN OF WOMEN AS STREET CAR EMPLOYEES IN TORONTO OPPOSED

Toronto, May 13.—The Toronto street railway employees have taken an antagonistic attitude toward the proposal of the company to train women as conductors for many vacancies made by the calls of the war. At a big mass meeting on Sunday morning the organized employees of the company passed a resolution that they would refuse to operate cars or instruct women in training on cars.

The resolution declares that the work is too strenuous for women, and any positions vacant or becoming vacant can be filled better by returned soldiers.

It was declared by the many speakers that the manager of the railway was preparing for 1919, when the agreement with the city will expire, by having women ready to take the cars if the men should refuse to accede to his reply to their wage demands.

TEUTONS TRYING TO TINKER UP ALLIANCE

Future of Austria Will Be Discussed by Burian With Junkers

Zurich, May 13.—Negotiations which will decide the future relations of Germany and Austria-Hungary will be carried out by Baron Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister on his present visit to German headquarters, says a Vienna dispatch to The Frankfurter Zeitung. These negotiations, it is added, may be characterized as a pragmatic alliance—a military and customs union.

A two-thirds majority in the Reichsrath is required for a constitutional sanction for this alliance, and the newspaper says it is doubtful whether this can be secured.

The great question in Austria to-day is whether the continued existence of a separate Austrian state is possible. This is denied by both the South Slavs and the German provinces. One party desires the state to consist of a number of small sovereign states, each with its own foreign policy. The other party demands a return to the German federation, which would render harmless the centrifugal effects of the smaller nations and nationalities. The outcome of this condition of chaos, The Frankfurter Zeitung declares, "is still uncertain."

LANDED IN FOREST ON HAWAII ISLAND

200-Mile Trip From Honolulu by Two U. S. Army Airmen a Failure

Honolulu, May 13.—Major Harold Clark and his mechanic, Sergeant Gray, who started last week on a 200-mile inter-Hawaiian island flight, were discovered in the midst of Maunakea Forest, on the Island of Hawaii, where they had been compelled to land two days ago when the gasoline supply was exhausted. After their landing the two men spent two nights and nearly two days in the depths of the thick forest without food or water, working their way toward the sea. They had taken no emergency rations with them and emerged from the jungle exhausted from their experiences.

Major Clark landed in the forest many miles above Hilo. He manoeuvred for a tail landing in order to save Sergeant Gray from injury. As the aeroplane hit the ground, the cow collapsed, crushing in on Major Clark, who was extricated by Sergeant Gray. Three hundred cowboys and National Guardsmen were searching the forest and slopes of Maunakea Mountain and three Government vessels were patrolling the island shores when Major Clark and Sergeant Gray were found in the forest.

MME. BOTCHKAREVA TO SERVE IN FRANCE

Founder of Russian Women's Battalion of Death Passing Through U. S.

A Pacific Port of the United States, May 13.—Mme. Leonina Botchkareva, founder of the famous Russian women's Battalion of Death, arrived here yesterday from Russia en route to France, where, she said, she expects to meet death on the battlefield.

Mme. Botchkareva said that since she left Moscow to join the Russian peasant's garb, she has been followed by agents of the Bolsheviks, who sought to carry out instructions to kill her on sight.

In a Far Eastern port, Mme. Botchkareva said, she was given sanctuary on a British man-of-war.

"I formed the Battalion of Death," Mme. Botchkareva said, "to avenge the death of my husband, and to combat Prussian aggression in Russia. I am on my way to France, where I will enter service with the first contingent that will accept me. I expect to die on the battlefield."

FINNISH HOUSE TO MEET ON MAY 15

Copenhagen, May 13.—It is reported from Helsinki that the Finnish Landtag will be summoned for May 15, the same day that General Mannerheim, commander of the Government forces, will make a solemn entry into the city. There are only ten of the Socialist members of the Landtag at the capital, the others having been killed, captured or escaped to Russia.

BURIAN HAS TITLE OF HUNGARIAN COUNT

Amsterdam, May 13.—According to a telegram from Vienna, Emperor Charles has made Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, a Hungarian Count in recognition of his services in connection with the conclusion of peace with Roumania.

MORE WORDS BY WILHELM

Amsterdam, May 13.—Replying to a message of congratulation from King Ludwig of Bavaria on the conclusion of peace with Roumania, Kaiser Wilhelm has sent the following telegram: "I know that I am at one with you in firm confidence that the Almighty will lead our good cause to victory. May God grant that our brave and faithful people will reap the fruits of their present sacrifice in long and happy years of peace."

Regina, May 13.—The P. Burns Company has been authorized by the abattoir of the Hugh Armour Company here and purposes to enlarge the plant.

U. S. ARMY PROVES U BOATS FAILING

Chairman of U. S. Labor Delegation to Entente Countries Speaks of Developments

London, May 13.—(Reuter's).—The last conclusive evidence we have seen of the failure of the enemy's submarine campaign is the huge American army in France and the hundreds of thousands of tons of stores brought across the Atlantic," said James Wilson, chairman of the American labor delegation to the Entente countries when interviewed on returning to England from a visit to France and the American army.

"These vast munitions of war," he added, "stand as irrefutable proof of the protective power of the British and American navies. Less than twelve months has passed since General Pershing landed in France with fifty men. The developments which have taken place since then seem little short of miraculous. We were amazed at the work of the super-men of the British and American armies."

German Ideas. Amsterdam, May 13.—In a debate in the German Reichstag Saturday on the second reading of the naval estimates bill, as reported in a Berlin dispatch, Herr Pfanner, a Centrist, said on behalf of the main committee that even though there were differences of opinion regarding the political significance of the submarine war, the entire Reichstag was at one as concerned its military accomplishments. All held the view that the submarine campaign should not be given up or restricted in any way and that the construction of submarines should be promoted as far as possible. That was the opinion also, he said, of the highest Government officials and the army and navy commanders.

Vice-Admiral von Capelle, Minister of the Navy, stated that the unrestricted U boat warfare meant a very strong naval offensive against the Entente. "The reports for April are favorable," he added. "Naturally losses occurred, but the main thing is that the increase in our submarines exceeds the losses. Our naval offensive is stronger today than at the beginning of the unrestricted submarine warfare. That gives us an assured prospect of final success."

Construction

"The submarine war is developing more and more into a struggle between U boat action and new construction of ships. Thus far the monthly figures of destruction have continued to be several times as large as those of new construction. The British Ministry and the entire British press admit this. "The latest appeal to British shipyard workers appears to be especially significant. For the present, apparently, the appeal does not appear to have great success. According to the latest statement British shipbuilding fell from 122,000 tons in March to 112,000 in April; or reckoned in ships, from thirty-two to twenty-two. That means a decline of 30,000 tons, or about forty per cent.

"The United States thus far has built little and has fallen far below expectations. Even if an increase is to be reckoned with in the future, it will be used up completely by the United States herself. "In addition to the sinkings by U boats there is a large decline in cargo space owing to marine losses and to ships becoming unseaworthy. One of the best known big ship owners declared at a meeting of the shipping men that the losses of the British merchant marine fleet created by war were three times as large as in peace times."

GERMAN EXTORTION IN BELGIUM

By C. D. Stelling.

The Germans are masters of the art of extortion. Their first step when they have annexed a small country is to organize, with the aid of intrigues, bribes and promises, any disaffected political elements they can unearth, and seek thereby to build up a "house divided against itself." Thus recently they set up in Poland a Regency Council, drawn from a small and insignificant reactionary Germanic element, in no way representative of the Polish people, and they took similar measures in the Ukraine, Estonia, Livonia and Courland.

In Belgium their task was more difficult. It was not possible to discover there any pro-German elements; but the Machiavellian Prussian was not to be balked, and he succeeded in disinterring the remains of a defunct "Activism." In pre-war days there was a certain amount of intellectual, rather than political, agitation for the establishment of a Flemish University and for making Flemish as well as French the official language of the country. But what little antagonism there was between Flemish and Walloon vanished immediately on the outbreak of war, and Belgium presented, as she still presents, a united front to the common foe.

However, under the German occupation no stone was left unturned to revive the old antagonism and intensify it. Their efforts signally failed, but they contrived to win over a few worthless and corrupt individuals whom they appointed to lucrative positions, and so they gave a semblance of reality to the existence of a party in favor of separation. But though they have done everything possible to keep "Activism" alive, it has made no progress in Belgium, and the mass of Belgians will have nothing to do with it. It has its uses for the German Command. It serves, for instance, as a pretext for extorting money from the oppressed people. Thus the following notice was recently posted up by the German Kommandantur in Brussels, following a spontaneous demonstration of the people against "Activist" intrigues: "On February 11th a political manifestation, concerted between the communes of Brussels, took place in front of the Town Hall. A numerous crowd gathered in the square; the Belgian police did nothing to prevent the demonstration. These circumstances brought about the intervention of German military forces, thanks to whose prudent action the manifestation did not assume more serious proportions, and disorders and counter-manifestations were averted. "Public political manifestations are forbidden by the order of July 30, 1916. Further, all political gatherings must be authorized by the local Kommandantur. "In the present case these orders were willfully disregarded by the communal administration. Therefore the communes have been burdened

"The Fashion Centre"

Angus Campbell & Co. Ltd.

1008-10 Government St.



Coats Without Sleeves Are the Latest Vogue

Extremely smart new Jackets, known as the sleeveless "Bogie," Coat fashioned from wool Jersey, cut on lines of decided newness and distinction. They are indeed practical and becoming, finding approval for sports wear. Shades of green, rose, saxe and sand. Priced at \$16.50 to \$20.00

New Wool Jersey Suits

For Sport Occasions and Utility Wear Sports apparel has proven so practically suited for general wear that it has become favored by women who appreciate smart styles for street and utility wear, as well as for sport occasions. New Wool Jersey Suits, in new modes, practical and attractive. They come in white, rose, Paddy, purple, Pekin blue, melon, sand, grey, reseda and Russian green. Prices range \$37.50 to \$53.50

Spring Cleaning Time

Let us relieve you of the heavy work this spring. We have competent help, and our charges are so moderate that it will pay you to let us help you.

CARPET CLEANING Our Electric Carpet Cleaner is a wonder. Have you tried it? If you have not, let us show you the advantage over other methods. Call and see why it is best. PRICES Cleaning, per yard.....5c Relying, per yard.....5c Minimum charge\$1.00	NEW ARRIVALS Baby Carriages, Go-Carts and Sulkies, Screen Doors and Windows, Refrigerators, Hammocks, at low prices. CHILDREN'S TOYS Children's Shooftlys and other toys. Strong and cheap.
---	--

We offer a splendid selection of Furniture, Carpets and Linoleum, for the home and office, at very low prices. Our aim is to offer goods of high quality only, at moderate prices, and we challenge comparison of values.

SMITH & CHAMPION

THE BETTER VALUE STORE

420 DOUGLAS ST. NEAR CITY HALL

Of Course It's Annoying

to upset the ink bottle over a pretty frock. But that's all. If the accident happens to you or if you get any other kind of stain on your gown, send it to us where our dry cleaning process will take out all signs of the damage, leaving the garment as fresh and dainty as ever. Our dry cleaning works wonders with women's wardrobes. MASQUERADE COSTUMES FOR HIRE.

Clarence French Dry Cleaners and Dyers
704 Yates Street. Phone 2307.

with a penal contribution of 2,000,000 marks (£100,000), to be paid in one sum. "It is due, then, to the organizers of these manifestations, to which the communal authorities are no strangers, that Brussels is constrained once again to pay considerable penal contribution." On this barefaced extortion the official Belgian bulletin, in which the notice has been reprinted, comments as follows: "The alleged counter-manifestations had no existence in fact, as the whole population shares the sentiments of the demonstrators. They are suggested with the object of mitigating the considerable moral effect of the Brussels protestation. It is scarcely necessary to underline the ponderous and impudent irony of the concluding lines of this document." But the document furnishes another egregious example of the German skill in killing several birds with one stone. They raised 2,000,000 marks; they provided a specious justification for the theft; and they laid upon the Brussels officials the stigma of incurring this penalty for the people.

PIANOS

Brighten Your Home With the Music You Love



Now is the time to do it. We have a large and well-selected stock of Pianos now on hand, and it will pay you to give us a visit. There are various styles, and as these Pianos come direct from the factory the prices are very reasonable.

Used .. Pianos

We have a few bargains in used Pianos—and say, they are beauties—just as good as new.



BE WISE AND COME TO-DAY

DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS

Ye Olde Firme

Heintzman & Co., Limited

GIDEON HICKS, Manager.

Opposite Post Office

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon (except Sunday) by THE TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.
 Offices: Corner Broad and Fort Streets
 Business Office (Advertising) Phone 1099
 Circulation Phone 3545
 Editorial Office Phone 45
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 City Delivery 60c per month
 By mail (exclusive of city) Canada and Great Britain \$4.00 per annum
 To U. S. A. \$5.00 per annum
 To France, Belgium, Greece, etc. \$1.00 per month

MADE-IN-CANADA GOODS.

The attention of our readers is invited to the special features of to-day's edition which relate to the Made-in-Canada Sale that will be held in Victoria throughout the week. A review of the offerings which many leading manufacturers are making through the medium of this paper reminds us that the day when the choice of quality, quantity, variety and price of Canadian-made commodities was restricted and inadequate has long since been passed and that Canadian manufacturing has now reached a stage in its development when it is quite able to hold its own in competition with the rest of the world. The value of their product is now something like \$1,500,000,000 for the year, and while this imposing total undoubtedly is due largely to conditions created by the war, even before the outbreak of the struggle the value of Canadian manufactures was around \$1,000,000,000, and the Dominion's export trade was gaining proportionately.

Canadian-made products should be favored by Canadian buyers freely at all times, but particularly from now onward when so much will depend upon the maintenance of Canadian industry at a high level. The more money that is kept in Canada in this way the better able the Dominion will be to finance its war effort and to secure itself against serious economic reaction after the war. This is a matter of prime importance, but admittedly the argument would not be so convincing if the field of selection were narrowly limited in scope, quality and variety of product. Happily, the field is not limited in these particulars as the figures of exports of Canadian-made products to other countries—some of them great manufacturing countries, too—prove in general, and as a glance at our advertising columns to-day shows in detail, and the argument for preferential treatment of Canadian goods by the Canadian buyers therefore is conclusive.

THE SUBMARINE FAILURE.

The figures given by the French Minister of Marine of the Allied tonnage lost to German submarines show that the curve of destruction is gradually being forced within the curve of new construction, and probably in a few weeks this condition will be established. The tonnage of Allied ships sunk in April was 263,764, a decrease of 90,000 tons under the total of March. The March aggregate of 358,660 in our opinion was better evidence of the waning of the enemy's unrestricted submarine campaign than the lower April figure, for in March the German Admiralty made a supreme effort with its underwater fleet in co-ordination with the opening of Germany's supreme effort on land. As the German General Staff anticipated a complete victory in a few weeks there cannot be the slightest doubt that the German Admiralty therefore used all its submarine resources in March, and the best it could do was less than half the showing made by it in April or May, 1917.

New construction in Great Britain and the United States is now over 250,000 tons a month and, according to present indications, this output will be doubled within a very short time. It is a long time since the monthly loss of Allied ships to German submarines exceeded 400,000 tons, and we have every reason to expect that before many weeks a monthly total of a third or a fourth of that figure will be considered high. The mining of the North Sea between the Orkneys and Norway and the blocking of Zeebrugge and the partial closing of Ostend will restrict the activities of the hostile submarines to zones in which they can easily be detected and destroyed. The French Minister of Marine also points out that German submarines are being destroyed in such proportions that they cannot maintain even the minimum effectiveness required by the German regulations. In February and March the number destroyed was only three less than the number put out of action in the preceding three months.

The German Admiralty, of course, dare not admit the failure of the weapon which was guaranteed to bring about a German peace, first in April last year, then in June, then in August, next in October, and finally and "absolutely" by December 31, and in the use of which the German Government deliberately challenged the United States and the rest of the world, a considerable part of which, following the great republic's lead, took up the challenge. Von Capelle still talks about sinking 600,000 tons of Allied ships a month, and of ultimately gaining victory with the submarine. This sounds actually funny when we recall that not a single American transport has been sunk on the long journey between New York and France, and that there is no interruption of the flow of troops, food and war material to Great Britain, France and Italy.

MERE BLUSTER.

A number of big German manufacturing and shipping companies have combined together to "punish" northern European neutrals for dealing with Entente countries, by preventing them obtaining raw materials from the Central Empires or territories controlled by them during the remainder of the war and for a year after the war. Just why the northern neutrals should be punished by anybody in Germany only the German mind can discover. They kept Germany from starvation. They supplied her with iron ore. Through those countries Germany imported cotton, nickel, rubber, food, oil and other commodities in vast quantities from the United States before the republic abandoned its neutrality.

Only the German mind can discover, also, how the Central Empires can "punish" any neutral country by depriving it of raw materials, either now or after the war. What raw materials? Copper? Germany has not enough for her current consumption and is now melting her bronze statues. Cotton? Neither she nor her Allies produce an ounce of it. Nickel? The same condition applies. Rubber? The same. Wool? Practically the same. She has coal, but so have Great Britain and the United States and other Entente countries. She has iron but needs every pound she can mine.

The northern European neutrals are not likely to be impressed by the threat of the German trade combination, which they know very well is as impotent as an infant. The Entente nations hold the key to Germany's industrial future. Without raw materials from them she cannot start her factories again except in a very limited way, and without their permission she cannot send a solitary ship across the seas. That is why she is squandering hundreds of thousands of her men in France and Belgium; she is trying to win a "conqueror's peace" so that the indemnities the Allies would have to pay would be partially in the form of raw materials. Her "conqueror's peace" in Russia and Rumania has led nowhere except to the shambles of the Western Front, where already she has lost the bulk of the best fighting material she had in the East. It gave her no indemnities except paper money even more worthless than her own, and it has not given her enough food to supply the needs of Berlin alone. The German companies which have organized to "punish" the northern European neutrals, of course, know all this better than anybody else, for they are suffering the most from the paralysis of their trade and industry. Is this empty threat of economic frightfulness intended to bluff the northern neutrals or merely to impose on Germany's allies a false idea of her economic strength?

CUT THEM SHORT.

In the preface to a volume of his addresses printed recently Mr. Asquith calls for more condensation in public speaking and says that the "prolix and slipshod stuff which we are compelled to read or listen to" is attributable to "sheer idleness." He adds that if a man takes an hour to say what might have been said as well or better said in twenty minutes, or spreads over twenty pages what could easily have been written in ten, the offence in the majority of cases is not due to vanity or lack of consideration for others but to "inability or unwillingness to take pains."

Mr. Asquith is a master of compression in speechmaking, and rarely speaks as long as an hour. In a speech during the campaign of 1910 he dealt with the famous Lloyd George Budget, the Home Rule question and the Parliament Bill, with a few other matters, in fifty-five minutes. Mr. Balfour, speaking for the other side, disposed of the same programme in less than an hour. In fact, the tendency of the ablest speakers in British public life is to confine their remarks within an hour, dealing with principles which their hearers can follow and remember, instead of with details which are forgotten as soon as they are spoken.

In Canada "prolix and slipshod stuff" is the rule rather than the exception. Members of Parliament often consume three or four hours in saying things which never would have been missed if they had not been said at all. One Opposition member a few days ago talked for three hours on the Budget. There are members—like Col. J. A. Currie—who rush headlong into every discussion no matter what the subject may be, and concerning which they often know very little. It costs over \$5,000 per hour to keep Parliament going, and it often happens that a member who in his ordinary avocation might find it hard to make both ends meet, wastes \$15,000 of the public funds in a single day by droning out a speech every fact in which already has been stated in the House a score of times.

IMPERIAL HONORS.

On what principle is the Order of the British Empire awarded? Mme. Melba is gazetted Dame Commander "for service in organizing patriotic work," and she has certainly helped to swell the funds of the Red Cross by her glorious voice. Mrs. Felton is appointed to the inferior rank of "officer." She is the wife of a sheep farmer in the Falkland Islands, and it was entirely owing to her vigilance as a coast watcher that von Spee's squadron was sighted and the news communicated to Admiral Sturdee in time for him to get under way and surprise the would-be surprisers to their own destruction.

FILLING, IF NOT SATISFACTORY!

(Hospital Gazette, London.)
 Hunger must not be confused with appetite, an independent and, in a measure, antagonistic complex. The primary hunger centre is located in the medulla, the sensory nuclei of the vagi. Filling, at the price, if not satisfying.

FORMER COMMANDER OF 62ND GETS POST

Lieut.-Col. J. H. D. Hulme Appointed Military Service Act District Officer

The announcement is made this afternoon by Major-General R. G. E. Leckie, G. O. C. M. D. 11, that Lieut.-Col. J. H. D. Hulme, of Vancouver, has been appointed to the position of Military Service Act District Officer. It will be remembered that Colonel Hulme was the commanding officer of the 62nd, and went overseas with the battalion, although the unit went to France in reinforcing drafts in accordance with the plan adopted with Canadian battalions at that time. The duties attaching to the new office will be diverse in character, but will to a greater or lesser extent concern themselves with the keeping track of men enlisted, and men defaulting under the Military Service Act. The Colonel will act in general as liaison officer between Registrar Lennie and General Leckie in all matters affecting the enforcement of the compulsory service law.

CONCILIATION BOARD WILL BE REQUESTED

Opinion of City Council to Be Taken, Firemen Firm on Stand Taken

An application will be made to the City Council at this evening's meeting by the Civic Servants' Protective Association for an opinion with regard to the proposal which will be made to the Conciliation Board of Labor for a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Act. The Association, in taking that course at its meeting on Saturday evening, recognized that to be effective the finding must be binding on both parties, and a clear assurance is now wanted that the Council will agree to accept the award of a board, according to the official statement issued from the Executive to-day, may take some other action.

Official Statement.
 In taking this course the Association has no wish to cause inconvenience to the public, it is stated. An official seen this morning said: "We are part of the general public, taxpayers ourselves, with common interests, but we feel that all the economical efforts which have been made by the Council have been to our detriment. We think it discriminatory that all these curtailments should be made at the expense of the wage-earner. After voluntarily having submitted to a cut three years ago and gone on short rations, we want to secure better terms. We are asking from ten to twenty-five per cent. less than any organization, private or public, is asking all over the country, and are unanimously united on the matter."

"One thing the men are united upon also is that the increase granted should be retroactive to January 1, instead of being merely dating back to April 1, as fixed by the Council."
Firemen's Attitude.
 The firemen met on Saturday evening and unanimously agreed to stand by the fifteen per cent. advance asked. The stand will be communicated to the Council this evening, pending which no further action will be taken. It was definitely stated this morning that resignations will follow at the end of the month if the advance is not forthcoming. Firemen claim the advance is essential and desire to see a two-platoon system introduced here.

SOLDIER CONVENTION ENDORSED THE SCHEME

Will Ask Government for Conference With Joint Committee Plan

At the recent semi-annual convention of the Great War Veterans' Association held in New Westminster the Victoria suggestion regarding the formation of a legislative committee was adopted, the gathering going on record as favorable to the scheme. Briefly outlined the plan provides for a small number representative of the British Columbia branch of the Great War Veterans' Association to constitute themselves as a special committee to meet the Government. However, instead of following the principle of cabinet interviews, where neither opportunity nor time can properly be given to such subjects as may be brought up, the Government will be asked to appoint a committee, like in number to the returned men's delegation, so that some workable mode of procedure may be evolved with benefit to the men and the saving of time to the Government.

In an explanation of the convention's wishes to the Provincial Cabinet the desire will be expressed that the committee be formed with as little delay as possible and powers given for the conference to sit until such time as a complete workable proposal on all matters where the Provincial Government can wholly or in part make a move may be presented to the Cabinet for endorsement.
 The G. W. V. A. takes the stand that a great deal of unnecessary friction and misunderstanding will be removed by such a procedure since heart to heart talks across the table with all cards face upmost will do much more than the formal presentation of a wordy document in the Executive Council Chamber.

C. P. R. Officials Coming.—Sir George J. Bury, Vice-President of the C. P. R., and Grant Hall, Vice-President and General Manager, are expected in the city about Wednesday on an inspection tour. It is significant since Sir George Bury was in the city.

Buy Coal Now, or Go Cold Says Warning

People of the State of Washington are warned by the Fuel Administrator to BUY COAL NOW OR GO COLD.

The same thing applies in British Columbia.

Our advice: Buy your Coal at once and as much as you can at present prices, but demand

KIRK'S OLD WELLINGTON COAL

For there is a reason. **Kirk & COMPANY, LTD.** 1212 Broad St. Phone 139



A Warning to You

Aching eyes, a sense of strain or even headache, is Nature's warning that your eyes need attention. Mr. Clugston has had much experience in dealing with eye trouble and is successful in giving relief.

AT 1241 BROAD STREET. **CLUGSTON, the Optician**

GIVES PREMISES FOR USE OF RETURNED MEN

Mr. Stephens Places Hall at Disposal of Comrades of Great War

The recently formed branch of the Comrades of the Great War gets off to a good start with a splendid gift from Mr. Stephens, of Richardson & Stephens, clothiers, corner of Government and Yates. The assistance rendered to the Association is in the shape of premises placed at its disposal. The large hall immediately above the store has done duty for some time past as a billiard and pool room, and just as soon as the painters and decorators have decked it out in new scenery it will be turned over to the returned men for their use, free of charge, for the next six months.

Furniture Wanted.
 The hall is of goodly proportions and measures forty feet by eighty feet; it is capable of seating several hundred, while when furnished it will fill all recreational needs for the Association's membership. The funds of the organization will be drawn upon for the provision of the furniture while it is hoped that possessors of superfluous furniture will have the goodness to donate some of the little extras which add the homelike touch. At an early date Major-General Leckie will be asked to formally declare the rooms open.

Wide Scope.
 Chief among the objects of the Comrades of the Great War are the following: For making provision, by means of contributions, subscriptions, donations or otherwise, against sickness, unavoidable misfortune, or death, and for relieving the widows and orphan children of members deceased; for purposes of social intercourse, mutual helpfulness, mental and moral improvement, and rational recreation; for improvement and development of the mental, social and physical condition of young men and young women; for the promotion of temperance, etc.

Extra Special "WEAR-EVER"
 Aluminum—5 Imp. Quart—Kettle
 Here is a big bargain you cannot afford to overlook. You know the quality of "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Ware. Here is a genuine "Wear-Ever" Kettle—five Imperial quarts—at a price away below regular.
 Reg. \$2.15, For Only \$1.39, and the Coupon
 We have only a few left as this is written, so don't be disappointed if you are late in coming for one. Delivered only with other goods.
BRING IN THE COUPON
"WEAR-EVER" COUPON
 In order that the factory may have an accurate record of the number of these five Imperial quart "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Kettles sold at this special price, we are required to return to the factory this coupon with purchaser's name, address and date of purchase, which must not be later than closing date of this sale.
 Name
 Address
 City Date

WEILER BROS. LIMITED
 Government St. Near Post Office

"VICTORIA'S LEADING TAILORS"
LANGE & COMPANY
We Make Good Clothes
 Give us a trial. Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed. 747 YATES ST.
 The cause of DEMOCRACY must be FED as well as armed.—Issued by the Canada Food Board.

Take only three ounces instead of four and the others will have sugar.—Canada Food Board.

The Edison Tone Test Is a Proof—Not an Argument

Proof, because at the Hotel Empress Ballroom last Thursday night, Madam Ferrell, of New York, sang in direct comparison with Mr. Edison's re-creation of her voice—and the audience could not tell the difference except by watching her lips. Ask some one who was there. The tone test proved our claims conclusively and beyond a doubt.

Kent's Edison Store
 Phone 3449 1004 Government St.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY
 Victoria Times, May 13, 1893.

Objection is taken by Dallas Road residents to target shooting at Over Point. Chief Sheppard will see Col. Prior about the matter and try and have a range established at Macaulay Point. The Chief says that the law furnishes a remedy, as the range is inside the city limits.

It is said that Hon. Mr. Davie intends paying Kootenay and other interior sections a visit in the course of two weeks. He will meet the miners and prospectors of Kootenay at places to be named by them for the discussion of matters relating to mining legislation.

Dr. George Duncan, municipal health officer, has been appointed quarantine officer for the purpose of inspecting the steamers arriving from Sound ports.

Subscribe to the Victoria Patriotic Fund

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

A Page of Made-in-Canada Merchandize

Demonstrating how this big store assists Canadian manufacturers in the distribution of their goods, and further demonstrates that it is possible for the Canadian public to procure from home manufacturers practically everything essential in the way of Clothing, personal needs for the home, for pleasure and self adornment.

As to the quality and value of Canadian-made merchandise, we consider that great credit is due to our manufacturers who have plodded on during the past few years through great odds, and to-day have reached that position where they can supply practically all our needs.

In no better way can we show our appreciation and encouragement than by buying where possible—Made-in-Canada goods first.



MADE IN CANADA

Ladies' Hose

Holeproof Silk Hose is made in London, Ontario. It is well-known by practically every woman in Canada as the hose that requires no darning. Our price, a pair **\$1.50**
 Penman's Lisle Hose, a most reliable grade, in white and black. A pair **65¢**
 Penman's Cashmere Hose, all-wool grades, at a pair, **75¢, 85¢** and **\$1.00**
 Lisle Hose that comes from Ontario, in black, white and tan. A pair, **35¢**, or 3 pairs, **\$1.00**
 —Hose, Main Floor

Ladies' Gloves

Beautiful grades of Silk Gloves, all made in Canada, most reliable qualities and smart in style and appearance.
 Queen Quality Silk Gloves, double tips and self points, in black and white. A pair, **85¢**
 Also black with white and white with black points. A pair, **\$1.00**
 Kayser Silk Gloves, in black, white, pongee, tan, brown and state shades. A pair **85¢**
 Kayser Silk Gloves, extra quality, 2 dome, double tips. A pair **\$1.25**
 —Gloves, Main Floor

Ladies' Corsets

Many makes of Corsets made in Canada are carried in our Corset Department, including P. C., Crompton's, D & A and others, all well-known and reliable grades. Particular attention is drawn to
 "Trio" Elastic Girdles.
 We have the sole agency for these in Victoria. "Trio" is the ideal summer Corset. It is washable, porous and boned with rustproof French steels. Made in various lengths. Priced **\$1.00** to **\$6.50**
 —Corsets, First Floor

Cottons and Staples

—There's no heavy freight, or import duty to pay on Canadian manufactured Cottons, and we are convinced that for lowness of price consistent with quality, many lines have yet to find an equal. Compare the following:
 36-inch White Cottons, a yard, **18¢, 20¢, 25¢, 30¢, 35¢**
 36-inch White Longcloths, a yard, **25¢, 30¢** and **35¢**
 36 and 40-inch White Nainsooks, a yard, **20¢, 25¢, 30¢** and **40¢**
 36-inch White Madapolams, a yard, **25¢, 30¢, 35¢, 40¢**
 36-inch White Piques, a yard, **45¢, 55¢** and **65¢**
 White Sheetings, 63, 72 and 81 inches wide; various qualities, priced, a yard, **50¢** to **95¢**
 —Staples, Main Floor

Window Shades

—The Hartshorn Roller is the best manufactured in the world—that we know of. It is made up by the G. H. Heels & Co. of Toronto. Windows fitted with these shades have a smart appearance and give perfect satisfaction. We offer one of these shades in green, complete with roller; size 3 ft. x 6 ft. Special at **80¢**
 —Drapery, Third Floor

Spencer's Garden Hose

made in Canada; 50 ft. complete with nozzle, **\$6.25**.
 —Hardware, Second Floor

Spencer's Ready-Mixed Paints

made in B. C. Guaranteed mixed with best linseed oil and lead. **\$3.95** and **\$4.25** a gallon.
 —Paints, Second Floor



MADE IN CANADA

Ready-to-Wear For Women

A very large percentage of the Ready-to-Wear Garments sold in our Mantle Department are made in Canada. We consider these garments are as stylish, as well made and finished as most imported models, and in most instances considerably better—prices considered. For instance, to mention a few:

- High-Grade Taffeta and Satin Suits—**
 Narrow skirts, plain straight cut; coats full fluted or pleated at hips; handsomely embroidered or plain. Trimmings in smart colors in a contrasting shade. No two garments alike. Models that are a great credit to the designers and manufacturers. Priced reasonably at **\$45.00**
- Suits Made in Our Vancouver Workshops—**
 These are handsomely tailored models, in several different styles. Developed from a very fine quality serge in navy blue shade; Norfolk, ripple hip and military effects. Our exclusive value at **\$40.00**
- All our Cloth Skirts, Wash Skirts, Cotton House Dresses and Nurses' Uniforms** are made in Canada, and in these garments we believe that we offer the best values and the widest assortments in the province.
 —Mantles, First Floor

Lingerie and Silk Waists

Thousands of Waists, including some of our best lingerie styles, silk, crepe de chine and georgette crepes, are made by Canadian manufacturers. Our many customers who wear these Waists are able to judge for themselves as to the smartness of the styles and the quality materials.
 We have Silk Crepe Waists from as low as **\$3.90**
 Lingerie styles up from **\$1.25**
 —Waists, First Floor

Woolen Bathing Suits for Women

One of the finest quality woolen Bathing Suits we have seen this season. Made of fine ribbed wool, light weight, fast dyed in shades navy, saxe, rose, old gold and black. "Pride of the West" manufacture. A suit, **\$6.75**
 —Bathing Suits, First Floor

Knit Underwear for Women and Children

All the best and most reliable makes of Knit Underwear made in Canada are included in our stocks—Watson's, Turnbull's, Harvey Knit and Zimmerknit.
 Here are a few of our specials in Hat y Knit Underwear for women:
 Combinations—Low neck, tight knee and no sleeves. Special, a suit, **50¢**
 Combinations—Fine knit, low neck, short sleeves, loose and tight knee. A suit **75¢**
 Children's Vests—Low neck, short sleeves **35¢**
 Children's Drawers—Closed style and loose knee, a pair **50¢**
 Children's Zimmerknit Combinations—A suit **50¢**
 —Knit Underwear, First Floor

White Undermuslins

No need to buy imported Undermuslins when such good values are manufactured in Canada. We carry a stock of some thousands of garments, from which we select the following as examples of the good value represented.
 Silk Camisoles of extra good quality Japanese silk; deep yoke of lace; various styles. Each **\$1.50**
 Nightgowns of best quality nainsook, hand-embroidered front; all sizes. Each **\$1.75**
 Corset Covers of white nainsook, daintily embroidered fronts. Perfect make and finish. Special, each **75¢**
 Drawers to match. A pair **1.00**
 Good Values in Waitress Aprons, and Women's Overalls. Made in Canada. Each **\$1.25**
 —Whitewear, First Floor

SHOES

Many most reliable makes in Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, made in Canada are sold in our Shoe Dept. Some of our specials being:

- Women's Mahogany Calf Lace Boots**, with military heels. A most popular style for present wear. A pair, **\$6.75**
Men's Box Calf Blucher Boots, solid leather throughout. Very special value at a pair **\$3.95**
Boys' Sizes in the same style and grade.
 Sizes 1 to 5½, pair, **\$2.95**
 Sizes 11 to 13½, pair, **\$2.45**
Leckie's Boots for boys are strongly featured in our Boys' Dept. They are most reliable and very popular with boys and parents alike.
 We also carry a good range of Men's Work Boots made by the Hydro City Shoe Manufacturers, Ltd.
Children's Cushion Sole Patent Strap Slippers—
 Sizes 5 to 7½, pair, **\$1.75**
 Sizes 8 to 10½, pair, **\$2.00**
 Also Hurlbut's Cushion Welt Shoes for Children. The best and most comfortable children's shoes made.
 —Shoes, First Floor

Spencer's Refrigerators

made in Canada, **\$10.50** up.
 —Second Floor

Drugs and Toilet Articles

Impossible to enumerate all the articles sold by our Drug Department which are made in Canada—there are so many of them. Here are a few of our specials:
Witch Hazel Toilet Soap, 25c a Box.
 A high-grade toilet soap used extensively throughout Canada. It is made by the Royal Crown Soaps, Ltd., of Vancouver, so that you assist B.C. manufacturers when you use this make of soap. Our special price, a box, **25¢**
Dr. Howard's Family Remedies.
 Vi-Va-Na Brand, are all manufactured in Canada. We carry a full line, which we sell at special prices.
Dylcia Toilet Cream.
 Manufactured by Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal, is one of the best of its kind on the market. Our introduction price is a 50c bottle for **37¢**
 Also a small size at **10¢**
 —Drugs, Main Floor

The bulk of our Mattresses and Springs

are made in Victoria and Vancouver.
 —Fourth Floor

Millinery

Some of the "styles" may come from Paris, London and New York, but here are Hats for women and children that are "made in Canada"—some of them all Canadian materials, too.
 Trimmed Hats, priced up from **\$5.00**
Women's Outing Hats, \$1.00 to **\$7.50**
Children's Straw Hats, 50¢ to **\$2.50**
Muslin Hats and Bonnets, 50¢ to **\$4.50**
 —Millinery, Second Floor

Wool, Silk and Fibre Sweaters For Women and Children

Some of the smartest, most stylish and reliable quality Sweaters made are manufactured in Canada. Our stock embraces the following, along with others:

- Jersey Cloth and Imported Botany Wool Sweaters—**
 Made by the Harvey Knit Co., of Ontario. These are some of the smartest and most practical Sweater Coats shown for present use. There are models with Raglan or set-in sleeves, shirred or belted backs, narrow girdles; large, graceful collars and novelty pockets. All wanted shades. Priced, each, **\$8.25** to **\$13.50**
- Silk and Fibre Sweaters—**
 By the Monarch Knitting Company. These are beautiful garments, so suitable for summer wear. All the new styles and shades are here marked at prices, **\$7.50** to **\$25.00**
- Pride of the West Sweaters are Made in Vancouver**
 In our own province. Some of the best grade Sweaters made for women, men and children are manufactured by this house. We have a splendid range of Children's Silk Sweaters, sizes 6 to 12 years. Selling at **\$6.50**
 —Sweaters, First Floor

Overalls For Men and Boys

The Northern Brand, made by the Northern Shirt and Overall Company, of Winnipeg.
 Each garment bears the "United Garment Workers of America" label, which is the only recognized union label. We have these Overalls in black and blue denim, also the engineers' blue and white stripe, and woven goods. Sizes for men and boys at Spencer's prices.
 —Men's Clothing, View and Broad Sts.

Shirt Waists For Boys

The favorite Shirt Waist with boys—the McBride, which has patent adjustable band at waist, is made in Canada. Splendid quality, in light stripes and plain blue and tan. Each, **85¢** and **\$1.00**
 —Boys' Shirts, Main Floor

Our Own Special Outing and Negligee Shirts For Men

Shirts specially made for the Spencer Stores—made to our own sizes and details. Finished in a variety of good serviceable quality materials in plain white, colors and fancy stripes. Coat shape, starched collar band, soft double or starched cuffs. Prices range, **\$1.25** to **\$2.25**
 —Men's Shirts, Main Floor

Underwear For Men

Our stock of Men's Underwear embraces Turnbull's "Coo-Tee" All-Wool, Tiger Brand Elastic Ribbed Wool Mixture, Penman's light and medium weights, Zimmerknit White and Natural Balbriggan, also Stanfield's heavy, medium and light weight grades. Examples of popular priced grades:
 Penman's Light-Weight Ribbed Cotton Shirts and Drawers—All sizes. A garment **90¢**
 Stanfield's Light-Weight Natural Elastic Rib Shirts and Drawers—All sizes. A garment **\$1.35**
 —Men's Underwear, Main Floor

Rattan Chairs and Settees

Suitable for the home, veranda, porch or garden. These Chairs are exceptionally well made and finished and sell at most reasonable prices. A big variety of designs in natural and dark rattan shade.
 Rockers, up from **\$7.75**
 Chairs, up from **\$10.95**
 Settees, up from **\$23.50**
 Tables, up from **\$10.35**
 —Furniture, Fourth Floor



MADE IN CANADA

Men's Suspenders

"President" Brand, made at Niagara Falls, Ontario. In three different weights. A most popular make and thoroughly reliable. A pair **75¢**
 —Main Floor

Men's Collars

Fine Linen Collars, made by the well-known firm of Tooke & Sons, Vancouver. A most reliable collar, in latest shapes as well as the more staple styles. Each, **20¢**, or a dozen, **\$2.40**
 —Main Floor

Men's Neckwear

Practically our entire stock of Men's Neckwear is made in Canada, by such reliable firms as Tooke Bros., of Montreal; the Crescent Company, R. T. Reid & Co., and others. Stylish new shapes and latest designs at prices **50¢** to **\$1.25**
 —Main Floor

Men's Socks

Wool Mixture and Cashmere grades, Penman's brand, serviceable and reliable grades, at a pair, **50¢, 65¢** and **75¢**
 —Main Floor

Travelling Goods

Our big stock of Travelling Bags, Steamer Trunks and Suit Cases is made in Canada and the qualities at the prices defy competition.
 Trunks and Steamers priced up from **\$6.75** to **\$20.00**
 Suit Cases of fibre and fibre matting from **\$2.00** to **\$6.75**
 Hand Bags in leather and fibre from **\$1.75** to **\$18.00**
 —Trunks, Main Floor

Brushes

—All Brushes stocked are made in Canada. We carry a full line for every purpose. Our prices are worth looking into. Too many to mention here. We have a special Broom with an adjustable handle which can be used in the English style or corn broom style; made by Boeckh Bros., Toronto. Special at **89¢**
 —Hardware, Second Floor

Enamel Ware

Diamond Blue and Pearl Grey Enamelware, made in Canada; includes articles that cover practically every purpose for the home. They are grades that you can rely on, too. Be sure and inquire our prices.
 —Hardware, Second Floor

Aluminum Ware

—A full stock of Wear-Ever Aluminumware Utensils carried. To tell you that this is the best make on the market is superfluous. It is a recognized fact. Our prices worth investigating.
 —Hardware, Second Floor

Door and Window Screens

—Early Door and Window Screens made in Canada. No better made anywhere. Doors priced up from **\$1.75**
 Window Screens priced up from **25¢**
 —Hardware, Second Floor

Practically all our Furniture is made in Canada.

—Fourth Floor

Canadian-Made Floor Cloth

selling at 65c a square yard.
 —Third Floor



TRY THE BIG CASH MARKET

for your supply of Groceries, Fish, Provisions and Butcher Meats, Cooked Meats, Drugs and Light Hardware—to save money.

SPECIAL TUESDAY IN GROCERY DEPT.
Choice Prunes, regular price 10c per lb. Special, 3 lbs. for **23c**

SPECIAL ALL WEEK IN HARDWARE DEPT.
6-quart Enamel Saucepans, reg. price \$1.10. Sale price, **88c**
Wire Soap Dishes, reg. price 20c. Sale price **14c**
Berry and Fruit Dishes, reg. price \$1.60. Sale price, **\$1.32**

ALL WEEK DRUG DEPT. SPECIALS
Kennedy's Standard Invalid Port, reg. price \$1.00 bottle. Special price, bottle **88c**
Sanitary Drinking Cups, nice for picnics, reg. price 7c per package. Special price, 2 for **10c**
Horlick's Malted Milk Tablets, reg. price 25c per tin. Special price, per tin **21c**
Hydrogen Peroxide, reg. price 18c bottle. Special price, 2 for **25c**

IN THE GROCERY DEPT.
A New Shipment of Silver Prunes. They are of the most excellent quality. Price, per lb. **20c**

SPECIAL MONDAY IN VEGETABLE DEPT.
Fine Large Okanagan Onions
9 lbs. for **24c**

H. O. KIRKHAM & CO., LTD.
Victoria and Vancouver.
PHONES: Grocery, 178 and 179 Delivery, 5522
Fish and Provisions, 5520. Meat, 5521

IN WOMAN'S DOMAIN

SIMPLE STYLES IN VOGUE FOR SUMMER

Print Frocks to Be Worn Extensively With "Vegetable" Hats

The first bright days of May remind even the bluest of women that "Summer is a-comin' in" and thought must be taken for lighter gowns before the hot days are actually here. The early showing of Summer gowns in New York and the Eastern fashion centres point to a welcome revival of the simple materials and simple styles—assuredly in keeping with war-time demands.

Vegetable Hats.
Some of the most chic effects are fashioned in the erstwhile despised prints, which have been the prerogatives of the maid and the housekeeper for so many years—and one has only to see the effect of such materials when made into the prevailing styles to realize how much women have missed by neglecting these charming and serviceable fabrics. Spots and stripes and sprigle are all featured in ruffles and riches and tucks enhance their charms. But to get the correct touch which raises such a gown above the average and to imbue it with a personality one must crown it with a "vegetable" hat. The woman who seeks to be attired in these are the latest fancies of Dame la dornier cri should wear a coarse straw hat adorned with carrots, potatoes, and even with the despised onion, for these are the latest fancies of Dame Fashion. Whether the idea is to induce a spirit of emulation among the denizens of the vacant lot and the back-yard garden can not tell, but the fact remains that vegetables are in the front rank of hat decorations.

Sleeveless Jackets.
Among the new ideas which are likely to find favor are accessories that in the months are the sleeveless jacket and sweater. These are fashioned of various materials, velvet and jersey cloth being perhaps the most popular. One very smart effect was obtained in a sleeveless coat of black velvet over a white georgette waist, worn with a skirt with a huge design in black and white plaid. Many of the sleeveless sweaters are of the jersey, made in the slip-on style, with the color of the sweater repeated in the skirt. The sweater has now become an indispensable feature of the wardrobe, whether for sports wear or to give that extra touch of warmth when in the cool evenings, when a thin frock is apt to be somewhat chilly.

Becoming Veils.
Veils are now of such vast importance in dress accessories that by their individuality of shape and unique drape they not only trim but lend character to the simplest of hats. Though some women still cling to the short nose-veils, the majority prefer the fuller kind, which drape the hats and hang therefrom in graceful folds. One particularly becoming model is of navy organdie—the finished veil being a yard square. Others are of finest net exquisitely darned in patterns which reveal the beauty of a woman's eyes or give a fascinating quirk to her mouth with irresistible effect. For the woman with a poor complexion the veil is an invaluable boon, while the fortunate possessor of good coloring will find that a becoming veil only serves to enhance her charms.

MILADY'S WRITING DESK

Fashions and Fads in Stationery for Those Who Would Be "Correct."

There is an ever-increasing use of finer and better writing papers among women of to-day. While a few years ago it was considered vulgar and incorrect to use tinted papers, today they are as much used as the white surfaces. White linen is seen with narrow silver, gilt or colored borders, as also is the tinted linen with borders of a slightly darker shade, while an unusual paper has the graining of quartered oak water-marked in it. The war has given rise to a demand for khaki lined, plain or embossed with flags or crossed rifles, and thin papers are being used for the mistakes which find their way overseas.

Envelopes with colored tissue lining and plain lithographed lining are being much used and the latest in shape is a long, narrow envelope with square cut flap. Milady answers her invitations, acknowledges her gifts, and pens her short notes on white or tinted correspondence cards, and on these the embossed monogram is distinctive and in vogue.

The quill pen and the wax set have come out of retirement and once more hold a colorful and useful place on the desk. The quill comes in several colors, and is used with a little glass bowl, tinted to match the pen and filled with shot that holds the pen upright and cleans the point.

The wax set consists of a case containing wax of several colors, miniature candles, a little candlestick and an initial seal.

Something new in desk sets has recently appeared. It consists of a desk pad, stationery rack, pen wiper, paper knife, ink stand and blotter with calendar in top, each of these parts being covered in blue or pink cottons and finished with a covering of celluloid. The Address Book, leather bound, is indexed so that any address it contains may be found easily. Then there is the Calling List, Engagement Calendar, Diary and Shopping List, all little accessories that aid the memory of milady.

The paper knife lies ready on the desk, and now it combines a pencil knife as well. Pen handles are fashioned so that the handle is a convenient letter-opener. Miniature shells add the war-like touch without which nothing is complete these days, and all the place of paperweights. Stamps are carried in a small leather book, with waxed paper pages to prevent sticking. Since the cost of living holds an important place in the thoughts of the lady of the house a household expense book is utilitarian and necessary. An automobile expense book lies beside it, and records trips, passengers and expenses, while last milady strays from

ARION CLUB'S SECOND CONCERT-TOMORROW

Mrs. J. R. Green to Render Pianoforte Solos; Attractive Programme

In addition to the interest which a concert by the Arion Club always arouses in Victoria, additional attraction is added to the programme to be given in the Empress Hotel to-morrow night by the announcement that Mrs. Gertrude Huntley Green has consented to assist the club and will render several pianoforte solos.

Mrs. C. C. A. Warn has kindly agreed to accompany the club in one or two of her numbers, and both Frank J. Sell, honorary conductor; and Herbert Kent, honorary assistant conductor, will wield the baton, the latter leading two of the numbers. The following is the complete programme:

- Huntsman's Song Pohlenz
- "Stars of the Summer Night," Hatton Solo—(a) "Romance," F. Sharp.....
- (b) "Sounds of Evening," Pachelbeli
- (c) Prelude, G. Minor, Rachmaninoff
- Mrs. Gertrude Huntley Green
- "Mynheer Vandunck," Sir Henry Bishop
- "Evening Serenade" J. Pache
- "The Source of Song" J. Pache
- Haritone Solo—Arthur Gore.
- Tar's Song Hatton
- "Twilight" Dudley Buck
- Solo—Rhapsody No. 13 Liszt
- Mrs. Gertrude Huntley Green
- "In Fishers' Fields" J. D. Walls
- (a) A Barcarole D. Prothero
- (b) Swedish Song, "Spin, Spin".....
- H. Jungst
- Estudiantina Waltz P. Lacomme
- God Save the King.

JUNIOR AUXILIARIES IN ANNUAL MEETING

Address by Rev. C. Swanson at Final Session of Columbia W. A.

The closing session of the annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the Columbia Diocese, Board took place on Saturday afternoon, when the Juniors held their meeting. The Christ Church schoolroom was filled to the doors, three branches marching in with banners, won for the highest attendance and the highest contribution. Among those present were Mrs. Lee Mong Kow, her family, also the thirteen Chinese children of Mrs. Gilbert Cook's class, who were specially interested in the proceedings.

Mrs. C. Swanson, President, had welcome the members, Mrs. Lauderdale opened the meeting with prayer, which was followed by the reports from twelve branches, read by their youthful officers. Rev. C. Swanson gave an address that held the children enthralled as he recounted the life and work of a missionary in the Far North, where he has been for over four years, in Yukon River district. Then followed a tableau illustrating the countries in which the junior pledges are expended, which must have made a deep impression upon the children's minds as they saw little children reared in the national costumes of Japan, China, India, Labrador, gather on the stage, where there was a hospital cot to add a touch of realism to the pledges for Lyrion Hospital. Much care and attention must have been given to the preparation of the various recitations as well as to the arrangement of the little programme.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Patterson returned to Victoria on Saturday after a week's visit to Vancouver, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Patterson, of Fairview. During their stay on the mainland, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson also made a trip to their ranch, "Inverholm," at Ladner.

Chas. Wakefield Cadman, the composer, has recently published a new song cycle, "Birds of Flame," which Mrs. Jeanne Jonell has added to her repertoire. The songs, four in number, are very beautiful, and are "O, Bird of Flame," "Thou Radiant Ocean," "Glimourie" and "The Fount of Blimim."

Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Appleby, 516 Linden Avenue, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Edith Charlotte, to Hugh Gordon Lowder, Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion, The King's (Shropshire) Light Infantry, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Gordon Lowder, of Tumbrie, Sussex. The marriage will take place on Saturday, May 18.

The doll, Marguerite Clarke, which is being raffled in aid of the Great War Next-of-Kin's funds for the erection of a memorial home for returned soldiers, has been removed from the Hibben Store, where it was exhibited last week, and will be displayed in Gordon Drysdale's for the remainder of this week. Tickets are selling readily for the affair, application for these having been received from so distant a point as St. John's, Newfoundland.

Hydro-City and G.V.O. shoes are made in Canada. They are made of solid leather, which explains their popularity.

A BEDTIME STORY

UNCLE WIGGLY AND THE BLUE BELLS
Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.
(By Howard R. Garis.)

Very Choice Patterns in Dainty Silver Plated Flatware

Carried in the following stock patterns, so that a complete set can be gradually made up. Patterns are: Windsor, Niagara, Arlington, Old English Thread. For Presentation purposes such as weddings and anniversaries, we have handsome filled cases in mahogany or oak.

Sergeants' Canes from \$1.60
The "Swan" Military Fountain Pen. \$3.00

Mitchell & Duncan LTD.
JEWELERS
Central Building
View and Broad Sts.
C.P.R. and B.C. Electric Watch Inspectors

Social & Personal

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leighton, of Vancouver, have arrived in the city on a visit to J. Taylor.

Mrs. J. D. O'Connell and family left on Sunday's boat to spend the summer in Lindsay, Ontario, with her parents.

Mrs. J. Wilson Miller, of Winnipeg, who has been wintering in Victoria, left for Vancouver last week where she will spend a few days before returning to her home in the prairie province.

Col. O'Connor, who recently arrived in Canada after having been a prisoner of war in Germany for the past two years, has come to Vancouver Island, where he will spend the next two months here.

E. O. S. Scholefield, Provincial librarian, who has been suffering from a serious breakdown, left on Saturday afternoon's boat for New Westminster, where he will spend a few days with friends before proceeding to the upper country to recuperate.

At the Royal Victoria Yacht Club on Thursday, May 16, a dance in aid of the Oak Bay Red Cross, will be held under the patronage of Commodore and Mrs. Meredith. Tickets for the event may be obtained at Fletcher's Music Store or at the Club House.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Patterson returned to Victoria on Saturday after a week's visit to Vancouver, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Patterson, of Fairview. During their stay on the mainland, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson also made a trip to their ranch, "Inverholm," at Ladner.

Chas. Wakefield Cadman, the composer, has recently published a new song cycle, "Birds of Flame," which Mrs. Jeanne Jonell has added to her repertoire. The songs, four in number, are very beautiful, and are "O, Bird of Flame," "Thou Radiant Ocean," "Glimourie" and "The Fount of Blimim."

Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Appleby, 516 Linden Avenue, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Edith Charlotte, to Hugh Gordon Lowder, Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion, The King's (Shropshire) Light Infantry, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Gordon Lowder, of Tumbrie, Sussex. The marriage will take place on Saturday, May 18.

The doll, Marguerite Clarke, which is being raffled in aid of the Great War Next-of-Kin's funds for the erection of a memorial home for returned soldiers, has been removed from the Hibben Store, where it was exhibited last week, and will be displayed in Gordon Drysdale's for the remainder of this week. Tickets are selling readily for the affair, application for these having been received from so distant a point as St. John's, Newfoundland.

Hydro-City and G.V.O. shoes are made in Canada. They are made of solid leather, which explains their popularity.

Gordon Sypsoale LIMITED
Store Hours 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Wednesday, 1 o'clock; Saturday 9:30 p.m.

A New Collection of Smart Serge Dresses for Women

Recent arrivals at the Dress Section include a splendid assortment in all-wool qualities in various styles. Navy and other wanted colors are shown and many of the models feature the braid and button trimmings. Intending purchasers will do well to view these new dresses and take particular note of the styles and qualities presented at **\$19.50, \$22.50, \$23.50, \$25.00 to \$32.50.**



AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF SPORT SKIRTS FOR WOMEN
Embracing many good styles in silk or cloth, in various smart colors; at prices ranging from **\$7.50 to \$29.50**

Women Wanting Silk Sweaters Will Do Well to See Our Display



The models are such as merit the consideration of those who seek the best at the least cost. In points of style, quality and value, these garments are above the average. Some of the models feature large pointed or shawl collars, and others have sailor or tie collars, and both belted and sash styles are represented.

Choose from a wide range of popular colors, at prices ranging from **\$10.00 to \$39.50.**

NOVELTY WHIPCORDS JUST RECEIVED
These come in smart plaids and stripes in tan, grey or cream ground, with two-line designs. The fabric is specially suitable for making sport skirts or suits, and is one of the most attractive weaves that have come to our notice this season. A limited assortment at **\$1.75 per yard.**

Phone 1876
First Floor, 1877
Sayward Building
1211 Douglas Street

Summer Millinery at Its Best

Uttering efforts have been made to assemble the collection of Summer Hats, which shall meet the season's varied requirements in a thoroughly adequate and authoritative manner.

Within moderate price range, here are admirable Hat types for each summer occasion—whether the morning shopping tour, the "going-away" of the bride, the reception, the club veranda or the many activities of the sportswoman.

New items of special interest are White Hats of Georgette Crepe, Lezhorn and Organdie; new Tailored Models of Lisere, in black and colors, combined with white and sand. The new Hindu Turbans and close-fitting Hats in all shades, as well as white, black and combined white and black to accompany going-away custom.

Our Hats are from \$5.00 to \$10.00 less than you are accustomed to pay for a very ordinary Hat in any other store.



THE SOUTH AFRICAN PLUME SHOP
753 Yates Street. Phone 2818

KEEP YOUR STOVE BRIGHT BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH

A few minutes with a cloth, and Black Knight makes your stove look bright and attractive. Can be used on either warm or cold stove. Black Knight will not burn—and is dustless.



WORK For the VICTORIA PATRIOTIC FUND
The paper knife lies ready on the desk, and now it combines a pencil knife as well. Pen handles are fashioned so that the handle is a convenient letter-opener. Miniature shells add the war-like touch without which nothing is complete these days, and all the place of paperweights. Stamps are carried in a small leather book, with waxed paper pages to prevent sticking. Since the cost of living holds an important place in the thoughts of the lady of the house a household expense book is utilitarian and necessary. An automobile expense book lies beside it, and records trips, passengers and expenses, while last milady strays from

ANYTHING TO SELL? TRY AN AD IN THE TIMES

Sports Apparel

An Early Showing of What Fashion Has Devised for Wear on Outing Occasions This Summer

Wash Skirts

The designers of these Wash Skirts have put more than ordinary care into their fashioning this season. This is evidenced in the many full back effects we are now showing. Belts and pockets, too, are more varied and smarter. Materials are crepes, gabardines, cotton serges and Shantung silk. All white or with faint black stripe. Prices—

\$1.25, \$2.00 to \$9.50

Silk Sweaters

Plain knitted effects, and smart new designs in fancy weaves. Shades include Pekin blue, old rose, wild rose, gold, citron, etc. Trimmings and styles are charming and in delightful variety. Prices—

\$15.75 to \$32.50

Wool Sweaters

Contrasting, detachable collars and cuffs are a prominent feature of the vogue in Wool Sweaters this season. Brushed wool is often used in conjunction with the plain knitted effects. Big range of colors. Prices—

\$6.95 to \$13.50

Scurrah's

LIMITED
728-730-734 Yates St. Phone 3983

Voile Blouses

The many pretty effects seen in our newest assortment of Voile Blouses will make you want to buy not one, but two or three. Some have long roll collars of organdie, others have wider organdie collars edged with lace. Embroidered fronts, dainty cuffs and fine pin-tucking are features that make many beautiful creations. Prices—

\$2.50 to \$7.50

COMING HERE TUESDAY



CYRIL MAUDE

One of the Greatest English actors of to-day.

BIG AUDIENCE IS EXPECTED TO-NIGHT

Maude Adams in Barrie's New Comedy to Be at Royal Victoria

A large audience will undoubtedly be present to-night at the Royal Victoria Theatre to welcome Maude Adams in J. M. Barrie's new comedy, "A Kiss for Cinderella." The interest in Miss Adams and the play has been such that the advance demand for seats has been very brisk. It must be confessed that the new play is full of alluring promise, for in it Mr. Barrie, with whose cleverness and genius theatre-goers are familiar through his many charming works, has given free rein to his delightful fancy in modernizing the oldest of fairy tales, that of the kitchen maid and the glass slipper. Not only is the dramatist credited with having evolved a play that is charming from every angle, but he has given Miss Adams to portray a role that will take its place in the gallery of her most fascinating creations.

The role is that of a London slavey who as her war-time "bit" adopts four little orphan children. She is an imaginative little thing—Barrie calls her Miss Thing—and tells the babies that she is Cinderella. And she has a dream in which she sees herself as Cinderella in competition with great beauties for the hand of the prince. This dream is reproduced and is the big scene of the play. The concluding scene shows the girl recovering her health in a hospital, where she receives a visit from her real prince, a big policeman. A number of well-known players are in the company surrounding Miss Adams. The work is staged in artistic fashion.

Chairman is Appointed.—A. R. Wolfenden has been chosen as chairman of the Civic Affairs Committee of the Board of Trade for the coming year and C. B. Jones for the corresponding position on the Mining Committee.

FRANCE!

"Bled white!" they said, now months ago. Yet forward, forward France steps into the battle. Sheer intellect, sheer soul she stands before our blurred eyes to-day—calm, radiant, unconquerable as right and beauty and truth.—New York Tribune.

BIG RUSH FOR SEATS FOR CYRIL MAUDE

Eminent English Actor Playing at Royal Victoria To-morrow and Wednesday

The advance sale at the Royal Victoria Theatre for the engagement of Cyril Maude, England's foremost character actor, who will be seen here for the first time to-morrow, indicates that he will be welcomed at all his performances by capacity audiences. On Tuesday night and Wednesday matinee the actor will be seen in his now world-famous impersonation of the crotchety octogenarian in that delightful melodramatic comedy "Grumpy." For the performance of Wednesday night the actor will appear as Eccles in that charming English comedy "Caste."

For the past twenty years Mr. Maude has held a high place in the regard of English playgoers. His tenancy of first the Haymarket Theatre and later the Playhouse, in London, which he both managed and played in, extended over a period of fifteen years. During that time he created many notable parts. When he first visited America, in the autumn of 1913, it was with the intention of making only a brief tour of the principal cities of the eastern part of the United States. However, so great was the demand for his "Grumpy" performances, which began at Wallack's Theatre in New York early in November of the year, that Mr. Maude was compelled to cancel all of his engagements in other cities and to remain on Broadway until the following June, when he left to fulfill his London contract at the New Theatre.

Since that time Mr. Maude has made four American tours and in the time intervening between his appearances in the Pacific Coast cities last May and the resumption of his tour this spring the actor took his company to Australia and played at various places in the Antipodes. The role of Eccles, which Mr. Maude will do in the performance of "Caste," which he and his company are to do on Wednesday night, is one that has won great praise for him from London critics.

ALWAYS GOOD ARE COLUMBIA'S SHOWS

So Say People Who Attend That Well-Known Picture Theatre

MANY ATTRACTIONS BOOKED BY DOMINION

"Columbia shows are always good" is the general verdict of the Victoria theatre-going public, who patronize the house in generous measure. The Columbia, which is controlled by the National Amusement Co., and is managed by E. Clark, exhibits the Vitagraph and Paralta pictures, which, combined with the three-piece orchestra, make up a splendid programme.

"My Four Years in Germany," "Ambassador Gerard's Great Book," which aroused such a furore throughout the world, has been made the theme of a wonderful film, which is to be but one of the many attractions booked by the Dominion Theatre for the near future. Other masterpieces to be shown at this theatre will include "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," the beautiful modern morality play in which Forbes Robertson appeared in Victoria some time ago, and this famous star of the theatrical world will make his first appearance in the motion picture world through the medium of the play in which he first came to this city. The new Petrova productions by Madame Petrova's own company, the latest Charlie Chaplin comedies and the William Fox Standard pictures will also contribute many notable features.

WELL-KNOWN STARS COMING NEXT SEASON

Margaret Anglin and George Arliss Booked for Royal Victoria Theatre

The demands made upon the purse of the public by reason of the various causes arising out of the war have in many cases reacted upon certain fields of peace-time business to the extent that the latter have found it an uphill struggle to continue their existence. One which has perhaps suffered most in this respect is the legitimate drama, which in addition has been hard hit by the competition of the moving-pictures. For these reasons a manager who, in the face of such obstacles brings some of the foremost stars in the theatrical firmament to this city, deserves every congratulation and support from the theatre-going public.

Manager C. Denham, of the Royal Victoria, who has shown such enterprise throughout his career in giving Victorians an opportunity to see and hear some of the cream of the world's dramatic profession, has announced that he has booked a further series for next season, opening in September. At this early date particulars are somewhat lacking, but suffice it to say that George Arliss and Margaret Anglin are but two of the many stars who will visit this city during the season.

GERMAN MILITARISM.

Never will the burden of militarism be lifted from the shoulders of men until it is destroyed at its source, in Germany. Never will Germany disarm and return her ill-gotten conquests to Russia, Poland, Denmark, France and Belgium until she is beaten in war. She will respect no treaty that she dares to break, and it will take a strong and vigilant League of Nations to keep her from preparing for another war of conquest. If others trust her and reduce their military and naval establishments without watching her every move, she will repeat the trick played by Queen Louise on Napoleon and prepare intensively for another war. Any Great Power that is permitted to build up a war machine while the rest forget the arts of war will have the worst of its mercy. As long as the army remains loyal and effective revolutions are impossible.—New York Commercial.

Over \$125,000 was spent by the Y. M. C. A. in 1917 to build huts in France.

EXTENDS TIME FOR FILING CLAIM PLANS

Further Court Steps in Case of Stewart and Molybdenum Mining Co.

Mr. Justice Gregory, who has been presiding at the Spring Assizes at Vancouver, and who returned to the city for the week-end, and Saturday in his room at the Court House, heard the application of S. T. Hankey, on behalf of the plaintiff, R. M. Stewart, of Oak Bay, for an extension of time to June 1 to file claim plans, under the Act, in reference to the alleged "claim-jumping" action which is to be heard, other parties interested in which are Mrs. Joseph M. McGrath, Joseph Hayes, of Alice Arm near Prince Rupert, and the Molybdenum Mining and Reduction Company.

For the latter company H. H. Shandley said that the company had spent over \$50,000 in building an operation plant and the men who were filing adverse claims were the people who staked the claims for them in the first instance. He had instructions to oppose any extension of time, as plaintiff had waited until the very last minute before applying. S. T. Hankey, for plaintiff, stated there was no desire to delay, and he would undertake to get the case disposed of before the long vacation.

Mr. Justice Gregory made an order for the extension of time, but only to May 25, and that conditionally on an affidavit being produced showing that a document in the case, stated to have been despatched from Prince Rupert on May 4 only reached Mr. Stewart at his Post Office Box on May 10.

History of the Case.

Shortly, the history of this case is as follows: In 1915 the property at Alice Arm was owned to C. P. Riel in the sum of \$25,000 on terms call-

ing for assessment work to be carried out before June 13 of each year. This work, it is alleged, was not carried out in the year 1915 and, the rights having expired, the claim was restaked by Mr. Riel on an understanding with his Seattle partners, Stillwell Bros. and J. D. Ross, that the bond would be repaid irrespective of the registered ownership of the ground.

During July, 1916, a company was formed called the Molybdenum Mining & Reduction Company, with Stillwell Bros. and Ross holding the controlling interest, which company, it is said, refused to recognize the obligations, holding the view that the staking of the ground by Mr. Riel held the property irrespective of the bond. Mr. Riel and the other owners combated this contention, with the result that the mine was closed down and the bond obligations not met.

WONDERFUL PICTURES FROM THE FRONT.

London was given the chance recently, of viewing the first grand exhibit of British battle photographs in color. The subjects are necessarily similar to those seen last year in the great Canadian Exhibition which was shown in Canada. The English pictures are done in colors and this has the effect of emphasizing the perspective and making the scenes very realistic. The pictures that attract more than the usual amount of attention is the advance of the tanks into action. It is said that this is the most realistic presentation of war that has ever been accomplished in illustration. It is also the largest photograph ever produced. The pictures of troops entering Bagdad, the dramatic entry of General Allenby into Jerusalem are thrilling. Both on account of the historic significance and because of skillful artistic handling. An Egyptian Labor Battalion at work in France and several other glimpses of the East and West in partnership in this great struggle are both beautiful and compelling.

The collection also contains what Queen Alexandra pronounces to be the best photograph ever taken of the Prince of Wales. It shows something of his charm and gaiety combined with a dignity which is very winning and a flash of humor not shown in the studies photograph.

PROVINCIAL LAW NOT AFFECTED BY FEDERAL

Liquor Selling in British Columbia Means a Jail Sentence

The Dominion Order-in-Council which prevented all further inter-provincial trade in alcoholic beverages after April 1 last has been responsible for a good deal of speculation as to the scope of its provisions, particularly as to whether penalties, etc., provided for in Provincial laws were in any way overridden by the Dominion order.

The question has already become pointed in two or three instances in the Province of British Columbia, and to clear the situation Commissioner Findlay took the matter up with the Federal authorities with the result that a wire received from the Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Council, this morning places the intended interpretation on the scope of the Federal Order beyond doubt.

The Dominion regulations do not supersede but merely supplement Provincial legislation in the purport of Mr. Rowell's information to the Commissioner. The Dominion Order says that no person shall trade in alcoholic liquors after April 1 of this year and if he does he shall be subject to a fine under the first offence of not less than \$200 and not more than \$1,000, and on a second offence to imprisonment without the option of a fine, whether or not it be a first offence. Certain cases before the Courts in British Columbia have shown a desire on the part of defendants to seek refuge in the less rigorous Dominion clause. The decision from Ottawa removes any possible loophole.

In his communication Mr. Rowell points out that the section of the Dominion order giving emphasis to the fact that its regulation did not override Provincial laws where such prohibitory measures were in force, was designed by the Minister of Justice to guard against any such interpretation being put upon it.

The WEATHER

Daily Bulletin Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, May 12—5 a. m.—The barometer has fallen over the interior and warm weather extends from the Okanagan to Kootenay districts, while on the coast fair, cool weather prevails. Heavy frosts occurred in Manitoba yesterday and light frosts have occurred there today.

Reports.
Victoria—Barometer, 30.65; temperature, maximum yesterday, 52; minimum, 44; wind, 4 miles W.; weather, clear.
Vancouver—Barometer, 30.06; temperature, maximum yesterday, 66; minimum, 42; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.82; temperature, maximum yesterday, 81; minimum, 64; wind, 4 miles E.; weather, clear.
Barkerville—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, maximum yesterday, 58; minimum, 39; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Prince Rupert—Barometer, 30.16; temperature, maximum yesterday, 48; minimum, 38; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.
Tatoosh—Barometer, 30.06; temperature, maximum yesterday, 52; minimum, 46; wind, 4 miles W.; weather, cloudy.

Portland, Ore.—Barometer, 30.10; temperature, maximum yesterday, 54; minimum, 46; wind, 4 miles S. E.; weather, cloudy.

Seattle—Barometer, 30.10; temperature, maximum yesterday, 66; minimum, 44; wind, 4 miles S. W.; weather, cloudy.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.06; temperature, maximum yesterday, 54; minimum, 46; wind, 4 miles S. W.; weather, cloudy.

Temperature. Max. Min.

Cranbrook	74	48
Penticton	81	51
Calgary	70	36
Edmonton	66	44
Qu'Appelle	66	28
Winnipeg	48	24
Toronto	69	48
Ottawa	54	32
Montreal	62	32
Halifax	46	32

McCALL'S MAGAZINE (For May)



The Superb Quality of McCall Fashions is the result of many years of careful study in the interpretation of the style tendencies of the times and adapting them to the needs and uses of the American Woman.

McCALL PATTERNS for May NOW ON SALE

THE BON MARCHE, 1844 Oak Bay Ave.

\$1,135,000

Capital Invested in Printing Industry in Victoria

ASK FOR THIS LABEL ON YOUR PRINTING

PAY ROLL \$205,920 PER YEAR

AN AVERAGE OF \$17,160 PER MONTH

Spent Among the Merchants of Victoria

Mr. Merchant Have Your Printing and Engraving Done in Victoria

The following firms can supply the Label on all work: Acme Press, Colonist Ptg. & Pub. Co., Cusack Printery, Dominion Carton & Ptg. Wks., Digron Ptg. Co., Quality Press, Sweeney & McConnell, Victoria Ptg. & Pub. Co., Times Ptg. & Pub. Co.

VICTORIA ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL

PAIN UP! CLEAN UP!

NOW IS THE TIME! Make Old Houses Look Like New by Using "NAG" PAINTS AND STAINS

Which Are STRICTLY GUARANTEED by the "NAG" PAINT CO., LTD., 1302 Wharf St. Phone 887. Paint, Stain and Varnish Makers, and Dealers in PAINTERS' SUPPLIES - - Fire-Resisting, Waterproof ROOF PAINTS in All Colors, \$1.00 Per Gallon Upwards

ROTARY RED CROSS PRIZES ARE DRAWN

Raffle Expected to Net Over \$1,000 for Society; Many Viewed Drawing

Shortly before nine o'clock on Saturday evening the offices of T. J. Goodlake, in the Winch Building, were crowded with eager and expectant parties awaiting the drawing in the big Rotary Red Cross raffle. The drawing itself was brought off promptly, the grand prize, a cabinet gramophone, being won by Mr. Hobbs, 619 Niagara Street. It is estimated that something over \$1,000 has been realized for the Red Cross.

Those who officiated at the drawing were: C. Williams, Red Cross Headquarters; Miss Mara, Superintendents; J. Down, L. D. McLean and T. J. Goodlake, representing the Rotary Club.

The following winners are already known: Prize number 5, hair brushes, Mrs. Pemberton; 4, ton of coal, Mrs. Geo. Wilkerson; 6, accident insurance policy, Miss M. North; 8, Gibson photos, A. R. Brown; 10, Stevenson's chocolates, Mrs. D. Alexander; 12, order on New Method Laundry, Miss Davis; 15, order of paper, W. Gibson; 16, case of pickles, W. Moore; 17, camera, M. L. Hockley; 18, a puppy, Mrs. A. J. Bayley; 19, fire insurance policy, Crockett; 25, a fire insurance policy, Mrs. Hildale; 29, box of apples, J. Ardam; 31, dress goods at Scurrab's, Mrs. W. G. Cameron; 32, sack of flour, J. R. Shaw; 33, typewriter ribbons, F. Whiteman; 35, Jameson coffee, N. Lee; 36, thermos flask, G. Murdoch; 37, Nabob groceries, A. C. Ralf; 38, candies, Mr. Willis; 43, order on Melrose Company, J. Calligan.

The following numbers were drawn for the forty-three separate prizes: 1, cabinet gramophone, 4131; 2, three months' business course at Spott-Shaw School, 2386; 3, case of hair-brushes, 248; 4, ton of coal, 848; 5, Sam Scott boy's suit, 6297; 6, accident insurance policy, 11200; 7, order on New England market, 8663; 8, Gibson photograph, 11331; 9, Macey office chair, 6642; 10, basket Stevenson's chocolates, 9093; 11, pair of shoes, 4171; 12, New Method Laundry credit, 7180; 13, five dozen Lemp's Beer, 5427; 14, garden hose, 5568; 15, \$10 worth of stationery, 6960; 16, case of Camouset pickles, 942; 17, camera, 11103; 18, Pomeranian puppy, 6891; 19, fire insurance policy, 3417; 20, pair of shoes, 11286; 21, ten pounds tea, 4971; 22, 500 cigarettes, 546; 23, case Thorpe's soda water, 148; 24, order for printing

ANGLERS GET LITTLE RESPONSE FROM FISH

"Hard Luck" is General Report in Most Districts; Catches at Cowichan

Yesterday marked the third successive week of poor fishing and anglers are beginning to think that they have had just about enough bad luck to make the sport exciting. They have enjoyed to the full that subtle fascination which comes with lack of success, and now they agree that a real old-fashioned crowd-full would be a treat. However, the weather and piscatorial fates for some time past have willed otherwise.

VANCOUVER TO PLAY SOCCER IN SUMMER

New League is Formed Independent of B. C. F. A. for Summer Months

Vancouver, May 13.—The Mainland Football Association, under amateur rules and with which will be affiliated the senior, junior, intermediate and school leagues with the season extending from April 1 to October 31 of each year, was organized Saturday, when a number of representatives of Mainland clubs and others, including Con Jones, Bob Cavers, Will Ellis, Jack Russell, all well-known in official circles in the old Vancouver and District League, met and unanimously decided to boost soccer on the Coast. Every effort will be made to organize strong school league players who are too old for junior company and too slow for the senior field, will be provided for in the creation of an intermediate league, while there will be a four-class senior competition this season, with every prospect of the number of clubs doubled next year.

Officials behind the new organization emphasize the point that the Association will be conducted along amateur lines and under the rules and constitution of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. They will not in any way interfere with the B. C. Football Association programme, which provides for a season extended from October to April. The new Association will play throughout the summer.

PROFESSOR HEWITT ON WILD BIRD LIFE

Advocates Establishing Sanctuaries and Doing Educational Work in Community

The latest report of the Committee of Conservation contains an interesting article by C. Gordon Hewitt, D.Sc., on the "Conservation of Wild Life in Canada." In it he says:

"For some time I have been urging the establishment of bird sanctuaries in and around our cities and towns, and encouraging progress has been made in this direction. Several years ago bird sanctuaries were established in the neighborhood of Ottawa, of which an account has already been published in The Ottawa Naturalist, 1914. On my recommendation the Board of Park Commissioners of Vancouver, B.C., has established during the past year a bird sanctuary in Stanley Park, and the Quebec Society for the Protection of Birds is arranging to establish bird sanctuaries on Mount Royal, Westmount and in the public parks and cemeteries in and around the city of Montreal.

"I would strongly recommend local organizations—and public bodies—to adopt and carry out the following scheme as a first step. The absolute protection of birds in public parks and cemeteries in cities and villages should be secured by the co-operation of the local civic authorities and such areas should be publicly declared to be bird sanctuaries.

GRISLE NOT IN EVIDENCE

At Brentwood and in nearly every part of the Arm frigate were taken and "springs" were an unknown quantity. The usual catch averaged from two to four small members of the finny tribe. Some fishermen express the opinion that the grise has decided to stop biting for a time and that few may be expected for quite a while. At the Breakwater the sea was so rough as to prevent much activity with the lines. At the Gorge of late some fairly good catches are reported. In Peden Bros. last week some speckled beauties were exhibited which weighed nearly three pounds each, and which were caught by Messrs. Bechtel and Todd on a troll between the two bridges. Considerable success had also been experienced with the fly.

Cowichan Improving

Shawnigan and Cowichan were the only bright spots on the piscatorial horizon. At Shawnigan most of the boats returned heavier by the addition of some ten or twelve trout and the flies met with a certain amount of success. Cowichan Lake is steadily improving, and the trout are beginning to take a spoon with avidity. One Victoria fisherman journeyed there on Sunday and brought home a mess of ten lovely ones which tipped the scales at three-quarters of a pound and up. In the course of the next month, the weather clerk willing, great things may be expected from this fishing ground.

Sportsmen who have been wandering in the woods lately have seen numerous "hooters" and there seems to be no end to the quail. Hunters are looking forward to a good season and by all accounts they will not be disappointed.

OBITUARY RECORD

The death occurred yesterday at the Royal Jubilee Hospital of Lim Shee, wife of Yuen Wah, a well-known Chinese merchant of this city. She was forty-three years of age, and resided with her family at 725 Discovery Street. The remains are at the B. C. Funeral Parlors, and will be embalmed and forwarded to China for burial.

The funeral of the late Alice Sarah, wife of A. T. Ecker, took place Saturday from the residence, 422 Chester Street, where service was conducted by the Rev. A. deB. Owen. Two hymns were sung, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "Nearer, My God to Thee." There was a large attendance of friends, and many beautiful floral tributes covered the casket. The following gentlemen officiated as pallbearers: Sergt. J. G. Morton, Gnr. H. McLeod, J. Holmes, S. Humber, T. Hopper and W. F. Hamilton.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Henrietta E. Hands, whose death occurred at the Royal Jubilee Hospital on May 9, took place Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Sands Funeral Chapel. Many friends attended the service, which was conducted by the Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick. The hymns sung were "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "Nearer, My God to Thee." The pallbearers were: Messrs. P. Luscombe, Wale, Carter and Walls.

The funeral of the late Thomas Hutton, whose death occurred May 10 at the Royal Arms Hotel, will take place on Wednesday, May 15, from the Thomson Funeral Chapel, Rev. Wm. Stevenson officiating.

OBITUARY RECORD

Killed in France.—Word has been received of the death of Pte. M. C. LaJonde, of Vancouver, who went overseas with the 196th Universities Battalion. He fought at Vimy Ridge, Ancre, Lens and Passchendaele. He was slightly wounded at Vimy Ridge and was one of the 130 of his battalion who came back out of more than 800 who "went over" on Hill 145.

PHONE 552

For
Plumbing
and
Heating
Repairs

The Colbert Plumbing and Heating Company, Limited

Est. 1883. 755 Broughton.

OBITUARY RECORD

The funeral of the late Mrs. Henrietta E. Hands, whose death occurred at the Royal Jubilee Hospital on May 9, took place Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Sands Funeral Chapel. Many friends attended the service, which was conducted by the Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick. The hymns sung were "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "Nearer, My God to Thee." The pallbearers were: Messrs. P. Luscombe, Wale, Carter and Walls.

The funeral of the late Thomas Hutton, whose death occurred May 10 at the Royal Arms Hotel, will take place on Wednesday, May 15, from the Thomson Funeral Chapel, Rev. Wm. Stevenson officiating.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Henrietta E. Hands, whose death occurred at the Royal Jubilee Hospital on May 9, took place Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Sands Funeral Chapel. Many friends attended the service, which was conducted by the Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick. The hymns sung were "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "Nearer, My God to Thee." The pallbearers were: Messrs. P. Luscombe, Wale, Carter and Walls.

Neuralgia Nightsweats Sleeplessness Indigestion Hysteria

result from
Nervous Exhaustion

Take the new remedy

Asaya-Neurall

(TRADE MARK)

which contains Lecithin (concentrated from eggs), the form of phosphorus required for nerve repair.

Large bottles, 45¢; smaller, 25¢. Obtain from the local agent.

D. E. CAMPBELL
Druggist, Victoria, B. C.

SERIOUS FIRE

Forest Branch of Lands Department Hears of Destruction of Three Million Feet Standing Timber.

From information reaching the Forest Branch of the Department of Lands this morning the general fire situation throughout the Province has considerably improved with all fires under control or extinguished altogether.

In the Squamish Valley, however, a fire has been raging since the end of last week, and already some three million feet of standing cedar has been totally consumed by the flames as well as somewhere in the region of three hundred cords of shingle bolts.

A telephone message to the Chief Forester at noon to-day reports that fifty men are engaged in an endeavor to prevent further damage with every prospect of success.

Some twenty million feet of standing cedar are endangered, and the continued hot and bright weather—it is clear and hot in the Squamish Valley to-day, despite the cloudy sky here—increases the anxiety of the fire fighters. This outbreak is regarded by the Department as a bad one for the time of year.

Reports coming in from the various forest districts indicate that the loggers are already getting rid of every description of fire hazard as a preventative against the risk from dry vegetation later in the season.

INJURED BY AEROPLANE



F. C. PAULINE

From a regimental chaplain F. A. Pauline, M. P. P., is informed by letter that Sergt. F. C. Pauline, his eldest son, has been admitted to hospital in France suffering from a rather severe head cut, caused while starting the propeller of an aeroplane. Sergt. Pauline, who is engaged in the Imperial service, left with a mechanical transport detachment from here in January, 1916, and has been in France since February of that year.

No message is through from the injured man personally.

DR. PLASKETT TO LECTURE

Public Invited to Hear About Eclipse at Girls' Central School To-night.

Members of the Astronomical Society and the general public are invited to attend a lecture that will be delivered by Dr. J. S. Plaskett at 8 o'clock to-night in the auditorium of the Girls' Central School. The subject will be "The Eclipse of the Sun," chosen in view of the very interesting event that is to take place on June 8, when a three-quarter eclipse of the sun will take place. Further south the eclipse will be total. Causes and effects of this notable occurrence will form a considerable portion of Dr. Plaskett's address.

Funds Coming in Still.—J. M. Graham, campaign director of the Red Triangle Fund Drive, in Victoria and district, reported this afternoon that contributions were still being received. Quite a number of donations ranging from \$1 to \$50 were taken at the M. C. A. office this morning.

Tired Out

The "C.S.H." Staff

worked loyally on Saturday to overtake the work of serving the hundreds that thronged the store from morn till night, but, sad to relate, scores had to go away unserved.

Tuesday Morning

more help will be here, all fresh and ready to wait on your wants, handing out those Shoes at prices that experts declare have never been equalled in Victoria city.

Doors Open 10 a.m.



I don't know much about botany, history, astrology or any of the sciences, but I sure do know that to sell goods quick you must put the price down to the lowest notch. I'm selling goods quicker'n you ever saw. Price Slasher.

Dr. Gilbert Will Make a Perfect Success of Restoring Your Missing Teeth

"Pay as You Can—A Little at a Time"

Dr. Gilbert is performing most successful dentistry, replacing lost and missing teeth by means of Expression Plates and Bridgework.

The standard of dentistry that you secure here is unquestionably fine and reliable—the work lasts and gives service—you pay most reasonable fees and all work is protected with our ten year guarantee.

For the convenience of those who are busy, our offices are open Mon., Wed., Fri. evenings.

DR. GILBERT'S Dental Parlors

Scientific Dentists
1304 Government Street.
Vancouver—297 Hastings W.

ONE MORE DAY

White \$3.50 Pumps

What a lot of this Shoe sold. Every previous record smashed. For probably the last time we'll sell these One-Strap "Fleet Foots" up to size 10's, to-day at Saturday's opening price.

99c

Be here early. Every size in stock.

SANDALS

The kind without the tacks in soles. Non-Slip, worth \$1.50 a pair. Sizes up to 7 1/2 at

\$1.29

White \$3.50 Pumps

Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock another few hundred of these will be thrown on to the bargain tray. Lovely Shoes, with square buckle and tongue.

All sizes \$1.88

C. S. H.

705 FORT STREET.

Open Every Morning at 10 a.m.

Ladies' White Canvas Boots

This boot sold like a whirlwind. Every size replenished. Come down first thing and get a pair. Nothing like it in town at anywhere near the money. Every size. Early morning snap.

\$2.89

Ladies' White Slippers

Worth \$3.50 a pair, with 1 strap. Beautiful Shoes, less than half price. Sewn soles. Covered Cuban heels.

Sizes to 6's. \$1.69

SHOES CORRECTLY FITTED

BOYS' BOOTS

"Neolin" Soles

Black Calf and Mahogany

\$5.50 — \$6.00

Maynard's Shoe Store

Phone 1232 649 Yates

WHERE MOST PEOPLE TRADE

Fairall's Cider

Makes good friends everywhere.

APPLE CIDER
CHERRY CIDER
GRAPE CIDER
LOGANBERRY CIDER

"You'll not waste a taste."

On sale at all first-class bars and refreshment booths.

Fairall's, Limited

Phone 212

IF IT'S FOR A FORD WE HAVE IT



The National Motor Company, Limited

Successors to The Wood Motor Co., Ltd.

WISH TO ANNOUNCE

That they will occupy the new premises at 321 Yates Street, on or about 1st June next, and will be the

Authorized Local Ford Dealers

A continuance of the hearty support of all FORD OWNERS is respectfully solicited.

NATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED

Present Address: 1019 Rookland Avenue. Phone 4900

NEWS IN BRIEF

Hit on the Head and Died.—It was a fly that was hit with one of our fly swatters and immediately put out of business. Get one to-day for 10c and exterminate the pest. Fly Screens, 25c to 75c; Screen Doors, \$2 to \$2.75. R. A. Brown & Co., 1392 Douglas St.

"Why Pay High Rates for Fire Insurance? See the Anti-Combine Agents and save money. Duck & Johnston.

My! but Your Furniture Looks Nice —Yes, I just shined it up with Nusur-face Polish. It is the best I ever used. 8 oz., 25c; qt., 90c. Made in Victoria. Sold by R. A. Brown & Co.

Passports see W. H. Price, Notary, next Bank Montreal.

Fir Cordwood AND BARK

ABSOLUTELY DRY

A fuel you can always depend on to give good satisfaction.

Lloyd-Young & Russell

1612 Broad Street. Phone 4532

USED CAR GARAGE

1717 Cook Street

Overland—1913, 5 pass. Good tires. Car in good running order. This car must be sold to-day. Sacrifice price..... **\$290.00**

Ford—1917, 5 pass. This car runs and looks like new car. See this one..... **\$490.00**

Flanders—5 pass. 25 h. p. This car has a brand new engine. Tires all good. Some snap at..... **\$225.00**

Call or phone 4548 for demonstration.

F. G. WOODS

Prop.

Pacific Transfer Co.

H. CALWELL

Heavy Teaming of Every Description a Specialty

Phones 248-249.

Express, Furniture Removed, Baggage Checked and Stored

Our Motto: Prompt and civil service. Complaints will be dealt with without delay.

727 Cormorant St., Victoria, B. C. Motor Trucks, Deliveries.

JUDGMENT WILL BE GIVEN TO-MORROW

Magistrate Jay Hears Food Case Against Proprietress of Wilson Cafe

After hearing evidence in the case of Ethel Cook, proprietress of the Wilson Cafe, charged with unlawfully leaving receptacles containing sugar on a table and counter of the dining room, contrary to Order-in-Council regulations governing the use of food, Magistrate Jay reserved judgment until to-morrow morning. The case was heard in the Police Court to-day, J. A. Aikman appearing for the defence.

Evidence was given by Sgt. Boulton, that he had found a sugar bowl on a lunch counter and another on a table in one of the cafe boxes. There were several guests in the cafe at the time, 7.50 a. m.

The accused could not account for the position of the receptacles, assuring the Court that she had not placed them there. It was her custom to keep them on a sideboard at the rear end of the cafe.

Several witnesses testified that the management of the cafe had been observed of the food regulations since the time of their announcement.

Mr. Aikman submitted that somebody had evidently helped themselves to one of the sugar receptacles without consulting the proprietress, and without her knowledge of the act.

The prosecution pointed out that the receptacles had been found on two types of table and that according to the Order-in-Council of March 18 bowls containing sugar were not to be so left.

The Summit, and open a trail from the act of "putting" but of "leaving" the bowls on the counter that was an offence under the order. Judgment will be reserved until to-morrow.

VICTORIA AIRMAN KILLED IN ACTION

Flight-Lieut. Victor R. Paulin Made Supreme Sacrifice on May 8

Another of Victoria's brilliant young airmen has made the supreme sacrifice in the person of Flight-Lieutenant Victor R. Paulin, who was killed in action on Wednesday last, May 8, according to advice received on Saturday by his parents.

The young officer was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. George Paulin, 3112 Glasgow Avenue, and would have reached his twenty-first birthday on June 19. Formerly a member of the staff of the Royal Bank in Victoria, Vancouver and Alberni, he was well-known on the coast. For some time

VICTORIA OFFICER DIED OF WOUNDS

Lieut. Herbert J. Boys, Son-in-law of Mrs. R. B. McMicking

Mrs. Boys, who is staying with her mother, Mrs. R. B. McMicking, at the "Allandale," Linden Avenue, yesterday received a wire from Ottawa containing the sad news that her husband, Lieut. Herbert James Boys, died of wounds at No. 3 Canadian Hospital, Boulogne, on May 10.—No particulars have been received.

The late officer was an Australian by birth, the youngest son of Edward Thompson Boys, M.D., R.N., and Mrs. Boys, of "The Dane," Goldburn, New South Wales. He came to Canada some years ago and was in the interior of British Columbia for some time. Shortly after war broke out he came to Victoria as a sergeant in the B. C. Horse under Col. Henniker, then later transferred to the 67th Battalion, where he held the rank of Sergeant-Major. On the formation of the 141st, "Bull Moose" Battalion, at Port Arthur, he was transferred to that battalion as Regt. Sergt.-Major at the special request of the officer commanding, Lieut.-Col. McKenzie, and left Halifax with that unit in December, 1915. He gained his commission soon after reaching France, and had seen almost continuous service since arriving on the other side.

Lieut. Boys was well-known in the Upper country as a fine all-round athlete, and had achieved a big reputation as a cricketer. In August, 1915, he was married at Ethel May, second daughter of the late Mr. R. B. and Mrs. McMicking. Since his departure for overseas, Mrs. Boys has made her home with her mother, in this city.

Mrs. Boys was this morning the recipient of a telegram from Sir Robert Borden expressing the sympathy of himself and his colleagues in the sad bereavement she had sustained by the death of her gallant husband.



SMOKER ON FRIDAY

Minister of Mines and Minister of Labor Will Be the Chief Speakers

At Nanaimo on Friday evening next the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, and the Hon. J. W. deR. Farris, Minister of Labor and Attorney-General, will be the chief speakers. Both Ministers will deal with the legislation passed during the recent session of the Legislature, particularly as affecting the mining industry and the labor situation as allied thereto.

CLOVERDALE SCHOOL

Saanich School Board Faces Difficult Problem Owing to Lack of Accommodation

The Saanich School Board this evening at its monthly meeting is faced with the serious accommodation problem in the boundary section at Cloverdale. The temporary arrangement with the City School Board will expire at the end of the present term, and the Board has two courses open to it, either the provision of accommodation itself, or else to make a formal application to have the pupils retained at Quadra Street and Burnside schools on the payment of the per capita allowance.

If temporary provision is made, the parents of children on the boundary who are also ratepayers of the city, threaten to withdraw their children altogether, irrespective of the Department ruling that ownership of property does not entitle to school facilities, but that domicile in Saanich compels attendance at Saanich schools.

The situation is a very complicated one, and promises to be difficult of adjustment. No answer has been received from the Department of Education as to whether there will be any grant for the new school.

BOARD IS COMING

Railway Commissioners Will Sit Here on June 4; Agenda Not Yet Issued

Notice that the Board of Railway Commissioners will sit in Victoria on June 4 has been received at the City Hall, where the session will be held. It is just a year since the Commissioners took up the Johnson Street Bridge question and other cases here. Nothing is known as to the business which will be heard at the Vancouver Island session on this occasion, as the Board has passed to communicate with the chairman of the committee in charge, L. D. McLean. Arrangements for floats and decorations are under consideration, and any suggestions in this regard will be welcomed.

Preparations for Big Parade

Active preparations are now going forward for the big parade to be held on May 24 in connection with the celebrations on that day, which are expected to be more extensive than almost ever in the past. Societies, clubs and individuals interested in assisting in the parade are requested to communicate with the chairman of the committee in charge, L. D. McLean. Arrangements for floats and decorations are under consideration, and any suggestions in this regard will be welcomed.

Last Dance of the Season—Police, Drill Hall, Monday, May 13, 8.30 to 11.30

For Reasonably Priced Hats go to The Beehive.

LACROSSE PRACTICE CALLED.

The V. I. A. lacrosse players are planning to make the perilous journey to Sidney in order, if possible, to beat up the home team in its own back yard. With this important end in view a practice is called for Tuesday and Thursday evenings at the Royal Athletic Park of all the Victoria stick-handlers.

VICTORIA AIRMAN KILLED IN ACTION

Flight-Lieut. Victor R. Paulin Made Supreme Sacrifice on May 8

Another of Victoria's brilliant young airmen has made the supreme sacrifice in the person of Flight-Lieutenant Victor R. Paulin, who was killed in action on Wednesday last, May 8, according to advice received on Saturday by his parents.

The young officer was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. George Paulin, 3112 Glasgow Avenue, and would have reached his twenty-first birthday on June 19. Formerly a member of the staff of the Royal Bank in Victoria, Vancouver and Alberni, he was well-known on the coast. For some time

VICTORIA OFFICER DIED OF WOUNDS

Lieut. Herbert J. Boys, Son-in-law of Mrs. R. B. McMicking

Mrs. Boys, who is staying with her mother, Mrs. R. B. McMicking, at the "Allandale," Linden Avenue, yesterday received a wire from Ottawa containing the sad news that her husband, Lieut. Herbert James Boys, died of wounds at No. 3 Canadian Hospital, Boulogne, on May 10.—No particulars have been received.

The late officer was an Australian by birth, the youngest son of Edward Thompson Boys, M.D., R.N., and Mrs. Boys, of "The Dane," Goldburn, New South Wales. He came to Canada some years ago and was in the interior of British Columbia for some time. Shortly after war broke out he came to Victoria as a sergeant in the B. C. Horse under Col. Henniker, then later transferred to the 67th Battalion, where he held the rank of Sergeant-Major. On the formation of the 141st, "Bull Moose" Battalion, at Port Arthur, he was transferred to that battalion as Regt. Sergt.-Major at the special request of the officer commanding, Lieut.-Col. McKenzie, and left Halifax with that unit in December, 1915. He gained his commission soon after reaching France, and had seen almost continuous service since arriving on the other side.

Lieut. Boys was well-known in the Upper country as a fine all-round athlete, and had achieved a big reputation as a cricketer. In August, 1915, he was married at Ethel May, second daughter of the late Mr. R. B. and Mrs. McMicking. Since his departure for overseas, Mrs. Boys has made her home with her mother, in this city.

Mrs. Boys was this morning the recipient of a telegram from Sir Robert Borden expressing the sympathy of himself and his colleagues in the sad bereavement she had sustained by the death of her gallant husband.

SMOKER ON FRIDAY

Minister of Mines and Minister of Labor Will Be the Chief Speakers

At Nanaimo on Friday evening next the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, and the Hon. J. W. deR. Farris, Minister of Labor and Attorney-General, will be the chief speakers. Both Ministers will deal with the legislation passed during the recent session of the Legislature, particularly as affecting the mining industry and the labor situation as allied thereto.

CLOVERDALE SCHOOL

Saanich School Board Faces Difficult Problem Owing to Lack of Accommodation

The Saanich School Board this evening at its monthly meeting is faced with the serious accommodation problem in the boundary section at Cloverdale. The temporary arrangement with the City School Board will expire at the end of the present term, and the Board has two courses open to it, either the provision of accommodation itself, or else to make a formal application to have the pupils retained at Quadra Street and Burnside schools on the payment of the per capita allowance.

If temporary provision is made, the parents of children on the boundary who are also ratepayers of the city, threaten to withdraw their children altogether, irrespective of the Department ruling that ownership of property does not entitle to school facilities, but that domicile in Saanich compels attendance at Saanich schools.

The situation is a very complicated one, and promises to be difficult of adjustment. No answer has been received from the Department of Education as to whether there will be any grant for the new school.

BOARD IS COMING

Railway Commissioners Will Sit Here on June 4; Agenda Not Yet Issued

Notice that the Board of Railway Commissioners will sit in Victoria on June 4 has been received at the City Hall, where the session will be held. It is just a year since the Commissioners took up the Johnson Street Bridge question and other cases here. Nothing is known as to the business which will be heard at the Vancouver Island session on this occasion, as the Board has passed to communicate with the chairman of the committee in charge, L. D. McLean. Arrangements for floats and decorations are under consideration, and any suggestions in this regard will be welcomed.

Preparations for Big Parade

Active preparations are now going forward for the big parade to be held on May 24 in connection with the celebrations on that day, which are expected to be more extensive than almost ever in the past. Societies, clubs and individuals interested in assisting in the parade are requested to communicate with the chairman of the committee in charge, L. D. McLean. Arrangements for floats and decorations are under consideration, and any suggestions in this regard will be welcomed.

Last Dance of the Season—Police, Drill Hall, Monday, May 13, 8.30 to 11.30

For Reasonably Priced Hats go to The Beehive.

LACROSSE PRACTICE CALLED.

The V. I. A. lacrosse players are planning to make the perilous journey to Sidney in order, if possible, to beat up the home team in its own back yard. With this important end in view a practice is called for Tuesday and Thursday evenings at the Royal Athletic Park of all the Victoria stick-handlers.

Sonor

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
CLEAR AS A BELL



This is the Phonograph That Will Give You the Keenest Pleasure and the Utmost of Musical Entertainment

WHY be limited in your choice of music to the artists who make records for one phonograph company? The Sonora phonograph with its new adaptable reproducer plays all records, and plays them better than any other instrument, for its tone is immeasurably superior. Before you purchase a phonograph it would be wise to take this point into consideration.

For faultless precision of tone the Sonora won the highest award at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. This tone, pure, clear and natural, is unmarred by the slightest suspicion of surface record noise. The motor, too, is absolutely noiseless and is unquestionably the strongest motor of its kind yet devised. It plays at one winding for forty-five minutes.

The patented "bulge" cabinet of the Sonora is a thing of exceptional elegance. No other instrument, at any price, can compare with its exquisite lines.

See and Hear the Sonora at Our Store. Prices Moderate and Convenient Terms Arranged If Desired.

FLETCHER BROS.

Western Canada's Largest Music House
1121 GOVERNMENT ST. and 607 VIEW ST.
In the New Spencer Bldg. Also at Vancouver

HEADQUARTERS FOR EDISON MAZDA LAMPS



Makes Table Cooking

A pleasant Summer reality—You can Broil, Boil, Fry, Toast, either above or below the glowing coils of the

Hotpoint Radiant Grill

Two operations at the same time at the cost of one. Bakes or roasts with Ovenette.

Made in single and three-heat—The latter permits considerable current economy.

Prices, \$8.00 and \$9.50

For Sale by

HAWKINS & HAYWARD

Electrical Supplies,
1607 Douglas St., Phone 645, Opp. City Hall.
1103 Douglas St., Phone 2627. Near cor. Fort St.

"The New Drink"

Manufactured and bottled solely by THORPE & CO. LTD., is a delicious fruit beverage, agreeable and refreshing.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT FOR LUNCH

Phone 435 For a Case

OFFICIAL END OF LOT CULTIVATION

City Terminates Ploughing, With 114½ Acres Broken This Year

The Increased Production Campaign closed Saturday, so far as the city is concerned, with the termination of ploughing. This applies also to land conscripted under the Greater Food Production Act, though of course it will not stay the city officials from taking the necessary procedure to help cultivators to secure land. Three lots in Victoria West, yet to be ploughed, will bring the work to an end.

The simple record of what has been done is satisfactory, but not what should have been the case with the publicity given to the campaign and the urgent need of food next fall. It follows:

Lots ploughed, 551; disced, 518; harrowed, 437. Acreage ploughed, on old reserve, Beacon Hill, old jail, Agod Men's Home, Children's Aid Home, Orphanage, etc., twenty-two and one-half acres.

The statistics give, on the basis of six lots to the acre, a total of 114½ acres, to which may be added about ninety lots cultivated last fall, making a total of about 130 acres under crop in all.

The plant still retained by the city is now engaged upon grading operations on the playground for Victoria West on the old reserve. About one acre has been reduced to a finished grade, and grubbing and grading is proceeding on another acre.

Power of Teacher.—At the meeting of the Saanich School Board this evening a point in school administration will come up, a teacher having expelled a pupil for misconduct. Power to suspend or expel is left under the School Act with the Board, but the teacher apparently acted at once.

This Fly Netting Is Good Value at 10c Per Yard

Why not get some? Put it up NOW, and you'll be free from the fly pest all summer. This netting is strong enough to last all summer, with ordinary care.

G. A. Richardson & Co.

Victoria House, 636 Yates St.

"If You Get It at Plimley's It's All Right"

Dunlop Tyres

Dunlop
Dominion
Goodyear
Maltese Cross

Canada's Best

Get your Tyres for the season now. Don't wait. We expect higher prices.

ANY TYRE AT ANY TIME

Autos Phone 697. Thomas Plimley. Cycles Phone 698

725 to 735 Johnson St. Night Phone 1115R or 2147L. Day Phone 697

For Comfortable Shopping Shop Early in the Week

Of course, if you enjoy the week-end crowds we give you the best service possible. But if you are particular and like time to make your selections and to compare prices we advise shopping early in the week.

Golden Leaf (White Bread Flour), 24-pound sacks.....	\$1.45	Royal City Plums Big cans.....	24c
B. C. Granulated Sugar, 29 pounds.....	\$2.08	Robin Hood Health Bran Per sack.....	15c
People's Silent Matches 1,000 to the box.....	11c	Fine Sultana Raisins Per pound.....	14c
Old Dutch.....	8c	Swift's Oleomargarine 38¢ and.....	35c
Finest Red Table Salmon ½-pound tin.....	18c	Flake White Per pound.....	31c
Nootka Brand Pilchards 1-pound tins.....	18c	Fresh Local Rhubarb 6 pounds.....	23c

The People's Grocerteria

749-751—YATES STREET—749-751
SATISFACTION UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED

Attractive Features at Local Theatres

ROYAL VICTORIA

TO-NIGHT, MAY 13, AT 8.15.

CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS

MAUDE ADAMS

In a New Comedy by J. M. Barrie

"A KISS FOR CINDERELLA"

Sent sale now open, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Prices: Lower Floor, \$1.50, \$2.00. Balcony, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50

Royal Victoria

Tuesday and Wednesday, May 14 and 15

Matinee Wednesday

ENGLAND'S FOREMOST CHARACTER

ACTOR, MR.

CYRIL MAUDE

Tuesday and Wednesday Matinee

"GRUMPY"

Wednesday Night

Mr. Maude Will Appear as "Eccles"

"CASTE"

In Tom Robertson's English Comedy Classic

PRICES Lower Floor \$1.50, \$2.00 Balcony 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 Seats on Sale Saturday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ROMANO

To-day, Tuesday and Wednesday

VIOLET MERSEREAU in Morgan's Raiders

A Timely and Patriotic Picture in 5 Parts. A story dealing with spies—spies everywhere. See this timely masterpiece and see how they are treated.

Sixth Episode

THE BULL'S EYE

BLUEBIRD CARRIED

BY ROMANO THEATRE

Messrs. Quagliotti and Clark Popularizing This Government St. House

The Romano Theatre, which is now managed by E. R. Quagliotti and E. Clark, fills a welcome place in the theatre world of Victoria. The policy of the new management, it may be mentioned, is to show the best films obtainable, and several good bookings have been made for the near future, so that some enjoyable evenings are in store for movie patrons.

The Romano carries the Bluebird and Pathé Specialty films, featuring such stars as Violet Mercereau, Louise Lovely, Pearl White, Fanny Ward, Baby Marie Osborn, Frank Keenan and Beanie Love. The pipe organ at the Romano is always a popular feature.

ROMANO

If Violet Mercereau, the star of "Morgan's Raiders," which comes to the Romano Theatre to-day, Tuesday and Wednesday, were to get married and leave the stage forever, the laurels which she has won in two branches of the drama would remain green for a long time. Improbable as it may seem, this little nineteen year old star has been before the public on the stage and in pictures for virtually nineteen years. She was carried on the stage like several other children as a baby, and from her earliest years has been off and on, so to speak, every year of her life. When she was able to take child's parts she played with such well-known players as Margaret Anglin and Maxine Elliott, but her greatest achievement on the speaking stage was the lead in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," which she played for a number of seasons.

In the films as well she has been a notable figure, having been before the public for eight years in important roles, most of them as a star. Had it not been for the determination of her mother that she would not let Violet's opportunities to succeed on the stage interfere with her education, it is doubtful if she would have had any more than the law required of education. As it was, however, she took a full course at the Horace Mann School and at the Glenwood Road School.

Victoria's Theatres Are in Keeping With Climate

Enterprise of Local Managers Insures the Best Possible Fare in Movie, Legitimate, and Vaudeville Entertainment; Trouble's Antidote Costs But Little

While Victoria will always hold high her commercial head and by her dogged persistence reach a point in the very near future from which stable industrial expansion will follow as sure as day follows night, she has already established her fame as a holiday city. She is proclaimed by common consent as the one spot to which the traveller from every corner of the earth may come assured of perfection in climate and all the incidentals which go to make life worth the living. With nature's endowments so incomparably rich, material Victoria—

and the term may be pardoned in this connection—has had an extremely high standard set as a goal in the provision of the incidentals which go to round off the perfect day spent under the "blue canopy." As if inspired to a competitive race by a bounteous nature, the amusement man buckled on his armor early in the day and took cognizance of the hours when the traveller from afar and, even more particularly, the ever present citizen, would require a similarly assured permanency in the matter of what may be justifiably termed "evening amusement." Growth in the city's popularity as a holiday resort then synchronized with her ability to cater to citizen and visitor alike with an array of theatres second to none in any city of like size and importance anywhere on the American continent.

The "Wheel of Life."

Like every other city in the civilized world, the capital of British Columbia watched with interest one of the romances of the century in the gradual evolution of the moving picture. She went through the stage of the magic lantern in the parlors, from the time she saw wondrous sights thrown on to the canvas screen by means of the stereopticon slide. At first the vertiginous crudities were virtually looked upon as the creation of a madman's wand and the introduction of the colored slide added one more spoke in the "wheel of life," to the development of which the moving picture has been likened.

Victoria began in a small way to take on the new-fangled "movie." Some dozen or fifteen years ago there was not a great deal of pretence in the variety of screen fare. As a matter of fact the earlier ventures took courage for greater things by submitting to trial runs in vacant stores, yet in those days it was assured that Victoria would "get there" with her new branch of amusement. It took but a very short time for the Queen City of the Pacific to strike her gait with the movie theatre. Since then the word has gone out that Victoria's stage and screen fare, while impossible of serious comparison with her unsurpassed climate, is as good a second as a second could hope to be in any race with wondrous nature the competitor.

How Long?—Always.

Theorists, faddists and enthusiasts have speculated as to the length of time the lure of the screen will hold the imagination of the public and serve as a vehicle to soothe the jaded nerves of the tired man and the tired woman. There is no intention to regard the "movie" as a substitute for a doctor's prescription, but the suggestion has many times been advanced that its outstanding success and phenomenal development may be traced back to its fundamental secret. That is to say it possesses two virtues, one of which appeals to all and sundry and the other to a select only.

The whole gamut of the emotions can be run without the aid of oral stimulation and in the man in the orchestra stall or in "niggers' heaven" may talk to his neighbor during the whole of a "performance" and not miss one single movement flashed on the screen for his special benefit. To the other man the absence of the spoken word is like the proverbial mustard from the proverbial beef. But the price of admission, to all except the comparatively few "gigantic" productions, establishes the "movie" as the favorite amusement for a sufficient number of the world's population and stamps it as one of modern civilization's permanent institutions.

Best of Everything.

On the other hand the "legitimate" stage, the bewickled ancestor of the "movie," has stood the enroachment on its preserves. Unquestionably it suffered and suffered badly for a time. But it quickly recovered and the appreciation of that contingency did not escape the vision of the amusement caterers of the capital city of British Columbia. Fare by way of the "legitimate" screen and vaudeville, then—the best obtainable and compatible with the demand—is found in this fair city.

Tribute is paid to the enterprise of the respective executive heads of the various houses by the uniformly excellent patronage through all seasons. The reason is not far to seek. What New York and London sees the people of Victoria see, whether it be a screen show, a screaming farce or a screen dramatic sensation. It matters not, this city has a reputation to keep up and no pains have been spared by the theatre managers to maintain an already enviable record.

No Sincere.

This all costs money and at no time since the moving picture business "arrived" have the theatre managers of this and other cities been confronted with conditions which demand such perfect wizardry in gauging the public taste. Every grain of imagination is necessary these days to insure a return commensurate with the attendant expense. Nothing is so fickle as the public mind. A screen production which has captivated half a continent serves as no guarantee that it has the same appeal to the other half. The most renowned actor New York has ever seen may take a play three thousand miles and play his part with the same artistry, but whether or not box office receipts justify a Victoria engagement for this eminent star can only be established

after the liability has been incurred. So that the lot of a manager of the movie theatre, the vaudeville house, and the "legitimate" enterprise is not a bed of roses. While these mundane matters do not appeal in a general way to the individual who pays his quarter or a dollar and a half, as the case may be, they are constant sources of concern to the men who have possessed the "go" to give to Victoria her wealth of amusement palaces.

How Times Change.

Granted, then, neither the screen actor nor the footlight member of an honored profession will fight for supremacy since their mission in life is interdependent. The "movie" has gone to the "legitimate" and the "legitimate" has gone to the "movie." Ten years ago the most irresponsible and impetuous Thespian would have stood aghast at the mere suggestion that a Beerbohm Tree or an E. H. Southern would have so far forgotten himself as to enter into a contract for the recording of a set of soundless stanzas, grimaces and contortions. The idea would have polluted the mind of the artist and he who dared to prophesy such a possibility would have been counted as in a decline. That as the creation of the most elaborately designed and costly edifices in the world's capitals should ever have been given over to screen performances would stagger Edmund Keen and petrify Mrs. Siddons could these great artists of a bygone age step back from immortal memory.

The Advantages.

All these things have happened and, wittingly or unwittingly, the combination of the artificial with the real has merely gone to secure for all time a place for both, with an appreciative public—the beneficiary. It has been asked how it is possible for the two to live and have their being. The answer is after all not far to seek. Any actor, who is anybody in the theatrical firmament has been "screened" and he assures the success of "wheel of life" as a film he can be reproduced thousands of times. He can simultaneously delight screen devotees in New York and London. Vancouver can have him "in the flesh" and Victoria may appreciate his art through the movie on the same night and at the same hour. It means more. The very fact that the same film can be duplicated so many times insures its revenue to the producer, defrays the enormous cost of the initial production, and, at the same time, makes it possible for the public to get the very best—least the sound of the human voice—for the mere two or three cent admission, additional tickets merely providing an extra layer of plush intended to add to personal comfort.

Both Will Stay.

What of the same play with its live players? Would it not be expected to lose its point? Not a bit of it. That has been proved by Victoria. The circulation of the film has had the effect of whetting the appetite of the public and just as the speaking part rests with the one individual—or at least his duplicate in perhaps half a dozen companies touring the same play—so does its very originality as such appeal to the theatregoer. That is to say, under ordinary circumstances the living counterpart of the film can be seen but seldom when he comes he is expensive; but the fact that he is not a "change-every-night" turn does not militate against him, because he supplies just that little extra to the film which retires for his public demand, justifies the additional admission fee, and, what is more, takes the rivalry from his brother of the screen.

Hence the movie and the "legitimate" in Victoria are here to stay. The great mushroom towns of California with their heterogeneous masses "manufactured to order" to fill a dozen roles a day will extend to other parts and the variety necessary to the life of the movie will be assured. On the other hand, Victoria theatregoers will get the best there is of the "legitimate" stage from time to time. All of which is dependent upon the continuance of support to the local managers, who are doing their level best to give the people of this city value for money.

Theatres in War Time.

There is a grain that section of the populace profess at times to ponder over the wisdom or the justification of picture palaces, music halls and theatres running at full blast during such times as confront the civilized world to-day. It has been a much discussed question; but the invariable outcome, after viewing the subject from all angles, has been in favor of "carrying on." After all, there is no such thing as a free lunch and the need of a frequent "pick-up" is emphasized almost every day of the great struggle continues.

Entertainment is by no means limited to the towns and cities far removed from the winding battlelines. The actor and the vaudeville star has taken his art into the firing zone to cheer the men who are offering their bodies as a rampart—let protest—civilization. The movie theatre runs its business within the sound of the British, French and American "heavies." What is necessary for the men at the front, where there is always activity, is similarly necessary to preserve the stiff upper lip among those who must perform under the agony of waiting. It is acknowledged that the civilized world to-day must be cheered up to the stick-

DOMINION



To-day
Tuesday
Wednesday

Three
Days
Only

MADAME PETROVA IN "DAUGHTER OF DESTINY"

Petrova's First Picture From Her Own Studios

The history of a girl's two marriages. First to a man who disappears, the second a morganatic union with a prince. Her greatness of soul saves the prince's life and gains recognition of her rights as his wife

A Picture of Tremendous Urge and Power

Continuous, 2 Till 11. Prices, Matinee, 10c and 15c; Evening, 15c and 20c

ing point and the Victoria amusement house takes its share in the process.

They Do Their Share.

Yes, but what does the moving picture house, the theatre, or the vaudeville establishment do towards the upkeep of the city? How does their enterprise set off the patronage accorded them by Victorians as a whole? These are very natural questions, capable of easy answer. It means this much, that the spending capacity of the amusement houses in this city amounts to something like ten thousand dollars every month and constitutes a payroll that would be missed did the theatres have to close their doors for lack of support. What else do they do? They provide a means of revenue to the Government, and, although the theatre tax is not paid by the theatre itself, attendance at a show carries with it a tax obligation on the part of the visitor and the revenue is secured according to the price of the ticket.

Bigger Liabilities.

The additional expense of film ser-

VICES, the ever-increasing cost of every kind of labor, from the youthful usher to the skilled operator, and the general upkeep of the handsome establishments in this city have all contributed to the difficult path of the theatre manager. He pays his quota to the community. He has the most difficult task it is possible to place on his shoulders—the satisfying of the public taste. And above it all, the Victoria theatre manager is hopeful of the future, so hopeful that he goes ahead in spite of all the trifling drawbacks, and enters into new contracts so that the best of all kinds may be assured for the capital city of the province. All he asks in return is a complete realization on the part of the public that the movie show, the vaudeville stage and the "legitimate" can only be maintained by its due meed of patronage.

A good way to reduce the cost of your boys' clothes. Ask for the Saxe brand, which lasts longer and wears better.

NO "TECHNICS" FOR HIM.

A weaver residing in a large town in Lancashire called on the headmaster of the local school the other evening and said that he would take it as a personal favor if they would teach his boy "more larnin' and less technics"—whatever the latter might be. The schoolmaster endeavored to explain the advantages of technical instruction; but with very little success. "If the lad mun have 'technics,'" said the weaver, "mak' him into a cobbler, or a musician, or summat o' that sort. For goodness sake keep him out of the carpenter business." "Your son," continued the master, "appears to have a natural bent in the direction of woodworking, and—" "Aw' know that," interrupted the other, "an' Aw' just can't afford it. He comes 'ome t' other night after one o' them woodworking lessons, an' he turns the legs o' my armchair into cricket stumps, an' he'll be makin' a rabbit hutch out of the chest o' drawers if he ain't stopped. Aw' flat can't afford it, that's all."—THE BITS.

VARIETY PREPARING
PLENTY OF VARIETY

Many Important Features Ex-
pected in Near Future by
Manager Murdoch

Something new to Victoria in the
setting of moving pictures is planned
in the immediate future by Manager
G. Murdoch, of the Variety, who is al-
ways on the lookout for improved
features that will add to the enjoyment
of his patrons. Mr. Murdoch has in
mind some novel, ever-changing light-
ing effects suited to the character of
the picture being presented. It will not
do to anticipate things by saying too
much about the matter at this time,

but, it serves as an illustration, at any
rate, that the Variety is not content
to lag behind, but rather aims to be in
the vanguard, with the object of giving
its patrons the best that is going.
The Variety, which was built in 1912,
and is owned by Victoria and Van-
couver business men, is leased by the
People's Theatre Company, of Van-
couver. Manager Murdoch does not re-
sult himself down to a particular brand of
film, but rather takes the best that
comes along, so as to secure better
uniformity. He uses, for instance, the
better Paramount features, and also
Fox and Jewel productions of merit.
An outstanding feature of Variety pro-
grammes is the five-piece orchestra,
which not only contributes its accom-
paniments during the performance,
but gives a special orchestral selec-
tion at each show.
"King's Quality" flour, manufactur-
ed by the Hedley-Shaw Milling Co., the
largest flour-milling firm in Canada, is
a household word throughout the Do-
minion. Specify it in your next flour
order.
For Passports—See W. H. Price,
Notary, next Bank Montreal (up-
stairs.)

POPULAR PICTURE PALACE



THE DOMINION THEATRE
Noted for its high-class picture plays.

PANTAGES WILL HAVE
IMPORTANT BOOKINGS

Attractive Programme for
Coming Months at Popular
Vaudeville House

Good as have been the offerings at
the Pantages Theatre in the past, they
will be eclipsed by the big features
that are scheduled to appear in the
near future, according to Manager
Frank Steinfield. Some of the attrac-
tions that are due very shortly are as
follows:
"Over-There," a great dramatic war
sketch and scenic production.
"The Dancing Girl of Delhi."
"Dixie Polka."
Harry Gerard in "The Luck of a
Totem."
"An Arabian Night," a musical
comedy.
"Richard the Great," the man monk.
"The Hoosier Girl," a musical tab-
leaux.
"The Handicap Girls."
"Quaker-town to Broadway—Temp-
tation."
"The Danish Dancers," a scenic
and dancing production under the sole
direction of Ruth St. Denis.
Rita Gould as Patricia, the Queen
of Song.
No More Serials.
Manager Steinfield also announces
that there will be no more picture
serials, but, instead, a captivating ar-
ray of "Lonesome Luke" and "Toto"
comedies, besides scenic and educa-

tional films. "Toto," by the way, is the
famous New York Hippodrome clown.
Over Thirty Houses.
The Pantages circuit and its develop-
ment forms the basis of a story of ab-
sorbing interest. Fourteen years ago
the first small house in Seattle was
opened. To-day there are over thirty
houses on the circuit. It starts at
Minneapolis, through Southern Canada,
to the Coast, and as far south as San
Diego. To the east it runs from Kan-
sas City, through Missouri, Oklahoma
and Texas. New houses are being
built at the present time at Spokane,
Chicago, Los Angeles and Salt Lake
City.
The Victoria house was opened about
four years ago, and has filled a large
place in the social side of the city's
life. Frank Steinfield, the new man-
ager, who has been connected with the
Pantages interests all his life, and
therefore knows everything about the
game that is worth knowing, plans
several improvements in the near
future, which will have the effect of
still further popularizing Victoria's
only vaudeville house.

DOMINION

In this first Petrova picture, "Daugh-
ter of Destiny," which is at the Do-
minion to-night, Mme. Petrova plays
the part of a beautiful American girl,
the daughter of an American Ambassa-
dor, who carries her American ideals
with her to Europe, and who emerges
victorious from her conflict with Euro-
pean statecraft. Those who have seen
the scenario of the play and watched
the first stages of its filming, have ex-
pressed the opinion that Petrova has
in this part of a dramatic girl the
greatest opportunity any cinema
drama has thus far afforded her for
the display of her great emotional
powers and for the varied subtle
shades of expression and of repres-
sion which have stamped her in the
public mind as a woman of intellect
as well as an actress of remarkable
talent. Mme. Petrova has personally
ability.
Thomas Holding, leading man, will
play the part of the prince who suc-
cumbs to the charms of the beautiful
American. Mr. Holding played with
Miss Clara Kimball Young in "Mag-
da," and with Pauline Frederic in
"The Moment Before."
Robert Broderick plays the part of
an American Ambassador. Mr.
Broderick supported Francis Wilson,
Jefferson de Angella, James T.
Powerson, Lulu Glaser and several others.
For two years Mr. Broderick was with
the Famous Players, playing with Mar-
guerite Clark, Mary Pickford and Wil-
liam Farnum.
Anders Randolf will play the part
of Franz Jora, an artist. Mr. Han-
dolf, who is a well-known portrait
painter, and also a noted fencing mas-
ter, was with the Vitagraph for four
and a half years, playing character
parts and heavy leads.

VARIETY

Whether you have babies of your
own or not, you are sure to like "Birth"
and will want to see it over and over
again, for "Birth" is babyland. This
wonderful photoplay, which will be
shown at the Variety this week, shows
the enchanted region of earliest child-
hood, a land of innocence and sweet-
ness and charm, where the light is the
color of dawn and the air as balmy
as the days of spring.
Babies everywhere. A whole pro-
cession of them marches past you,
some with tears down their chubby
little cheeks, the others, the great
majority, wreathed in smiles, happy,
unconscious of the world around,
dreaming perhaps some beautiful
dreams. Who knows?
You see them grow before your eyes,
their curiosity gradually becoming
more and more alert; 'tis the first
awakening of intelligence, the divine
spark that alone stamps them as hu-
man.
"Birth" is a great picture. Unique
in its subject, unique in its treat-
ment, unique in its appeal.
The picture is one which should be
seen by women who have the noble
ambition to be the best of mothers.
"Birth" shows you the way how.
HERE ON FURLOUGH
Missionary From Wen Chow on Visit;
German Propaganda in China.
Even in the remoter sections of
China the influence of war has been
felt on the food products of a country
where living costs have to be low to
avoid constant peril of famine. This
is the statement of Rev. T. M. Gauge,
who with his wife arrived at the Do-
minion Hotel yesterday afternoon. He
has been engaged as a United Metho-
dist missionary at Wen-Chow, the prin-
cipal town in southern Che-kiang prov-
ince.
He states that for a long time the
Chinese student class were deceived
as to the character of the Teutonic
menace, a brightly-written publication
issued from Shanghai, with illustra-
tions, being published in the interests
of the German propaganda. It has now
been offset by published articles and
papers showing the Allied position.
There is no doubt, he says, that the
popular sentiment in China is more
sympathetic to the Allies than in some
other parts of the Orient.
Leckle shoes are termed by the
manufacturers the "king of values,"
because quality is in every case the
first consideration.
New Shapes in Panama, \$1.00 and
\$1.75. The Beehive.

To-Night
Tuesday and
Wednesday

THE
VARIETY

The Eugenic Film Co. Presents

"BIRTH"



FOR
WOMEN
ONLY

The Sanctity and Duties of Motherhood

WHAT EVERY WOMAN
SHOULD KNOW

SEE "BIRTH" AND BE A WISER WOMAN
AND A BETTER MOTHER.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS ABOUT "BIRTH"

Toronto Telegram—"Birth"—one of the most meritorious films ever offered to the public; the message of the film cannot be misunderstood.
Toronto News—Toronto doctors who have been shown the film "Birth" have expressed the hope that every woman would see it.
Toronto Mail and Empire—"Birth"—a timely message for all mothers.
Toronto World—The advent of the child held the audience breathless.

NO GIRLS UNDER SIXTEEN WILL BE ADMITTED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY PARENTS.

Continuous Daily from 2 p.m. to 11 p.m. Usual prices.

COLUMBIA

TO-DAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

To Wives, Mothers, Sisters, Husbands, Fathers, Brothers,
Sweethearts

IRA M. LOWRY Presents

"For the
Freedom of the
World"

The Greatest and Most Timely Patriotic Photo-play Ever
Produced, in Eight Parts.

Pantages Vaudeville

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY

The
Sensation
of
the
Season

THE NOTORIOUS
DELPHINE

With W. L. Thorne & Co.

QUIGLEY and FITZGERALD

Uproarious Comedians

MORE and ROSE

Clean, Clever Songsters

Menlo Moore's Gay Musical Satire

"FLIRTATION"

With Dorothy Van, Frank Ellis and Company

Ford and Goodrich AERIAL PATTS

Variety

Aerial Marvels

PANTAGES

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday

LICHNOWSKI ON GERMAN PERFDY

Extracts From Famous Memo. of Former Ambassador to London

SAYS GREY LABORED TIRELESSLY FOR PEACE

"When now, after two years," concludes Prince Lichnowski's memorandum, "I realize everything in retrospect, I say to myself that I realized too late that there was no place for me in a system which for years has lived only on tradition and routine, and which tolerates only representatives who report what one wants to read. Absence of prejudice and an independent judgment are combated, want of ability and of character are extolled and esteemed, but successes arouse hostility and uneasiness."

"I had abandoned opposition to our mad Triple Alliance policy, because I saw that it was useless and that my warnings were represented as Austro-phobia and an idea fixe. In a policy which is not mere gymnastics, or playing with documents, but the conduct of the business of the firm, there is no such thing as likes and dislikes; there is nothing but the interest of the community; but a policy which is based merely upon Austrians, Magyars and Turks must end in hostility to Russia and ultimately lead to a catastrophe."

"In spite of former aberrations, everything was still possible in July, 1914. Agreement with England had been reached. We should have had to send to Petersburg a representative who, at any rate, reached the average standard of political ability, and we should have had to give Russia the certainty that we desired neither to dominate the Straits nor to throttle the Serbs."

"We needed neither alliances nor wars, but merely treaties which would protect us and others, and which would guarantee us an economic development for which there had been no precedent in history. And if Russia had been relieved of trouble in the west, she would have been able to turn again to the east, and then the Anglo-Russian antagonism would have arisen automatically without our interference—and the Russo-Japanese antagonism no less than the Anglo-Russian."

"WE COULD ALSO HAVE APPROACHED THE QUESTION OF LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS, AND SHOULD HAVE HAD NO FURTHER NEED TO BOTHER ABOUT THE CONFUSIONS OF AUSTRIA, AUSTRIA - HUNGARY WOULD THEN BECOME THE VASSAL OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE—WITHOUT AN ALLIANCE, AND ABOVE ALL, WITHOUT SENTIMENTAL DIVISIONS ON OUR PART, LEADING ULTIMATELY TO WAR FOR THE LIBERATION OF POLAND AND THE DESTRUCTION OF SERBIA, ALTHOUGH GERMAN INTERESTS DEMANDED EXACTLY THE CONTRARY."

"I HAD TO SUPPORT IN LONDON A POLICY WHICH I KNEW TO BE FALLACIOUS, I WAS PUNISHED FOR IT, FOR IT WAS A SIN AGAINST THE HOLY GHOST."

Arrival at Berlin.
"On my arrival in Berlin I saw at once that I was to be made the scapegoat for the catastrophe of which our Government had made itself guilty in opposition to my advice and my warnings."

"The report was persistently circulated by official quarters that I had let myself be deceived by Sir Edward Grey, because if he had not wanted war Russia would not have mobilized. Count Pourtales, whose reports could be relied upon, was to be spared, if only because of his family connections. He was said to have behaved 'splendidly,' and he was enthusiastically praised, while I was all the more sharply blamed."

"What has Russia got to do with Serbia?" this statesman said to me after eight years of official activity in Petersburg. It was made out that the whole business was a pettish British trick which I had not understood. In the Foreign Office I was told that in 1916 it would in any case have come to war. But then Russia would have been ready, and so it was better now."

Question of Guilt.
"As appears from all official publications, without the facts being con-

A PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER

IS THE WIFE OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN, WHO IS INTERVIEWED ON THE FOOD QUESTION AT ROMANTIC AND BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME IN NORTH WALES



MRS. LLOYD GEORGE
Wife of the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

"Every member of a household has an equal claim on the family larder, and the institution of what practically amounts to a national rationing has brought all the inhabitants of the realm into the bonds of one great family, one common brotherhood. It has placed us all on the same footing, made us realize, as we never did before, perhaps, that our interests and responsibilities are identical; that if we enjoy equal privileges we must be prepared to make equal sacrifices."

MRS. LLOYD GEORGE

verted by our own White Book, which, owing to its poverty and gaps, constitutes a grave self-accusation: "1. WE ENCOURAGED COUNT BERCHTOLD TO ATTACK SERBIA, ALTHOUGH NO GERMAN INTEREST WAS INVOLVED, AND THE DANGER OF A WORLD-WAR MUST HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO US—WHETHER WE KNEW THE TEXT OF THE ULTIMATUM IS A QUESTION OF COMPLETE INDIFFERENCE."

"2. IN THE DAYS BETWEEN JULY 22 AND JULY 30, 1914, WHEN MR. SAZONOFF EMPHATICALLY DECLARED THAT RUSSIA COULD NOT TOLERATE AN ATTACK UPON SERBIA, WE REJECTED THE BRITISH PROPOSALS OF MEDIATION, ALTHOUGH SERBIA, UNDER RUSSIAN AND BRITISH PRESSURE, HAD ACCEPTED ALMOST THE WHOLE ULTIMATUM, AND ALTHOUGH AN AGREEMENT ABOUT THE TWO POINTS IN QUESTION COULD EASILY HAVE BEEN REACHED, AND COUNT BERCHTOLD WAS EVEN READY TO SATISFY HIMSELF WITH THE SERBIAN REPLY."

"3. ON JULY 30, WHEN COUNT BERCHTOLD WANTED TO GIVE WAY, WE, WITHOUT AUSTRIA HAVING BEEN ATTACKED, REBILITATED BY SENDING AN ULTIMATUM TO PETERSBURG, AND ON JULY 31 WE DECLARED WAR ON THE RUSSIANS, ALTHOUGH THE CZAR HAD PLEDGED HIS WORD THAT AS LONG AS NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUED NOT A MAN SHOULD MARCH—SO THAT WE DELIBERATELY DESTROYED THE POSSIBILITY OF A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT."

"IN VIEW OF THESE INDISPUTABLE FACTS, IT IS NOT SURPRISING THAT THE WHOLE CIVILIZED WORLD OUTSIDE GERMANY ATTRIBUTES TO US THE SOLE

GUILT FOR THE WORLD WAR.

"Militarism, really a school for the nation and an instrument of policy, makes policy into the instrument of military power, if the patriarchal absolutism of a soldier-kingdom renders possible an attitude which would not be permitted by a democracy which had disengaged itself from military-Junker influences."

"That is what our enemies think, and that is what they are bound to think, when they see that, in spite of capitalistic industrialization, and in spite of Socialistic organization of the living, as Friedrich Nietzsche says, are still governed by the dead. The principal war aim of our enemies, the democratization of Germany, will be achieved."

Our Future.
"To-day, after two years of the war, there can be no further doubt that we cannot hope for an unconditional victory over Russians, English, French, Italians, Roumanians and Americans, and that we cannot reckon upon the overthrow of our enemies. But we can reach a compromised peace only upon the basis of the evacuation of the occupied territories, the possession of which in any case signifies for us a burden and weakness and the peril of new wars. Consequently everything should be avoided which hinders a change of course on the part of those enemy groups which might perhaps still be won over to the idea of compromise—the British Radicals and the Russian Reactionaries. Even from this point of view our Polish project is just as objectionable as any interference with Belgian rights, or the execution of British citizens—to say nothing of the mad submarine war scheme."

"Our future lies upon the water. True, but it therefore does not lie in Poland and Belgium, in France and Serbia. That is a revolt to the Holy Roman Empire, to the aberrations of the Hohenstaufens and Hapsburgs. It is the policy of the Plantagenets, not the policy of Drake and Raleigh, Nelson and Rhodes."

"Triple Alliance policy is a relapse into the past, a revolt from the future, from imperialism, from world policy. Central Europe is medievalism; Berlin-Bagdad is a cul de sac, and not a road into the open, to unlimited possibilities, and to the world mission of the German people."

"I am no enemy of Austria, or Hungary, or Italy, or Serbia, or any other State; I am only an enemy of the Triple Alliance policy, which was bound to divert us from our aims, and to bring us on to the sloping plane of Continental policy. It was not German policy, but Austrian dynastic policy. The Austrians had accustomed themselves to regard the alliance as a shield under whose protection they could make excursions at pleasure into the East."

"And what result have we to expect from the struggle of peoples? The United States of Africa will be British, like the United States of America, of Australia and of Oceania; and the Latin States of Europe, as I said years ago, will fall into the same relationship to the United Kingdom as the Latin sisters of America to the United States. They will be dominated by the Anglo-Saxon; France, ex-haunted by the war, will link herself still more closely to Great Britain. In the long run, Spain will not resist."

"In Asia, the Russian and Japanese will expand their borders and their customs, and the south will remain to the British."

"The world will belong to the Anglo-Saxon, the Russian and the Japanese, and the German will remain alone with Austria and Hungary. His sphere of power will be that of thought and of trade, not that of the bureaucrats and the soldiers. The German appeared too late, and the world war has destroyed the last possibility of catching up the lost ground, of founding a colonial empire."

"For we shall not supplant the sons of Japheth; the programme of the great Rhodes, who saw the salvation of mankind in British expansion and British Imperialism, will be realized."

Society Brand Clothes

MADE IN CANADA

By Society Brand Clothes, Limited
MONTREAL, QUEBEC

In the United States

By ALFRED DECKER & COHN

Chicago — New York



The policy and ideals of the makers of Society Brand Clothes have always been to make the finer quality of clothing, ready-to-wear, with style and tailoring that express refinement and individuality. The Society Brand label in a suit or overcoat is an insurance policy of full value and complete satisfaction. It is the pledge of the makers.

In tune with Style Standards - The D'Orsay

You will find an attractive display of the latest models for Spring and Summer wear, in all the most desirable weaves and colors at

THE TOGGERY SHOP

1218-20 DOUGLAS STREET

"Style Headquarters"

Exclusive Victoria Dealers in

Society Brand Clothes

©A.D.&C.

Society Brand Clothes

YMCA

RED TRIANGLE FUND

Over 1,600 Subscriptions have been received this week, representing about \$22,000 of the \$50,000 aimed for in this district. Many more are needed and expected in the next few days.

The national officers of the Y. M. C. A. are counting on this section doing considerably more for this year's budget of the War Service Fund than has yet been made available.

The Local Y. M. C. A. also needs more generous support in order to keep the doors of its building open and to carry on efficiently its most useful work for boys, soldiers, sailors and civilians.

"Without the 'Y' at Home, there would be no 'Y' Huts Overseas." The Home Organization is the necessary base for the front-line work.

More Money is Needed to continue this important service, both at Home and Overseas.

Citizens of Victoria and Surrounding districts who have not yet contributed to this fund are earnestly solicited to do so without delay, anything from \$1.00 to \$10,000—just according to ability.

Unless otherwise specified, 40% of the Joint Fund will go to the National Budget and 60% applied to the debt and maintenance of the Victoria Y. M. C. A. However, the instructions of any person who desires his contribution to be allocated otherwise will be strictly followed.

Please bring or send your gift to the Y. M. C. A. Building, Blanchard St., or to the office of the Hon. Treasurer, at Pemberton & Sons, 614 Fort St.

LET THE NEWS GO FORTH THAT THIS DISTRICT OF B. C. HAS DONE ITS FULL SHARE FOR THE RED TRIANGLE FUND

of VICTORIA THE NORTHWEST AND THE WORLD BICYCLES

English Bicycles Capital \$40.00 Victoria, \$70.00, \$55.00 and \$45.00 Rudge Whit, \$75.00, \$60.00, \$45.00 Canadian Bicycles Monarch \$40.00 Perfect Bicycle, \$57.50, \$55.00, \$50.00 Bicycles sold on easy instalments: \$5.00 down and \$5.00 per month. Your old Bicycle taken as part payment on a new one. PEDEN BROS. 1321 Government St. Phone 817

STICKHANDLERS FROM SIDNEY RETURN HOME MINUS THEIR SCALPS

Garrison Wins Baseball at the Big Double-Header on Saturday

The Royal Athletic resounded with the time-honored and classic shouts of numerous lacrosse and baseball fans on Saturday, when the big double-header sporting stunt, which has been the cynosure of the World Athletic for a week past, was successfully pulled off. That Victoria yet retains her old enthusiasm over the national games of the States and Canada was evidenced by the fact that some hundred dollars was taken in for the James Bay Red Cross. The invading Sidney stick-handlers went down to defeat at the hands of the V. I. A. aggregation of veterans to the cheerful tune of twelve to four, and the Artillery pill tappers managed to beat up the Metropolis bunch by the slim margin of a solitary run.

Fandom's Eloquence

The devotees of baseball had not left their voices at home nor had they forgotten the proper expressions of approbation or disgust customary at an exhibition of the great American game. The sacrum and clamor of the bleachers was heard to its greatest advantage. "Take 'em out," "He's up in the air!" "Get a clothes basket!" "It's got 'em!" "It's a strike, I tell you!" and the fan's pass word, "Aa Roy!" echoed again and again. A high class brand of ball was displayed and it was anybody's game right up to the last minute, when the score board showed that the military fellows were ahead by one run.

Enter Robert White

In the last of the sixth the Metropolis players poked two three-baggers and a double for two runs. In the seventh "Bob" White, who did not stop the way, steadied things up by pitching almost air-tight ball and putting out the three first batters who opposed him. The Metropolis could only get one run when Parks drove one out to left field and the Garrison boys retired to the dressing room victors by one run.

Sidney Stickhandlers Succumb

Though the Sidney Warriors had originally started the contest by digging up the hatchet and invading this peaceful city it was they not the Victorians who retired without their scalps. The visiting aggregation, garbed in emaciated blue sweaters and dazzling white caps looked a pretty husky bunch, while it was the general opinion that the home team, which was composed mainly of old veterans wearing faded attire would be unable to stand the pace.

DRINK SHARPE'S SHAKING SODA WATER



SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD SWIMMER WHO HOLDS WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

novice. But they were good sports, and put up a clean game fight all through. As manager Pete Tester said afterwards, "I'd rather play lacrosse and win than not play at all." That is the sentiment, that makes athletics The Game.

The Final Victory

The V. I. brought the tally up to twelve, and Sidney notched two more, scoring the final one. Brynjolfsson was the most spectacular Victoria man, and the highest scorer, but he was inclined to hog the ball. The brothers Mitchell were right there with their ancient pep, and Captain Sweeney, though increased in circumference, had lost none of his former science, and though "Boots" McClure followed him like a shadow he got away with some fine rushes. On the Sidney side Baptiste Thomas showed up well, and Johnson was a tower of strength, while Tester's experience was very apparent. The boys from up the Peninsula are coming again, and all they have to say "watch out!" Some good lacrosse should be the result of such a raid, and it will be anticipated with pleasure.

LEAGUE BASEBALL

Table with columns for National, American, Coast, and various teams like Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, etc., with scores and game details.

JOE WRIGHT'S CREWS DEFEAT YALE ROWERS

Philadelphia, May 12.—Victory crowned the efforts of both the Varsity and Freshman crews of the University of Pennsylvania, coached by Joe Wright, of Toronto, in their annual races with Yale over the Henry course of one mile and five-sixteenths on the Schuylkill river yesterday afternoon.

DERBY WAS WON BY COLT EXTERMINATOR

Louisville, Ky., May 13.—Ruffing over a sloppy track W. S. Kilmer's colt Exterminator, ridden by W. Knapp, won the forty-fourth renewal of the Kentucky Derby at Churchill Downs here by one length from K. D. Alexander's Scotch, T. Worthington's Viva America was third, six lengths back. The time was 2:10 4-5.

DEMPSEY WANTS TO HAVE A BOUT WITH WILLARD OR FULTON

Chicago, May 13.—Jack Dempsey, California heavyweight champion pugilist, in an announcement made public yesterday, expressed a desire to meet Willard, the champion, Fred Fulton, aspirant to the title. The money derived, Dempsey said, would be contributed to any war charity.

GOOD CRICKET WAS SEEN AT WEEK-END

Incogs Win in Close Game With Congos; Five C's and Willows Victorious

Table showing cricket scores for Five C's vs. Albions, Incogs vs. Congos, and Willows vs. District Depot.

ESSENTIAL ART OF STICKING BOSCHES TAUGHT BY BOXING

The value of boxing in the training of soldiers, says a writer in the latest edition of Outing does not lie alone in the physical strength and endurance, but in the mental discipline and the habit of sticking a bayonet.

CRUGER WILL COME WITH KAHANAMOKU

When Duke Kahanamoku, the world's champion swimmer, visits this city on June 27 in the course of his tour of the Pacific in aid of the Red Cross, he will be accompanied by three other aquatic stars. Perhaps the most remarkable of these is Harold Kruger, a Honolulu boy of seventeen, who has gained for himself international fame for his achievements in the water and of whom great things are expected by authorities on the sport.

World Champion at Seventeen

Few athletes held a world championship at the age of seventeen, but that good fortune came to Harold Kruger, who set a new record for the hundred yard backstroke last year, making the distance in 1:08 1-5 seconds. A German swimmer held the record up to two years ago, but Kruger took the honor away from the Hun, breaking when he made the necessary distance in remarkable time. Inasmuch as he is still in his teens critics predict a great future for the Hawaiian star.

PREPARATIONS FOR GAMES ON SONGHEES RESERVE

In addition to the work of grading and clearing up the baseball diamond at the Songhees reserve-playground, the Victoria West Brotherhood is anxious to have immediately a tennis court, and a bowling green at some date not far distant.

CLINE BEATS BORRELL

Philadelphia, Pa., May 12.—Irish Patsy Cline, of New York, won easily from Joe Borrell, of Philadelphia, in a six-round bout last night. The men are lightweights.

Incogs Win in Close Game With Congos; Five C's and Willows Victorious

The second day's play in the Virtue Cup Series, which was witnessed by a considerable number of spectators on Saturday produced some really excellent cricket, and many of the players showed splendid form. The Incogs again managed to win, this time over the Congos, who were only four runs behind their conquerors. The Five C's defeated the Albions and the Willows Camp eleven wickets victorious in the game with the representatives of the District Depot Battalion.

Incogs Aguin Triumphant

The game on the Albion grounds at Beacon Hill was the best of the day, where the Congos entertained the Incogs and very nearly beat them. If Lock had been put on a little earlier a different result might have happened, for coming on late in the game he captured five wickets for ten runs, the Incogs only winning by four runs.

Five C's Defeat Albions

Coming to the game on the Hospital ground, the Five C's easily got the better of the Albion by 6 runs. Harrigan played well for his 53 and Parsons also played splendid cricket for his 42.

Old Player in Action

Victorians will be pleased to see that Tunnard, an old Victoria and Incogs player, was out again on Saturday with the District Depot team in a game of cricket should benefit him greatly.

WILLOWS CAMP VS. DISTRICT DEPOT

The Congos' fielding on Saturday was very good, Gardin being especially good at bat.

High School Activities

Beta Delta Ends Most Successful Year's Work; Preparations for the Vancouver Debate; Lawn Tennis Has Started at V. H. S.

CRICKET NOTES

There was a great interest shown in Saturday's matches, and now that all the teams have commenced their schedule a keen fight for possession of the Virtue Cup seems assured. One good sign for the success of this season is that there appears to be no team of outstanding ability. Whilst last year's undefeated champions have two wins to their credit, it has only been by the narrowest of margins they have managed to win, two runs last week and four runs this week.

UNIVERSITY CRICKETERS WIN

The cricket team of the University School was victorious in a cricket game with Mr. Lethaby's eleven played at Mount Tormie on Saturday. The University players finished ahead by thirty-five runs, the score being seventy-seven to forty-two. Pelly (I) was top man for the school with twenty, and Foulds led the opposing eleven with nine.

WEIGHT WILL TAKE TITLE FROM BENNY LEONARD AT LAST

Says an American flatie authority: When is a champion boxer not a champion? When he can't come close to making the recognized weight in his division.

Old Player in Action

Victorians will be pleased to see that Tunnard, an old Victoria and Incogs player, was out again on Saturday with the District Depot team in a game of cricket should benefit him greatly.

WILLOWS CAMP VS. DISTRICT DEPOT

The Congos' fielding on Saturday was very good, Gardin being especially good at bat.

High School Activities

Beta Delta Ends Most Successful Year's Work; Preparations for the Vancouver Debate; Lawn Tennis Has Started at V. H. S.

CRICKET NOTES

There was a great interest shown in Saturday's matches, and now that all the teams have commenced their schedule a keen fight for possession of the Virtue Cup seems assured. One good sign for the success of this season is that there appears to be no team of outstanding ability.

UNIVERSITY CRICKETERS WIN

The cricket team of the University School was victorious in a cricket game with Mr. Lethaby's eleven played at Mount Tormie on Saturday. The University players finished ahead by thirty-five runs, the score being seventy-seven to forty-two.

WEIGHT WILL TAKE TITLE FROM BENNY LEONARD AT LAST

Says an American flatie authority: When is a champion boxer not a champion? When he can't come close to making the recognized weight in his division.

Old Player in Action

Victorians will be pleased to see that Tunnard, an old Victoria and Incogs player, was out again on Saturday with the District Depot team in a game of cricket should benefit him greatly.

WILLOWS CAMP VS. DISTRICT DEPOT

The Congos' fielding on Saturday was very good, Gardin being especially good at bat.

High School Activities

Beta Delta Ends Most Successful Year's Work; Preparations for the Vancouver Debate; Lawn Tennis Has Started at V. H. S.

CRICKET NOTES

There was a great interest shown in Saturday's matches, and now that all the teams have commenced their schedule a keen fight for possession of the Virtue Cup seems assured. One good sign for the success of this season is that there appears to be no team of outstanding ability.

UNIVERSITY CRICKETERS WIN

The cricket team of the University School was victorious in a cricket game with Mr. Lethaby's eleven played at Mount Tormie on Saturday. The University players finished ahead by thirty-five runs, the score being seventy-seven to forty-two.

WEIGHT WILL TAKE TITLE FROM BENNY LEONARD AT LAST

Says an American flatie authority: When is a champion boxer not a champion? When he can't come close to making the recognized weight in his division.

Old Player in Action

Victorians will be pleased to see that Tunnard, an old Victoria and Incogs player, was out again on Saturday with the District Depot team in a game of cricket should benefit him greatly.

WILLOWS CAMP VS. DISTRICT DEPOT

The Congos' fielding on Saturday was very good, Gardin being especially good at bat.

High School Activities

Beta Delta Ends Most Successful Year's Work; Preparations for the Vancouver Debate; Lawn Tennis Has Started at V. H. S.

CRICKET NOTES

There was a great interest shown in Saturday's matches, and now that all the teams have commenced their schedule a keen fight for possession of the Virtue Cup seems assured. One good sign for the success of this season is that there appears to be no team of outstanding ability.

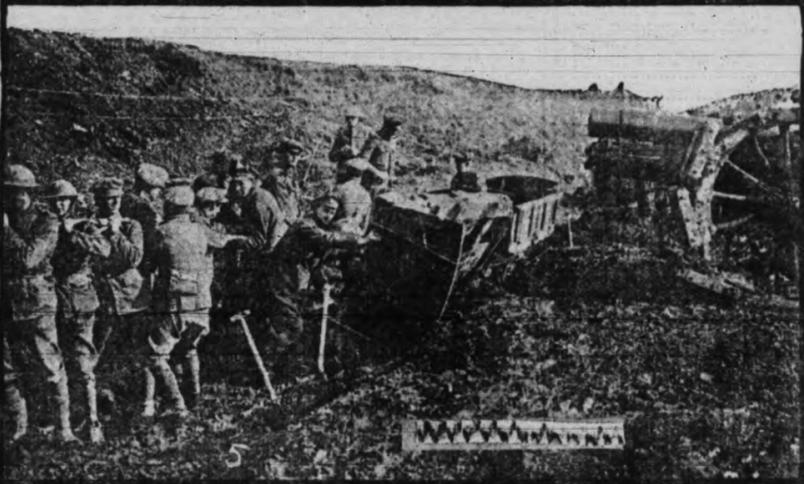
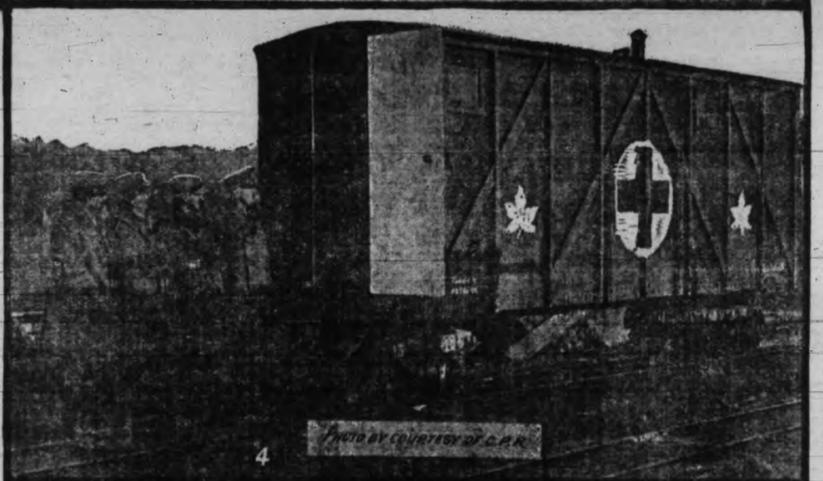
UNIVERSITY CRICKETERS WIN

The cricket team of the University School was victorious in a cricket game with Mr. Lethaby's eleven played at Mount Tormie on Saturday. The University players finished ahead by thirty-five runs, the score being seventy-seven to forty-two.

Moving Troops to Support Lines—Clearing for Gun Positions



- (1) The lengthening of the British front somewhere in France.
- (2) Troops moving up to support.
- (3) Handing out gas masks.
- (4) Canadian Red Cross Ambulance car at the front.
- (5) Clearing the ground for a howitzer position.
- (6) British troops exchanging books at the trench library.
- (7) Soldiers of an English regiment in a shelter in a trench firing bombs.



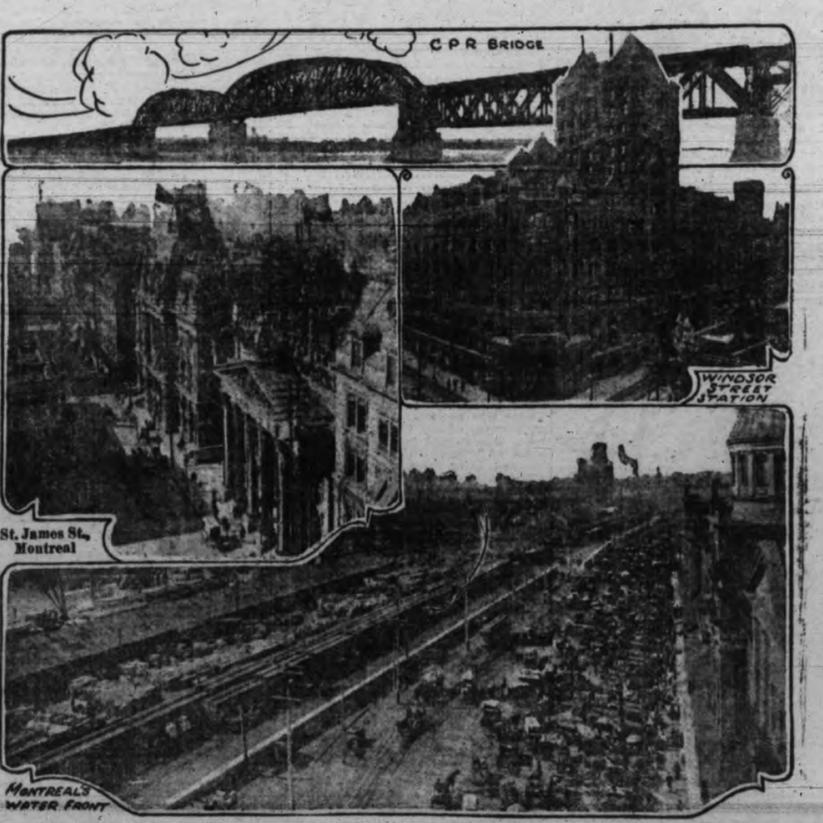
Montreal a Busy Port

Who would think of finding a busy seaport one thousand miles from the sea? Canada, that land of marvelous development, has one—it is Montreal, its metropolis— Built on the Island of Montreal that lifts Mount Royal where the waters of the great St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers mingle, its site is admirable. This marks the head of ocean navigation and here the great ocean-crossing ships meet the lake and river boats. The cargoes brought from the west by boat and rail are transferred to ocean carriers and start on their way to faraway ports by an initial voyage down the mighty St. Lawrence, thirty feet deep at this point.

During 1917 Montreal witnessed the sailing away from her wharves of more than sixty-five million bushels of grain. Over two-thirds of this grain came into Montreal by rail, chiefly on the tracks of the Canadian Pacific Railway and was handled with little or no congestion. This was accomplished through a co-operative arrangement. The representatives of all transportation lines met in conference with Montreal's Harbour Commission and after discussion decided that 650 cars of export freight should be delivered daily by the lines, the Commissioners undertaking to handle that amount without congestion. This they have done successfully.

Because of secrecy entailed by the war, little has been heard concerning movements of vessels and it will surprise many to learn that 647 ocean vessels came into Montreal harbour during 1917. Naturally passenger travel has been greatly curtailed. The war demands nearly all available ship space for the transport of supplies. These have been going forward in immense quantities and landed on the other side with comparatively few losses— thanks to the efficient convoy system maintained by England. In addition to the great grain shipments, other products of the fruitful Prairie Provinces—meats, fresh and cured, butter and cheese—are going forward in a steady stream to feed the hungry millions of Europe and our armies overseas.

This volume of shipping means unceasing activity in the elevators, warehouses and along Montreal's waterfront. It has given an added stimulus to shipbuilding, the 1917 output of one firm being 9 steel trawler hulls, and installed supplied boilers and machinery; 8 steel trawler hulls complete with boilers and machinery; 26 wooden drifter hulls; installed machinery and boilers in 16 drifters; built and launched one 7,000-ton cargo boat; docked and repaired 20 vessels—a creditable showing. There are many more yards and they have all been correspondingly busy. Recently a new departure in shipbuilding was initiated when a concrete vessel was launched. If developments justify the use of this sort of craft, Montreal shipyards are ready to embark in the new industry. Such an event would call for more laborers and the installation of new machinery, all adding to Montreal's prosperity. There have been no labor troubles and work goes on week days, holidays and Sundays, without interruption. Not one of the 214 days—May to November, inclusive—was an idle day in the shipyards. These busy, well-paid workers spell good business for Montreal's merchants.



CALUMET AVENUE

Big Snap

House of 2 or 3 rooms and level lot 10x150, poultry houses, fruit trees.

Only \$500

The owner having left for his farm in Saskatchewan, we have been instructed to offer this property at the above low figure. Apply at once to

SWIHERTON & MUSGRAVE
Winch Bldg. 640 Fort St.

CAPT. GIBSON'S SHIP IS SENT DOWNWAYS

Veteran Mariner Will Take Command of Newly-Launched Freighter West Alsek

Seattle, May 12.—Lacking two days of tying their already established record in the construction of 8,500-ton steamships, the Skinner & Eddy Corporation, on Saturday night, launched the steel steamship West Alsek, just fifty-seven days from the date of her keel-laying, and added the fourteenth contribution to the floating tonnage of the United States Shipping Board Emergency fleet.

The West Alsek is Skinner & Eddy's seventh direct contract ship, and she will be commanded by Capt. J. S. Gibson, one of Seattle's leading citizens, and well-known at Victoria, who is returning from private life to once more go to sea in an effort to do his bit in this crisis of our national history.

In honor of her veteran mariner, who has been for many years associated prominently with Seattle's business and professional life, Skinner & Eddy selected the veteran mariner's daughter, Mrs. Prescott Oakes, as sponsor for the big vessel her father is to command in the service of the shipping board. Mrs. Oakes mounted the sponsor's platform at the launching of the ship by Mrs. J. S. Gibson, her mother; Mrs. N. B. Solner, Mrs. William S. Peachy, Mrs. Miles Burton, Mrs. George Noble Skinner, Mrs. George Purcell, Col. and Mrs. E. W. Davidson, U. S. N., Prescott Oakes and Capt. H. C. Smith, of Camp Lewis.

Mrs. Oakes enacted the role of sponsor very deliberately. Gracefully poised beside the giant prow she waited until the big hull was well under way before she swung the beribboned bottle against the steel plates. The Skinner & Eddy band then struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner" and another Seattle contribution to the world war against the submarine was afloat.

No sooner was the big carrier afloat than David Rodgers, master shipbuilder and general manager of the establishment, mounted the platform and was heartily congratulated by all present. To so closely repeat the wonderful record made in launching the steamship West Alsek, now well on her maiden voyage, is the marvel of the shipping world. General Manager Rodgers and his wife were then introduced to the sponsor, following which D. E. Skinner, president of the corporation, presented a handsomely engraved silver platter to Mrs. Oakes as a souvenir of the occasion.

Both Capt. Gibson and his daughter were then the recipients of congratulations of the assembled guests. The veteran mariner modestly expressed his pleasure at being tendered so fine a command and promised to his utmost in preserving the handsome ship from harm.

The motorship Bayard, laden with a cargo of coal, sailed out to sea during the early hours of the morning bound from Nanaimo for Honolulu.

LARGEST CONCRETE VESSEL AFLOAT



The steamship, which is of ferro-concrete construction, is a 4,500-ton vessel, built by the San Francisco Shipbuilding Company, at Redwood, Cal. She underwent her official trials a week ago and easily maintained a speed of slightly over eleven knots. On her maiden voyage the Faith is due to leave San Francisco next Tuesday, with a cargo of salt for Vancouver. An offer of \$1,800,000 was made for the steamship shortly after her completion. No arrangements have yet been made for the first offshore voyage of the ship. It is reported that the Pacific Steamship Company have made an effort to charter the Faith for at least one voyage between Puget Sound and California to relieve freight congestion.

WAR COMOX ARRIVES AT ASSEMBLY PLANT

The latest addition to the fleet of wooden hulls being equipped with engines and boilers at the Ogden Point assembling plant is the War Comox, which was launched a short time ago from the Poplar Island plant of the New Westminster Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Ltd.

The War Comox arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning from the Fraser River in tow of the Government tug Point Ellice. The arrival of the War Comox again brings the number of vessels at the Government outfitting plant up to half a dozen. The other ships are the War Nootka, War Songhee, War Selkirk, War Paged, and War Cariboo. The work of fitting out these vessels is still going on satisfactorily, although the operations have been slowed down somewhat as a result of the machinists' strike.

JULIANA WILL LOAD BUNKER COAL HERE

The passengers arriving by the liner include about fifty first-class and 124 Dutch sailors, comprising the original crew of the Juliana, and seamen from another Netherlands ship seized in the Far East. The bulk of her cargo is in route to San Francisco.

FORMER PREMIER OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA BOUND FOR COAST

Butte, Mont., May 12.—Hon. Crawford Vaughan, former Premier of South Australia, and Frank L. Cann, manager of the Shipping Board of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States, passed through Butte Sunday en route to Seattle.

DUTCH STEAMSHIP DUE TO REACH WILLIAM HEAD TONIGHT FROM ORIENT

That Vilhjalmur Stefansson's assistant, Dr. Erik Cross, is on his way to the North, is the intelligence contained in a letter forwarded by Lorne Knight, a member of Stefansson's party, to his father, J. L. Knight, of McMinnville, Ore.

PROTESILAUS SAILING

The Blue Funnel Line steamship Protesilaus, which is now loading cargo on Puget Sound, previously scheduled to sail outward on May 21, will now leave on May 15 for Yokohama and Hongkong. The vessel will carry about 17,000 measurement tons of general cargo.

MAY FLOAT ADMIRAL EVANS THIS MONTH

According to advices received by the Pacific Steamship Company from Capt. Charles Glasscock, master of the vessel, it will require approximately three weeks to complete the work of building a coffer-dam around the stern of the steamship Admiral Evans, which has been aground at Hawk Inlet, Southeastern Alaska, for the past two months.

STEFANSSON MUCH IMPROVED

"On April 23 they proceeded down the Porcupine River in company of Dr. Burke and under his care. On April 25 they met Archdeacon Stuck and Walter Harper at the mouth of the Sucker River, sometimes called the Croton River, and with them they proceeded to Fort Yukon, where they arrived April 27, the sufferer being much improved by the journey and responding readily to the treatment. He believes that an operation will not be necessary, at least not for the present.

BOUND BY NO INSTRUCTIONS

"The advance party will consist of two sleds and five men and they will find the travelling very hard as they will have to make roads with pickaxes and cross open leads of water. They do not ford these open leads, but they have canvas floats by means of which they ferry across them.

GREAT LAKES' YARD PUTS SHIP AFLOAT

Fort William, Ont., May 12.—At 4:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon the ship War Sioux slid down the ways into the Kamistevleva River at the yards of the Great Lakes Shipbuilding Company, and at 5:15 the men were at work laying the keel for the second wooden ship that will be built here to the order of the Munitions Board.

B. C. Coast Service

VANCOUVER DAILY AT 2 AND 11.45 P. M. SEATTLE DAILY AT 4.30 P. M.

ALASKA, from Victoria May 7, 17, 23, at 11 p. m., calling at Alert Bay, Ocean Falls, Prince Rupert, etc.
PRINCE RUPERT, OCEAN FALLS, and ANYOX (GRANBY BAY) from Vancouver every Wednesday at 9 p. m., calling Alert Bay, Swanson Bay, Port Simpson, etc.
RIVERS' INLET, OCEAN FALLS, SWANSON BAY, BUTEDALE, from Vancouver every Thursday at 9 p. m., calling Powell River, Campbell River, Quathlasi Cove, Alert Bay, Sointula, Port Hardy, Shushartle Bay, Namu, etc.
WEST COAST VANCOUVER ISLAND ROUTE, from Victoria, on 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 11 p. m.
UNION BAY-COMOX ROUTE, from Victoria every Tuesday at midnight, from Vancouver every Wednesday and Friday at 9 a. m., from Powell River-UNION BAY-COMOX, from Vancouver every Saturday at 11.45 p. m.

STEFANSSON'S ABLE ASSISTANT MAKING NEW DASH NORTH

Letter From Lorne Knight, Member of Party, Tells of Plans of Explorer

That Vilhjalmur Stefansson's assistant, Dr. Erik Cross, is on his way to the North, is the intelligence contained in a letter forwarded by Lorne Knight, a member of Stefansson's party, to his father, J. L. Knight, of McMinnville, Ore.

"In January, Stefansson was taken with a sickness which ravaged him in January and February and, early in April, he sent an Indian to Fort Yukon for a physician, and he had arrived early in April.

BOOKS LOST ON KARIKUK

"When the Karikuk was crushed in the ice in 1913 Stefansson lost his library and he had no medical books with which to make a diagnosis of his ailment. He decided to make the journey to the outside world for treatment, believing that an operation was immediately necessary. He left Herschel Island with a party of Eskimos and two Eskimos in charge of Constable Brockie. Inspector Phillips, of the Northwest Mounted Police, made arrangements for the journey.

STEFANSSON'S PARTY

"At this point their party, consisting of Constable Brockie and the two Eskimos, left them and started on their return journey to the Arctic. On April 16 a trapper named Albert Bishop took the sick man on toward Fort Yukon, and when they reached old Rampart, seventy-five miles down the Porcupine River, they met Dr. Burke, of Fort Yukon, with five dog teams on their way to Herschel Island, in response to the call sent by Stefansson by Indian messenger.

STEFANSSON'S PARTY

"Stefansson does not make clear what his plans are, but it is not at all likely that he will be able to return to the shores of the Arctic again before the party will be due to leave on their homeward journey. He will in all probability conveyance at Fort Yukon and then very likely he will move, as his strength will permit, to Dawson City, where he will be able to rest.

BOUND BY NO INSTRUCTIONS

"The advance party will consist of two sleds and five men and they will find the travelling very hard as they will have to make roads with pickaxes and cross open leads of water. They do not ford these open leads, but they have canvas floats by means of which they ferry across them.

GREAT LAKES' YARD PUTS SHIP AFLOAT

Fort William, Ont., May 12.—At 4:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon the ship War Sioux slid down the ways into the Kamistevleva River at the yards of the Great Lakes Shipbuilding Company, and at 5:15 the men were at work laying the keel for the second wooden ship that will be built here to the order of the Munitions Board.

DAY STEAMER TO SEATTLE

THE S.S. "Sol Duc"

Leaves C. P. R. Wharf daily except Sunday at 10.30 a. m. for Port Angeles, Dungeness, Port Williams, Port Townsend, and Seattle, arriving Seattle 7.15 p. m. Return leaves Seattle 7.15 p. m. except Saturday at midnight, arriving Victoria 8.30 a. m.

STEAMSHIP CO

P. O. Finn, Agent, Phone 2521, or R. P. Ribbet & Co. Ltd., 1117 Wharf Street, Phone 4.
S.S. President leaves Victoria May 17 8 p. m.
For San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego direct
Also sailings from Seattle, Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays
Special Return Fares, good for six months, now in effect.
SAFETY—SPEED—COMFORT

The Union Steamship Co., of B. C. Ltd.

Regular sailings from Vancouver to:
Prince Rupert Anyox
Alert Bay Ossa Falls
Bella Coola Rivers Inlet
Alert Bay Campbell River
Skene and Mass River Canneries
Vancouver to Powell River (daily)

WIRELESS REPORTS

May 13, 8 a. m.
Point Grey—Clear; calm; 29.95; 48; sea smooth.
Cape Lazo—Clear; N.W., light; 29.98; 46; sea smooth.
Estevan—Overcast; calm; 29.78; 41; sea smooth. Spike str Princess Ena, 6 a. m., abeam, southbound.
Alert Bay—Drizzling rain; N.; 29.86; 47; sea smooth. Passed out, str Venture, southbound; str Camosun, 4.30 a. m., southbound.
Triangle—Overcast; W. fresh; 30.18; 48; sea moderate. Spike str Prince Albert, 11.35 a. m., off Harold Point, southbound; spike str Zepora, 3.55 a. m., Millbank Sound, 3 a. m., southbound; spike str Princess May, 7 a. m., off Ivory Island, 6.15 a. m., southbound; spike str Spokness, 7.05 a. m., Millbank Sound, southbound.
Dead Tree Point—Overcast; calm; 30.22; 40; sea smooth.
Keeda Bay—Overcast; N.W.; 29.98; 48; sea smooth.
Prince Rupert—Overcast; calm; 29.99; 49; sea smooth. Spike str Admiral Nicholson, 5 p. m., off Tree Point, northbound; spike str Ravall, 8.15 p. m., off Cape Calce, southbound.

WIRELESS REPORTS

Point Grey—Clear; calm; 29.95; 48; sea smooth.
Cape Lazo—Clear; N.W., light; 29.98; 46; sea smooth.
Estevan—Overcast; calm; 29.78; 41; sea smooth. Spike str Princess Ena, 6 a. m., abeam, southbound.
Alert Bay—Drizzling rain; N.; 29.86; 47; sea smooth. Passed out, str Venture, southbound; str Camosun, 4.30 a. m., southbound.
Triangle—Overcast; W. fresh; 30.18; 48; sea moderate. Spike str Prince Albert, 11.35 a. m., off Harold Point, southbound; spike str Zepora, 3.55 a. m., Millbank Sound, 3 a. m., southbound; spike str Princess May, 7 a. m., off Ivory Island, 6.15 a. m., southbound; spike str Spokness, 7.05 a. m., Millbank Sound, southbound.
Dead Tree Point—Overcast; calm; 30.22; 40; sea smooth.
Keeda Bay—Overcast; N.W.; 29.98; 48; sea smooth.
Prince Rupert—Overcast; calm; 29.99; 49; sea smooth. Spike str Admiral Nicholson, 5 p. m., off Tree Point, northbound; spike str Ravall, 8.15 p. m., off Cape Calce, southbound.

WIRELESS REPORTS

Point Grey—Clear; calm; 29.95; 48; sea smooth.
Cape Lazo—Clear; N.W., light; 29.98; 46; sea smooth.
Estevan—Overcast; calm; 29.78; 41; sea smooth. Spike str Princess Ena, 6 a. m., abeam, southbound.
Alert Bay—Drizzling rain; N.; 29.86; 47; sea smooth. Passed out, str Venture, southbound; str Camosun, 4.30 a. m., southbound.
Triangle—Overcast; W. fresh; 30.18; 48; sea moderate. Spike str Prince Albert, 11.35 a. m., off Harold Point, southbound; spike str Zepora, 3.55 a. m., Millbank Sound, 3 a. m., southbound; spike str Princess May, 7 a. m., off Ivory Island, 6.15 a. m., southbound; spike str Spokness, 7.05 a. m., Millbank Sound, southbound.
Dead Tree Point—Overcast; calm; 30.22; 40; sea smooth.
Keeda Bay—Overcast; N.W.; 29.98; 48; sea smooth.
Prince Rupert—Overcast; calm; 29.99; 49; sea smooth. Spike str Admiral Nicholson, 5 p. m., off Tree Point, northbound; spike str Ravall, 8.15 p. m., off Cape Calce, southbound.

WIRELESS REPORTS

Point Grey—Clear; calm; 29.95; 48; sea smooth.
Cape Lazo—Clear; N.W., light; 29.98; 46; sea smooth.
Estevan—Overcast; calm; 29.78; 41; sea smooth. Spike str Princess Ena, 6 a. m., abeam, southbound.
Alert Bay—Drizzling rain; N.; 29.86; 47; sea smooth. Passed out, str Venture, southbound; str Camosun, 4.30 a. m., southbound.
Triangle—Overcast; W. fresh; 30.18; 48; sea moderate. Spike str Prince Albert, 11.35 a. m., off Harold Point, southbound; spike str Zepora, 3.55 a. m., Millbank Sound, 3 a. m., southbound; spike str Princess May, 7 a. m., off Ivory Island, 6.15 a. m., southbound; spike str Spokness, 7.05 a. m., Millbank Sound, southbound.
Dead Tree Point—Overcast; calm; 30.22; 40; sea smooth.
Keeda Bay—Overcast; N.W.; 29.98; 48; sea smooth.
Prince Rupert—Overcast; calm; 29.99; 49; sea smooth. Spike str Admiral Nicholson, 5 p. m., off Tree Point, northbound; spike str Ravall, 8.15 p. m., off Cape Calce, southbound.

MAQUINNA OVERHAULED

The C. P. R. steamship Princess Maquina, following her return from the West Coast last week-end, was hauled out at Yarrow for cleaning and painting. She will be hoisted from the slip to-night.

The Old Country Shoe Store

Specializing in Extremely Low Prices to Suit Your Pocketbook

Ladies' White Canvas Shoes \$1.95
White Canvas Pumps \$1.95

So that if you really want to save money, let us show you. Yes, and no matter what kind of a Shoe you want we have it, for less than you can buy elsewhere. Every shoe in this immense stock marked to sell at a big sacrifice.

We don't ask you to buy, but we do want you to come and look and convince yourself. LET US SHOW YOU.

Ladies' Grey Kid Shoes \$4.85
Here is an extra special bargain. Grey Kid Lace Shoe, with lighter shade of grey cloth tops and Louis heels. A shoe that should retail for \$7.50 anywhere. We have all sizes at the very Special Price of only **\$4.85**

Ladies' \$7.50 Shoes for Only \$4.85
Just take a look at these. You won't hesitate to buy, once you see the quality and style. They have the high leg and Louis heels. Lacing style and a plain toes, and are made of a good grade of Vic Kid.

Ladies' White Canvas Shoes \$2.95
If you want a nice Lace Shoe for Summer, with leather soles and Louis heels, in any size, come to us for it. We can sell it to you at the Sale Price of only **\$2.95**

Men's \$7.50 Shoes for \$5.85
Men! Get next to these genuine, bargains quick, if you want to save money. There are several lines to choose from of various styles. All sizes in the lot. Sale price only **\$5.85**

BOYS' SHOES \$2.85
Boys' School Shoes that will wear like iron. Sizes 1 to 5 1/2. Extra Special Bargain **\$2.85**

MULE HIDE SHOES \$2.45
Men, here is just what you want to work in. They are cool and porous and extra hard wearing—like the mule itself. All sizes. Only **\$2.45**

MEN'S URUS CALF SHOES \$3.95
A good plain toe Blucher, with heavy soles. A specially comfortable working shoe. Only **\$3.95**

CHILDREN'S SANDALS \$1.25
The famous Non-Rip Leather Sandal, in all sizes.
3 to 7 1/2 for **90c**
8 to 10 1/2 for **\$1.25**
11 to 2 for **\$1.35**

MEN'S BOSTON CALF SHOES \$2.85
The plain toe-Blucher, with pegged soles, wide flitters. Specially made for rough work. Sale price **\$2.85**

THE OLD COUNTRY SHOE STORE

635 - 637 - JOHNSON STREET - 635 - 637

SOLID LEATHER WORK SHOES \$4.85
Absolutely Solid Leather Shoes, in wide sizes, heavy soles; made especially to stand hard wear. Sale price **\$4.85**

PHONE NUMBERS YOU SHOULD KNOW

- FIRE DEPT. 1000
FIRE DEPARTMENT 1000
CITY HALL 4640
RED CROSS SOCIETY 4033
JUBILEE HOSPITAL 4033
ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL 4037
EMPRESS AUTO AND TAXI 2100
BALMORAL AUTO STAND 3780 or 3411.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

TO LET—Furnished, 3 housekeeping rooms. Phone 2573. 1418 Fernwood Road, off Fort St. m16-11

PERSONAL

RICH FURNITURE at moderate prices; sure to please. Victoria Furniture Co., 720 Yates Street.

A SPECIAL LINE of real silk wafers for ladies, priced from \$1.75. Kwong Tai Yung, 622 Government Street.

TOURISTS visiting Vancouver Island call at Don Watson's motor garage, Alberni, and have their cars overhauled. Every convenience for attending breakdowns. Phone Alberni 623.

MATILDA—If you're saving bacon and lard make sure they're overcooked. Send them yourself from the Hamster-Farm store, where you can address the parcels which will reach you when they will stamp and mail them. Same applies to sugar, coffee, cake, honey and jam.—Ernest.

RETURNED SOLDIERS. AUTO STAND, corner Yates and Douglas. Phone 1234. Day and night service. Also pleasure trips arranged. Rates reasonable. S. G. Blanchard, P. Burick.

Magnet Auction Rooms, furniture bargains. 47

SPECIAL! Liberty—A. Y. P.—30c. per lb. Home-made Turkey, 30c. per lb. Turkish Delight, 10c. per lb. Famous Liberty Chocolates, 50c. per lb. Fresh made and very toothsome. When in town or on the way, why not try the Liberty Ice Cream, Ices or Sodas. "Do Please, Our Aim." LIBERTY CANDY KITCHEN, 622 Yates. Near Douglas. m16-11

DO YOU KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT TEA? I do. I can convince you at the Fern, 510 Yates Street. m16-11

NOTICE—Dr. Jessie Conway's, M. D., Plasterer, supplies from 728 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, hereafter. m23-25

CHINESE Instruments, slippers, etc. Wing Hong Yuen, 1623 Government St. m16-11

LOT FOR SALE 1222 Government St. m14-15

CORDOVA BAY WATERFRONT—Lot 40 ft. x 160 ft. in best part of Bay. Water pipes laid on lot. Currie & Power, 1214 Douglas Street. Phone 1466. m15-45

LOTS FOR SALE FIFTH STREET, off Hillside Avenue—Lots 45x120 to a lane, ploughed and ready for cultivation; price only \$250 each, on easy terms. This is half of the assessed value of these lots and a real snap.

DUNFORD'S, LIMITED, 1222 Government St. m14-15

FOR SALE—A vacant lot on 4823rd, on the Arm, a beautiful site for a dwelling. A. W. Jones, Limited, m10-45

ACREAGE WANTED—Two to ten acres, partly cleared. Cordova district; must be real snap for cash. Bond 1856, Times. m16-46

FOR SALE—Close to shipyards, between two car lines, modern roomy house, hot water heating system, electric fixtures, stone foundation, with good basement, good garden, tubs, bath and pantries, etc., and beautiful view, \$4,000, suitable terms. Apply to T. F. Gold, 3122, Metropolis Hotel, or Keatings. m15-46

ACREAGE FOR SALE PROSPECT LAKE—49 acres, partly logged off, 10 acres first-class land, balance rough and broken; good box or chicken proposition; for quick sale \$4,000. m16-46

GORDON HEAD DISTRICT—54 acres, mostly under cultivation; this is A1 land, and cheap at \$500 an acre. Owner would consider selling portion to suit purchaser.

GORDON HEAD—Four acres, 2 acres full bearing orchard, modern 7-room house, stone foundation, good outbuildings; a good buy at \$4,000, terms arranged. m15-46

HOLLAND AVENUE—Five acres and five-room house, over 300 full bearing fruit trees, also large quantity of loganberries, raspberries, etc. Price \$4,000. m15-46

ROYAL OAK—51 acres and modern 7-room house, hot and cold water, electric light, ideal situation. Price \$9,000. m15-46

MT. TOLMIE DISTRICT—11 acres full bearing orchard, modern 5-room bungalow, cement basement, good outbuildings; a good buy at \$4,000, terms arranged. m15-46

NORTH QUADRA—Six rooms, modern, 2 acres in orchard and garden; price \$2,500.

DUNFORD'S, LIMITED, 1222 Government St. a241-46

MR. RETURN SOLDIER, own a farm, obtain our value information. Call 12 to 2, 222 Sayward Street. Homebased, Colonization & Realty Co. Capt. A. E. Jones, secretary. m14-46

PROPERTIES FOR SALE ABOUT 5 ACRES, close to Cordova Bay and 22d Lane, very convenient to C. N. R. station, all good land; price \$1,500, terms.

HOUSES FOR SALE (Continued)

CORDOVA BAY WATERFRONT—Four rooms, large lot, 40 ft. x 160 ft., some furniture; price \$1,500; \$400 cash, balance easy terms. Currie & Power, 1214 Douglas Street. Phone 1466. m15-45

5-ROOMED COTTAGE, Cornwall Street, and two lots, fruit trees and a small fruit tree. Price \$1,200 to close an estate. This is an exceedingly cheap buy and is well located.

MEZZIES STREET—Opposite Drill Hall, large lot and 2-roomed modern bungalow. Price \$5,000.00. Terms \$1,500 cash, balance arranged to suit purchaser at 7 per cent.

3-ROOMED COTTAGE AND LOT on Steele Street, just off Douglas Street. Price \$2,000.00. Very easy terms.

QU'APPELLE STREET, just off Burnside car line, neat little 5-roomed cottage and lot, \$2,125, cottage in modern. Price \$2,900. Very easy terms.

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, 922 Government Street

HOMES AT SPECIAL PRICES. 536 NIAGARA STREET—Six roomed, modern bungalow with basement, lot 67 ft. x 100 ft., \$3,500.

930 INVERNESS ST., CLOVERDALE—Four roomed cottage, new, \$1,200; \$200 cash, balance monthly at 6 per cent.

2573 PRIOR STREET—Six roomed bungalow, bath and pantry, full basement with stationary tubs, \$2,500.

2552 BLANSHARD STREET—Five roomed cottage, large lot, with modern stable on alley at rear, \$1,800.

916 NICHOLSON STREET—Four roomed bungalow, with all modern conveniences, large garden, \$1,500; \$200 cash, balance on mortgage.

462 SKINNER STREET—Five roomed, modern cottage, lot 60 ft. x 132 ft. to lane, \$2,500.

COLVILLE ROAD—Four roomed, modern cottage, bath and pantry, basement, lot 120 ft. x 120 ft., \$3,100.

314 LANGFORD STREET—Five roomed bungalow, bath and pantry, \$1,800.

CHAPMAN STREET—Cottage of four rooms, modern, bath and pantry, lot 50 ft. x 135 ft. to lane, \$1,750.

CHARLTON STREET—Five roomed, modern cottage, lot 50 ft. x 150 ft., \$1,750; \$200 cash, balance monthly.

1491 HAULTAIN STREET—Four roomed, modern cottage, bath and pantry, lot 40 ft. x 150 ft., \$1,400.

1255 LYALL STREET (Esquimalt)—Three rooms and pantry, lot about 50 ft. x 120 ft., \$1,100.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE—Four roomed bungalow, furnished as a summer home, basement, large veranda, lot 50 ft. x 175 ft., on west side of lake, close to store, \$1,000.

Apply P. R. BROWN, 1112 Broad Street. Phone 1676. m15-35

FOR SALE—Nice 5-roomed bungalow on Orchard Avenue, Oak Bay. Price \$5,000.

FOR SALE—Five-roomed house, Willows District. Price \$2,200.00. \$200 cash, \$100 every six months.

FOR SALE—Four-roomed house close to Haultain Street, very well built. Price \$1,850, easy terms.

FOR SALE—Seven-roomed house Island Road, a snap at \$4,400.00, good terms to suit.

FOR SALE—4-roomed house close to terminus, Douglas Street car, at the low price of \$1,750, easy terms.

FOR SALE—4-roomed bungalow in the Field District. Price \$2,500.00, easy terms.

FOR SALE—2 acres and small house on water at Cowichan and Colquhoun, Honeycomb Bay. Price \$450.00. Good terms.

FOR SALE—Seven-roomed house on lot 2x150, James Bay District. Price \$2,750.00, close to Parliament Bldg.

WISE & CO., 109 FEMBERTON BLDG., 25

VICTORIA WEST—A 4-room, modern bungalow, good surroundings and high situation. Large light rooms and half block from street car. Price \$1,250, terms arranged.

BURDICK BROTHERS & BRETT, LTD., 623 Fort Street. Phone 132-133.

CARPENTER AND JOINING

C. A. McGRIGOR, jobbing carpenter. Established 1909, still in business and prepared to do small work. 87 Catalpa Ave. Phone 1531, 1439.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS RAWDEN, KIDD & CO.—Chartered Accountants, Assessors, etc., 42 and 43 Central Building, Victoria, B. C. Phone 628.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING CHIMNEYS CLEANED—Defective flues fixed, etc. Wm. Neal, 115 Quadra St. Phone 1019.

O'CONNELL, chimney sweep. Outlets cleaned. Phone 1023.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS CHILDREN'S and Ladies' Outfitters. Seabrook, corner Broad and Johnson. Phone 476.

CHIROPRACTORS RADIANT HEAT BATHS, massage and chiropody. Mr. R. H. Barker, from the National Hospital, London, 21 Jones Building. Phone 344.

CHIROPRACTORS KELLEY & KELLEY, Phone 416 and 464. Office, 22-3 Sarward Block.

CLEANING AND PRESSING LOCK HIN—Suits cleaned and pressed, 1621 Store St.

COAL AND WOOD CHEMUNIS WOOD CO. Phone 884. 47

VICKY CHONG LUNG, dealers in cord-wood, 534 Fisgard Street. Phone 218 and 323. Delivered any part of city.

TORWOOD—Cut any length. Phone 884. Kwong Sing Kee, 1213 Store. 14-47

GOAL KIRK'S Old Wellington Coal Leads. Why? Ask the woman who burns it.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING VICTORIA PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.—Manufacturing stations. Legal and commercial printing at short notice. Publications and edition work a specialty. 521 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. 7-47

CONTRACTORS VANCOUVER ISLAND PILE DRIVING CO. Wharf building, bridges, pile foundations, driving, etc. 707 B. C. Permanent Loan Bldg.

CORSET SHOP SPIRILLA CORSET SHOP, 1035 Campbell Building. Phone 405 for appointment. M. Goodwin, mgr.

CURIOS DEAVILLE, JOHN T., 718 Fort. Curios, furniture and books. Tel. 172.

DAIRY BREADIN DAIRY—Cream, milk, butter, eggs, delivered daily. 1793 Cook Street. Phone 314.

DENTISTS FRASER, DR. W. F., 501-2 Stobart-Pease Block. Phone 404. Office hours, 9.30 a. m. to 5 p. m.

HALL, DR. LEWIS, dental surgeon, Jewel Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Streets, Victoria, B. C. Telephone: Office, 427; Residence, 122.

DYEING AND CLEANING CITY DYE WORKS—The most up-to-date dyeing and cleaning works in the Province. We call and deliver. Geo. McCann, proprietor, 34 Fort St. Tel. 75. 47

VICTORIA DYE WORKS for service and satisfaction. Main office and works, 1130 View. Tel. 717. Branch office, 44 Fort St. Tel. 254. J. A. Gardner, prop. 47

TOGO CLEANERS, 55 Yates Street. Phone 428. Suits called for and delivered.

O. ISE, cleaning and pressing, tailoring and repairing. Phone 793. 47

DETECTIVE AGENCY PRIVATE DETECTIVE OFFICE, 212 Hiltzen-Dona Bldg. Day and night. Phone 312.

ELECTROLYSIS ELECTRICITY is the only safe and permanent method of removing superfluous hair; absolute cure guaranteed. Miss Hamman, qualified London specialist, 21 Finch Building. Office hours, 11 till 4.30.

ELECTROLYSIS—Fourteen years' practical experience in removing superfluous hair. Mrs. Barker, Phone 523, 713 View Street.

ELECTRICIANS COX & DOTJAL, electricians. Motors bought, sold, repaired. Estimates given for re-winding motors, armatures and coils, elevator repairs. 455 Commercial Office, 555-5 Commercial, 315-23, 315-23.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. TIM KEE & CO., 1616 Government. Phone 411. All help supplied at short notice.

ON HING BRO., employment agency, 523 Fisgard Street. 1618-47

ENGRAVERS GENERAL ENGRAVER, Stencil Cutter and Seal Engraver, Geo. Crowther, 218 Wharf Street, behind Post Office.

HALF-TONE AND LINE ENGRAVING. Commercial work a specialty. Designs for advertising and business stationary. B. C. Engraving Co., Times Building. Orders received at Times Business Office.

FOOT SPECIALISTS

JOSEPH, MALAM, foot specialist. Corns permanently cured. Consultation free. Rooms 47-48, Campbell Building. Phone 254.

FURNITURE MOVERS MOVE YOUR FURNITURE by motor. Cheaper and quicker; prices reasonable. J. D. Williams. Phone 672.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES LOW BIN CO., 216 Douglas St. 47

FURNITURE OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT—The R. H. Stevens Co. Ltd. have opened a branch store at 623 Yates. Selling new furniture on easy payments.

GARDENING LANDSCAPE DESIGNER, all work in connection with gardens and estates carried out in a thoroughly efficient manner. Professional advice given in all cultivation. W. H. Westby. Phone 2743.

GARDENS made and kept up, lots cleared, lawns mowed, cement work, all kinds done, septic tanks made, contract or day work. Ng Hop, 715 Pandora. Phone 1123.

GENERAL GARDENING—Small contracts a specialty. Fred Bennett, Strawberry Vale P. O. Phone Colquhoun 15-47

FURRIER FOSTER, FRID., Highest price for raw fur. 1216 Government St. Phone 137.

HAT WORKS THE LENZIE CO., 121 Broad Street. Fur sets, fur coats and leather coats. m15-47

HAIR AND SCALP SPECIALIST HAIR DYEING, shampooing, Marcel waving, violet ray treatments, wig and hairpiece making. Hanson, 702-47

LADIES' STRAW HATS remodelled, blocked, cleaned, Victoria. Phone 1729.

AMERICAN HAT WORKS, 625 Yates Street. Phone 2073.

IRON WORKS ROBERTSON IRON WORKS, 1710 Store. Blacksmiths and bullockmakers, steamboats and ship work. Tel. 193. Office: 222, 222.

B. C. IRON WORKS—Bullockmakers and general ironworkers. Government and Princess. Phone 518 and 2828X. 23-47

MORRISON IRON WORKS, 55 Wharf St. Ship smith, miners' drills, outfitting, match blocks, etc. 47

MCDONALD & NICOL, 622 Pandora. Tel. 47. WOOD & TODD, 723 Johnson Street.

KINDLING AND MILLWOOD PHONE 4130R. Price \$14 city limits; 1 cord, 42 Outside city limits, \$12.50; cord, \$2.15. Street, Topaz Avenue. 47-47

KINDLING AND MILL WOOD—Single load kindling, \$2.50; double load, kindling, \$4.25; single load mill wood, \$4.25 (in city limits). Cameron Lumber Co., Phone 771. m15-47

LADIES' TAILORING Y. W. LIN CO., 201 Douglas St. 47

LAWN MOWER HOSPITAL THE LAWN MOWER HOSPITAL, 612 Cormorant Street. Phone 2391. Any bicycle will call.

LAWNMOWER SPECIALIST LAWN MOWERS ground, collected, delivered. H. Walter Dandridge, machine. Tel. Phone 4651. 21-47

LAUNDRIES NEW METHOD LAUNDRY, LTD., 1015-1016 North Park. J. D. McLean, Export launderer. Tel. 200.

BLANKETS, curtains, flannels and silk underwear laundered perfectly. Phone 5112.

LEADING GRILLS ST. JAMES HOTEL GRILL—Eventually, why not now? On Parle Francaise. 47

LEATHER GOODS TRUNKS, bags, automobile rugs, etc. B. C. Saddlery Co., Ltd., 566 Yates. 47

LEGAL BRADSHAW & STACPOOLE, barristers-at-law, 108 Union Bank Building.

LIFE INSURANCE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. (Home office, Toronto, Canada.) J. W. Hudson, Vancouver Island manager. 304-4-7 Howard Block.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA—F. M. Kliner, city manager, B. C. Permanent Loan Building, J. R. Simpson and C. F. Foxall, city agents.

LIME—Agricultural lime, analysis \$1.75 per ton. See list in each. Rosebank Lime Co., Victoria. Box 118. Esquimalt Harbor. Phone Belmont 33. 21-47

LIVERY STABLES BLAY'S STABLES, 123 Johnson. Livery, boarding, hacks, express wagons, etc. Phone 122.

MACARONI FACTORY HAVE YOU TRIED Liberty Brand Macaroni? If not, it's time you did. Ask your grocer for it. 47

PLASTERER

FRANK THOMAS, plasterer, repairing, etc.; prices reasonable. Phone 3137. Res. 170 Albert Avenue.

PLUMBING AND HEATING NOTICE—Ashton & Farrow, plumbers. For the convenience of customers residing in Oak Bay we have opened a branch situated at 2505 Oak Bay Avenue, opposite Oak Bay Municipal Hall.

DO NOT let the so-called "handy man" charge exorbitant prices. Call a competent plumber. Allan Macdonald, 1309 Esquimalt Road. Phone 2669.

"Nothing too big or too small in our line." THACKER & HOLT, Plumbing and Heating, 690 Speed Ave. Phone 2322.

HAYWARD & DODD, LTD., 97 Fort. Plumbing and heating. Tel. 184.

VICTORIA PLUMBING CO., 1052 Pandora Street. Phone 1481 and 1492.

HASENFRATZ, A. S., successor to Cook's Plumbing. Tel. 106. Rates \$1. Phone 674 and 617X.

R. J. NOTT CO., LTD., 518 Yates St. Plumbing and heating. 47

HOCKING—James Bay, 138 Toronto St. Phone 3711. Ranges connected, sold, made. 47

SHEETS, ANDREW, 1124 Blanshard. Plumbing and heating supplies. Tel. 629.

PLUMBING AND HEATING—Cheapest and best. Prompt attention. Work guaranteed. Geiger, Phone 656L. 47

SEEDS NOW IS THE TIME to sow English Broad beans and early garden seeds. Sutton seeds. A. J. Woodward, florist, 719 Victoria. m15-47

SHAW BROS., commercial photographers, 84 Government St. Phone 2320.

MEUGENS, Arcade Bldg. Portraits and enlargements. Special attention to children's portraits. Tel. 106. 47

E. H. BROWNING—Commercial photography, amateur finishing, cameras, repairing. Room 4, Mahon Bldg., over 150 Store. 47

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE CAMERON INVESTMENT & Securities Company—Fire, marine, automobile and life insurance. New office, 400-401 Block, Cor. Yates and Broad Sts. 47

DUNFORD'S, LTD., 1222 Government St. Insurance brokers and exchange specialists. Tel. 106. 47

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, 922 Government. Tel. 106.

CROWN REALTY & INVESTMENT CO., 1215 Government St. Houses to rent. Free valuation. Cash and loan. W. H. Price, mgr. and notary public. Tel. 240.

DAY & BOGGS, 630 Fort. Real estate, insurance and financial brokers. Tel. 31.

GILLESPIE, HART & TODD, LTD.—Fire, auto, plate glass, bonds, accident, marine, burglary insurance. 711 Fort Street. Phone 264.

LEWIS BROS., LTD., 184 Fort St. Fire and life insurance. Rents collected. Tel. 74.

SHIP CHANDLERS SHIP CHANDLERS LIMITED, formerly Peter McQuade & Son, Ltd. Ship, nautical loggers and mill supplies. 1214 Wharf St. Phone 264.

MARVIN & CO., E. B., 1222 Wharf. Ship chandlers and loggers' supplies. Tel. 14 and 11.

SCAVENGING VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO., 1222 Government Street. Phone 622. Ashes and garbage removed.

SEWER AND CEMENT WORK T. BUTCHER, sewer and cement work. 2330 Lee Avenue. Phone 2281. 47

MEAD & WALCROFT, contractors for sewer connections, Esquimalt district, and all kinds of plumbing work. 355 Sturdee Street, Esquimalt. Phone 3556. m15-47

SEWER PIPE AND TILE MFGRS. B. C. POTTERY CO., LTD.—City office, 222 Pemberton Building. Factory behind King St. George's Inn, Esquimalt Road. Phone 232.

SECOND-HAND DEALERS LADIES' CALL—Mrs. Hunt, wardrobe dealer, of Winesap and Colquhoun, is open to buy and sell high-class ladies' gowns and children's clothing, evening and party dresses, special offers for gentlemen's clothes. We pay spot cash to any amount. Business done strictly private. Hunt will call herself to any address, or call at 812 Johnson Street, second house up from Blanshard. Phone 1014-47

NATHAN & LEVY, 1423 Government. Jewelry, musical, nautical instruments, tools, etc. Tel. 544.

READ THIS—Best prices given for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing. Ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, boots, and westerly merchant, 467 7th Ave. East, Vancouver. 47

SPORTING GOODS

JAMES GREEN, gunmaker. All kinds of repairs and alterations. Make stocks to fit the shoulder; bore barrels to improve the shooting. 1215 Government, upstairs. Phone 734.

TAILORS. THIBBETS & KEYS, 623 Troncau Ave. High-class ladies and gentlemen's tailor. 1023-47

TEA AND COFFEE PURE SPICES. C. J. CAREY, DIRECT IMPORTER, TEAS AND COFFEES, 1216 DOUGLAS ST.

WHY NOT WE DELIVER PHONE 2627 TO ALL PARTS OF CITY.

TEA ROOMS TEA ROOMS—Exclusive luncheon, different; Monroese Tea Rooms, 1124 Blanshard Street. 173-47

TAXIDERMISTS BIG GAME HEADS, furs a specialty. All classes taxidermy. Wherry & Tow, 63 Pandora. Phone 251.

TRANSFERS ESTER, George transfer. Res. Phone 6215R. 47

TRUNK AND HARNESS MFGRS. F. NOHRIS & SONS, 1222 Government St. Wholesale and retail dealers in suit cases, bags and leather goods. Tel. 418.

TYPEWRITERS TYPEWRITERS—New and second-hand. Wholesale and retail dealers in typewriters, United Typewriter Co., Ltd., 718 Fort Street, Victoria. Phone 478.

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE ALL KINDS of typewriters repaired, adjusted, sold, exchanged. Some snaps in used machines. Phone 2629. 76 Yates St. 47

UPHOLSTERERS F. KROEGER, 1109 Fort St. Special designs carried out. Tel. 114. 47

VACUUM CLEANERS HAVE THE AUTO-VACUUM for your carpets. Satisfaction assured. Phone 616.

WATCHMAKERS AND REPAIRERS F. L. HAYNES for high-class watch and jewelry repairs.

The Island's Most Popular WELLINGTON HALL & WALKER

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



Authorized Naval and Military Contractors
Lady in Attendance

SANDS
FURNITURE FURNISHING CO. LTD.
1612 QUADRA ST. VICTORIA, B.C.
PHONE 3308

A SERVICE LIKE OURS

The attention we give to even the smallest detail in conducting our business and the moderation of the bills we render are long and gratefully remembered by those whom we have served. The costliness of the funeral or its inexpressiveness makes no difference in the character of our services and neither case do we regard the occasion as an opportunity for profiting.

Thomson Funeral Co.
Phone 438. 27 Pandora Ave.
Motor Hearse and Equipment.
Connections Vancouver and Winnipeg.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

DIED.
BRIDGE—At Saanich, B. C., on May 11, 1918, John E. M. Bridge, a native of Dorset, England, aged 52 years, and was buried in this district for the past three months.

The remains are resting at the B. C. Funeral Chapel, 24 Broadway Street, from whence the funeral will take place on Tuesday, May 14, at 2 p. m. Interment Ross Bay Cemetery.

MELLORE—On May 10, 1918, at St. Joseph's Hospital, after a short illness, Joseph Mellor, of 331 Hereward Street, aged 71 years and 6 months. Born at Cheshire, England.

CARD OF THANKS.
Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Litchfield and son desire to express effectively to all those who have kindly friends for words and expressions of sympathy extended to them in their recent sudden bereavement, and to the Military Authorities for their tribute.

CARD OF THANKS.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stubbs, 2554 Graham Street, wish to thank their friends for assistance at the fire at their home this week.

CARD OF THANKS.
Mrs. A. E. Dowell and daughter, also Mrs. I. Richards and P. W. Steward, wish to express their heartfelt thanks to the many friends for beautiful flowers and for kind words and sympathy, particularly to the various Orange Lodges and Salvation Army, during their recent sad bereavement.

IN MEMORIAM

LEWIS—In loving remembrance of Mrs. W. Lewis, late of Ledbury, England, died May 13, 1917, aged 55 years. Inserted by her son, P. E. Lewis.

ALDERMANIC INSPECTIONS

Aldermanic inspections are timed for to-morrow and Wednesday respectively. To-morrow a long tour will take the members of the Health Committee round the fifty-two buildings which are scheduled for attention by the Council under condemnation proceedings. Fourteen of the buildings have already been condemned by the Council. The intimation that definite action has been determined upon has led to the removal of three or four buildings since the announcement was made. Owing to the high price of lumber at the mills there is considerable demand for second hand material for chicken houses, pig-stys, etc., and the owners who seize the opportunity of removal will find it more profitable than will probably be the case later.

On Wednesday there will be a visit to the various streets scheduled in the list presented to the Council on Friday, many of which are in a bad state of repair. This will occupy some considerable time, as they are scattered all over the city. There will be a few other matters to be attended to at the same time, where personal inspection is desirable.

You May Dream Dreams

and see Visions, but to make your Dreams come true—and your Visions materialize—generally means having a little capital to start with.

The way to get capital is to save a part of what you now earn.

Decide, now, to let us help you to save. Interest paid every six months.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

J. W. CORNING
Manager Victoria Branch

on the lines of communication, who first in the Gomal and later in the Shabur Valley, were continuously employed on picketing duties in difficult and dangerous country.

CHARMING "CHARMY" IN LONDON

A Church Army Club which was opened recently in London may offer helpful suggestions to women who are planning something of the kind in Canada. In these days when names are made so easily from parts of a longer name or from a combination of letters and sounds—like "Waxes" and "Wrens"—it is not difficult to discover the derivation of a name.

WHERE SHE FIGHTS BEST.

Trust the battlements of England the indomitable! Of all the peoples of history, none more than the English have shown the strength that comes in the fight with back to the wall. The land ditch is where England fights best, and there she will fight best to-day if forced to it by the most tremendous military pressure the world has ever known.

I. W. W. TRIAL AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 13.—Trial of the private files of branch offices of the I. W. W. containing statements relative to the anti-war campaign, were introduced by the prosecution to-day as the sedition conspiracy trial of 112 leaders of the organization.

FACTORIES AND OTHER INDUSTRIES HELD BY GERMANS.

Amsterdam, May 13.—The Ukrainian press bureau has received information from Odessa, according to which the former Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna, Feodorovitch and Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholasovitch and Alexander Nicholasovitch, who have been living at Dulbar, near Altodan, in the Crimea, are in the hands of the Germans.

REGISTRATION OF EXEMPTION TRIBUNALS SATURDAY, JUNE 22

Canada Registration Board Hopes to Be Ready by Then

Ottawa, May 13.—Provided the many and intricate details of organization can be completed in time, Saturday, June 22, will be the day upon which the general registration of the mail and woman-power of Canada will take place. The Registration Board is putting forth every effort to make the machinery simple and effective, and it is anticipated that voluntary assistance will be rendered on a considerable scale.

It is pointed out in this connection that registration is a national service of almost importance. There is a strong desire that it shall be carried out at the least possible expense consistent with thorough work. Offers of service for the purpose of assisting the work of registration will be welcomed by the Registration Board.

Organized bodies such as municipal bodies, clubs and fraternal societies, and individuals, are invited to perform much useful and necessary work. They should offer their services to the registrar for the electoral district in which they are.

In many towns and cities the organization is already well under way. Public schools and teaching staffs in many instances have been placed at the disposal of the registrars.

Little Interruption. It is the desire of the Government that the registration shall be performed with a minimum of inconvenience to employees. Provision therefore has been made to permit large industrial and business concerns to register their employees in the premises of the company, a foreman or another employee being sworn in as deputy registrar. These registrations can take place several days prior to the date of registration provided the formalities are complied with.

Two points are emphasized in connection with the registration. First and foremost is the necessity of making the registration complete. In addition to the obvious objects to be served by thorough and efficient work, it is pointed out that if the war continues it may be necessary to have recourse to the rationing system, in which event the derivation of a name is particularly important.

DEATH SENTENCES REQUESTED IN PARIS

Prosecutor in Bonnet Rouge Case Asks Decisions Against Duval and Marcon

Paris, May 13.—Captain Monet, the prosecutor in the case of the directors of the Bonnet Rouge, a German newspaper, who are on trial for treason, ended his summing up by dramatically demanding sentences of death on Duval and Marcon. His words caused sensation. He said he would leave the other defendants to the decision of the court.

ABOUT SIXTY ENEMY AEROPLANES BAGGED BY LIEUT. FONCK

French Headquarters in France, May 13.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—Lieutenant Fonck, mentioned in the official communiqué of Friday, is credited by the press with the destruction of forty-two enemy aeroplanes, but he has actually accounted for at least sixty, as the French officially credit pilots with the number of aeroplanes destroyed, which is confirmed by French observers.

TRENCHARD TO FRANCE.

London, May 13.—Major-General Hugh Trenchard, whose resignation recently as Chief of the Air Service Staff because of a disagreement with Baron Rothemann, then Secretary of State for the Air Force, caused the latter to be severely criticized, has accepted the command of a very important part of the British air forces in France.

GERMANS AND CRIMEA.

Washington, May 13.—Recent exchanges between Russia and Germany over the German intentions in the Crimea made public to-day by the State Department disclose that the German advance on Sebastopol was made, according to German explanations, because of attacks by the Russian Black Sea fleet on cities held by Germany.

GRAINS WERE UP AGAIN AT CHICAGO

Chicago, May 13.—The market sold off again shortly after the opening this morning and a lot of stop orders were cleared up. The market began to gather strength at the end of the first hour. There was a lot of short covering the added to the outside buying and carried prices along to the close with increasing strength.

DECISION LIES WITH EXEMPTION TRIBUNALS

Borden Says No One Has Authority to Promise Exemption

Ottawa, May 13.—In reply to a question by Mr. Lemieux in the Commons at the forenoon session to-day, Sir Robert Borden said that no person in the country had the slightest authority to promise exemption from military service, was entirely out of the question. The stand taken by members of the Government throughout was that such matters must be determined by the exemption tribunals according to their best judgment.

The House then resumed consideration in committee of the bill to amend the Civil Service Act.

Mr. Furrif suggested that provisions be made whereby civil servants appointed in the future would be permitted to vote at Dominion elections. Jacques Bureau introduced an amendment to let his amendment stand for further consideration.

Mr. Borden stated that he would have some copies of the amendment made for distribution.

Mr. Hocken, submitted an amendment requiring the Civil Service Commission to publish a list of appointments made during the war and showing the relationship of "blood or marriage" of the appointees with any persons now in the civil service.

STREET CAR MEN OF B. C. E. R. HERE AND ON MAINLAND ASK RAISE

Vancouver, May 13.—At a mass meeting here of the street railway employees of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, a delegation of representatives of the men of the Victoria and New Westminster unions, shortly after midnight on Saturday, a decision was arrived at as to the new schedule of wages.

GIRLS IN A GERMAN VILLAGE FOOLED AND RIBBONS CONFISCATED

London, May 13.—A tale of a cruel hoax on young girls in a German village is related by The Kieler Zeitung. Iringhausen maidens, promised a Sunday afternoon dance in the Town Hall, dressed themselves in their best, bringing out from hiding places caches of bits of finery. They trooped to the hall and for two hours waited in vain for their music.

URUGUAYAN MINISTER TO BRITAIN BECOMES MINISTER TO STATES

London, May 13.—The Uruguayan Minister at London has been appointed Minister to the United States.

A VANCOUVER DEATH.

Vancouver, May 13.—The death occurred yesterday of Mrs. Jane Gilmore, daughter of the late John B. Mills, E. C., a former member of the House of Commons for Annapolis, N. S. Deceased was born in Annapolis Royal, N. S., and was educated at Acadia Seminary, Wolfville, N. S. She was married in 1911 to Charles Reginald Gilmore, and came to Vancouver in 1910. She was thirty-nine years of age.

GERMANS AND CRIMEA.

Washington, May 13.—Recent exchanges between Russia and Germany over the German intentions in the Crimea made public to-day by the State Department disclose that the German advance on Sebastopol was made, according to German explanations, because of attacks by the Russian Black Sea fleet on cities held by Germany.

GRAINS WERE UP AGAIN AT CHICAGO

Chicago, May 13.—The market sold off again shortly after the opening this morning and a lot of stop orders were cleared up. The market began to gather strength at the end of the first hour. There was a lot of short covering the added to the outside buying and carried prices along to the close with increasing strength.

"VICTORY BONDS" THE FINEST INVESTMENT

When you consider that prior to the war investors were glad to get Government Bonds that would yield 4 per cent. to 4 1/2 per cent. interest, you will realize the value of investing in a security of this nature, which pays interest at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. Bondholders' interests are protected by the Victory Loan special Committee with which we co-operate. Communicate with us and add to your holdings.

BURDICK BROS. & BRETT, Limited

STOCK BROKERS
680 Broughton Street. Phone 8724-3728

One of the best AUTHORIZED investments for TRUST FUNDS is our 5 1/2% DEBENTURE

Ask for Booklet "About Debentures"
Paid-up Capital \$2,412,566.31
Reserves 756,580.13
Assets 7,168,537.29

The Great West Permanent Loan Company

WINNIPEG, TORONTO, REGINA, CALGARY, EDMONTON, SASKATOON, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, EDINBURGH, Scot. BASKATIA, BANCIA, 616 View St. R. W. PERRY, Manager

FINANCIAL NEWS

TO-DAY'S TRADING ON WINNIPEG MARKET

Winnipeg, May 13.—The demand for cash oats was very light to-day for all grades except for No. 2 C. W., for which 1/4 premium over May was being paid on reports that exporters were buying in the south. Most of the offerings of other grades were being placed against contract.

Flax closed 3/4 higher for May and 1/4 higher for July. Barley closed 1/4 higher for May and 1/4 lower for July. Flax closed 1/4 lower for May and 1 cent higher for July.

NEW YORK CURE

New York, May 13.—The buying movement of last week was continued here to-day. The steel stocks made rapid advances, the copper stocks were well bought and Anaconda Mining put on two points in the first hour. The oil and shipping shares also were strong.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, May 13.—Raw sugar steady; refined steady. Cut, 95; crushed, 97; mould A, 97; cubes, 98; XXXX powdered, 97; powdered, 97; fine granulated and diamond A, 97; confectioners A, 97.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 13.—Cotton steady. Do, 1st pref., 15 1/2; 2nd, 15; 3rd, 14 1/2; 4th, 14; 5th, 13 1/2; 6th, 13; 7th, 12 1/2; 8th, 12; 9th, 11 1/2; 10th, 11; 11th, 10 1/2; 12th, 10.

WINNIPEG'S CIVIC STRIKES SETTLED

Winnipeg, May 13.—Following the negotiations which were in progress all Saturday afternoon and evening, the civic strike situation here was definitely cleared up to the expressed satisfaction of both the members of the City Council and the employees.

GERMANS AND CRIMEA.

Washington, May 13.—Recent exchanges between Russia and Germany over the German intentions in the Crimea made public to-day by the State Department disclose that the German advance on Sebastopol was made, according to German explanations, because of attacks by the Russian Black Sea fleet on cities held by Germany.

GRAINS WERE UP AGAIN AT CHICAGO

Chicago, May 13.—The market sold off again shortly after the opening this morning and a lot of stop orders were cleared up. The market began to gather strength at the end of the first hour. There was a lot of short covering the added to the outside buying and carried prices along to the close with increasing strength.

GERMANS AND CRIMEA.

Washington, May 13.—Recent exchanges between Russia and Germany over the German intentions in the Crimea made public to-day by the State Department disclose that the German advance on Sebastopol was made, according to German explanations, because of attacks by the Russian Black Sea fleet on cities held by Germany.

GRAINS WERE UP AGAIN AT CHICAGO

Chicago, May 13.—The market sold off again shortly after the opening this morning and a lot of stop orders were cleared up. The market began to gather strength at the end of the first hour. There was a lot of short covering the added to the outside buying and carried prices along to the close with increasing strength.

GERMANS AND CRIMEA.

Washington, May 13.—Recent exchanges between Russia and Germany over the German intentions in the Crimea made public to-day by the State Department disclose that the German advance on Sebastopol was made, according to German explanations, because of attacks by the Russian Black Sea fleet on cities held by Germany.

GRAINS WERE UP AGAIN AT CHICAGO

Chicago, May 13.—The market sold off again shortly after the opening this morning and a lot of stop orders were cleared up. The market began to gather strength at the end of the first hour. There was a lot of short covering the added to the outside buying and carried prices along to the close with increasing strength.

GERMANS AND CRIMEA.

Washington, May 13.—Recent exchanges between Russia and Germany over the German intentions in the Crimea made public to-day by the State Department disclose that the German advance on Sebastopol was made, according to German explanations, because of attacks by the Russian Black Sea fleet on cities held by Germany.

RUSSIAN SAILORS GAVE SERENADE

Joyful Party Burst Into Song as Liner Kashima Maru Got Away to Sea

It was a joyful party of Russian sailors who boarded the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Kashima Maru at the Outer Dock on Saturday night.

The Russian sailors will disembark at a Japanese port for Vladivostok and via the Siberian gateway will enter Russia.

Over 400 passengers sailed for the Orient aboard the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner. The first, second and third-class accommodations were filled to capacity.

Among the first-class passengers was H. F. Ostrander, of the well-known Puget Sound shipping firm, who is bound for the Orient on business.

The Katori Maru is the next of the N. Y. K. fleet scheduled to make this port from the Far East.

WAITED ON GOVERNMENT

C. F. Mahon Seeks Provincial Co-operation in Connection With Mariner Registration Scheme

C. F. Mahon Superintendent for British Columbia under the scheme for the registration of the man-power of Canada called upon the Acting Premier, Hon. J. W. Duff Farris, this morning to discuss with him certain arrangements in connection with the duties allotted to the Vancouver official.

A WARM CLIMATE!

Development Association Receives Letter From Storm Centre in Mexico

Curiously, the very day that a Washington message indicates the anticipated landing of troops at Tampico, Mexico, to protect the oil fields necessary to the support of British and American war craft, a letter comes to the Victoria and Island Development Association from a business man there who wishes to come to Vancouver Island and for very good reasons.

He was for years in Houston, Texas, and endeavored to join the army in an officers' reserve training camp at Leon Springs, Texas, but was invalided out after spending most of his time in hospital.

The Washington message says: "All other plans for settlement having failed, the American Government is dispatching from a Gulf port several transports loaded with marines and accompanied by the requisite number

OVERWORKED, TIRED WOMAN TOOK VINOL

Now She is Strong and Hearty

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I was overworked, run down, nervous, could not eat or sleep. I felt like crying all the time. I tried different remedies without benefit. The doctor said it was a wonder I was alive, and when Vinol was given me I began to improve.

We guarantee Vinol to make overworked, weak women strong or return your money. Formula on every bottle. This is your protection.

D. E. Campbell, Druggist, Victoria. Also at the best druggist in all British Columbia towns.

Waterworks Rates.—The special committee appointed by the City Council on Friday to bring in a recommendation on the new water rates met this morning and among other matters decided to recommend to the Council that the minimum for \$1.11, or \$1 net should be 600 cubic feet, instead of 500 as originally recommended by the Commissioner.

Mining News and Notes

While the geological report on the Duncan-Sooke map area was not very encouraging in regard to the possible location of coal in the Sooke Lake and Leech River watersheds, there are some factors which may be promising to the location of seams at some future date, and in that case the proposed amendments of the law relating to minerals in the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway belt might result in the city being compensated for the watershed purchase around Sooke Lake in some form other than the timber rights.

The intimation that an expert inquiry into the prospects for electric smelting in British Columbia is to be conducted by the Department of Mines will be welcomed, certain preliminary efforts to make practical tests having been started on the Mainland, which were recently explained to the Vancouver Chamber of Mines. The leading authority perhaps on this subject is the report of Dr. Haanel, Director of the Mines Branch at Ottawa, compiled after a thorough and scientific investigation. Over fifty electric furnaces are now in operation in Canada to treat iron and other ores, thirty-two of them being Herault furnaces.

Chromite is reported to have been located near Laurier, B. C., by five men. Surface mining has disclosed a considerable quantity, but the extent of the deposit has not yet been established. Its value in connection with chrome steel, in addition to its usefulness in the arts, makes any location of this character of great value at the present time.

G. E. Laird and sons have bonded the Republic group of claims between Springer and Twelve-Mile creeks, near Slocan City. The vendors were McGuire, Tipping and Graham. It is the intention of the bonders to arrange for commencement of development work

WANTED, A JUDGE

City's Application Will Have to Wait Return; One Case Here for Assize.

As soon as a Supreme Court judge will consent to hear the application, formal application will be made to name the Commissioner under the Private Act. Sufficient names have now been secured to give a judge some choice of selection.

There is no member of this Court available, the judges being engaged on Assize work, therefore it was not possible to hold a chambers sitting this morning. Mr. Justice Macdonald, who sat last week, is taking the Nanaimo Assize.

OFFICERS ON VISIT

Nephew of British Prime Minister Paid His Respects at Military Headquarters This Morning.

Colonel W. H. Owen, R. E., and Captain A. May, R. E., arrived in the city this morning from Portland, Ore., and paid their respects to Major-General Leckie at Headquarters.

Colonel Owen is a nephew of the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, and for some months has been in Eastern Canada and the United States.

Both officers were driven through the residential sections of the city this morning and included the Observatory at Little Saanich Mountain in the trip. From this city they will go to San Francisco, leaving on the Seattle boat this afternoon.

Considerable attention is being given by scientific men at the present time to devising methods of eliminating the wasteful mining of coal. W. J. Dick, mining engineer of the Commission of Conservation, divides this loss into (a) non-recovery of pillar coal, (b) mining of portion of seam only, (c) coal lost through the opening up and subsequent abandonment of small mines, (d) unnecessary shafts made during mining. He schedules these as parts of the larger principle of waste of coal, in the methods of leasing, waste in actual operations, waste of by-products due to the method used in coking coal.

From 7,728 tons for the previous week to 9,706 tons for the week ending April 30, the shipments of ore to the Trail increased to about the normal amount. Three new shipments were reported as follows: Galena Farm, Bell, and Lakevale.

TO INDIA.

(Dedicated, with respect and admiration, to Lieutenant Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband, K. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., author, explorer and soldier.)

"OM-SATCHIT-EKAM-BRAHMA" Mother of warrior sons! When the call went forth from the East, Like ravens unto a feast, You sent them swift to the fray, You know how to fight and pray At home or under the guns. Mother of warrior sons! Who are turbulent, subtle and calm, Full of the mystical charm Of Siva, Krishna and Brahm, Who know that death is a gate Opening to endless life! They welcomed the hour of strife And smiled at the stings of fate. Mother of warrior sons! Sacred! Ancient on earth! Dear land that gave me birth, Filled with the glories of things That only the Orient brings To students of occult lore! Shall I stand "neath thy palms once more While the radiant sun doth set Behind temple and minaret, Where the throbbing tom-toms beat And the patter of naked feet On the glowing, golden sand Tells that a pilgrim band Answers the call to prayer? Shall I ever go back over there, To thy heart, O Mother of Sons! Mother of warrior sons! I salute thee and say "good-bye," But I know that after I die I shall visit thy shores again, When that cruel cycle of pain Which reincarnation sends, Shatters to fragments or bends The wheel that is circling through space, Then shall I see thy face And give thee my real salaam, With Siva, Krishna and Brahm! Farewell, great mother of sons! "OM-TAT-SAT-OM!" RALPH YOUNGHUSBAND.

SICK WOMAN NOW WELL

Took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Read Her Letter.

Pottsville, Pa.—"For a long time I was bothered with pain in my side, and was so weak from my trouble that I could not do any lifting or hard work of any kind. If I tried to straighten out when lying down it seemed as though something would tear loose. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored my health and I am quite myself once more."

Thousands of women drag along from day to day in just such a miserable condition as was Mrs. Chubbuck, or suffering from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, headache, nervousness, or "the blues."

Such women should profit by Mrs. Chubbuck's experience and try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and find relief from their sufferings as she did.

For special suggestions in regard to your ailment write Lydia E. Pinkham, Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

BATTLE STORIES FROM THE WESTERN FRONT

An Outpost. By "Z."

A wounded soldier who belonged to an eastern county regiment exhibited with evident pride the bullet which the surgeons had extracted from his leg. He was very anxious to know what sort of bullet it was. The other men in the ward examined it with calm indifference, it hadn't come out of the body of any one of them, for one thing, and they had seen very many such bullets for another. Of course, the bullet was very important to the man who had stopped it, but his fellows were delightfully unconcerned. They only said, "Oh it's a Fritz one, all right."

The bullet had a coppery tinge, which seemed to be new to a German bullet according to some, but an Australian soldier, was quite definite on the subject.

"I've seen plenty of that kind," he said, "but I don't know what it is. I've seen plenty of nickel-colored bullets and brass cases, but lately I've been seeing a lot of them copper-looking bullets and cases that are redder than brass. That's a Fritz bullet all right, machine-gun likely."

With that he of the wounded leg had to be content. Naturally enough, the fact that the fellow had a bullet in his leg, and regarding where it came from was prepared to believe it Chinese if told so seemed to indicate some sort of story. As it happened the man from the east coast regiment was eager enough to tell how he came to get the bullet.

"The battalion was shifted late in March to Albert," he said, "and on the Monday night the company was sent to the houses on the outskirts of the town. We'd had a long motor ride and a longish march on top of it, so we were pretty tired—nearly fagged out when in the morning we were shifted to the left of the town and got down to a position there. We were near by a big crucifix there."

"Yes, believe it was knocked down by the Germans in '15, but that the Sappers put it up again. It's been standing ever since. Well, there we were, the battalion strong out to hold the line, the company was empty, the railway cutting, good cover and a strong position, quite a cushy spot. The company hadn't been long in position when the G. came along and got me and six other men, two Lewis gun teams to go forward and act as an outpost."

"You will hold on to the very last," he said, "there is to be no retiring while there is the faint chance of stopping them. That sounded a bit of all right, I thought, it looked as if we were for it proper. But we went out when the G. came along and got me and six other men, two Lewis gun teams to go forward and act as an outpost."

"There was heavy fighting going on at Albert to our right and it was so good shooting. They had the range and took up a position behind the bank of a little stream, the seven riflemen between the two machine-guns on the flanks. There wasn't much cover, for the bank was only about eighteen inches high."

"Good Artillery Work. "There was heavy fighting going on at Albert to our right and it was so good shooting. They had the range and took up a position behind the bank of a little stream, the seven riflemen between the two machine-guns on the flanks. There wasn't much cover, for the bank was only about eighteen inches high."

"Two or three field guns got on to this German trench and put in some good shooting. They had the range and took up a position behind the bank of a little stream, the seven riflemen between the two machine-guns on the flanks. There wasn't much cover, for the bank was only about eighteen inches high."

"The company behind us was firing steadily all the time, and that gave us a queer sort of feeling. We only hoped that none of the men had the wind-up to make them shaky and spoil their aim."

"There was a pretty good fight in the air above us, and our chaps brought down two Fritz aeroplanes in flames. There were two British scout fighters, two Fritzes at first, circling and doubling about. One of the British machines got right on the tail of the Fritz he was chasing and then we saw the German come streaking down, whirling round like a leaf, with a long tail of fire behind him. The other British airman seemed to lose touch with the Fritz he was after, he made a dive and missed him, so he was below the German. I thought the German would get on him, but suddenly another Britisher came streaking down from nowhere and engaged the German. The next thing was that the

Face to Face With Summer

This is White Shoe Week at Mutrie's. Our store is like a bower of snow-balls with dozens of charming new white lines. In exactly the style you have mentally selected. Perhaps less than the price you want to pay.

Ladies' Snow Buck Pump

Prettily perforated vamp, medium heel, flexible welted sole. Price \$7.50

Ladies' White Canvas Boot, 8 1/2-inch top, low or high heel. Only \$3.50

Ladies' White Buck Oxfords, white sole and heel, welted. An excellent walking shoe \$8.50

Ladies' Snow Buck Boots

Sport last, 7 or 9-inch top, regular \$11.00, to be cleared at \$8.50

White Canvas Pump, high or low heel, with the very best quality oak sole, hand turned \$3.00

White Outing Shoes, in all styles with rubber sole and at prices as low as possible. Call and ask to see them. No trouble to show you the goods.

MUTRIE & SON

1203 Douglas St. Phone 2504

The Strathcona Lodge, Shawnigan Lake B.C.

European plan. Rooms from \$1.00 per day. Meals a la carte. An ideal place for a rest. The best of fly fishing at the present time. Boats, canoes, motor boat and motor cars for hire. M. A. WYLDE, Manager.

FAMOUS KOMOGATA MARU EXPECTED SOON

Vancouver, May 13.—Bringing cargo from the Orient under charter to A. M. Gillespie, the Japanese steamer Komogata Maru is due in Vancouver on May 20. This is the vessel which created an international stir in the spring of 1914 when she brought a shipload of Hindus to Vancouver who were refused admission to Canada. The vessel remained anchored in the stream and there were many exciting scenes before she headed out for Japan escorted by the cruiser Rainbow.

COMING TO VICTORIA.

Vancouver, May 13.—The G. T. P. steamer Prince Albert, now south-bound, will go to Victoria before coming to Vancouver and will load saw-log boilers at the Victoria Machinery Depot for canneries at Kimsquit and Port Edward.

Going South.—Mrs. Margaret Jenkins left this afternoon for Portland, Oregon, on a visit to relatives.

Week-End Train.—The Canadian Northern Pacific Railway intends on Saturday to commence a special week-end service to Cordova Bay, running through to Patricia Bay. The train will leave the Alpha Street depot at 1:30 p. m. on Saturdays and Sundays, returning on Saturdays at 3:20 p. m., and on Sundays at 6:30 p. m., respectively.

Saanich Road Traffic Regulations.—It is not expected that the proposed by-law limiting the fare weight and by-law for use of the Saanich roads by heavy traffic will be dealt with by the Saanich Works Committee to-morrow evening, as the necessary readjustment of details has not yet been completed. The by-law was tabled three weeks ago.

The Monday Morning Buzzer carries this label, which shows it is printed in Victoria by offices paying living wages to their employees.

During the short stay at Sackville football and baseball games were arranged between the locals and the men of the draft. They left Canada for England on May 7, after a stay of more than a week in Sackville.

JUST READY FOR A FLIGHT



Standing in the right of the above photograph is Flight-Lieut. Verner M. Kidd, of Victoria, with his machine of the overseas type, in which he completed his training at Beausville, Ont., before coming home on his final leave. He expects to go overseas shortly.

Have Your Prescription Filled By Us

"Tested Ingredients Scientifically Compounded"

JOHNSON'S SHAVING CREAM SOAP. 150 CLEAN AND PERFECT SHAVES. SHAVERS' SUPPLIES. Gem, Jr., Ever-Ready, Gillette Safety Razors. Shaving Brushes up from 15c to \$3.00. Minty's Lilas DeFrance, 75c.

SIMPLE HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES. Useful Nearly Every Day. Alkaline Antiseptic Mouth Wash, 4-oz. bottle, 25c. Boracic Acid, lb., 35c. Epsom Salts, lb., 15c. Menthol Cough Balsam, 8 oz., 50c. Cascara Aromatic, 3 oz., 25c. A. B. S. and C. Tablets, 100, 25c. Aspirin 5-Gr. Tablets, 100, \$1.00. Ivel's Pink Gargle, 4 oz., 50c. Ivel's Liniment, 4 oz., 50c. Liq. Paraffin Oil, 12 oz., 50c. Sulphur Cream Tartar Tablets, per box, 25c. Parrish Chemical Food, 8 oz., 50c. Easton's Syrup, 8 oz., 50c. Health Salts, tin, 15c. Minty Tooth Paste, 25c. Empire Bath Soap, 3 cakes, 25c.

GET A KODAK. From Us To-day And Send Him Pictures From Home To-morrow. We Do Developing and Printing. TOILET REQUISITES. Mary Garden Tale, 75c. Mary Garden Powder, \$1.00. Mary Garden Rouge, 65c. Rigaud Lilac Tale, 75c. Rigaud Lilac Sachel, oz., \$2.50. Mary Garden Sachel, oz., \$2.50. Melba Powder, 65c. Melba Love Me Powder, \$1.00.

1200 DOUGLAS COR VIEW ST. IVEL'S PHARMACY. PHONE 2963. WE DELIVER IN YOUR DISTRICT. Cuticure Preparations.

New Silk Suits. Also silk sweaters, just come in at popular prices. The Famous Store. 1214 Government Street.

Victoria Wood Co. Fill your basements now. Prices shortly advancing. One cord blocks \$6.75. PHONE 2274 FOR SPECIAL PRICES.

Husbands! Bring your wiver here for Lunch or Dinner.

The Tea Kettle. Miss M. Wooldridge. Corner Douglas and View Streets. Phone 4098.

SPECIAL TUESDAY

- FINE CEYLON TEA 3 lbs. \$1.35
- HOLLAND CHEESE At 50c
- PUREE DE FOIS GRAS for Sandwiches 35c
- CAMEMBERT CHEESE At 30c
- NOEL'S PATES Per tin 25c
- IMPORTED FRENCH MUSTARD Per jar 25c
- HORS D'OEUVRE Bottle, 15c and 25c
- RUSSIAN CAVIAR Per tin \$1.00
- SHIPPAM'S CURRY Per tin 50c

DIXIE ROSS

"Quality Grocers" 1317 Government St.

"Fat is Fuel for Fighters. Save it."—Canada Food Board.

AUTO ACCESSORIES!

- Patching Cement, 25c, 15c and 10c
- "Self-Cure" Tube Patches 40c
- French Talc, 15c
- Tire Putty 60c
- Tire-Saver Kits \$5.00 and \$4.75
- Pressure Gauges \$1.50

DRAKE HARDWARE CO., LTD.

1418 Douglas Street Phone 1645

"Ashcroft Potatoes"

We have a limited stock of above Potatoes. Per 100 lbs. \$2.25 Tel 413 SYLVESTER FEED CO. 709 Yates

New Wellington Coal

- LUMP COAL, per ton \$8.80
- WASHED NUT, per ton \$8.00

J. Kingham & Co., Ltd

1004 Broad St. Phone 647 Our Method: 20 Sacks to the Ton and 100 lbs. of Coal in Each Sack

SALE NO. 1425.

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed will sell by Public Auction at the

Western Hotel

1930 Store Street, opposite the C. P. Ry. Freight Sheds,

To-morrow, May 14

at 2 o'clock, the

Whole of the Contents

Including: 50 Bedrooms with White En. Iron Bedsteads, Springs and Top Mattresses, Bureaus, Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes, Towels, Pillow Slips, Chairs, Rug, over 150 yards of Heavy Cork Lino, 80 Windsor Chairs, 20 Dining Tables, Milner's Safe, Roller Top Desk, 2 Clocks, Hose, Refrigerator, Stove, 6 Palms, Lunch Counter and Glass Mirror Back, Expensive Electric Cash Register, Bar Glasses, 2 Brass Bound Kegs, Large Mirror, Range, Crockery, Cooking Utensils and other Goods too numerous to mention.

On view to-morrow from 10 o'clock, o'clock.

Further particulars from

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams 410 and 411 Sayward Building. Phone 1324.

SERVICE

is what keeps our plant busy. Keeps old-time customers sticking close to us; brings more and more NEW business.

With every facility for Perfect Laundry Work we combine a high-voltage delivery system. Results—

Service of the Highest Order

"The Real White Way"

VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.

Telephone 172.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
Relieved in 24 Hours
SANTAL MIDY
Back Cap
Sole bears the MIDY name

Seed Potatoes

Selected and graded Early Rose, also Beauty of Hebron, Up-to-Dates, and other leading varieties, grown at Chilliwack, on high land. Guaranteed sound and free from disease. Fine change for Victoria soil, and heavy croppers.

VICTORIA FEED COMPANY

1901 Government Street. Phone 2908.

Your Prescription

When prepared by us is a perfect expression of your physician's intention. It is prepared from pure and active ingredients in a scientific manner by thoroughly qualified pharmacists. Let us be your prescriptionists.

JOHN COCHRANE

DRUGGIST N.W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. at the B. C. Electric Clock.

Houses Built at \$16 per Month and Upwards

FOR SALE—New 7-room modern home, waterfront, Oak Bay district. Half-price. Own it.

D. H. BALE

Corner Fort and Stadacona Ave. Phone 1140

UTILIZE TIMES WANT ADS

CHARACTER OF THE CANADIAN SOLDIER RECEIVES TRIBUTE

Very Rev. Dr. Neil Addressed Large Church Congregations Yesterday

"No men of any army have stood against those temptations better than our Canadian boys. I might return from France, and from what I had seen say there are no temptations, or, on the other hand, that our men are going to the devil; but we are too apt to generalize. True, indeed, is it that the temptations are great and men have yielded to them. I do not say that many of them have not fallen, but the vast majority will come back with a conscience clear, as pure as when they went away. A large audience, which almost filled St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, listened to an inspiring and eloquent address delivered by the Very Rev. John Neil, D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. Dr. Neil reached the city Saturday afternoon, completing a Dominion-wide tour. He has been speaking in every province of his experiences gained through a recent visit not only to the large training camps of England but to the battle-line in France and Flanders.

Courtesy of General. The speaker said it would not have been possible for anyone to have visited the trenches under more favorable circumstances. Through the courtesy of Major-General Sir Arthur Currie, motor cars were arranged at the disposal of the ministerial party and every opportunity to get in close touch with the men was afforded. Practically every sector of the Canadian battle-line was visited during the nine days that Dr. Neil spent in France. Of their bravery, declared the doctor, it was necessary to say but little. The world knew the story of heroism that would occupy a proud place in the pages of Canadian history. But there was still much to be told of the many noble qualities possessed by the best of Canada's manhood.

Optimism. "Optimism" was indeed their watchword. They were confident of victory. Those in England were confident, but those in France were still more confident. They were conscious of a just cause, of worthy leaders, and proud of former victories. The character of brotherhood among the men was wonderful. True comradeship was known to those who had suffered, as only the fighter could suffer. Many factors had played a part in keeping foremost in the minds of the men a true mental attitude. There had never been a war in which more had been done for the common soldier. Large numbers of the officers were Christian men, whose example meant much to those they led. Among such leaders might be numbered Sir Douglas Haig and Sir Arthur Currie. Then again there was the Y. M. C. A. with its ministering secretaries, its huts, and its supplies of welcome comforts. Still it was to be recalled that it was the church that had supplied the Y. M. C. A. workers. It had been said that the church had fallen down and that it remained for the association to step into the breach. Dr. Neil was of the opinion that the money and men that were carrying on the Y. M. C. A. work had come largely from the church and its membership.

Chaplain Service. The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the chaplains. The vast majority of them had done a wonderful service; helping the wounded to get to the front line of battle under terrible fire. The Chaplain Service itself had been well organized and was appreciated, especially by the Canadian soldiers returning to England after service. "I feel," said the speaker, "that the chaplains have not had the recognition they deserve." The most powerful influence for good on the men, however, was the home. The speaker recalled how some of the fighters clothed in the mud of the trenches had been thrilled by the sight of a Montreal street car ticket, something from their home town. He remembered how they had listened with almost breathless silence to anything he could relate of the home surroundings they knew so well. When such was the character of

Gaining Weight Feeling Fine

Was All Run Down, Tired and Exhausted Before Beginning the Use of the Great Food Cure

Sexsmith, Alta., May 12.—This is the cheering sort of letter that comes from people who have used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. This treatment forms new, rich blood and rich blood builds up the depleted nerve cells until the thrill of new life and energy is felt in every organ and member of the human body. Because Mr. Edwards was also having some trouble with the liver and kidneys he also used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to awaken the action of these filtering organs. The combined use of these medicines usually produces most excellent results, even in the most complicated cases. Mr. Stephen D. Edwards, Sexsmith, Alta., writes: "My nervous system was all run down, and I also suffered with my liver and kidneys. I could not sleep at night and got up in the morning feeling tired and unrefreshed. I used to feel as if I wanted to die. In reading Dr. Chase's Almanac I noticed the number of letters from people who had been benefited by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Kidney-Liver Pills, so I commenced using this combined treatment. It has done me a great deal of good for I can now sleep well and do not have that horrid feeling I used to have in the mornings. I am gaining in weight and feel much better generally."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, a full treatment of 6 boxes for \$2.75. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations only disappoint.

those who were risking their lives for the men and women at home, was not a sacred responsibility resting upon the latter to make the country and church, institutions of which the boys on their return might say: "We have fought for a country that was worth fighting for." In the evening Dr. Neil addressed an audience at the First Presbyterian Church, taking as his subject "The Church in the War."

WIRING ORDINANCE IS BEFORE COUNCIL

Aldermen Have Tabled New By-law for Weeks; Milk Measure Amended

Restrictive legislation by the City Council has had a chequered career in the last few months. The consideration of the electric wiring by-law at the meeting on Monday evening, after it has been tabled for several meetings without any progress being made, promised to bring to a head a question which has led to some correspondence ever since last spring, when the Electrical Contractors' Association drew the attention of the Council to the subject. The by-law, which is of a highly complicated and technical character, does not make radical departure from existing legislation, its main factors of divergence being permission to reduce the size of conductors, reduction of the size of wire used in relation to carrying capacity, permission to use single braided insulated wire, and regulating the use of standard insulation wire. Of the architects' appeal to think that the wiring inspector, in passing on work done, should be compelled to state in writing the reasons for this course, why the installations should be condemned or his refusal to certify. Some objection is taking to the limitation with regard to metal casing, it being maintained that wood was allowed in the city until 1913, and that the electric work in the wooden ships built here for the Imperial Munitions Board is still allowed in wood casings. The other measure with which the Council is wrestling is the amendment of the Milk By-Law, which is stated to be a patching up of the present measure, with power to publish the names of vendors whose milk is inferior, but without any attempt to adopt the regulations which occasionally so much troubled last year. Singularly enough the part of the by-law which was so much criticized is already in force, though apparently more honored in the breach than observance. Notice of motion for the by-law is posted.

BRINGS OPTIMISTIC REPORT FROM SEAFORD

Officer Arrives From Canadian Camp With Message of Cheer

An encouraging picture of conditions in England is given by Lieut. C. R. Macdonell, C.E., who arrived yesterday with Mrs. Macdonell from Seaford Camp. He has been at the North Camp, Seaford, for some time, having been quartered there, and Shoreham since coming out of hospital. Organization at Seaford, he says, is in excellent shape now, and while there was a heavy demand for reinforcements during the opening of the recent spring offensive of the Germans, reducing the number of men in the infantry, the reinforcements, however, had settled down before he left. "In London," he states, "I found a splendid spirit of resolution pervading every branch of the army when one might expect it otherwise. The great drive had reached the critical stage, and the British had to anticipate a new era of warfare from across the channel, yet the determination of the people struck one with admiration.

Rationing System. The rationing system is working out excellently, and appears to assure a far more even distribution than had been expected. It prevents the discrimination which wealth and position would give to certain persons and enables food products, especially those which are not easy to secure, passing into the hands of all the people. Lieut. Macdonell showed two rationing cards and explained how they were used. Without them, he stated, it would be impossible to secure certain classes of foodstuffs in the hotels.

The lieutenant is a South African war veteran and a mining engineer by profession. After the war he was posted in the Transvaal, later being engaged in the Colorado mines. He came to Vancouver to join a Canadian Mounted Rifle Corps and, after some delay in getting away, he went overseas with an engineering corps. Reaching France in 1915 he was for several months on the firing line until a sniper hit him while employed on the Ypres salient during March, 1916. The nature of his injuries has prevented him returning to the front. Lieut. Macdonell speaks very highly of the British Columbian men at the front, and says they are maintaining the credit of the province in a most commendable manner. Lieut. and Mrs. Macdonell are registered at the Empress Hotel.

CONVENTION CALL

Mayor Hardie of Lethbridge, issues Notice to Date for Forthcoming Gathering. "I fear the full value is not appreciated, more especially by those who do not take a full and active interest in the workings and works of the Union of Canadian Municipalities," writes Mayor Hardie, of Lethbridge, President, in his lengthy message, inviting a large gathering at the convention to be held here in July. A copy of the circular has just reached the City Hall. Mayor Hardie continues: "I hope from this time forward the western cities will be well represented so that they will have their full share of influence in this important organization. The Eastern cities have always come up fairly well, except that they do not exercise the wider outlook to the necessity of keeping in closer touch with the West." "In urging a large attendance he says: "It will help to widen the spirit of camaraderie which is so very essential in these times."

Butterick Patterns
Gordons
Trefousse Kid Gloves
739 Yates St. Phone 5510

A Splendid Showing of New Spring Wash Fabrics



Fashionable Wash Fabrics such as women are now seeking for their Summer dresses. The advantages of early purchasing are shown in the very moderate prices at which they are available. Gingham—This old-fashioned material is always in request for ladies' and children's wash dresses, rompers, etc. We are showing a good range of stripes and checks, nice quality, 27 inches wide. Yard 25¢. Luxella Beach Suiting—We have just received a shipment of this excellent fabric. It is specially suitable for inexpensive beach suits and camp wear, in the following self shades—saxe blue, cream, old rose, champagne, brown, grey, white, claret; 40 inches wide. Yard 50¢. Jap Crepes—Here is another material that is extremely satisfactory and selling fast for ladies' house dresses, beach suits, middies and rompers. We have all the best colors for spring, also shown in the most desirable color combinations in awning stripes; fast in color; 30 inches wide. Yard 35¢. —Wash Goods, in Basement

Thomson's and Goddess Front-Laced Corsets

Goddess Front-Laced Corsets, made of heavy coutil, well boned, low bust style with long hips; elastic inset at back to insure perfect fitting, six hose supporters, top finished with silk embroidery; sizes 21 to 26. Price, \$3.50. Thomson's Glove-Fitting Corset, made of heavy coutil, well boned. Made for the stouter figures. It is well reinforced, has spoon steel and hook below, elastic inset at back and four hose supporters; sizes 26 to 32. Price \$4.00. —Corsets, First Floor

New Arrivals in the Dress Goods Section

All-Wool Gabardine Suitings. This material is greatly in demand for present wear, being both practical and dressy. The range of colors includes all the newest shades of brown, plum, grey, saxe, taupe, wine and green—44 inches wide, per yard \$2.25. 50 inches wide, per yard \$3.50. 60 inches wide, per yard \$4.25. New Jersey Silks at \$2.75 Yard. A really high-grade fabric at a moderate cost. The beautiful finish and excellent weight goes to make up a very smart and handsome garment. Shades of saxe, gold, pink, emerald, black and cream; 36 inches wide. Per yard \$2.75. —Main Floor

Pretty New Pongee Waists

These new Pongee Waists are shown in two very pretty styles. One has convertible collar and trimmed with contrasting colors on collar, cuffs and pockets. The other is made with tuxedo collar and tuxedo front. Price, \$3.25 and \$4.75. —First Floor

Excellent Qualities in Women's Summer Underwear



Women's White Cotton Ribbed Union Suits in low neck, sleeveless or short sleeve, tight or loose knee. Price 75¢. Fine Ribbed Union Suits in low neck, with or without sleeves, tight or loose knee. Price 90¢ and \$1.00. Fine Grade Union Suits in low neck, with hem top, short sleeve or narrow strap; tight, loose or trunk knee; sizes 36 to 44. Prices, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Many Styles in Women's Vests, low neck, sleeveless or short sleeve; sizes 38 to 40. Price, 35¢ or 3 for \$1.00. Silk Lisle Flesh Colored Union Suits in low neck, no sleeve, tight knee. Price \$2.00. Flesh Colored Union Suits in low neck, no sleeve, tight or shell trimmed knee. Price \$1.00. Women's Vests, plain or ribbed weave, short, or no sleeve. Price 25¢. Women's Cotton Thread Drawers in open and closed style, loose knee. Price, pair 39¢. Women's Cotton Thread Drawers in good quality, tight or loose knee, open and closed styles; sizes to 44. Price, pair 75¢. —Underwear, Main Floor

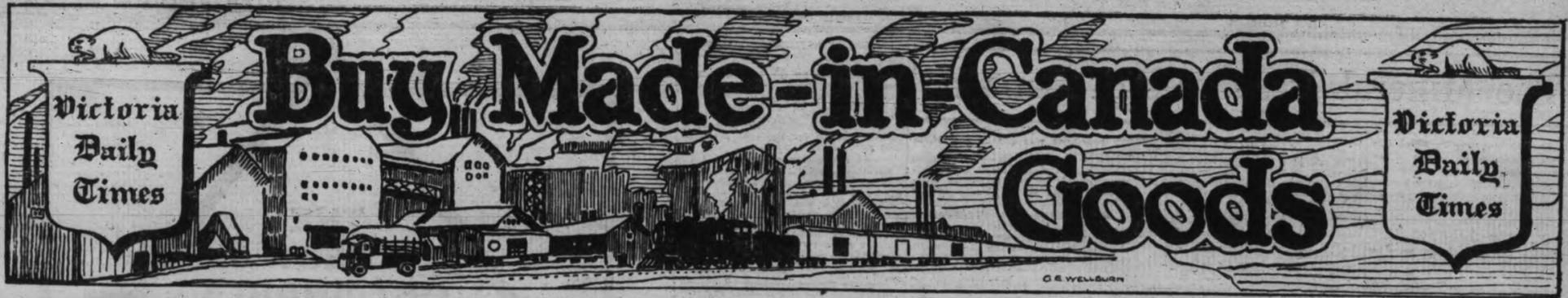
New English Casement Cloths, Fine Repps and Shadow Cretonnes

31-Inch Heavy Shadow Cloth, Yard \$1.39. 31-Inch Fine Casement Cloth, Yard 45c. A very fine soft cloth that will make handsome drapes for any room. A splendid selection of soft shades of rose, green and blue floral and bird designs. All warp printed and fast washing colors; 31 inches. Price, yard \$1.39. These are goods that are very much in demand for summer drapes, loose covers, curtains, valances and summer dresses for children and grown-up folks. All fast washing colors in shades of cream, old rose, white, deep rose and purple. Also in green at, per yard 50¢.

50-Inch Printed Casement Cloths, Yard 85c. 50-Inch Repp Casement Yard \$1.25

Very fine, soft quality and practically reversible, on white and cream grounds. A variety of neat allover patterns in combinations of green and red, tan and green, tan, green and blue; self green shades on cream ground. Suitable for overdrapes for front rooms and dining rooms. Full double width goods; worth to-day, per yard, \$1.25. Special, per yard 85¢. A beautiful, fine mercerized quality, almost impossible to procure now. Shown in soft shades of rose, cream, biscuit, dark and light green. Per yard \$1.25.

Let us eat more, and still more, Oatmeal, Barley and Rye if possible.



MADE-IN-CANADA EDITION

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1918

MADE-IN-CANADA EDITION

PATRONIZE VICTORIA'S MADE-IN-CANADA SALE THIS WEEK, MAY 13 TO 18

DURING the whole of the present week the merchants of Victoria, with the co-operation of a large number of the leading manufacturers of the Dominion, are putting on a Made-in-Canada Sale, with the object of stimulating public interest in those products which are made in this country. As will be seen from the following pages, the manufacturers have chosen the Victoria Daily Times as the medium in which to bring their wares to the notice of the public, and special window displays will also be in evidence this week in order to still further emphasize the sale.

There was a time when the Canadian manufacturers themselves, in order to increase their sales in this country, raised the cry of patriotism. That is all very well in its way. The ideal it was thus sought to convey was a very praiseworthy one. It was realized that Canada, as a young nation, must continue to make headway if it hoped to attain to maturity; that there must be no retrogression, but a continual progress in the industrial life of the Dominion, not only that the home needs

might be supplied, but so that foreign markets might yield steadily increasing revenues. The appeal to the patriotism of the Canadian people was very timely, because it was necessary for home support to be accorded in good measure in order that the infant industries might pass through the initial and critical periods of their history.

But that stage has for the most part passed away. Canadian industries are now as a rule on a firm basis. Even now they are reaching out to the rich markets of the world. Our export trade is increasing to a remarkable degree. The war situation has been partly responsible for this. Articles which formerly were supplied to this country by Germany are now successfully manufactured here at a good profit.

The cry of patriotism, then, is no longer raised, except in a minor way. On the other hand, the great slogan of the Canadian manufacturers is quality—a high-class quality of which they have every reason to be proud. Some of the articles manufactured in this country find their way to the furthest quarters of the globe,

and have an abiding place in the list of the world's household needs.

Victoria's Made-in-Canada Sale will be a splendid success even if the only purpose it serves is to emphasize the fine quality of Canadian-made goods. Ask your dealer to show them to you this week. Try the goods in your own home, and then pass your unbiased judgment on them. The manufacturers are certain that your decision will be favorable, for they stand behind their goods with their absolute guarantee.

The following manufacturers are co-operating in this Made-in-Canada Sale:

Society Brand Clothes, Montreal; local agents, the Toggery Shop, Douglas Street.
Tooke Bros., Ltd., Montreal; manufacturers of shirts and collars.
Smith, Davidson & Wright, wholesale stationers and supplies, Vancouver and Victoria.
Domestic Specialty Co., Hamilton, Ont.; manufacturers of blackings and cements.
Saxe Clothing Co., Montreal; clothing manufacturers.
J. Leckie & Son, Ltd., shoe manufacturers, Vancouver.

Hydro City Shoe Manufacturers, Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.; makers of Hydro City and G. V. O. shoes.

Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Co., Ltd., manufacturers of Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes.

C. Turnbull Co., of Galt, Ltd., Galt, Ont., manufacturers of "Ceetee" underwear.

Canadian Salt Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont., manufacturers of Windsor and Regal Salt.

Boeckh Bros. Co., Ltd., Toronto, manufacturers of Boeckh's household Brushes.

Northern Aluminum Co., Ltd., Toronto, manufacturers of "Wear-Ever" aluminum wear.

Utility Soaps, Ltd., Vancouver, manufacturers of Utility soap.

Blackford Shoe Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Toronto, shoe manufacturers.

Monarch Knitting Co., Ltd., Dunnville, Ont., manufacturers of "Monarch-Knit" hosiery, sweater coats, etc.

William Neilson Limited, Toronto, manufacturers of Neilson chocolates.

The Brophay-Suspender Co., Ltd., Toronto, manufacturers of "Brophay-Chester" brand of Suspenders.

Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., Ltd., Vancouver, manufacturers of Royal Standard flour.

Gerhard-Heintzman, Ltd., Toronto, manufacturers of Gerhard-Heintzman pianos and phonographs.

Empress Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Vancouver, manufacturers and distributors of Empress pure-food products.

Vol-Peek Manufacturing Co., Montreal, manufacturers of "Vol-Peek," for mending pots, pans, etc.

Royal Crown Soaps, Ltd., Vancouver, manufacturers of Royal Crown soap.

The B. Houde Co., Ltd., Quebec, manufacturers of the "Senator" brand of tobacco.

Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal, manufacturers of "Dylcia Toilet Cream" and "Asaya-Neurall."

Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto, manufacturers of Dr. Chase's medicines.

Parisian Corset Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto, manufacturers of corsets of that name.

Canadian enamel and tin ware, advertised by the Canadian manufacturers of those products.

Crompton Corset Co., Ltd., Toronto, manufacturers of corsets of that name.

King-Beach Mfg. Co., Ltd., Mission City, B. C., manufacturers of jams, jellies and marmalades.

Watson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, manufacturers of Watson's underwear.

B. C. Telephone Co., Ltd.
N. K. Fairbank Co., Ltd., Montreal, manufacturers of "Gold Dust."

Kelly-Douglas Co., Ltd., Vancouver and Victoria, manufacturers of "Nabob" specialties and wholesale grocery distributors.

Hedley-Shaw Milling Co., Ltd., makers of "King's Quality" Flour.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Ltd., Toronto, manufacturers of Goodyear Tires, etc.

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Ltd., Toronto, manufacturers of "Fleet-Foot" Shoes and other rubber specialties.

ALLKRAFT

Tooke

the Standard
all over
CANADA

for
over 40 years
Canada's favorite neckpiece
for men—*Tooke*
COLLARS 20c Each

TOOKE BROS. LIMITED *Makers* MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

If You Wish to Prolong the Life of Your Shoes, Use GOLD LEAF

Gold Leaf Dressing is made from the best material obtainable, and will not injure any leather when properly applied. **IT CONTAINS 40 PER CENT OF ANIMAL OIL, AND WILL KEEP THE SHOES SOFT AND PLIABLE.**

GOLD LEAF DRESSING

Of All Dealers

Of All Dealers

**The Best for the Leather
In All Kinds of Weather**

Special Offer: Upon receipt of 25c, and the top of a Gold Leaf Carton, we will mail free to any address a copy of "The First Snow," a picture in 14 colors, free from advertising.

Also ask your dealer for "STAON WHITE," an ideal dressing for white Shoes.

Manufactured by

**The Domestic Specialty Co., Limited
HAMILTON, ONT.**

KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO., . . Distributors

The Mineral Resources of Canada

That Canada is a country which has been richly endowed by nature in regard to its mineral resources there can be no doubt. The proof is the results which have followed the developments which have so far taken place.

But the extent of these riches no one has yet measured, for extensive as has been the work of explorers and prospectors, it is the opinion of those who are authorities on the subject that there are vast areas of which little or nothing is so far known regarding their mineral possibilities. When the fact is taken into consideration that there are hundreds of millions of acres which have not been surveyed for agricultural purposes, it is not surprising that relatively little should be known about the extent of the minerals which are hidden away below the surface of the earth.

One thing we do know to a certainty, and that is that of the large number of minerals which are known to mineralogists to exist in the world there are few which are not to be found within the borders of the Dominion, if not always in commercial quantities, yet mineralogically.

Still another thing of which we are assured is that in the most important metals and minerals of commerce Canada has a rich supply. Among the metals there are eight which the country annually produces, and occasionally more than half a dozen of others, while of the non-metallic descriptions at least a couple of dozen are annually taken from the bowels of the earth.

Metals in Which Canada Has a Monopoly.

In nickel Canada practically monopolizes the world's output, and yet it was not until a little over thirty years ago that we were even aware that we were rich in this respect, the discovery of the metal in the now famous Sudbury district having been made in 1855 by a man who was looking for the timber for the Canadian Pacific Railway, which at that time was in course of construction. From this district there was last year produced no less than \$2,358,564 pounds of nickel valued at \$29,635,497. This was the largest quantity on record. Ten years ago the quantity was 21,500,000 pounds valued at \$8,948,830.

It was not until a little over a decade ago that the richness of the Northern Ontario country in the cobalt mineral was discovered, and yet so vast are our resources that, with the developments which have since taken place, we have become the world's chief source of supply, while the output in 1916 was 841,859 pounds valued at \$26,045. In 1915 the production was 504,212 pounds and in 1914 399,027 pounds valued at \$571,710. Stellite, an alloy of cobalt, is now being produced in Canada. Its value lies in its properties for hardening high speed machine tools.

Another mineral for which Canada has practically become the world's chief source of supply is asbestos. It was thirty-nine years ago that the first deposits were opened, and although the output for the year was only fifty tons, difficulty was experienced in disposing of it. To-day it is one of Quebec's flourishing industries, that province having a monopoly of the country's output. The output in 1916 was 136,616 tons, compared with 111,124 in 1915

and 96,542 tons in 1914. The value for each of the three years was \$5,133,322, \$3,553,266 and \$2,892,268. Industrially efforts have so far been confined to the production of the different grades into which the raw material is classified. Practically nothing has been done in the manufacturing of finished asbestos products. In other words, Canada produces the raw material and exports it. The finished products she imports.

Still another mineral product of which Canada is the world's principal source of supply is mica. Both Ontario and Quebec possess extensive deposits. The amber-mica deposits in the Province of Quebec are estimated to have an area of 1,200 square miles and Ontario 900 square miles. The two districts are separated by the Ottawa River. Deposits of white mica are found at different points from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains. The production of mica in Canada last year was 914 tons valued at \$122,541, compared with 525 tons valued at \$109,063 in 1914. Canada last year exported 1,847,047 pounds of mica valued at \$432,593, against 670,000 pounds in 1914, valued at \$178,940.

Copper Leads in Metallic Minerals.

Among the metallic products of the mines that which led in both quantity and value was copper, the total being 119,770,814 pounds valued at \$22,590,957. This was by far the largest in both respects on record. In 1915 the output was 102,612,486 pounds and in 1914 it was 75,755,990 pounds. Of the total for 1916 British Columbia contributed 65,086,119 pounds and Ontario 44,997,095.

One of the most interesting features in connection with the copper industry of the Dominion in 1916 was the establishment of the country's first refinery. This refinery, which is located at Trail, B.C., is of the electrolytic type and has a capacity of ten tons of refined copper a day.

Although native copper is found in many localities in the Dominion, none of the deposits are being exploited commercially. Ontario's principal source of supply is the copper-nickel deposits in the Sudbury district.

The Output of Gold.

Of the precious metals, gold stands first in Canada. The output in 1916 was 328,943 ounces valued at \$19,162,025. While this is not the largest on record, being, in the days of the Klondyke boom, exceeded by each of the four years 1898 to 1902, inclusive, yet it is the largest in fourteen years. In value it exceeds the output of 1915 by \$184,124 and that of 1914 by over \$3,000,000.

It is just about ninety-four years since the first discovery of gold, was made in Canada, and strange to say, the discoverer was a woman. To-day gold is found in every province of the Dominion except Prince Edward Island.

Of the different provinces Ontario last year led all the rest in the value of gold produced with a total of \$10,122,563, or 52.3 per cent. of the whole. The values for the other provinces were: British Columbia, \$4,520,868; Yukon, \$4,391,669; Nova Scotia, \$103,359. The latest figures available for Quebec and Alberta are those for 1915, when the value of the output in these

two provinces was \$2,720 and \$4,826 respectively.

Among the gold-producing countries of the world Canada stands fourth, being exceeded by South Africa, Australia and the United States in the order named.

Third Among Silver-Producing Countries.

As a silver-producing country Canada stands third among the world's producers, being surpassed in this respect by Mexico and the United States. This, however, is of comparatively recent attainment. Until 1908 the value of the production never exceeded seven figures. The real upward movement began in 1905 with the discovery of the rich ores in the Cobalt district, in which year over \$3,621,133 worth was produced, compared with \$2,047,095 in 1904. By 1907 it increased to \$5,348,658, and in 1912 the maximum of \$12,446,924 was touched. Then followed a recession, until in 1915 the value of the output was down to \$12,228,812. Last year, however, there was an increase of \$1,625,792, the total value being \$13,854,604. With the higher market values obtaining, the result of the current year's operations will be awaited with interest.

Of the total output in Canada last year, namely 25,633,172 ounces valued at \$16,854,625, no less than 85.6 per cent. is credited to Ontario, that province producing 21,975,942 ounces valued at \$14,425,623. British Columbia was next in order with an output of 3,235,764 ounces valued at \$2,124,635. The Yukon produced 360,466 ounces valued at \$236,886, and Quebec 97,960 ounces valued at \$63,691.

Coal the Most Valuable of All Minerals. In both quantity and value the coal mines of Canada surpass all others, metallic or non-metallic. It is also the oldest of our mining industries, the first recorded mention of the product being made in 1654. Coal was gathered in Nova Scotia without being mined early in the eighteenth century, and in 1743 was being shipped from Cape Breton to France.

Coal of some description is found in six of the nine provinces comprising the Dominion, the exceptions being Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island. The coal area of the Dominion is estimated to be 109,166 square miles, or equal to nearly one-third of the land area of the Province of Ontario.

The estimated total coal reserve of the Dominion is placed at 1,234,269,210,000 metric tons. What this means Providence only knows. It is beyond the ken of man to grasp their import. Possibly we can get a little nearer their meaning when we consider that it represents 164,569 metric tons of coal for every man, woman and child in the Dominion.

The production of coal in Canada in 1916 was 14,428,278 tons valued at \$38,797,427. While this was in quantity smaller than in either 1912 or 1913, yet in value it was the largest on record, and would undoubtedly have exceeded the figures it did were it not for the decrease in Nova Scotia consequent upon the shortage of labor in that province. The highest previous value was in 1913, when the total was \$37,334,940.

The coal output in tons by provinces last year was as follows: Nova Scotia, 6,894,728; Alberta, 4,563,020; British

Columbia, 2,552,735; Saskatchewan, 280,835; New Brunswick, 137,058; Yukon, 3,300.

The discovery by the Industrial Research Commission of a method whereby the lignite found so abundantly in the West can be successfully turned into briquettes, both for domestic and manufacturing purposes, promises much for the coal areas in that part of the Dominion.

Production of Lead.

Practically all the lead produced in Canada in recent years has come from the silver-bearing galena ores of British Columbia, but in the opinion of Mr. McLeish, chief of the division of mineral resources and statistics, "the prospects of finding more lead ore-bearing areas throughout Canada, and especially in the more remote districts, are most favorable, and districts now known await only transport facilities."

Prior to the establishing in British Columbia in 1904 of a refinery employing the electrolytic process, all the lead ores produced in Canada were either exported as ore or smelted in Canadian furnaces and exported in the form of base bullion to be refined abroad.

Notwithstanding the demand and the high prices ruling, the quantity of lead produced in Canada in 1916 was nearly five million pounds smaller than in 1915, the figures being 4,459,680 and 46,314,450 respectively. The value, however, was greater, the total being \$2,540,870, compared with \$2,587,721 in 1915. Compared with 1914 there was a marked increase both in quantity and value, the former being 36,327,765 pounds and the latter \$1,627,568. The greater part of the lead produced last year was refined at the British Columbia plant.

Developments in the Zinc Industry.

The outstanding feature in the zinc industry of the Dominion in 1916 was the establishment of an electrolytic refining plant at Trail, B.C., and of a recovery plant at Shawinigan, Que. Previous to the establishment of the refinery all zinc ores produced in Canada were shipped to refineries in the United States. The undertaking of the refining of zinc in Canada, as in that of copper, is the direct result of the demand for this metal in connection with the shell industry, the price being guaranteed by the Government. Of the 23,515,030 pounds of copper mined in Canada in 1916 21,740,950 are credited to British Columbia and 1,774,080 pounds to Quebec.

New Interest in Molybdenite.

The fact that new plants have recently been established at Griffla and Belleville for the production of ferromolybdenum, a metal for hardening steel, gives added interest to the molybdenum deposits of the Dominion. Although molybdenum ore is found in many localities in Canada, its commercial production has until of late been practically negligible. Since early in 1915 the export of molybdenum has been prohibited except under license. The output of molybdenite in 1916 was 159,000 pounds valued at \$150,000, or a dollar a pound. In 1914 only 3,814 pounds was produced.

Unsatisfactory Iron Ore Situation.

Although iron ore deposits are widespread in Canada, unfortunately only a small proportion of the native article finds its way to the domestic iron and steel plants. In 1916, for example, only 17 per cent. of the ore consumed in the Dominion was the product of our own mines. The sulphur content of the Canadian ores appears to be the principal reason for their neglect.

(Continued on page 3.)

THE BEST OBTAINABLE

AN EVER INCREASING DEMAND

FOR

K-B JAMS

MADE IN CANADA BY B.C. PEOPLE AND FROM B.C. FRUIT

The King-Beach Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADES

MISSION CITY

B.C.

WEAR MADE-IN-CANADA UNDERWEAR

If You Want Good Serviceable Wearing Qualities You Must Have High-Grade Materials and Workmanship

WE MAKE

LIGHT-WEIGHT

COTTONS

MERCERIZED

LISLES and SILKS

FOR SUMMER WEAR AS WELL AS THE HEAVIER

FINE COTTON

UNION and WOOL

Lines for Winter

This Is Characteristic of

WATSON'S

UNDERWEAR

COMBINED WITH THESE IS ITS

Perfect Fit, Insuring Comfort and Ease

WE MAKE

WATSON'S

SPRING NEEDLE

RIB

UNDERWEAR

AND THE

FAMOUS

KLOSED-KROTCH

UNION SUITS

For Men, Women, Children

THE WATSON MANUFACTURING CO., Limited
BRANTFORD, - - CANADA

Mineral Resources of Canada

(Continued from page 2.)

Mining operations in Canada in 1916 were largely confined to the Helen and Maple Mines of the Algoma-Steel Corporation in the Michipicoten district of Ontario. A small quantity was also produced in Quebec. The total shipment of ore from the Canadian mines in 1916 was 233,600 tons valued at \$393,689, compared with 69,410 tons in 1914 valued at \$135,300. The quantity of iron ore shipped during the fiscal year 1917 was 1,012,000 tons, which was slightly in excess of the previous year.

Increase in Magnesite.
Production of magnesite in Canada has been confined to mines in Grenville Township, Argenteuil County, Quebec, and previous to 1915 the industry was of small proportions. In 1914 but 358 tons valued at \$2,240 were produced, but in 1915, owing to the war interfering with the supply from Hungary and Greece, the world's principal sources of supply, increased interest was imparted to the Canadian industry, with the result that the production that year jumped up to 14,779 tons valued at \$125,584, to be further increased to 55,314 tons valued at \$563,829 in 1916.

Another important feature in connection with magnesite is the fact that since the outbreak of the war magnesium metal is being produced from it. Flash and starlight for the use of the troops on the Western front is from Canadian-made magnesite.

The crude magnesite produced in Canada has been disposed of to the steel mills for use in the lining of basic furnaces and to the manufacturers of carbon dioxide gas, and the calcined material to sulphite mills and manufacturers of composition flooring.

Possibilities of Feldspar.
Still another of the non-metallic mineral substances in Canada which has come in for increased attention since the outbreak of the war is feldspar. This is due to its potash contents. Ontario is richly endowed with feldspar, deposits being widely scattered over the province. But the great drawback to the extraction of the potash contents is the relatively high cost, although since the beginning of the year a plant has been put in operation at Chatham, Ont., from which it is claimed satisfactory results are being obtained. In the opinion of some authorities the key to the production of potash from feldspar will probably be found in its being obtained as a by-product of the cement industry.

The production of feldspar in Canada in 1916 was the largest on record, being 19,166 tons valued at \$71,357. In 1915 it was 14,559 and in 1914 18,357 tons.

Chromite Ore and the War.
For about four years prior to the outbreak of the war the production of chromite was practically at a standstill. The war, however, disturbed the usual sources of supply. Then a sudden interest was awakened in the Canadian deposits and particularly by American manufacturers who were producing munitions for the Allies. Every available source of supply in the country was prospected, with the

result that the output increased from nothing in 1914 to 12,341 tons in 1915 and 27,939 in 1916. The value of the product in these two years was \$179,542 and \$299,753 respectively. The export, except under license, has been prohibited since 1915.

Increase in Pyrites.
Pyrites, from which various by-products, among them sulphuric acid and sulphur, are obtained, was in 1916 produced in larger quantities than in any previous year in the history of the Dominion, the output being 309,411 tons, compared with 286,038 in 1915 and 225,214 in 1914. The value of the product for the three respective years was \$1,084, \$985,190 and \$744,508.

Ontario and Quebec are the principal sources of production, the output in 1916 being 177,552 tons in the former province and 130,799 in the latter.

Decrease in Gypsum.
The gypsum industry is largely centered in the Maritime Provinces, where water facilities permit cheap transportation, almost all the shipments of the crude description being made from that part of the Dominion. Over 90 per cent. of the crude gypsum mined in Canada is exported to calcining mills in the United States. The production in Canada in 1916 was the smallest for some years, being 341,519 tons, compared with 474,515 in 1915 and 516,350 in 1914. The value of the product of 1916 was \$730,831 and that of 1914 \$1,156,207.

A Record in Graphite.
Graphite, which provides the "lead" in lead pencils and the substance for certain lubricants and paints, was in 1916 produced in larger quantity than during any previous year in the history of the Dominion, the output being 3,971 tons valued at \$285,362, compared with 2,635 in 1915, when the previous record was established. The output in 1914 was 1,647 tons valued at \$107,203. Deposits of graphite are found in several provinces, but the principal deposits are in Ontario and Quebec. As far, however, as production is concerned the former predominates, the output from that province in 1916 being 3,476 tons.

Total Mineral Output.
The grand total value of the mineral output of Canada for the calendar year 1916 was \$177,357,454. This was by far the highest point touched in the history of the mining industry. The highest point previously touched was in 1913 when the total was \$145,634,812. The figures for 1914 were \$128,863,075 and for 1915 \$137,109,171.

That the war has proved a stimulus to the export trade in products of the mines of Canada as well as in their production is evident from the official returns, the total value for the three years 1915, 1916 and 1917 being \$211,222,256, compared with \$158,227,018 for the preceding three-year period. This was an increase of \$53,494,838, or about 33 1/2 per cent.

"Canada has no source of wealth more dependable, more profitable, or more permanent than that represented in her flocks and herds."—Canadian Live Stock Commissioner.

EMPRESS BRANDS ARE VERY POPULAR

High-Grade Methods of Manufacture Are Responsible for Popularity

Established in 1897 and now having from 100 to 125 employees on the payroll, the Empress Manufacturing Co. of Vancouver, has established a reputation of a very enviable character. The Empress brands are of many varieties, including jams, marmalade, jellies, flavoring extracts, jelly powder, tea, coffee, baking powder, spices, pickles, vinegar, etc. The increasing popularity of the company's products and the famous Empress guarantee go hand in hand. This guarantee runs something like this: "If you don't like the contents of this package, your grocer returns your money. We pay him."

The Empress Company is on safe ground in connection with this guarantee, for freshness and purity are rigidly insisted on at all times, as a result of the factory, and a careful examination of the methods employed, will show. The jams and marmalade, for instance, are made with pure fruit and sugar only—one of the proud boasts of the company—while no time is lost in shipping the fresh fruit to the factory and converting it into the manufactured product. This practice being responsible for the freshness of flavor which is a distinguishing feature of all Empress jams. Most of the strawberries used by the firm, by the way, are grown on Vancouver Island. Everything in the factory is spotlessly clean, the surroundings being as ideal as the most fastidious housewife could possibly wish for. Nor is anything left to chance. There is a fully-equipped laboratory where everything is thoroughly tested so as to make absolutely sure that the ingredients are in the right proportion, this fact alone ensuring the superiority of Empress brands over products made in the old haphazard way.

The same high standard is maintained in connection with flavoring extracts, only the essential oils of the various beans and fruits, combined with alcohol in proper proportions, being used, with a rigid ban on all extraneous coloring matter.

The company is justifiably proud of its coffee and teas, which are perfectly blended by means of modern machinery. It is this mastery of blending, as a matter of fact, which has caused the company's teas and coffees to attain such a wide popularity. Empress baking powder and spices have also a well-deserved reputation. If the housewife could see them in the process of manufacture she would never use anything else.

The Empress Company also manufactures the "Argood" brand of pickles, which, although not long on the market, already in great favor. The company, having salting stations for vegetables at Mission City and Steveston, and arrangements are now

under way for enlarging its facilities in this regard.

The announcement that the company is at all times pleased to show visitors over the factory is but a proof of the excellence of its products, for there is nothing to hide, and everything to be gained by the utmost publicity as to the high-grade methods of manufacture.

WATSON UNDERWEAR HAS FOREMOST PLACE

Goods Made in Brantford Are Favorably Known Through the Dominion

When one thinks of underwear, one's thoughts instinctively fly to the products of the Watson Manufacturing Co. of Brantford, Ont. These goods, made for men, women and children, are worthy of a foremost place in the Made-in-Canada category.

The Watson plant, which is located in Brantford, on the banks of the Grand River, is perhaps one of the most up-to-date mills in Canada, having been built only about five years ago, with every modern improvement. There are about 275 employees, working under the most sanitary conditions in bright, airy rooms. The firm manufactures over four hundred different lines for spring, summer and winter weights, in all grades—fine and heavy carded and combed cotton, mercerized, mixtures of cotton and mercerized, lisses, silks and mixtures of cotton and wool and silk and wool in all weights. These goods are made in ranges for infants, children, women, boys and men.

The Watson Company was the first in Canada to make the patented Klotch Krotch union suit, which is really the only perfect-fitting Klotch Krotch garment, and is made for women, children and men. The firm also manufactures the Cooper Spring Needle-ribbed Underwear. One must wear this garment to fully realize its worth. Watson goods are sold by all the leading retail stores throughout the Dominion. Take advantage of the Made-in-Canada sale in Victoria and ask your dealer to show them to you.

The freight carried by the railways of Canada averages approximately 100,000,000 tons a year, although the quantity for the present year will undoubtedly be larger, the gross earnings being above all previous records. As with canals, so with the railways, the largest tonnage carried comes under the classification of products of the mines. Then products of the farms, followed in their order by products of the forest, manufactured goods and merchandise. The number of passengers carried annually runs close to 47,000,000.

Canada has on deposit in the chartered banks, the Government savings bank, and the trust and loan companies about \$1,700,000,000. It is no wonder her people can buy Government securities without being pinched.



What makes dishes hard to wash, anyway? Isn't it grease? Don't you find that the greasy dishes are the ones that make the most trouble and take the longest?

But take heart. You need not spend so much time at the kitchen sink—if you use Gold Dust.

This is why. Gold Dust dissolves the grease quicker and easier. Gold Dust washes your dishes cleaner. And you know that the cleaner the dish the quicker it dries.

Why don't you test Gold Dust for dishwashing? Notice how the grease fairly slips off the dishes. See if you aren't glad over the time you save.

Also use Gold Dust for all kinds of troublesome household dirt. In fact this is a good house-cleaning rule: "Use Gold Dust for all dirt that you can't sweep up or brush off."

Of course, for Gold Dust results be sure it is Gold Dust you really get. For sale everywhere in large and small packages.

GOLD DUST

The Busy Cleaner



THE E.C. FAIRBANK COMPANY LIMITED, MONTREAL

Let the Gold Dust Twins do your work

THE SERVICE OF THE PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANY



PEOPLE take much for granted. Electric lighting, facilities for traveling, the telephone and such things are considered as matters of course. People turn on the light, and expect it to be there; they buy a ticket and wait expectantly for the car; they take the receiver off the hook and listen for "Number, please?" When they pay the charges they may not remember that while part is for service, a small part is for insurance against the time when something will happen to derange the service. These arrangements are all in hand by the public utility company—it knows what the public wants and its aim is ever to be able to supply all that is wanted all the time. When storms take place, when accidents occur, when utilities are deranged—then it is that secret springs of big companies are released, and everything, kept always in readiness, is directed to restore to the public those facilities which are necessary to business and which are the mainspring of the community. Then it is that one sees the result of organization. Ordinarily, nothing is heard of the means taken to insure continuous service of any kind, but when occasion arises the forces which have been working silently behind the scenes are put into motion. Funds which have been slowly accumulating are available for instant expenditure; material which has been gradually assembled is ready to prevent delay; experts who foresee the time when such emergencies will arise are at hand to arrange and direct—the benefit of organized effort is immediately felt. These are the methods of the present day utility company. Such matters are more than detail, they call for judgment, ability, decision—but the public utility company justifies its existence in keeping intact, despite demoralizing occurrences, those services on which the community depends.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE CO., LTD.



Industrial Development of Canada

When away back in the early part of the eighteenth century, Canada began the making of pots and pans, stoves, mortars and cannon, there were possibly among the three thousand people who composed the white population of that time some who saw visions and dreamed dreams regarding the manufacturing possibilities of the country. But whatever might have been the visions the optimists of that day may have had, many generations had passed under the bridge of time before Canada became a manufacturing country of importance. Even the incipient iron industry, which saw its birth in 1733, ceased at times to exist.

Early Manufacturing Development.

Flour milling was naturally one of the first of the country's manufacturing industries, the first mill being started in Nova Scotia, in 1607. Potash produced from the timber that was being cleared from the forests, was about Upper Canada's principal industry in a manufacturing way when Governor Simcoe pitched his tent where Toronto now stands. The production of pork was another industry which ranked high in importance in that day as well, notwithstanding that the packers of that period had not the high prices now ruling to stimulate production. Possibly, however, their percentage of net profits might have been just as high as they are to-day. But unfortunately there was no commission then in existence to transmit to posterity any information on this point.

Owing to the liberal supply of skins of wild animals to be obtained, hat manufacturing sprang into existence in the eighteenth century, with the result that Upper Canada could in 1794 boast of having three hatters within its confines. But although this particular industry got a start that early it is only within the last decade or two that it has assumed anything like important proportions. We of this generation have been too much obsessed with the fallacy that proper hats for proper people could only be obtained in London, Paris or New York, and yet many of us were wearing Canadian made hats, marked to deceive us, which were the product of our own factories, Upper Canada was also producing salt in Governor Simcoe's day, but it was not a very thriving industry.

The making of woollens got its start, of course, with the home-spun product, but the first actual factory was brought into existence in 1826, and Lower Canada was its place of origin. Upper Canada got its first woollen mill in 1837, the year that it had its first and only rebellion. Lower Canada was also the site of the first cotton mill, one having been established in Sherbrooke in 1844.

The Modern Manufacturing Era.

But in spite of the initial efforts away back in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it was not until within the lifetime of the elderly men to-day that the manufacturing industry of Canada as a whole really assumed healthy and substantial proportions.

Much of the slowness of the early industrial development of Canada was undoubtedly due to the two-fold reason that the country was sparsely settled and that transportation facilities

were marked more by their absence than their existence. But there were altogether too many men a generation or two ago, and particularly among the politicians, whose vision was so limited that about all they could see for Canada was an agricultural future.

When the first census was taken after the consummation of Confederation, which was for the year 1870, the aggregate value of the manufactured products of the young Dominion was \$221,617,773 and the capital invested \$77,694,020.

That Confederation contributed much to the subsequent development of the manufacturing industries of the country there can be no doubt. It was one of the arguments of the pros in the pre-Confederation days that as the potential manufacturing possibilities of the then separated provinces varied, the bringing them together as a Dominion would lead to their industrial development as a whole.

Industrial Development Following Confederation.

While the development of the manufacturing industries of the Dominion was a good many people, and even to those of the optimistic description, somewhat tardy, yet there was undoubtedly a forward movement. And some of us looking back, and considering the many adverse conditions obtaining, may possibly be surprised rather than otherwise at the progress that was really made during the first thirty years of Confederation.

When the second census was taken it was found that the output of the factories of the country had in 1880 reached a value of \$309,676,968. There was some satisfaction in this because it meant an increase of nearly 40 per cent. The census of 1890 when taken was scarcely as satisfactory, for it showed that the output of the factories had only reached a value of \$368,698,723, which was a gain of but a little over 19 per cent in the decade. The results were a little better in 1900 for the total output was up to \$441,053,375, which was an increase of nearly 30 1/2 per cent.

But it was the census of 1910, forty-three years after Confederation, that marked the real development of the manufacturing industries of the country, the total output of the factories in that year being valued at \$1,165,275,639, or an increase of 142.33 per cent, in the ten-year period, while the increase for the twenty years was 218.24 per cent.

Twenty Years of Factory Production.

The following table gives the production, in groups, of the various manufacturing industries in Canada for 1890 and 1910, covering a period of twenty years:

1890	1910	
Food products	\$75,958,287	\$245,668,321
Textiles	64,744,242	135,902,441
Iron	28,535,789	113,640,610
Timber, lumber, paper and printing	72,796,425	184,630,376
Leather and leather goods	24,451,749	62,850,412
Paper and printing	13,949,895	46,459,053
Liquors and beverages	8,671,947	28,936,782
Chemical and allied products	7,739,531	27,798,983
Clay, glass and stone products	10,194,358	25,781,860
Metals and metal products other than steel	13,251,910	73,241,776
Tobacco and manufactures	5,627,765	25,329,233
Vehicles for land transportation	16,637,684	69,712,114
Vessels	2,311,558	6,595,417

The capital invested increased in the twenty years from \$77,694,020 to \$1,247,583,068, or 276.18 per cent.

Since 1910 no complete census has been taken, but what is termed a postal census was made for the manufacturing operations of 1915. Although this census was not complete it showed, even with the partial figures gathered, that an output of \$1,393,516,953 was accounted for.

Present Factory Output.

What the output of the factories of Canada are for 1917 there are, of course, no official figures to determine. One thing we do know for a certainty, and that is that as 1915 was a quiet period for most of the manufacturing industries of the country, the production of shells not having begun till the last three months of that year, the value of the output must have been a great deal larger in 1917, when activity was widespread and general from coast to coast.

If we allow for an increase of 71 per cent for the seven years, which have elapsed since the last regular census was taken, which, in view of that of over 140 per cent during the previous decade, seems moderate, then the value of the total production of the factories of Canada for 1917 must have been fully two billions of dollars. Still another factor to be taken into consideration is the fact that since even the postal census of 1915, there have been fully two billions of dollars. Still another factor to be taken into consideration is the fact that since even the postal census of 1915, there have been fully two billions of dollars.

New Plants and New Goods.

It is only possible to give the merest outline of the developments which have taken place in the manufacturing industries of the Dominion since the outbreak of the war. All industries have to a greater or less extent shared in the development which has taken place. New plants have been erected, old ones extended, and many new lines of merchandise are being manufactured. But these are not the only particulars in which a forward movement has been made. Still another respect in which an improvement has been made is in regard to efficiency in production. And this applies both to the quality of the product, and the speed and skill with which it is turned out. If the shell industry has taught the manufacturers and mechanics of Canada one thing, it is the importance of accuracy.

The principal expansions have naturally been in connection with the steel industry. The call for shells meant, of course, in turn a call for steel in both quantities and qualities. And in order to respond to the fullest possible extent to this call it even- tually became necessary to enlarge plants and increase equipment. In steel furnaces alone over two hundred new ones have been installed within the last three years.

In connection with the coke plants at least two of the steel companies, the production of benzol, from which the high explosive known as trinitrotoluol is obtained, has been under-

taken. Homologous hydro-carbons are also being produced.

The Refining Industries.

In the refining industries the establishment of refineries for the production of copper and zinc are noteworthy, marking as it does an important stage in the development of the mining industry of the country. But that which promises to be still more important is the nickel-refining plant which will shortly be in operation at Fort Colborne, Ont. This plant will have a capacity of fifteen million pounds a year, and will greatly tend to strengthen Canada's position as an industrial centre.

Although the demand upon the various textile industries during the last three years has been heavy, some of them have found time to venture a little more afield. Some new lines of wool are being made which were hitherto not produced in the Dominion. The same can be said of certain lines of gloves and hosiery.

Plain sheet window glass and rough rolled wired glass are now being made in the Dominion. This is a venture of decided importance, none of these kinds of glass having been previously produced in the country.

It will not be necessary after this to go to Austria for the bent wood description of chairs which are so generally used for they are now being made in the province of Ontario in at least half a dozen styles.

In the paper and pulp industry enormous expansions have taken place, with the result that the Dominion occupies a much more important position in this respect than she did before the outbreak of the war. In the production of pulp by the chemical process enormous strides have been made.

Possibly one of the most unexpected developments in the way of manufacturing was the advent of the toy-making industry. In ante-bellum days most of Canada's supply of toys had come from Germany, where they were supposed to be produced at such a low cost that Canada could not venture to compete. The answer to this was the extraordinary displays made at the exhibitions opened a year or two ago under the leadership of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Developments in Drugs and Chemicals.

Among the ventures in the drug and chemical industries is the production of aspirin, formerly monopolized by Germany; diarsone, a specific to replace Germany's famous '606,' and magnesium.

Recently plants have been put into operation for producing for the first time in Canada the important alloys of ferro-molybdenum and stellite, both very important metals in connection with the hardening of high speed machine tools.

The plants engaged in the production of caustic soda and bleaching powder have had their capacity doubled within the last year or two.

Before the war manufacturers of millinery had to go abroad for nearly everything in the way of flowers, feathers and hat ornaments. Now they can practically have their requirements supplied from home factories. Hat wire, for which they formerly had to depend upon importations, is now obtainable within the Dominion.

Calipers and Pliers.

Among the entirely new industries which have sprung into existence during the last couple of years, one of the most interesting is that connected with the manufacture of calipers. If accuracy is demanded in anything it is in this instrument, which is being used in enormous quantities throughout the country in connection with the inspection of shells. Even pliers were not made in the country until a year or two ago, nearly all the cheaper description coming from Germany. Now they are being made in the Dominion, and in price and in quality are not inferior to the German article.

One of the most recent ventures in the production of potash from feldspar, of which there is an abundance in Canada, and particularly in Ontario. It is claimed that the venture is a success.

Hereafter, even in the use of lead pencils, we do not now need to depend upon the German article. We can have the Canadian-made article. And it is Canadian-made from the graphite in the centre to the wood on the outside.

An Outward and Visible Sign.

The extraordinary extent to which the export trade in manufactured products has increased during the last three years is an outward and visible sign as to the development which has taken place in the manufacturing industry of the Dominion.

And one particularly interesting feature in connection with the export trade of Canadian-made factory products during the fiscal year 1917 was that it exceeded the value of the total output of the factories of the country in 1890 by the sum of \$1,200,790. Perhaps what is more significant still is that on the present basis of development the export trade in manufactured goods exceeds the value of the factory output for the years 1870 and 1880 combined. For example, during the twelve months ending August last the value of the manufactured goods exported was \$614,000,000, while the aggregate value of the output of the factories of Canada for the years 1870 and 1880 was \$531,294,814, and that which we export is a relatively small part of that which we produce.

Future of the Manufacturing Industry.

As the future of the manufacturing industry of the Dominion, much depends upon the skill and enterprise of the men engaged in it. And as to their qualities in these respects, the experience of the past shows that they are not deficient in them.

Neither is there any doubt in regard to the natural resources possessed by the country. We have them in abundance. Generally speaking, there is but one country under the sun which has been more richly endowed in this respect.

In some of the important basic materials Canada monopolizes the world's supply. This is particularly true of nickel, which has become so necessary to the steel industry. Although the iron ore deposits of the country are not being worked to anything like their possible extent, it is assuring to know that the deposits are in our possession, while the enormous deposits in Newfoundland are owned and operated by Canadian interests. We are, therefore, doubly blessed as far as iron ore is concerned.

In our forestry resources, without which manufacturing would be handicapped in some respects, we have weakened our position by our wastefulness. But in spite of this the country is still enormously rich in timber resources, having, it is estimated, between five and eight hundred billion feet, board measurement, of commercial timber. And this does not include pulpwood, which exists in such enormous quantities for the benefit of the pulp and paper industry.

Of minerals and metals of commercial importance, the Dominion practically possesses them all, and in commercial quantities at that.

Canada's Resources in Motive Power.

For the development of its manufacturing industries a country naturally needs resources in motive power as well as resources of raw material. In this particular Canada has also been richly endowed. Coal is found in five of the nine provinces. But what is

more important from the industrial standpoint is the exceptionally strong position the Dominion occupies in respect to her potential hydro-electric energy. Compared with the United States her position is much more favorable, having an estimated water area of 127,745 square miles, while that in the country south of the boundary line is 52,630 square miles. Among engineering authorities Canada is credited with having gone farther, relative to population, than any other country in the world in the development of hydro-electric energy, and yet we have only touched the fringe of our possibilities in this respect for the available waterpower of the Dominion is estimated to be about 17,000,000 horsepower. When we take into account the fact that less than 100,000 horsepower is so far developed at Niagara Falls, we begin to get some idea as to the enormous power possibilities contained in Canada's total available supply.

The Transportation Problem.

Naturally the manufacturing industry of Canada is not in such a favorable position that it is free from deterring influences. Like that of all other countries, there are some obstacles in its pathway. Fortunately they are not of the character of scanty natural resources or due to lack

of intelligence, resourcefulness, or skill in the manufacture of the Dominion. One of the deterring influences is transportation. Although we have more miles of railway per head of population than any other country in the world, yet there are certain industries which have to wait development until railway facilities are provided. Then there is the thin spread of our population, which naturally has the effect of tending to maintain costs both of transportation and distribution of merchandise.

But the manufacturing industry of the Dominion has turned a new corner in its history. And the prospect which has opened up is even more promising than was to be seen in the perspective of the pre-war days, while of the problems we have none are apparently beyond our power to solve.

What the exact conditions obtaining after the war will be no one can say. In the first place, no one knows when the war will end. And as long as that is a moot question it necessarily follows that exact information as to what the condition of the trade and commerce of the country will be when peace again smiles upon the earth is impossible, for that which we see in perspective to-day may be entirely changed by the developments of tomorrow.

But while it is not possible to determine with exactitude what the after-war conditions may be, yet there are certain factors which must necessarily exercise an influence in the premises, whose potential strength it is possible to gauge and measure to a certain extent.

In a word, these factors are the financial, the natural, and the industrial resources of the country, actual and potential. Still another factor is the efficiency, skill and enterprise of the Canadian people. Naturally the strength and the resisting power of any of these factors cannot be ascertained with the same mathematical accuracy that an engineer is able to ascertain the strength and resisting power of a steel girder or a piece of timber. But while this is true we at least have an approximate knowledge of the forces that are in evidence.

What we do not know with exactitude is their potential strength. That can only be ascertained under tests such as have not so far been applied.

Pre-War Estimates.

It is safe to say that before the war broke out there was not a soul either at home or abroad who believed that Canada possessed the potential strength which, through the exigencies of the past three years, has been demonstrated.

(Continued on page 5.)

WAR STRAIN

HAS MADE

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

THE AILMENT OF TO-DAY

Relief from this condition can be aided and hastened with

THE NEW REMEDY

ASAYA-NEURALL

(TRADE MARK)

Which contains Glycerophosphates with Lecithin (from eggs), the elements required for nerve repair. Large bottles (40 days' treatment) ample for any ordinary case.

FOR SALE BY THE LEADING DRUGGISTS.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO.

Manufacturing Chemists
NEW YORK AND MONTREAL



Good Style
Supreme Comfort
Graceful and Easy Fitting

All three qualities are assured to wearers of C/C a la Grace Corsets

For Sale at All the Leading Stores

THE CROMPTON CORSET CO., LTD.

TORONTO

Onyx and Georgina Shoes

Completeness. No matter how handsome the spring suit or millinery—your attire is incomplete unless worn with a beautiful foot covering.

9115 with Grey Buck top is worthy of your consideration, or we would suggest an Oxford in Black, Colored Kid or Buck to match your suit.

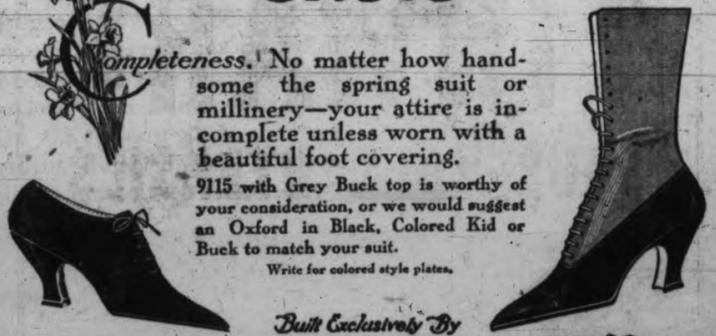
Write for colored style plates.

Built Exclusively By

Blachford

Shoe Manufacturing Company Limited

92 Sherbourne Street, Toronto
Obtained through Canada's leading boot shops



GEORGINA

THE ONYX SHOE

Industrial Development of Canada

(Continued from page 4.)

veloped and operated in the various phases of her financial and industrial life.

Take, for example, the financial strength of the Dominion. Even until well into the middle of 1915 we considered ourselves to be simply and solely a debtor nation. And up to that time we undoubtedly were, for we were borrowing money abroad to the extent of over three hundred millions a year. But just about then the fact was forced upon us that if we were to engage extensively in the making of shells and maintain our export trade on a high scale, it was essential that we should provide from our own resources a line of credit adequate for these purposes. Some of the bankers were at first of the opinion that it could not be done, at least to any large extent.

But finally, under the leadership of Sir Thomas White, the Minister of Finance, the financial resources of the country were organized and a start was made in giving financial assistance to Great Britain instead of, as formerly, taking it from her. That transferred us from the debtor to the creditor class among nations.

What Has Been Done in the Way of Credits.

No one at that time knew the extent to which the Dominion would be called upon to establish credits. Neither did anyone know the extent to which the Dominion was able to respond to the call. We had embarked upon an untried financial sea. So far the Dominion has established credits in the interest of the Imperial authorities to the extent of about six hundred millions of dollars, and in order to provide the "where-with-all" to do this has raised, by way of domestic loans, the substantial sum of \$750,000,000; and by the sale of treasury notes several millions of dollars besides. And the Minister of Finance has covenanted to keep on establishing, at the rate of twenty-five million dollars a month, additional lines of credit as long as there is a "shot in the locker."

Three years ago even those possessing the closest insight into the financial resources of the Dominion would have scoffed at the idea that it was competent to respond in the way it has either in the establishing of credits or in the raising of domestic loans.

The Unexpected in the Export Trade. Then take the export trade. Who, for instance, in 1914 would have even dreamed that there would be such a development in the export trade, as a result of the war, that it would during the first five months of the present fiscal year exceed by over \$257,000,000, or 61 per cent, the total exports for the twelve months of the fiscal year 1914? It is safe to say no one. And yet that is what has happened, thanks to the ability of the manufacturers and the farmers to respond to an extent far beyond that anticipated in the production of materials and commodities demanded.

Unexpected Developments in Manufacturing.

As a further concrete example, take the manufacturing industry of the Dominion. Did anyone three years ago anticipate as possible the developments which have taken place both in the quantity and variety of output and in efficiency in production? That the results have exceeded the anti-

ciations there can be no doubt. In fact, so marked were the developments which began to manifest themselves, particularly in regard to the making of shells, that one of the leading technical journals of the United States, attracted by what was being done, sent an expert into Canada for the purpose of going over the various plants and embodying the result in a series of articles. In one of these articles the writer intimated that the things which most impressed him were the adaptability, skill and speed which the manufacturers and mechanics of Canada displayed in conforming to the conditions demanded in the shell industry. Experts were in at least one or two instances sent out from Great Britain to study the processes employed by the manufacturers in this particular industry on account of the greater speed which had been attained in the machining of the shells.

Nations, like individuals, can never ascertain the limit of the possibilities in a given direction until they have taken off their coat, rolled up their sleeves, and put every possible ounce of effort into the accomplishment of that which they have undertaken.

Results of the Past Give Hope for the Future.

Now, while in one sense that which has been accomplished by the various Canadian interests during the past three years relates only to the past, yet in another sense it relates to the future as well. And that, as a matter of fact, in a two-fold respect. The one relates to the financial strength of the country. The other to its industrial resources.

The important question in regard to both the financial and industrial resources of the country is this: Are they of such a character as to encourage one in the belief that they are competent to meet contingencies that may develop after the close of the war?

To this question none but pessimists of the most pronounced type could give anything but an affirmative answer.

This granted, then is it not possible that just as the latent power of the country, in both its financial and industrial resources, has turned out to be greater than three years ago it was anticipated to be that it is equal to the tests that post-war conditions may create? Again the reasonable answer seems to be one of an affirmative character.

To-day's Financial Situation.

That the present strain upon the financial resources of the Dominion is very great there can be no doubt. With the country is undertaking in the war it could not be otherwise. But that the financial resources of the country have reached anywhere near the point of exhaustion there is not the slightest indication.

As a matter of fact the country, both relatively and actually, is in a stronger position than it was three years ago. But on the other hand we are producing from our resources a far greater measure of wealth than we were at that time.

Production of Wealth.

In 1914, the year the war broke out, the aggregate marketable value of the field crops produced was \$538,589,000.

It will probably be found, when the Census Department has compiled the figures for the last crop year, that the aggregate value will be approximately a billion dollars. The crop of 1916, grain, hay and roots combined, had a value of over eight hundred millions. And it is accepted without demur on the part of anyone that the field-crops of 1917 have a marketable value exceeding that of any previous year in the history of the Dominion.

It may be asserted that much of the value which characterizes present crop is due to the abnormal prices created by the war. And that is quite true. But it is not the only explanation. A further explanation is to be found in the fact that there has also been a marked increase in the area under cultivation. Take, for example, the four principal grains—wheat, oats, barley, and rye. In 1914 the acreage devoted to these was 21,982,250. In 1917 the area was 33,394,950 acres, an increase in the three years of 52 per cent. And the area under cultivation in 1918 will undoubtedly be larger still.

Taking the manufacturing industry of the country as a whole, there has been a very marked increase in capacity, value and variety of output, and in general efficiency. The present annual productive value of the factories of Canada cannot be little, if any, short of \$2,000,000,000.

The productivity of the mines is on the whole on a much higher scale, the output of 1914 having a greater value than that of 1914 by nearly \$48,000,000, or about 37 per cent. In the fisheries there was an increase in the same period of \$2,152,960 in the value of output.

Taking all branches of industry into consideration, the annual productive value of the Dominion must be considerably over three billions of dollars, or approximately one-third greater than three years ago.

The extent to which the productivity of the Dominion has increased is reflected to some degree in the deposits of the Canadian people. Taking amounts with the chartered banks, the banks abroad, the post office and government savings banks, and trust and loan companies, the sum total of these deposits, according to the latest available figures, is about \$1,648,500,000. This is an increase in the three years of over half a billion dollars. In other words, there is that much more available for the financial needs of the country than there was in 1914. Another satisfactory feature is the fact that the liquid assets of the chartered banks are also in a relatively better position than they were three years ago.

But these are not the only reassuring features of the situation. Still another is that the business men of the Dominion, through the exceptional prosperity they have enjoyed, have on the one hand been able to reduce their liabilities to the banks, and on the other in many instances, to create substantial balances.

Deductions Regarding the Future.

Now what are the deductions from the conditions outlined above one can draw as to their relationship to the possible contingencies immediately following the close of the war? Obviously that the country, in view of its undoubted increased strength, financially and industrially, is in a better position to face the unknown contingencies of the future than at any time in her history.

But whatever the eventualities following the close of the war may be, it is obviously our duty, between now and then, to strengthen, by every possible means, the position we now as a country occupy. Whether the trade

conditions be good or bad, every dollar that can be conserved will be needed, for it follows as certain as night the day that for some years at least, owing to the strain which the war has put upon the capital resources of Great Britain and the United States, that the Dominion will be compelled to rely for development upon her own resources to a greater extent than was at any time the case in her history. That means economy in expenditure and liberality in saving.

is wide. In addition to the above mentioned lines are factory brooms, fine quality shaving brushes and all kinds of brushes suitable for household, stable and automobile use, etc. They all bear the familiar Boeckh trade mark and set the standard of service for their particular purpose. Bristles from France, Russia, China and other foreign countries set in rubber from the tropics seem to link the ends of the world in Boeckh's brushes, which are sold throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

Of the railways of Canada 33,256 are operated by private companies, 3,849 miles by the Federal Government and 223 by the Ontario Government. When the Federal Government takes over the Canadian Northern it will have over 13,000 miles under its control.

Seven years ago the total value of the grain and root crops produced in Canada was \$354,513,795. In 1917, the last harvest, it exceeded a billion dollars. With live stock, fruit, vegetables, wool, milk, and other things

produced and sold the total annual productive value of the farms of Canada cannot be far from a billion and a half dollars. And yet but a fraction of the country's potential agricultural possibilities has been developed!

Saskatchewan has upwards of 50,000,000 bushels of elevator capacity in comparison with less than half that capacity five years ago and less than a fifth ten years ago.

WILL HAVE A BRANCH FACTORY ON ISLAND

WILL HAVE A BRANCH FACTORY ON ISLAND

Rapidly Expanding Trade Being Done in King-Beach Jams

"K. B." jams, manufactured in British Columbia by the King-Beach Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Mission City, have a firm hold on Western Canada markets. The firm, it may be mentioned, was established in British Columbia in 1915, taking over the plant formerly operated by the Kootenay Jam Co., Ltd. The officers of the company are F. W. Bobbett, president; R. P. King and H. Beach, directors. Since the establishment of the firm a large business has been built up in jams, jellies and marmalades. The factory occupies an area of one-half acre and includes a two-storey building, 300 x 40 feet, modern equipped with improved steam plant. The average number of employees is forty, this number, of course, being exceeded during the busy packing season.

The industry has proved a valuable one to the Fraser Valley fruit growers, as it provides a steady market for small fruits. This year the firm intends to use fruit from the Victoria district, and is also considering the installation of a branch factory on the island for preserving fruit. In addition to the local markets, a large business is done in the prairie provinces.

OVER SIXTY YEARS MAKING BRUSHES

Remarkable Record of Canada's Premier Brush Makers

Toronto, May 1.—The Times representative was recently accorded the opportunity of visiting the very modern plant where Boeckh's brushes and brooms are made. Although machinery plays a vital part in the hundreds of processes involved in the manufacture of a brush, at no stage in this factory is the element of human judgment sacrificed.

In the process of setting bristles in rubber, to take one example, the hands and eyes of trained experts ensure perfection. So, too, in the application of the steel grip, nothing is left to the chance of mechanical error.

For these brushes, as well as for the hundreds of different paint and varnish brushes, kalsomine brushes, etc., a wide variety of high quality bristles is necessary, and it is largely due to the exceptional facilities this house possesses for purchasing in the foreign markets that Boeckh brushes have become known as the quality brushes. The range of brushes manufactured

The Careful Consideration Given to the Physical Comforts of P. C. CORSETS As Well As to Appearance, Is Responsible for Their Ever-Increasing Demand



P. C. CORSETS yield to the demand of fashion without loss to the hygienic necessity.

P. C. CORSETS give the body the right poise and correct faulty habits or conditions.

P. C. CORSETS bring out the fine points of the individual figure.

P. C. BRASSIERES—There are many pleasing styles that will appeal to your individual taste.

WHY NOT get acquainted with this popular line of Corsetry?



PARISIAN CORSET MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

MONTREAL QUEBEC TORONTO

Help Build Up Canadian Industries First

BUY ENAMEL AND TINWARE HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS

MADE IN CANADA

Every Housekeeper Can Help

The Story of British Columbia

A man prominent in the political life of Eastern Canada once described British Columbia as a "Sea of Mountains." It was a generation ago that he uttered these words. And as he saw in the province nothing but mountains, he evidently concluded that its value lay in these and nothing else. Naturally this particular man possessed no vision. Had he possessed this quality he would have seen something beyond the magnificent mountains and the glorious scenery for which the province is famous the world over. It is true that at that time very little was known about the natural resources of the province, either those on sea or on land. But had he not been one of those men whose practical qualities had been developed at the expense of his imagination he would at least have seen that there was something more in the province of British Columbia than mere mountains. At any rate we of this day and generation know that there is.

Area of the Province.
In size it ranks third among the provinces comprising the Dominion. Until Ontario and Quebec got their big slices of territory to the north it was the largest. Its area is 335,855 square miles, of which 353,414 miles is land. We get some conception of what this area means when we take into consideration the fact that within the borders of the province we could include the whole of France, Italy, Belgium and Holland.

The province is unique in more respects than one. In the first place, its climate is on the whole the most moderate in Canada, due on the one hand to the influence of the Japanese current on the Pacific, while on the other hand there are the mountain ranges which, like a series of enormous walls, protect it from the chilling winds of the north during the winter months. On the Pacific coast roses can be gathered up to the end of December, while the climate of some of the valleys in the interior approximates to that of California. Generally speaking the climate of British Columbia presents all the features which are to be met with in European countries lying within the temperate zone.

In the second place, the province, besides its mainland of 335,455 square miles, embraces Vancouver Island, with an area of over sixteen thousand square miles, to say nothing of the Charlotte and other islands.

In the third place, it is admirably situated both for trade with all countries of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and since the completion of the Panama Canal, with the countries of Europe and also with the Atlantic ports of the United States and Canada. In her harbors she has the best on the eastern shores of the Pacific and on account of the climate none of them are troubled with ice at any season of the year.

In her rivers, the most important of which are the Fraser, the Columbia, the Thompson, the Kootenay, the Skeena, the Stikine, the Laird and the Peace, she has been equally preferred by Nature. The Fraser, its principal river, has a length of 746 miles. Inland she has a number of lakes, the

most important of which are navigable the year round.

Agricultural Resources of the Province.
Naturally the agricultural area of the province is curtailed by the existence of its mountain ranges. At the same time, however, it has an area in this respect equal to that of many important countries. As a matter of fact there are on the mainland millions of acres of arable land, while the area suitable for pasturage is immense. Besides this, on Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte Islands and some of the smaller islands there are extensive acreages of rich agricultural lands. So far the total area under cultivation in the province is about 30,000,000 acres.

The total value of the farm property of British Columbia when the census of 1910 was taken was \$188,655,754. This was an increase of 463 1/4 per cent. in ten years. The value of the field crops alone in that year was \$7,364,019, an increase for the decennial period of 460 per cent, which, except in the case of Manitoba, was the largest percentage gain of any province in the Dominion. By 1915 the value of the field crops had reached the total of \$15,232,900, an increase of 110 per cent. in the six years. One notable feature, and one which shows the productivity of the province, was the fact that this fifteen million dollars worth was raised from 239,650 acres, while the value of the field crops raised from 485,910 acres in Prince Edward Island was but \$14,124,000. And the farms of the latter province are famous for their productivity.

The preliminary figures for the crop year 1917 show that British Columbia produced 647,500 bushels of wheat, compared with 495,000 in 1916; 2,873,750 bushels of oats, compared with 3,640,000 in 1916; 184,250 bushels of barley, against 124,000. The total of these three was 3,605,500 bushels, against 4,249,000 in 1916. This decrease, about 15 per cent, will be more than made up by the increase in the marketable value.

Fruit Growing Industry of the Province.
The potentialities of British Columbia in regard to the production of fruit, is undoubtedly very great. The fertile and extensive valleys in the interior of the province are particularly adapted to the development of this industry. Already remarkable success has been achieved in fruit growing, and the acreage of fruit trees is increasing very rapidly. This is particularly true of the Columbia-Kootenay Valley. And not only is production rapidly increasing, but its market is expanding. The principal market for British Columbia fruit is the Prairie Provinces, although it is being shipped to the Eastern States in increasing quantities. The largest single fruit producing district is at present the Okanagan Valley. The total production of fruit in the province last year was 36,250 tons. Apples are the principal fruit at present produced and an idea as to their quality may be obtained from the fact that at exhibitions in the United States and in Great Britain they have carried off the gold medal.

Live Stock Industry.
With its extensive pasture lands and its mild and moist climate British Columbia is naturally eminently adapted

for the development of live stock. For sheep raising it is particularly adapted. At present its live stock population is smaller than that of any other province. But of one thing it can boast, and that is that it is steadily increasing, which is contrary to the experience of many of the other provinces. As both the farmers and the Government are giving increasing attention to the cultivation of the industry, it naturally follows that the increase in the future will be greater than it has been in the past.

The value of the live stock on the farms of British Columbia in 1910 was \$14,186,000, which was an increase of 123.64 per cent. over 1900. Since then, as far as the writer is aware, no statistics regarding the value of the live stock of the province have been prepared by the Federal Census Bureau. But although no figures have been furnished as to value, periodical statements are issued regarding the number of the live stock. The latest was for June, 1917, and these show that there has been an increase in all kinds of animals. These are the figures for 1917 and 1910 respectively:

	1917	1910
Horses	59,472	57,414
Milch cows	43,250	32,954
Other horned cattle	119,218	105,220
Sheep	49,508	39,272
Swine	38,207	33,604

Total

Dairy Industry of the Province.
The dairy industry of the province is at present comparatively small, particularly with reference to the climate is taken into consideration. But with the development of the live stock industry, that pertaining to dairying is bound to follow. In fact, that is a process that is actually taking place. Butter is by far the most important of its dairy products, the quantity of creamery produced in 1916 being 1,243,292 pounds valued at \$497,210 compared with 1,204,593 pounds and \$451,724 respectively in 1915. In cheese the quantity was 18,000 pounds, valued at \$3,960, compared with 16,000 pounds and \$2,960 respectively in 1915. The number of butter and cheese factories was thirty-two against twenty-nine.

Fisheries of British Columbia.
British Columbia's fishery industry is the most valuable in the Dominion. In fact, it contributes about one-half to the country's total, the marketable value of its output in 1916 being \$14,538,320, compared with \$13,860,708 for the whole Dominion. This was an increase of over three million dollars compared with 1915, and was exclusive of the fish consumed in the province and landed by American vessels for transshipment to points in the United States. The value of the fish consumed at home and landed for shipment to the United States exceeded four million dollars. The principal kinds of fish caught and marketed by British Columbia during 1916 were as follows:

Salmon	\$10,724,816
Cod	309,945
Herring	1,009,708
Halibut, used fresh	1,972,290
Clams	78,130
Oulachons	56,865
Oysters	20,163
Smelts	20,724

During the census year of 1910 the total value of the goods of all kinds manufactured in the province was \$65,224,235. This was an increase of 234.77 per cent. in ten years, which was only exceeded by three other provinces in the Dominion. According to the postal census taken last year for 1915, the value of the output was \$73,624,431, making the increase for the fifteen years 284 per cent.

In view of the decrease in the output of forest products to the value of nearly thirteen million dollars, owing to the general depression obtaining in that industry, it is rather surprising that there should have been a net increase in manufacturing values in general. A census for 1917 would undoubtedly show a much larger total value for the manufactured products of the province. The shipbuilding industry, for example, runs into several million dollars, which in turn has materially added to the output of forest products, to say nothing of the influence of the improvement in the lumber trade on export account. Since the compilation of the returns for 1913 there has also been established plants for the refining of both copper and zinc, neither of these industries having previously existed in the Dominion. Then there is the manufacturing on war account. In 1915 this industry had but fairly started, and yet the factories of the province turned out \$1,675,485 worth. Since then there has been a great deal more activity in this respect.

Mineral Industry.
British Columbia's resources in minerals are vast and varied. The most valuable of her mineral products is copper, the output of which in 1916 was valued at over \$17,000,000, or more than one-half that for the whole Dominion. Coal comes next with a value of \$5,071,053. The output of gold was valued at \$4,530,863 and of silver at \$2,124,635. Figures regarding the value of lead and zinc are not available for 1916, but in 1915 the values were \$2,000,000 and \$1,500,000 respectively. The total value of all mineral products of the province for 1915 was \$40,151,744, which was an increase of 22.66 per cent. over the previous year. This total ranks next to that of Ontario.

Although rich iron deposits are found in the province, none of them have so far been worked.

Forest Resources.
British Columbia has the most compact forest area on the North American continent, while for its enormous forest trees it is famous the world over. The area of its forests is estimated to be 180,000,000 acres, while the Royal Commission that a few years ago investigated the resources of the province in this particular reported that it had standing merchantable timber to the extent of from 40,000,000,000 to 300,000,000,000 feet. It is generally acknowledged that the annual growth timber in the province exceeds that cut. The most important tree of British Columbia is the Douglas fir. Other trees of importance are red cedar, larch, broadleaf maple, yellow pine, lodgepole pine, hard pine, black cottonwood, aspen, poplar, white fir, white spruce, western white pine, red alder, and garry oak.

The total of lumber in British Columbia in 1916 was \$75,927 thousand feet board measure, of which 574,382 thousand feet was Douglas fir. The value of the total cut was \$12,932,711, which gave British Columbia third place among the lumber-producing provinces of the Dominion. The increase over 1915 was 30.7 per cent, which exceeded that of any other province.

Future of the Province.
The outlook for the future of British Columbia is more promising than it has ever been. During the last year or two a great deal more activity has

Boeckh's STEEL RUBBER SET GRIP Brushes

THE satisfaction you will have from painting your own property this Spring depends on how good a job you do. A poor paint brush soon loses its bristles and streaks everything, but Boeckh's "Steel Grip" Rubber Set Brushes give that smooth, even surface so much desired. Boeckh's "Steel Grip" Rubber Set Brushes are the proper painter's brushes—the bristles cannot come out nor break away from the grip.

Over sixty years making Brushes. Estab. 1856.
The Boeckh Brothers Co., Limited
TORONTO
Sole by all Dealers
CANADA

Trout

Soles

Sturgeon

Two hundred and twenty-nine

whales, valued at \$87,732, were also

caught, from which oil to the extent

of 559,188 gallons, valued at \$94,619,

was obtained. The yield of fish oil was

23,565 gallons valued at \$12,365. The

value of the vessels, nets, etc., employed

in the fisheries of the province was

\$9,141,915, and the number of persons

employed 17,820. The vessels of all

kinds used in the industry were

nearly six thousand.

Manufacturing Industry.

With its numerous waterpowers, extensive

supplies of coal, rich and varied

mineral resources, and immense

forests of the finest timber, British

Columbia is destined to ultimately

become an important manufacturing

centre, and particularly in regard

to such industries as those appertaining

to iron and steel and wood-working.

The moist climate also lends

itself to the development of various

textile industries. The most important

feature at present in connection

with the industrial life of the province

is the enormous development which

has marked the shipbuilding industry,

a large number of ships both of

steel and wood-being under course

of construction.

During the census year of 1910 the

total value of the goods of all kinds

manufactured in the province was

\$65,224,235. This was an increase of

234.77 per cent. in ten years, which

was only exceeded by three other

provinces in the Dominion. According

to the postal census taken last year for

1915, the value of the output was

\$73,624,431, making the increase for

the fifteen years 284 per cent.

In view of the decrease in the output

of forest products to the value of nearly

thirteen million dollars, owing to the

general depression obtaining in that

industry, it is rather surprising that

there should have been a net increase

in manufacturing values in general.

A census for 1917 would undoubtedly

show a much larger total value for the

manufactured products of the province.

The shipbuilding industry, for example,

runs into several million dollars, which

in turn has materially added to the

output of forest products, to say nothing

of the influence of the improvement in

the lumber trade on export account. Since

the compilation of the returns for 1913

there has also been established plants

for the refining of both copper and

zinc, neither of these industries having

previously existed in the Dominion.

Then there is the manufacturing on

war account. In 1915 this industry had

but fairly started, and yet the factories

of the province turned out \$1,675,

485 worth. Since then there has been

a great deal more activity in this

respect.

Mineral Industry.

British Columbia's resources in minerals

are vast and varied. The most valuable

of her mineral products is copper, the

output of which in 1916 was valued at

over \$17,000,000, or more than one-half

that for the whole Dominion. Coal comes

next with a value of \$5,071,053. The

output of gold was valued at \$4,530,863

been developed in every one of its industrial

branches. With the development of its

shipbuilding industry has come a supply

of vessels for its export trade, and especially

in lumber. Besides this is the convenience of

its ports to the Panama canal, while with

the East it is linked up by three trans-

continental lines, to say nothing of its

connection with the railroad systems of

the United States.

Canada has continuous railway service

from Sydney to Vancouver, a distance

of 3,883 miles.

Canada's total coast line of 13,000

miles is nearly equal to one half the

circumference of the earth.

There are in Western Canada over a

million acres of land irrigable from the

projects now constructed or under

construction.

Canada has the largest irrigation

dam in America. It is at Bassano, Alberta,

and is 7,000 feet long.

"Canada has 7,500,000 people, but the

country is still hardly scratched,"

W. H. Taft, ex-President of the United

States.

NEW SOAP REDUCES LABOR IN THE HOME

Latest B. C. Product is Utility Soap, a High-Grade Article

British Columbia is gradually gaining

ground from the standpoint of new

industries. One of the latest to begin

operations in this province is the

Utility Soaps, Limited, which was recently

incorporated. A number of high-grade

soaps will be manufactured, among them

being a new scientific-ally-prepared

household soap which has been named

"Utility," and which will be the main

product of the company. Utility soap is

the result of a long series of investigations

by experienced

soap manufacturers. It is a well-known

fact that most household soaps contain

materials which make the skin rough

and coarse because of the necessity of

including cleansing properties. This

obstacle has been entirely overcome

in the manufacture of Utility soap. This

new soap contains no ingredients which

can harm the most delicate skin, and still

removes dirt and stains from linen and

other household purposes it is said that

nothing compares with Utility soap.

Already Utility soap enjoys a remarkable

sale throughout British Columbia. A

large consumer demand is expected,

and practically all grocers and other

dealers now have a complete stock of this

ideal soap.

According to expert authorities Canada

has 1,234,265,310,000 metric tons of coal

in sight—So why should we of this

generation worry?

The field crops of Canada for 1917

aggregated in value a sum exceeding

a billion dollars, or more than double

that of 1909.

When the war broke out Canada was

producing no steel by the electric

furnace process. Now she is producing

at the rate of 60,000 tons a year.

Women's Greatest Charm

Is Her Complexion

APPLY

DYLICIA TOILET CREAM

Before and After Motoring, Driving, Golfing, Swimming, or any considerable exposure to sun and wind.

Keeps the Hands, Face and Skin Soft and Smooth. Delightfully Perfumed

Sold by the Leading Dealers in Toilet Goods.

50c Per Bottle

Men find Dylcia Cream excellent after shaving to heal tender skin.

Send 5c for fac-simile sample bottle to

Davis & Lawrence Co., 356 St. Antoine Street MONTREAL

Ask for

SENATOR

Virginia Cut Plug Smoking Tobacco

MANUFACTURED BY

The B. Houde Company, Limited QUEBEC

VOL-PEEK

The most practical and economical method for mending holes and leaks in all kinds of Pots and Pans.

In these days of high prices, Pots and Pans are worth saving. Time was when a hole was burned in a kettle it was thrown away. Now Vol-Peek will save it and make it practically as good as new. VOL-PEEK is a sanitary mender. It is like a stiff putty. You simply cut off enough to fill the hole, moulding it with the fingers to fit neatly. No tools whatever are required. It hardens and is ready for use in two minutes.

All kinds of Pots and Pans, Graniteware, Tinware, Aluminum, Iron, Copper, Enamelled ware, etc., can be quickly and permanently mended with Vol-Peek. It is absolutely sanitary as food cannot lodge underneath the mend.

From your Hardware Dealer, Grocer or Druggist - 15 cents a package.
Each Package Good for 20 average mends. Saves a kettle for half a cent.

VOL-PEEK MFG. CO., P.O. BOX 2024, MONTREAL, QUE.

MENDS LEAKS in POTS & PANS



Agent

H. C. JANION, 709 Mercantile Building, Vancouver

CANADA'S LAST VICTORY LOAN

Province	Population	No. of Subs.	Per Capita	Amount Subscribed	per Cap.
Alberta	496,000	55,408	1 in 8.9	\$ 16,515,150	\$33.29
British Columbia	394,000	45,834	1 in 8.5	17,820,500	45.23
Manitoba	555,000	78,856	1 in 7.0	32,326,600	58.25
New Brunswick	350,000	20,000	1 in 17.5	10,250,000	29.29
Nova Scotia	508,000	39,521	1 in 12.8	18,588,150	36.59
Ontario	2,532,000	362,900	1 in 7.11	204,823,500	78.94
Quebec	2,363,000	125,867	1 in 17.97	93,798,100	41.45
Prince Edward Island	290,000	5,300	1 in 17.54	2,331,350	25.07
Saskatchewan	650,000	73,675	1 in 8.82	21,777,050	33.50
Total	7,891,000	807,361	1 in 9.77	\$417,230,400	\$52.87

Canada's Forest Resources

That originally Canada was richly endowed with forest resources there can be no doubt. Unfortunately it cannot be said that the people of Canada have been as wise in the use of these resources as Nature was generous in its bestowal of them. In other words, we have been recklessly wasting our substance.

In the early pioneer days when the giants of the forest had to be piled up in the clearings and burned in order to make room for the planting of grain, this practice was not in the real sense of the term wasteful. There being no available market, nothing else could be done. But unfortunately, largely through carelessness, little short of criminal, we have caused millions of acres of standing timber to be destroyed.

Destruction by Fire and Waste.

It is estimated that the losses incurred through the forest fires of 1915 reached the enormous sum of ten millions of dollars, and those of last year between seven and nine millions. In merchantable spruce and pine alone it is estimated by experts that during the last thirty years there has been destroyed by fire 16,000,000,000 feet, board measure, having a value of about \$8,000,000.

But fire has not been the only source of loss. Even in the logging operations in the woods it is estimated by expert authorities that there is an annual loss of about twenty-five per cent. Then one only needs a journey by train for an hour or two to gather an idea as to the waste that is entailed by fallen trees that are allowed to rot.

The fact of the matter is that we had such a prodigious supply of timber that we were undisturbed by the destruction that was going on year after year and decade after decade.

"I cannot understand what you people are thinking about," remarked a South African who was in Canada a couple of years ago making special investigations on behalf of his Government. "Your waste of timber is something appalling. It outrages upon me at every turn."

Coming to Our Senses.

Fortunately the fact is beginning to obtrude upon the Canadian people, thanks to the efforts of such organizations as the Commission of Conservation and the Canadian Forestry Association, with the result that we are now awakening to the fact that our timber resources, while still extensive, are not as much so as the man on the street believed them to be. In fact, according to no less an authority than Senator Edwards, the well-known lumberman, "if we do not take care of our resources the lumber trade of Canada, except west of the Rockies, will in a comparatively short time be a thing of the past."

Supply of Commercial Timber.

Canada's supply of commercial timber, that is timber such as that cut into lumber by the saw mills, and not including pulpwood, firewood, railway ties and poles, is estimated all the way from 500,000,000,000 to 800,000,000,000 feet, board measure. The area upon which it stands is estimated to be about 250,000,000 acres, or larger by about 140,000,000 acres than the occupied farm area of the Dominion.

But large and all as these resources are, we are already beginning to feel the pinch in regard to certain descriptions of timber.

For example, oak, which was formerly one of our most important lumber-producing trees, is now among our smallest, last year only producing 2,149 thousand feet, board measure, or 0.1 per cent. of the total lumber cut of the country. So manufacturers are now compelled to import their requirements from the United States. White pine, long the leading commercial tree of the Canadian forests, is being cut in diminishing quantities, and is compelled to compete with an output last year of 19,140 thousand measurement, for spruce lumber.

Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

The cut of lumber last year was 2,490,550 thousand feet, board measure, a decrease of a little over one per cent. compared with 1915. In 1912, however, the cut was 4,389,723 thousand feet, board measure, and the value \$69,475,784, thus showing that there was a marked decline in both quantity and value in the four years.

The shingle cut in 1915 was 2,897,562 thousand and valued at \$5,822,233 compared with 3,989,470 thousand valued at \$5,734,852 in 1915. Four years ago the figures were smaller all round, the quantity being 1,578,243 thousand and the value \$2,175,519. The output of lath in 1915 was 665,558 thousand valued at \$1,743,940, which was a decrease compared with both 1915 and 1912, the quantity in the former year being 793,226 thousand and the value \$2,040,819, while in the latter the figures were 899,016 and \$2,044,622 respectively.

Shingles and lath together the output in 1915 was valued at \$66,072,222, compared with \$69,695,477 in 1915 and \$76,546,759 in 1912. Much of a decline is undoubtedly due to the quietness obtaining in the building trades of the country.

Value of Primary Forest Products.

These figures, it should be remembered, represent only the annual output of the saw-mills. The value of the total output of all forest products is very much larger. They run to about \$175,000,000. As to what the aggregate value of the output of wood and manufactures of wood to be \$185,000,000.

Canada as a Timber-Producing Country.

The fact that Canadians have been prodigal in their neglect and waste of their forest resources does not alter the further fact that Canada is essentially a timber-producing country of enormous potential possibilities.

In her structural timbers, that is, timbers whose strength is the great determining factor in regard to utility, Canada ranks high among the producing countries of the world. The heavy structural timbers in Canada are, in their order of merit, as follows: Douglas fir, western hemlock, eastern hemlock, western yellow pine, western larch, red pine, and eastern larch.

Spruce is now the most important of our lumber trees, the white taking the place of pine, which is used extensively for inside finish. Spruce is also the principal source of supply for the manufacture of woodpulp. Balsam fir is gaining in importance both as lumber and for pulp-making. Birch from which is produced more lumber than from any other hardwood tree, is used extensively for flooring, interior finish and furniture, also for the making of toys, spools and clothes pins. Maple is employed in manufacturing furniture, agricultural implements, vehicles, handles and floodings. Basswood finds its way into coffins, furniture, interior work, vehicles, and small woodware. Most of the elm cut in Canada is used in the black cooperage industry, and to some extent in the manufacture of agricultural implements, boats and vehicles. Poplar finds its way into boxes, crates, excelsior, baskets, woodpulp, and rough construction. White ash, one of the toughest and most elastic of light weight, agricultural implements and handles. Black ash comes into cabinet work. Beech is employed in the manufacture of moderate-priced furniture, flooring, vehicles and boats. The bulk of the hickory cut is now used for the making of furniture and the interior finish of houses.

Forestry Compared With Agriculture.

No one in this day and generation doubts the agricultural possibilities of the country. They are too obvious to be doubted. But as a matter of fact its forestry possibilities transcend even those of an agricultural nature, for a little two-thirds of the surface of the Dominion is more adapted to the cultivation of trees than it is to the cultivation of grain. But the unfortunate part of it is that until within the last few years no co-ordinate or consecutive effort has been made by either Federal or Provincial Governments even to conserve what we have got or by afforestation, to replace that which, by ordinary methods and by fires, is taken away. That, by the way, which has been taken away by fires, in other words, destroyed, has been about equal to that which has been cut for commercial purposes.

Trying to Make Amends.

Some steps have undoubtedly been taken during the last few years to atone for the reckless waste of the generations that have gone. The doctrine of conservation, through literature of various forms, and public addresses, is being preached far and wide and in order to bring about practical results in the way of afforestation the Federal Government, through the Forestry Department, is supplying farmers with trees for planting on their own property. Within the last few years about fifty million trees have been supplied in this way. But even the sum total of that which has been so far done is but a fraction of that which should be done, relatively speaking.

Unfortunately timber trees are not like fruit trees. It takes generations and not years, to bring them to maturity. That is probably why so many people are indifferent in regard to afforestation. According to Prof. Ferry it takes sixty to a hundred years for a profitable forest crop to mature. To bring a white spruce tree to a girth of fifteen inches and a height of eighty feet requires a period of about eighty years, while according to a statement in the 1910 report of the Department of the Interior it takes somewhere between 175 and 200 years to produce the average cedar pole. It is therefore evident that in at least some instances afforestation must be for the benefit of future generations and not for that of the people of today.

Government Revenues From Forest Industry.

Federal and Provincial Governments have a direct interest in the prosperity of the forestry industry of the country. This is particularly true of the Government of British Columbia, where the revenue derived from its forests amounts to over six dollars per head of population, compared with less than a dollar per head in Ontario and Quebec. The annual revenue re-

"EMPRESS" BRAND COFFEE

The Same Famous "EMPRESS" Coffee That Has Won Golden Opinions From the Public in the Past, and Now Put Up in Clean, Double-Lined, Sanitary Paper Bags to Sell at

40 Cents Per Pound

It is no longer necessary for you to pay 10 cents for a tin container which must be thrown away. You can now buy this wholesome Coffee at 40 cents per lb., instead of 50 cents as formerly, and save the extra 10 cents. Paper containers are helping the Allies' cause through a much needed conservation of tin—hence the reason for the "EMPRESS" new package.

Buy "EMPRESS" COFFEE in the whole berry in the new War package container and you SAVE for the boys "over there." IF YOU HAVE NO MILL, YOUR GROCER WILL BE GLAD TO GRIND IT FOR YOU.

"EMPRESS" COFFEE is always of full strength and delightful flavor and is sold with a strict money-back guarantee behind it. Remember, no matter what you pay, you cannot secure better Coffee.

All—Empress Pure Food Products—

Stand in a class by themselves for absolute PURITY and RELIABILITY. When ordering from this list, be sure and specify "EMPRESS" BRAND.

SPICES, EXTRACTS, TEAS, COFFEES, PICKLES, SAUCES, JELLIES, CATSUP, JELLY POWDERS, BAKING POWDERS, JAMS, MINCEMEAT, ETC., ETC.

HANDLED BY ALL LEADING GROCERS.

EMPRESS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. VANCOUVER B.C.



THE DAYLIGHT SAVING SOAP

Is Required To-day—More Than Ever

MR. RETAILER—Link your store with the "Old Reliable" in big demand—ROYAL CROWN SOAP and ROYAL CROWN PRODUCTS

Manufactured in British Columbia

EVERYBODY USES IT



But everybody is not saving "ROYAL CROWN" COUPONS. They are valuable—and will effect a BIG SAVING. Many beautiful presents FREE, FREE! for "ROYAL CROWN" COUPONS and WRAPPERS

Look for them on

- ROYAL CROWN SOAP
- ROYAL CROWN NAPTHA
- ROYAL CROWN WASHING POWDER
- ROYAL CROWN CLEANSER
- ROYAL CROWN LYE

HERE'S A BIG OFFER:

LISTEN—The first fifty customers in Victoria and District sending us:

- ONE "ROYAL CROWN" SOAP COUPON
 - ONE "ROYAL CROWN" NAPTHA COUPON
 - ONE "ROYAL CROWN" WASHING POWDER COUPON
 - ONE "ROYAL CROWN" CLEANSER COUPON
- 4 in All**

We will mail you by return, absolutely free—3 Ladies' (Fine Lawn) Handkerchiefs, in neat, lettered case. This offer is good only to June 1st, 1918.

Address your Coupons to Premium Department

THE ROYAL CROWN SOAPS, LIMITED

Vancouver, B. C.

CORN FLAKES HAVE HIGH FOOD VALUE

How the Kellogg Co. Has Grown From a Very Small Beginning

ceived by Federal and Provincial Governments from this source amounts to about \$7,500,000.

One fact that is possibly not generally known is that 97 to 99 per cent. of the woodlands of the Dominion is Government owned, the rule being to sell the timber on public lands and retain the lands themselves. This should greatly facilitate the work of afforestation.

Canada's Export Trade in Wood and Its Manufactures.

Canada's export trade in wood and its manufactures is an important branch of her foreign trade. The total for the fiscal year 1917 was valued at \$77,243,337. This exceeded all previous records in the history of the country. In 1915 the value was \$62,700,840, and in 1916 it was \$52,669,591.

Canada has more railway mileage per head of population than any other country in the world.

"There is land and wealth enough in Canada to feed every mouth in Europe."—James J. Hill.

"It is only a matter of time when Canada will be the most populous, the most wealthy and the most influential of the Empire."—Earl Grey.

facturing in a small way, with a single unit of machinery. The business gradually grew. They were exceedingly particular about their product, definite orders being given that it was to be first-class in every respect, and the result was that in a few years' time they had to build a new factory at a cost of about \$100,000. The business continued to grow so rapidly that the new factory was only of sufficient capacity to take care of the output for a few months, and it was soon necessary to build an addition at a cost of \$150,000. This, again, has just been added to, so that to-day there are twelve units turning out just twelve times the quantity of a few years ago.

Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes rank very high in public estimation, not only on account of their superior quality, and the absolute cleanliness maintained throughout the plant, but also because of their very high food value, until to-day they have the largest sale of any package cereal on the market. It is claimed that Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes not only have a very much higher food value than almost anything else one can eat, but they are very much cheaper according to their food value, or the calories per ounce. This is an important point for prospective purchasers of this kind of food.

Although there is a prevalent idea that all breakfast foods are manufactured exclusively in the United States, this is certainly not true of Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes, which are made at London, Ont., the company not being even a branch of an American concern, but being purely Canadian, and composed entirely of Canadian capital. It was in 1906 that a small group of London men purchased the Canadian rights to Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes. They bought a little factory worth about \$5,000, and started manu-

Georgina and Onyx Shoes

New jewels in footwear that keep step with Fashion's latest whims. Beauty, comfort and service cleverly combined.

Our Model 9118 in Black, Glove Kid—a real patrician; also very ultra in Beaver Brown and Maple Grey.

Fashion plates, beautifully illustrated in colors, of our distinctive shoes sent on request.



Built Exclusively By

Blachford
Shoe Manufacturing Company Limited

92 Sherbourne Street, Toronto
Obtained through Canada's leading boot shops

Growth of Canada's Foreign Trade

THE TRADE AT A GLANCE.

	1914.	1917.
Aggregate trade ...	\$1,112,562,107	\$2,349,170,171
Exports ...	478,997,928	1,375,758,148
Imports ...	633,564,179	873,412,023

Many are the changes of a remarkable nature which have taken place in Canada during the last three years of its history. But among them none have been more so than those appertaining to the foreign trade of the country, and particularly so in the export branch of it.

When the war broke out we were all at "sixes and sevens." Uncertainty abounded in every direction. Everybody hoped for the best, but nobody was able to see far enough into the future to be able to give a really intelligent opinion as to what would be either the immediate or distant effect of the hostilities upon the foreign commerce of the Dominion. We all believed that ultimately the British navy would obtain the mastery on the high seas and clear the ocean trade channels of enemy ships. But we did not know how long that would take. And even with that accomplished we did not know what the effect of the war might be on either our import or our export trade. As far as our import trade was concerned, that which most perturbed us was the fear that there might be a serious interference with the supplies of merchandise, and particularly certain raw materials which were not produced in the country.

A Vital Matter.

But the most vital matter of all was our export trade. And that which made it particularly vital at that time was what might be termed a twofold fact. In the first place the period of activity which had characterized the home market for three or four years had come to an end for the time being. Consequently the manufacturers of the country badly needed an enlarged foreign market in order to make up for the diminished market at home. And then, in the second place, there was the adverse trade balance, which at that time amounted to nearly three hundred millions of dollars. Even if we could not enlarge our export trade there was the possibility of being able to cut down the adverse balance by diminishing our imports. But even then there were the annual interest charges on money we had borrowed abroad to be taken into account. These interest charges amounted to between \$135,000,000 and \$140,000,000. These, added to the adverse trade balance, meant a total debit charge of somewhere between \$435,000,000 and \$440,000,000 against us, to meet which we had to either work a revolution in the trade balance or ship gold to meet our liabilities. Just as Brazil was at that time compelled to do.

A Favorable Turn.

Fortunately the crisis did not long continue at the peak load. It first began to recede when the British fleet had cleared the high seas of enemy

ships, for it meant that if Europe or any other part of the world wanted to buy our products the channels were open whereby we could supply their demand.

That there was a demand we had not to wait long for assurance. And furthermore we soon realized that it extended to nearly everything we produced. To satisfy this demand the factories of the country were induced to enter upon the manufacture of things which, as in the case of munitions, they had never even dreamed of producing. Before many months we began to realize that the clouds which had been lowering upon us were sinking below the commercial horizon, while, through the increase in the exports and the decrease in the imports, the desired balance in our favor began to manifest itself in our foreign trade.

Since then the export trade of the Dominion has increased by leaps and bounds, until it has assumed proportions far beyond what three years ago would have been deemed possible. True, the import trade has also assumed proportions far beyond anything previously experienced in the history of the country, but it is to no small extent due to our necessities for raw material consequent upon the inadequacy of our own supply. But the increase in the export trade has been so much greater that it has created a surplus over imports more than sufficient to meet our annual interest charges, notwithstanding that in the aggregate they now amount to between \$175,000,000 and \$180,000,000, the favorable trade balance in 1917 being about half a billion dollars.

Increase in Aggregate Trade.

During the fiscal year 1914 the aggregate foreign trade of the Dominion, that is, the imports and exports combined, reached the sum of \$1,112,562,107. This was a record, and the second time only on which the aggregate had crossed the billion dollar mark. Two years before it only amounted to \$862,699,000. Naturally, therefore, Canadians were in a congratulatory mood. But substantial and all as this amount was, the aggregate trade for the fiscal year 1917 exceeded it by over a hundred per cent, the total being \$2,349,170,171. Eighteen years ago the aggregate foreign trade of the United States did not reach these figures, notwithstanding that its population was about 77,000,000, while Canada's is today somewhere between seven-and-a-half and eight millions.

The Import Trade.

Canada's total import trade during the fiscal year 1914 was valued at \$633,564,179. While this was not as large as that of the previous year by nearly forty-two million dollars, yet it was more than double that of 1909, five years before.

During the two fiscal years following the outbreak of the war, that is 1915 and 1916, the import trade declined perceptibly, dropping to \$542,000,000 in the latter year. But during the fiscal year 1917, owing to the enormous demand for raw material for the factories of the country, to say nothing of the effect of the prosperity obtaining, the value of the imports jumped up to \$873,412,023, an increase of 61 per cent over the previous year and of 37 per cent over 1914. Compared with

seven years ago it was a gain of over a hundred per cent.

Features of the Import Trade.

One of the most striking features of the imports was the increase on United States account, the merchandise brought in from that country reaching the record total of \$664,219,653, compared with \$370,496,574 in 1913 and \$395,565,328 in 1914. This was an increase of nearly 79 per cent in the year and of nearly 68 per cent compared with 1914.

With the manufacturing industries of Great Britain so generally employed on war work, and ocean tonnage below the normal to the extent it was the conditions were naturally unfavorable for the development of imports from that country. Notwithstanding these adverse influences there was, however, an increase of \$29,566,320 over 1916 and of \$16,914,020 over 1915, the total for the year being \$107,071,181. Compared with 1914, however, there was a decrease of over 28 per cent. The record in Canada's imports from Great Britain was touched in 1915, when the value was \$138,741,736.

In spite, however, of the increase which took place last year in the imports from Great Britain, compared with both the preceding years, the proportion which they bore to Canada's total imports of merchandise from all countries was the lowest on record, being but 12.67 per cent. In 1916 the proportion was 15.24 per cent, in 1915, 19.79 per cent, and in 1914, 21.35 per cent. The highest proportionate point touched by imports from Great Britain since Confederation was 59.72 per cent, which was away back in 1872. In the imports from the United States the experience is quite different. As in the total, so with the proportion, a new record for the latter being established at 78.57 per cent. In 1914 the proportion which the imports from the United States bore to the total from all countries was 61.96 per cent. The year that the proportion from Great Britain touched its highest point, namely, 1872, the percentage from the United States was 21.4.

The Extraordinary Growth in Exports.

Naturally our chief interest lies in the direction of our export trade, the increase in which since the outbreak of the war has been remarkable and beyond anything that could possibly have been anticipated. The year the war broke out the sum total of the export trade of the Dominion was \$478,997,928. This was an amount of which we at the time felt somewhat proud, for it was a new record and considerably in excess of the volume of previous years. But large as it seemed to be at that time, it shrinks almost into insignificance when compared with the sum of \$1,375,758,148 which represents the value of the total export trade for the fiscal year 1917, meaning as it does an increase of over 187 per cent in the three years. And that which adds interest to these figures is the fact that they exceed by about eleven million dollars the total export trade of the United States eighteen years ago, when, as pointed out above, the population was over 77,000,000.

Striking Increase in Manufactured Goods.

The most striking among the many

striking features in the export trade of the Dominion during the last three years is in regard to manufactured products, the value of which exported during the fiscal year 1917 was \$487,512,766 as against \$67,602,338 in 1914, an increase of practically \$420,000,000, or nearly 627 per cent.

But that which is more extraordinary still is the fact that the export trade in manufactured goods exceeded by nearly ten millions of dollars the value of the exports of all kinds (agricultural, mines, forest, fisheries, lumber, etc.) of so recent a period as three years ago.

The following table, giving the principal manufactured articles exported in 1914 and 1917 enables one at a glance to grasp the extent to which the trade has developed:

	1914.	1917.
Automobiles and carriages	\$ 5,081,526	\$ 17,055,522
Clothing and wearing apparel	586,546	6,465,683
Cordage, rope and twine	523,679	1,311,763
Cotton goods	244,692	700,310
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	4,747,747	9,675,594
Electric apparatus	303,553	1,578,525
Munitions and explosives	281,878	281,486,789
Books	1,185,852	2,730,710
Leather and manufactures of	3,388,096	7,610,415
Iron and steel and manufactures of	12,029,941	51,978,661
Paper	12,762,933	26,239,441
Ships and launches	644,216	65,779,892
Spirits and wines	1,345,878	2,639,175
Sugar, molasses and syrup	261,181	3,945,413
Tobacco	186,980	876,980
Manufactures of wood	7,386,364	21,445,168
Woodpulp, mechanically prepared	2,923,083	14,032,590
Woodpulp, mechanically ground	3,441,741	6,371,152
Woolen goods	145,094	804,241
Condensed milk	611,042	1,373,773

Distribution of Manufactured Exports.

Of the total exports of manufactured goods, namely, \$487,512,766, \$447,399,676 were the product of our own factories. And of these home products \$339,613,448 worth were exported to Great Britain, \$91,990,586 to the United States and \$46,795,642 to other countries. This means that 71.01 per cent went to Great Britain, 19.26 to the United States and 9.71 per cent to other countries.

In 1914 the value of the manufactured goods exported to Great Britain was but \$8,583,540, to the United States \$30,291,764, and to other countries \$18,468,148, while the proportion to each was 14.94, 32.90 and 32.50 per cent, respectively. The proportion of the manufactured goods sent to Great Britain in 1914 was the lowest on record, while that to the United States was the highest on record. It will be noticed that the trade of 1917 gave the first place to Great Britain, both in regard to total trade and to proportion.

Export of Agricultural Products.

While the increase in the export trade in agricultural products during the three-year period under review was not as large as in the case of manufactured goods, yet it was remarkable, none the less, jumping as it did from \$206,515,718 in 1914 to \$380,864,770 in 1917, a gain of 84 per cent.

The principal articles exported under this classification in 1914 and 1917 respectively were as follows:

	1914.	1917.
Fruits, green and dried	4,802,841	2,901,190
Breadstuffs	165,555,653	346,670,909
Hay	1,791,017	4,367,990
Vegetables, green and canned	1,586,326	5,606,171

It will be seen that the only decrease is in the classification of fruits, and this is in the main due to the decline in the export of green apples, which had a value of but \$2,039,062, compared with \$3,467,840 in 1914, a loss of \$1,428,778 in the three years. Owing to the embargo placed on the importation of apples into Great Britain the decrease in the current year will naturally be greater still.

Exports of Animals and Their Products

In the export trade of animals and their products a record far above anything previously experienced was established, the total for the year being \$135,312,810 compared with \$105,819,190 in 1916, when the previous largest total was recorded. This was an increase of nearly 28 per cent. But

substantial and all as this increase is, it is small when compared with that over 1914, the total in the latter year being \$54,612,810. The gain in the three-year period was therefore \$80,700,738, or over 148 per cent.

The principal items of export under the classification of animals and their products in 1914 and 1917 respectively were as follows:

	1914.	1917.
Horned cattle	7,929,016	7,896,242
Horses	1,421,003	5,757,726
Swine	446,430	499,374
Butter	342,553	2,640,331
Cheese	18,948,511	38,346,909
Eggs	92,322	2,480,911
Lard	18,299	285,408
Bacon	3,763,330	43,146,765
Beef	1,162,255	1,123,988
Canned meats	97,021	1,724,736

Next in order of importance in the products of the mines exported, in these also a new record was established, the total value being \$85,836,421, compared with \$73,919,398, the previous high water mark in 1916.

Three years ago the total was \$53,233,906. This was an increase of 15 per cent for the year and of nearly 45 per cent compared with 1914.

Products of the Mines.

The principal exports under the classification of products of the mines in 1914 and 1917 respectively were as follows:

	1914.	1917.
Aluminum in bars, etc.	1,885,074	5,830,056
Asbestos	2,891,669	4,191,968
Copper	5,489,729	22,744,825
Gold-bearing quartz, etc.	13,376,785	19,671,026
Lead, metallic	7,569	1,188,282
Nickel	210,178	432,595
Silver	5,374,738	8,925,554
Iron ore	298,023	592,633
Coal	3,854,882	6,909,817

By far the greater part of the products of the mine exported go to the United States. For example, the

classification of products of the mine in 1914 and 1917 respectively were as follows:

	1914.	1917.
Hams	270,049	781,830
Pork	216,810	2,700,867

The total value of the animals exported in 1917 was \$15,338,731, compared with \$9,150,519 in 1914, and of provisions \$100,610,391, against \$26,271,924. In the one the increase was 68 per cent, and in the other 298 per cent.

The Principal Items of Export Under the Classification of Animals and Their Products in 1914 and 1917 respectively were as follows:

	1914.	1917.
Horned cattle	7,929,016	7,896,242
Horses	1,421,003	5,757,726
Swine	446,430	499,374
Butter	342,553	2,640,331
Cheese	18,948,511	38,346,909
Eggs	92,322	2,480,911
Lard	18,299	285,408
Bacon	3,763,330	43,146,765
Beef	1,162,255	1,123,988
Canned meats	97,021	1,724,736

Next in order of importance in the products of the mines exported, in these also a new record was established, the total value being \$85,836,421, compared with \$73,919,398, the previous high water mark in 1916.

Three years ago the total was \$53,233,906. This was an increase of 15 per cent for the year and of nearly 45 per cent compared with 1914.

Products of the Mines.

The principal exports under the classification of products of the mines in 1914 and 1917 respectively were as follows:

	1914.	1917.
Aluminum in bars, etc.	1,885,074	5,830,056
Asbestos	2,891,669	4,191,968
Copper	5,489,729	22,744,825
Gold-bearing quartz, etc.	13,376,785	19,671,026
Lead, metallic	7,569	1,188,282
Nickel	210,178	432,595
Silver	5,374,738	8,925,554
Iron ore	298,023	592,633
Coal	3,854,882	6,909,817

By far the greater part of the products of the mine exported go to the United States. For example, the

classification of products of the mine in 1914 and 1917 respectively were as follows:

	1914.	1917.
Hams	270,049	781,830
Pork	216,810	2,700,867

The total value of the animals exported in 1917 was \$15,338,731, compared with \$9,150,519 in 1914, and of provisions \$100,610,391, against \$26,271,924. In the one the increase was 68 per cent, and in the other 298 per cent.

The Principal Items of Export Under the Classification of Animals and Their Products in 1914 and 1917 respectively were as follows:

	1914.	1917.
Horned cattle	7,929,016	7,896,242
Horses	1,421,003	5,757,726
Swine	446,430	499,374
Butter	342,553	2,640,331
Cheese	18,948,511	38,346,909
Eggs	92,322	2,480,911
Lard	18,299	285,408
Bacon	3,763,330	43,146,765
Beef	1,162,255	1,123,988
Canned meats	97,021	1,724,736

Next in order of importance in the products of the mines exported, in these also a new record was established, the total value being \$85,836,421, compared with \$73,919,398, the previous high water mark in 1916.

Three years ago the total was \$53,233,906. This was an increase of 15 per cent for the year and of nearly 45 per cent compared with 1914.

Products of the Mines.

The principal exports under the classification of products of the mines in 1914 and 1917 respectively were as follows:

	1914.	1917.
Aluminum in bars, etc.	1,885,074	5,830,056
Asbestos	2,891,669	4,191,968
Copper	5,489,729	22,744,825
Gold-bearing quartz, etc.	13,376,785	19,671,026
Lead, metallic	7,569	1,188,282
Nickel	210,178	432,595
Silver	5,374,738	8,925,554
Iron ore	298,023	592,633
Coal	3,854,882	6,909,817

By far the greater part of the products of the mine exported go to the United States. For example, the

classification of products of the mine in 1914 and 1917 respectively were as follows:

	1914.	1917.
Hams	270,049	781,830
Pork	216,810	2,700,867

The total value of the animals exported in 1917 was \$15,338,731, compared with \$9,150,519 in 1914, and of provisions \$100,610,391, against \$26,271,924. In the one the increase was 68 per cent, and in the other 298 per cent.

The Principal Items of Export Under the Classification of Animals and Their Products in 1914 and 1917 respectively were as follows:

	1914.	1917.
Horned cattle	7,929,016	7,896,242
Horses	1,421,003	5,757,726
Swine	446,430	499,374
Butter	342,553	2,640,331
Cheese	18,948,511	38,346,909
Eggs	92,322	2,480,911
Lard	18,299	285,408
Bacon	3,763,330	43,146,765
Beef	1,162,255	1,123,988
Canned meats	97,021	1,724,736

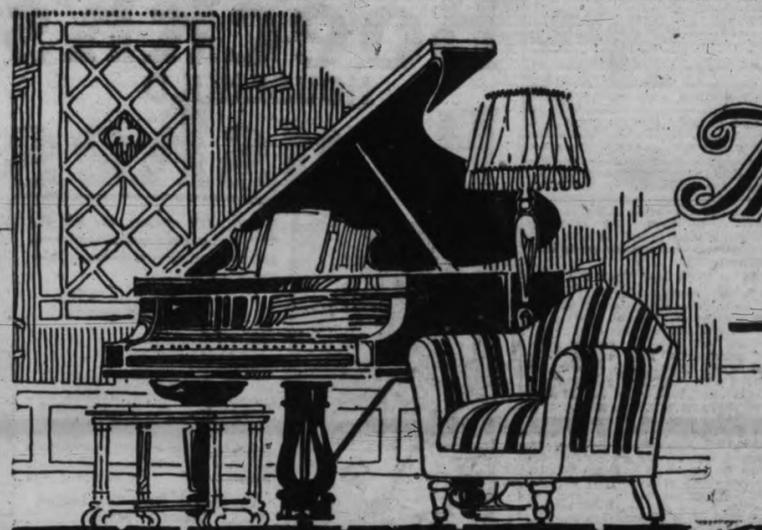
Next in order of importance in the products of the mines exported, in these also a new record was established, the total value being \$85,836,421, compared with \$73,919,398, the previous high water mark in 1916.

Three years ago the total was \$53,233,906. This was an increase of 15 per cent for the year and of nearly 45 per cent compared with 1914.

Products of the Mines.

The principal exports under the classification of products of the mines in 1914 and 1917 respectively were as follows:

	1914.	1917.
Aluminum in bars, etc.	1,885,074	5,830,056
Asbestos	2,891,669	4,191,968
Copper	5,489,729	22,744,825



The GERHARD HEINTZMAN

Plays All Makes of Records
— the phonograph built by piano-craftsmen



From Piano Genius — a NEW Phonograph Founded Upon a Half Century's Musical Experience

NOT for years, perhaps, has there emerged from the music trade so striking or important an announcement as this of the Gerhard Heintzman Phonograph.

This new phonograph is the heritage of the nationally-famed Gerhard Heintzman piano. It retains the same title. It is worthy in every way to stand on the same pedestal. For it links the name once more with finality of achievement in producing the true tonal values of music.

It is just such a phonograph as you would expect this half-century-old music house to produce.

It is just such a phonograph as every refined music-sense has awaited.

Mirrors the Supreme Characteristics of Canada's Greatest Piano

The Gerhard Heintzman piano is one of the oldest achievements in Canadian art. It embodies more than fifty years of musical progress. For two generations, by virtue of the beauty, depth, color and subtle characteristics of its matchless tone, it has merited the applause and affection of Canada's music-loving public.

Naturally the institution that continuously produces such a piano must have at its command musical brains and equipment of rare versatility and ability.

Herein lies the story of the Gerhard Heintzman phonograph.

We did not decide to build a phonograph—and then invent one. Rather we found inevitably at hand the essentials of Canada's Greatest Phonograph—the progeny of Canada's Greatest Piano.

A GIANT STRIDE in Producing Phonograph Tone

There is no phonograph in the world you should know more about than the Gerhard Heintzman.

Not so much because it is different as because it is better.

Not so much because it embodies phonograph ideals as because it is built by piano-craftsmen.

Piano genius!—that is the new idea in phonograph art. In the Gerhard Heintzman you can count on a richness, resonance and realism that only piano-builders, working with piano-sounding board-spruce, could attain.

Plays All Makes of Records

Second in importance only to its tone beauty is the fact that the Gerhard Heintzman Phonograph plays all makes of records—and plays them in a new way.

So clear-toned, so modern a phonograph as the Gerhard Heintzman should not be limited to one make of records. There are master records of many makes. And with the Gerhard Heintzman you can enjoy them all.

Every Gerhard Heintzman is equipped to play all needle records. In addition, each machine carries diamond and sapphire points for jewel records.

And from every record—needle or jewel—you will receive all that the maker put into it.

Each Cabinet Hand-Carved—As Beautiful as Piano Craftsmen Can Make It

The appearance of the phonograph has been steadily improving for years. But by the very nature of its origin the Gerhard Heintzman represents a distinct advance in phonograph beauty.

Everyone readily recognizes that piano-makers have reached the highest achievements in cabinet-craft. The Gerhard Heintzman, alone of all the leading phonographs, is built by real piano-case artisans.

To those who pride themselves on their home possessions, the genuinely attractive cases, the richer woods, the better finishes and finer lines that distinguish the Gerhard Heintzman will jointly spell heightened appreciation.

There is in this announcement the thrill of a dramatic hour with us.

Frankly profiting from the pioneer work that has already been done, yet none the less intently reaping the reward of our vast and intimate musical experience—

—we now present to a far vaster audience this new instrument—an artistic achievement and a musical masterpiece—born to bring the living, breathing emotions, the exquisite tremulous notes of ALL the world's supreme musicians and artists to more music-lovers than were even dreamed of at our nativity.

GERHARD HEINTZMAN, LTD.

Factories and Head Office:

Sherbourne Street, - Toronto

At Fletcher Bros.

You Can See and Hear This

New Phonograph

Many years ago the house of FLETCHER BROS. recognized the unusual quality of Gerhard Heintzman Pianos. The introduction of them to the music-lovers of Vancouver Island has contributed largely to the success and prestige of the firm.

To-day it is a pleasure for Fletcher Bros. to show this new GERHARD HEINTZMAN PHONOGRAPH. All that has been said about it elsewhere on this page has the hearty endorsement of the firm and of its many patrons who have viewed the beautiful lines and heard the marvelous tone of this new instrument.

The Gerhard Heintzman Phonograph is made in eight models. Prices are \$51.00, \$75.00, \$106.00, \$138.00, \$180.00, \$225.00, \$300.00, \$400.00. Standard models are in Oak or Mahogany. Same models in American Walnut and Italian Circassian are extra.

Write for Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue.

WESTERN CANADA'S LARGEST MUSIC HOUSE
IN THE NEW SPENCER BUILDING
Also at Vancouver

FLETCHER BROS.

(Sole Distributors)

1121 GOVERNMENT STREET
and 607 VIEW STREET



Canada's War Achievement

Up to August, 1914, the Canadian Militia organization was designed to deal with a force of 2,000 permanent troops and train about 50,000 militiamen for twelve or fifteen days per annum under peace conditions. This limited organization has been expanded and adapted until authority is exercised over a huge army on the equivalent of a permanent basis and under war conditions. By successive stages the number of troops authorized for overseas service has been increased to 100,000, to 150,000, to 250,000 and to 500,000. Up to June, 1917, 425,000 officers and men had joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force. On garrison, guard and instructional duty within Canada there were some 15,000 troops.

By the end of June, 330,000 of the Expeditionary Force had gone overseas, of which 142,000 were in France and nearly 125,000 were in England preparing for the front. Up to the present approximately 290,000 Canadian troops had seen service in France or the Near East, and the casualties totalled over 75,000. It includes Canada's contributions to the Canadian and British naval services and to special British services, 450,000 Canadians have gone to the aid of the Empire. Adding the number of British, French, Russian and Italian reservists, who have left Canada to join their own armies, the drain on Canada's man power has approximated to 475,000.

Five Divisions in France.

Somewhere in France there are engaged in active operations a Canadian Army Corps of Five Divisions, a Canadian Cavalry Brigade and line of communication units, including supply columns, munition transports, hospital and depots. Several railway construction corps and corps of Canadian workmen are detached on special service. Canadian troops are garrisoning Bermuda and St. Lucia, in the British West Indies. The Dominion has raised an army fifteen times as large as the British Army at Waterloo, more than five times as large as the total force under either Wellington or Napoleon, and considerably more than twice as large as the combined armies engaged in that decisive battle.

The Armada comprising the first Canadian contingent carried one-third more men than the "Invincible Armada" of Spain. The Canadian Expeditionary Force now overseas is greater by 100 per cent than the army which France originally expected Great Britain to send to the Continent. Altogether, Canada has raised a force more than double the British Army Establishment before the war. If British troops on the Indian Establishment and native troops in India are excluded, the Dominion has enlisted several thousand more men than were enrolled in the regular British Army, if the native troops of India are included. In keeping with this achievement, the Department of Militia and Defence is now a more extensive organization than the British War Office before the war began. Where a personnel of 395 sufficed in peace times, a staff of 2,582 is now engaged. There has been a corresponding increase in military expenditures, in peace we

had an annual defence expenditure of \$10,000,000. This has grown to \$300,000,000 a year, or well on to \$1,000,000 a day. The preparation, forwarding and care of this great Canadian military force has involved the creation of extensive training and concentration camps and hospitals in Canada and England and on the continent of Europe, and the purchase of equipment and supplies on an enormous scale.

War Votes and War Loans.

A special war appropriation of \$50,000,000 was voted at the special Parliamentary session of 1914, a second of \$100,000,000 at the session of 1915, a third of \$250,000,000 at the session of 1916, and a fourth of \$500,000,000 in February, 1917. Up to the end of September the actual expenditure on war account was approximately \$725,000,000. The people have subscribed about \$1,000,000,000 to four domestic war loans and had \$750,000,000 allotted to them. It is estimated that the Canadian public has contributed upwards of \$60,000,000 in cash and materials to the Canadian Patriotic, Canadian Red Cross, Belgian Relief and other voluntary war funds. To recapitulate, about 800,000 individuals, firms and corporations have subscribed nearly \$1,000,000,000 to four domestic war loans, of which \$750,000,000 has been accepted. Over 100,000 small investors have in addition taken up \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in war certificates. More than 600,000 men have offered themselves for overseas service, and of these about 450,000 have passed the doctors. Another 250,000 to 300,000 are working in munition factories. The number of those who have assisted in the great war by contributions of money and goods for Patriotic, Red Cross and other funds is not readily ascertained, but it must run into hundreds of thousands.

Vast Growth in Exports.

More than two years of war have had the unexpected effect of demonstrating Canada's financial resourcefulness and of establishing Canadian credit upon a firmer basis. For years before the outbreak of hostilities we had financed a great national development largely with the aid of annual borrowings of about \$300,000,000 in the British market. The outlook was far from reassuring and grave apprehension was felt in responsible quarters. The conflict has proved to our own surprise and satisfaction, and equally to the surprise and satisfaction of friendly countries, that we are far stronger than we or they knew. An expanding export trade in food and munitions has proved unexpectedly profitable. Economy and decreased expenditures for ordinary purposes at home have left us more commodities available for sale abroad. We have produced amazingly and greatly reduced our usual outlays.

In the fiscal year ending March, 1913, exports of domestic and foreign produce totalled \$377,963,355 and imports of merchandise \$458,604,413. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915, exports increased to \$461,442,595, while imports fell to \$427,451,922. For the year ending March 31, 1916, our exports totalled \$778,290,079, as compared with imports of \$530,211,796. For the twelve months closing March, 1917,

our exports exclusive of gold reached \$1,179,211,100, and our imports \$443,330,993. A country which thought it could not manage without \$300,000,000 a year from the Mother Country has actually loaned the Imperial Treasury over \$500,000,000 to finance war orders on this side of the Atlantic. This achievement must be accepted as marking a new epoch in the financial history of the Empire. To that extent for the time being the Dominion has been changed from a debtor into a creditor nation. In forty months we have climbed to a new position in the eyes of the world. As never before, we have demonstrated the capacity of our people and the natural wealth of our country. Such a splendid war-time record means that, on the return of peace, the Dominion will hold a new place in the Empire and in the world.

Munitions and Other Exports.

Not until the middle of 1915 was it realized that the war could not be won without an enormous increase in the output of shells. In great measure, Canada has risen to the occasion. The tonnage of shells now produced is, roughly speaking, equivalent to the whole tonnage of steel produced for all purposes before the war. The capacity of our shell works now exceeds the total production of munitions for the first ten months of 1915. The daily output is valued at \$1,500,000. Up to March, 1917, the Imperial Munitions Board had spent \$550,000,000 for munitions in this country. Since that date these expenditures have been greatly augmented by a continuous acceleration in the production of various types of munitions in Canada. And now orders for several million dollars' worth of munitions are being placed in Canada by the United States Government. Altogether the specific war contracts placed in Canada since August 4, 1914, by the British and Allied Governments exceed \$1,000,000,000. This does not take into consideration the war supplies purchased by the Canadian Government or the increase in exports of many commodities indirectly caused by the war. Exports for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917, are treble the size of those for the fiscal year ending March, 1915. For the forty months of the war, Canada's exports exceed the grand total of \$3,000,000,000. This tremendous business has not come to us without hard work on the part of Ministers and agents selected by them. But for this huge and profitable trade, Canada's prosperity and Canada's capacity for effective participation in the war could not have been maintained.

The total liabilities of Canadian banks at the end of 1917 were \$2,081,000,000, as against assets of \$2,323,000,000. The increase in liabilities over August, 1914, when war broke out, was \$784,000,000, as against an increase in assets of \$757,000,000.

One of the most notable features of financing since the war began has been the manner in which chartered banks of Canada have increased their deposits in the Central Gold Reserve. At the end of August, 1914, the total was \$4,150,490. At the end of 1917 it was \$7,720,000. This acts as a basis for a more liberal note circulation.

Since the war opened Canada has been left to its own resources to finance its undertakings. Up to 1912 Canada had borrowed from Great Britain over \$3,000,000,000. Up to the end of 1917 this country had borrowed from the United States something like half a billion dollars. These sources of capital supply, however, have been cut off by the advent of war.

NEW PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED IN DOMINION

Remarkable Record of the Dominion's Industrial Activity

The following products have been manufactured in Canada for the first time since the beginning of the war:

- China Clay
- Metallic Nickel
- Cold Rolled Strip Steel
- High Carbon Steel
- Metallic Magnesium
- Manganese Steel
- Molybdenum Alloys
- Molybdenic Acid
- Molybdenum Concentrates
- Zinc
- Extruded Brass
- Steel Wheels
- Steel Drums
- Electric and Gas Furnaces
- Spark Plugs
- Pyrometers
- Electric Winches and Regulators
- Detachable Chain and Chain Belting
- Elevating Trucks
- Drawn Trungsten Wire
- Graphite Crucibles
- Accumulators
- Milking Machines
- Wire Weaving Machinery
- Sand Blasts
- Automatic Wrapping Machinery
- Small Farm Tractors
- Aluminum Lasts
- Toys of Metal and Wood
- Wire Tag Fasteners
- Dress Fasteners
- Wire Collar Supports (Ladies)
- Light Metal Wares, such as Clips and Buttons
- Fancy Pencil Movements
- Metal Bottle Caps
- Collapsible Tubes
- Lamp Lenses
- Window Glass
- Glass Bulbs for Electric and Lamps
- Hydro Fluosilicic Acid
- Dyes
- Cyanides
- Chromes
- Ether
- Amyl Acetate
- Satin White
- Reclaimed Rubber
- Oxygen and Hydrogen
- Yellow Phosphorus
- Magnesium Sulphate
- Acid Resisting Varnish
- Medical Specifics
- Salicylic Acid
- Aspirin
- Benzoic Acid
- Neo-Diarsenol
- Resorcin
- Sulphonated Oils
- Soluble Oils
- Alkali Products
- Soda Ash
- Acetate of Soda
- Manganese Acetate
- Acetaldehyde
- Tonic Wine
- Grape Juice
- Grape Sugar and Glucose
- Bakers' and Confectioners' Malt Supplies
- Check Protective Paper
- Parchmentine and Glassine Paper
- Lead Pencils
- Hollow Turned Wood Boxes
- Silk Gloves and Underwear
- Tapestries

GREATLY INCREASED PRODUCTION

In the case of the following there has been greatly increased production since the beginning of the war:

- Steel and Wooden Ships
- Steel
- Electro Metals
- Pulp and Paper
- Rubber
- Leather
- Abrasives
- Enamelled Ware
- Acetone and other Wood Distillation Products
- Sugar
- Saddlery
- Cloth
- Knitted Goods
- Canned and Cured Meats
- Flour and Cereals
- Dried Fruit and Vegetables

GROWTH OF CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

(Continued from page 8.)

copper exported in 1914 \$8,977,456 worth was shipped to that country and in 1917 \$21,664,892. Of the gold quarts \$13,372,534 crossed the international boundary line in 1914 and \$19,475,592 in 1917. In silver ore the case is somewhat different, as of the total exported in 1914 \$13,525,884 was consigned to Great Britain and in 1917 \$19,246,242. Of the nickel exported over 81 per cent. went to the United States last year, compared with 79 per cent. in 1914.

Exports of Forest Products.

Owing to the adverse influence of disturbed markets and inadequate shipping facilities obtaining during the last year or two, the conditions have not been altogether favorable to the development of the export trade in forest products. Notwithstanding these conditions, however, the trade in 1917 reached a higher value than at any time in its history, the total for the year being \$45,595,300, compared with \$51,698,284 in 1916, the previous high record. Three years ago the value was \$45,356,087. This was an increase of nearly 8 per cent. in the year and of nearly 26 per cent. in the three years. The principal lines exported during

1914 and 1917 respectively were as follows:

	1914	1917
Logs	\$ 449,343	\$ 826,211
Lumber	\$3,239,879	\$7,285,148
Timber	1,025,207	786,689
Wood for woodpulp	7,889,770	6,448,189

Of the lumber exported in 1917, \$29,912,909 worth went to the United States, compared with \$36,460,079 in 1914, and to Great Britain \$14,445,527, compared with \$10,912,183. While the United States is Canada's best market for lumber, her best customer for timber is Great Britain. Owing to the embargo, the shipments to the latter country in 1917 were smaller than in 1914, the figures being \$722,961 and \$7,967,937 respectively. By referring to the above table it will be seen that these figures represent the great bulk of the trade.

Exports of Fish and Fish Products.

While the increase in the export trade under the classification of fish and fish products is not so marked as in the other classifications already referred to, yet it is on the whole a fairly substantial one, nevertheless, the total for 1917 being \$25,218,755 compared with \$22,591,234 for 1916 and an increase of \$2,727,471, or over 12 per cent., and for the three-year period \$4,582,966, or over 22 per cent. Although it was anticipated that the placing of fish on the diet list of the overseas troops would lead to a marked increase in the export trade of fish, the gain has so far not been very material, the shipments to Great Britain during 1917 being \$7,376,983, compared with \$6,754,757 in 1916 and \$6,741,000 in 1914. The gain was less than 10 per cent. in both instances. The United States is not only still our biggest customer but the exports to that country showed a much larger increase. The total value of the shipments to the neighboring Republic in 1917 was \$10,510,239, compared with \$8,550,955 in 1916 and \$6,705,983 in 1914. These are increases of about 23 per cent. and 56 per cent. respectively.

Proportion of Exports to Great Britain and the United States.

One interesting feature in connection with the export trade in merchandise in 1917 is the proportion that the exports to Great Britain bear to the total to all countries. When the war broke out the proportion stood at 48.1 per cent. During the fiscal year 1917 it crept up to 64.12 per cent. There have, however, been two years since Confederation when the proportion touched a higher point. This was in 1898 and 1899, when the proportion was 67.78 and 65.92 respectively. The lowest point recorded was 1915, when the percentage was 45.89.

The figures representing the total export trade with Great Britain during the fiscal year 1917 have, of course, never even been approached, much less exceeded, the value being \$756,071,059. The previous highest record was established in 1916 with \$463,081,241. The value of the trade the year the war broke out was \$222,232,292. When the proportional record was established in 1898 and 1899 the value of the exports to Great Britain was \$104,998,815 and \$99,058,981 respectively. In other words, while in proportion to the total export trade the exports to Great Britain are slightly smaller than they were eighteen and nineteen years ago, yet the absolute value of the trade is larger by the enormous sum of \$550,000,000.

Although the export trade with the United States was the largest by far on records being valued at \$290,578,773, compared with \$216,669,262 in

Boeckh's HOUSEHOLD Brushes



MILADY smiles; for her the drudgery of cleaning is banished, and from her, dirt can no longer hide. She uses

Boeckh's Brushes for Cleaning Purposes.

- Waxing Brushes
- Banister Brushes
- Stair Brushes
- Hair Floor Brooms
- Window Brushes
- Furniture Dusters
- Scrub Brushes

Ask your dealer for the brushes with 60 years' manufacturing experience behind them. Established 1856

The Boeckh Bros. Co., Limited Toronto, Canada.

Over 60 Years Making Brushes

1916, when the previous highest point was touched, yet the proportion to the grand total was the lowest since 1898, being 24.37 per cent., compared with 24.32 per cent. in the latter year. The lowest point touched since Confederation was 23.53 per cent., which was in 1899. The proportion of the exports to the United States in 1914 was 35.85 per cent. and the total \$176,945,299.

Of the total export trade in 1917 the sum of \$790,084,812 was on account of the British Empire, while the exports to foreign countries was \$585,673,836, compared with \$246,961,994 and \$232,925,934 respectively in 1914.

Of the imports for home consumption in 1917, \$158,764,710 were from countries within the British Empire and \$74,647,313 from foreign countries. In 1914 the figures were \$154,399,881 and \$479,164,298 respectively. Putting it another way, 57.42 per cent. of our export trade in 1917 was with countries within the British Empire, compared with 51.37 per cent. in 1914, while in our import trade the percentages were 18 and 24 respectively. In other words, while our relative trade with the Empire was in exports larger by about 6.95 per cent., it was in imports for home consumption about 6 per cent. smaller.

Canadian banks have been cautious about letting out call loans within Canada since the war opened. This is because so much more was needed for commercial and Government financing than before. In three years and a half, that is since war opened, call loans have increased only \$2,549,000 in Canada, although call loans outside have expanded over \$37,000,000. Total call loans in Canada stood at \$11,779,000 at the end of December last, whereas call loans outside of Canada totalled \$134,483,000.

"Twill Banish the Rub From Every Tub"

A Boon to British Columbia Housewives

INSTEAD of roughened hands and hard labor on wash day, you can now eliminate this difficulty. UTILITY SOAP is a new and scientific Soap designed to take the burden away from the kitchen and laundry. No longer is it necessary to strain your muscles at hard work because UTILITY SOAP does the work in one-half the time, and far more satisfactory than all the old soaps.

UTILITY SOAP

"Twill Banish the Rub From Every Tub"

Contains no harmful ingredients to injure the most delicate skin or fabric. It can be used freely for washing clothes, dishes, porcelain, laces, woollens, infants' clothing and for cleaning gloves, etc., without the slightest danger.

UTILITY SOAP is now for sale by all leading Grocers throughout British Columbia. It costs no more than other household Soaps, which do injure both skin and fabrics.

Telephone your Grocer—NOW—and ask him to send you a half-dozen bars of this ideal soap. Once used you will never be satisfied with any inferior soap. Join the thousands of other enthusiastic British Columbia housewives.

LOOK FOR THIS FAMILIAR WRAPPER

BEST FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD PURPOSE

YOUR GROCER HAS IT

MADE IN CANADA



save food save fuel

More Time To Knit! Cook Your Whole Meal Over One Burner on Top of Stove in the

"Wear-Ever" Aluminum Roaster

—a delicious roast, baked potatoes, carrots or macaroni, and even a dessert such as baked apples or rice pudding. Save fuel and bother. Save time to knit for the boys "Over There".

The "Wear-Ever" Roaster is also a fruit and vegetable canner. The Roaster may be used almost every day in the year. Make war on fuel-waste, on food-waste, on time-waste, on utensil-waste!

Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever"

Always look for the "Wear-Ever" trade-mark—your guarantee of saving, safety and service.

"Wear-Ever" Aluminum Utensils are made in Canada by the Northern Aluminum Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. The following dealers can supply you:

- The Drake Hardware Company,
 - Fernwood Hardware Company,
 - H. O. Kirkham & Co., Limited,
 - George Powell & Sons,
 - David Spencer's, Limited,
 - Weiler Bros.
- The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co. Dept. 2000, New Kensington, Pa.

Canada's Shipbuilding Industry

That a new era has made its advent in the shipbuilding industry of Canada there can be no doubt. Roughly speaking, it may be described as Canada's third era in regard to this particular industry.

Although a couple of small vessels were built in Nova Scotia as far back as 1606 by a Frenchman to replace craft he had lost, the original shipbuilding era of the country really began in 1668, when Jean Baptiste Talon, the Intendant, in order, as Parkman puts it, "to show the people how to do it and rouse them to imitation," constructed a vessel destined for sea-going purposes. As this vessel did not rouse the people to imitation, he built two or three others. These were small ships, none of them going over 120 tons. But with them were carried Canadian fish and lumber to the West Indies, whence they journeyed to France, returning to Canada with cargoes of manufactured goods.

Important Proportions in Eighteenth Century.

When the eighteenth century dawned the shipbuilding industry of Canada began to assume important proportions. This was particularly true as far as Quebec was concerned. Preparations were made at the mouth of the St. Charles River, and before the first half of the century had closed they were the scene of a dockyard as well. In 1753 a frigate of seventy-two guns was launched from yards at Cape Diamond, above Quebec City. This, however, was not the first warship launched in Canada, a large one having been constructed in Nova Scotia as early as 1747.

It was in 1679 that the first vessel was constructed in Upper Canada. The scene of her construction was Cayuga Creek, a tributary of the Niagara River, and she was built by the French authorities for the purpose of plying upon Lake Erie. It was not until over ninety years later that the first vessel was constructed on the shores of Lake Superior. Shipbuilding in New Brunswick had its birth in 1775.

Ups and Downs of the Nineteenth Century.

With the dawn of the nineteenth century vessels constructed in Quebec and Nova Scotia had a recognized place upon the ocean, which was destined to assume a still more important position during the next fifty years. By the middle of the century clipper ships of Canadian build were accounted the pride of the ocean, while as a shipbuilding country Canada ranked fourth among the maritime nations of the world.

But with the advent of the steamer of iron and steel Canada's place among the shipbuilding nations of the world began to wane. In the building of wooden sailing vessels she had the raw material in abundance within her own boundary lines. But of iron and steel she practically had none. And even to

this day she does not make ship plates and boiler plates. Although the shipbuilding industry of the country had to give way before the steamer of steel, Canada was early in the field when steam began to be applied as a marine motive power. Even as early as 1809 a small steamboat seventy-two feet in length was built to run between Montreal and Quebec.

But of all the early attempts at steamship building in Canada that which was the most famous was that in connection with the Royal William, built at Cape Cove, just above Quebec City, and launched in 1831. She became famous for two things in particular. The one was that two years after she was built she crossed the Atlantic wholly under her own steam something which had hitherto not been done. She occupied twenty-five days in making the passage, including a stop for repairs at Cowes. The second thing for which she is famous is that after she became the property of the Spanish Government she was the first steamship from which a cannon was fired in action.

The Down Grade of Shipbuilding.

It took somewhere about a couple of hundred years to bring the shipbuilding industry to its maximum, but after the advent of the steamer of steel its decline was rapid. In 1874 there were 487 vessels, with a total of 190,756 tons, built in the Dominion. Neither of these figures have since been equalled. Almost year after year there was a decline in both number and total tons. The smallest number of vessels constructed from 1874 down to the present was in 1887, when 223 were launched. But it was in 1896 that the minimum point in number of tons was recorded. In the following year, that is 1897, a slight upward tendency began to develop, 231 vessels with a total of 17,095 tons being built, compared with 227 and 16,146 respectively the previous year. In 1912 the number of vessels reached 420, the highest since 1874, and the following year the number of tons, namely, 40,164, was the highest since 1891. The latest available figures are for 1915, and they show a further recession, there only being 246 vessels, with a total of 18,822 tons, built during the year. The latter were the smallest in ten years and the former the smallest in eighteen years.

Dawn of the New Era.

The dawn of the new and the third era has, therefore, evidently arrived when the second era, that of the decline, was almost at its lowest point. While it is, of course, impossible to predict the measure of benefit which will follow the advent of the new era in the shipbuilding history of the Dominion, yet of two things we may be assured. The one is that it portends a permanent revival of the industry. The other is that the industry is destined to reach an importance far beyond that which it possessed in the heyday of the sailing vessel.

At no time in its previous history was the shipbuilding industry characterized by such widespread and general activity. On the Atlantic coast there are about forty yards engaged in building wooden ships of various sizes for the coasting trade. And at one yard in New Glasgow, N.S., three

steel ocean-going freight steamers are being constructed. On the Island of Orleans, below the city of Quebec, half a dozen wooden ships of from 1,500 to 2,000 tons are being built, while at Levis one of 6,000 tons is in course of construction. Further up the river at Sorel a small vessel is being built. At Montreal six cargo ships of 7,000 tons each are being built, besides others of smaller capacity.

Two yards in Toronto are building steel freight steamers for ocean traffic. At one of these several trawlers and cruisers for the fishery protective service are also in course of construction. Yards at Midland, Collingwood and Port Arthur, on the Upper Lakes, are all busy upon the construction of steel freight steamers for ocean traffic. On the Pacific coast several large steel freighters and a number of composite auxiliary vessels for the lumber-carrying trade are being built.

All told there must of steel, auxiliary and wooden vessels be considerably over a hundred in course of construction to-day within the Dominion of Canada. A recent estimate placed the value of the vessels being built at \$60,000,000.

Two interesting features in connection with the revival of the shipbuilding industry is that about the first orders received for steel freight steamers for the ocean trade came from the Norwegian Government, while many of the orders for auxiliary wooden ships of large carrying capacity were placed by the Imperial Munitions Board on behalf of the British Government. These orders are being financed by the Canadian Government.

The building of steel steamers, both passenger and freight, for lake traffic has of course been carried on for several years, and several of these are of the most outstanding examples of modern marine architecture on the inland waters of the Dominion. At least one of the boats constructed on the upper lakes cost over a million dollars.

Future of the Industry.

While the development of the shipbuilding industry is due on the one hand to the enormous task which the war has imposed upon the merchant marine of Great Britain and her Allies, and on the other to the destruction which has been wrought by the submarine menace, and is therefore to some extent artificial, yet it by no means follows that the industry will, after the artificial stimulus had been removed, again sink back to the level of ante-bellum days, at any rate as far as the building of steel ships is concerned.

It would scarcely be wise to base the future of the shipbuilding industry on the conditions obtaining to-day. The large auxiliary wooden vessel may have a place in sea-going traffic for a long time to come. But as far as the smaller class of wooden ships is concerned, the present demand for them is largely of an emergency character, which would indicate that when normal conditions again obtain in the merchant marine service they will receive much less attention than they do to-day.

Of one thing we rest assured, and

that is that Canada's future as a shipbuilding country will be determined by the ability with which she can construct ships of steel.

Present Handicaps.

At present Canada is undoubtedly laboring under a handicap. In the first place, she does not produce such important and necessary materials as ship plates and boiler plates. In the steel ships that are now in course of construction in the Dominion these materials come from the United States, and recently, owing to the embargo which the Government in the latter country has put upon their export, they cannot be obtained except under license. Although in the normal times of peace ship and boiler plates can be imported free from restrictions, yet it is obvious that if the Dominion is to develop a shipbuilding industry of any importance she must produce her own basic materials.

That it is possible for Canada to do so there can not be the slightest doubt. Since the outbreak of the war one at least of the large steel firms on the Atlantic seaboard has been exporting large forgings for ship construction even to yards on the Clyde. As a matter of fact the steel mills of the country could now supply most of the material required in shipbuilding, to such an extent has the industry developed during the last few years. And we are assured by those engaged in the industry that, granted sufficient encouragement, such materials as ship plates and boiler plates could be produced within a year.

In those three words, "granted sufficient encouragement," we have the matter in a nutshell. To build and equip plants for the making of such heavy materials as ship and boiler plates demands large capital expenditures. And naturally none of those engaged in the steel industry would undertake these expenditures unless they were reasonably assured of a market for their output.

Much of the demand that is being experienced in Canada to-day for sea-going steamers of steel is because the shipyards of all other countries have already more business than they can handle. And the reason these orders would not come to Canadian yards under normal conditions is that the cost of production here, largely owing to the fact that we have to import most of our heavy material, would drive shipowners to yards in other countries with their orders.

A National Shipbuilding Policy Wanted.

What is wanted in this country before we can hope to get the shipbuilding industry upon a solid, permanent basis is a distinct national policy. Time and again in the past it has been mooted, but it has never been actualized. The late Government made some tentative steps in the right direction, but under the general conditions they could be nothing else but tentative. From the Union Government, however, we may expect the inauguration of a definite national policy in regard to the shipbuilding industry. In fact, Sir Robert Borden so intimated in the platform of the new Government which he issued a few days after its formation had been completed. While the lines which this policy will take have not been indicated, of one thing we may be assured they will be as generous as possible.

Onyx and Georgina Shoes

Always fashioned from carefully selected leathers in the most stylish designs. A perfect foot covering. Our Walking and Sport Boot models in Seal Brown and Black Calf are particularly correct.

Built Exclusively By

Blachford

Shoe Manufacturing Company Limited

92 Sherbourne Street, Toronto

Obtained through Canada's leading boot shops

Those who have interested themselves in the promotion of the shipbuilding industry of Canada are of the opinion that Canadian ship owners can have their ships built in this country at the same cost to themselves as if they had them built in Europe.

Kind of Assistance Needed

"If this tonnage could be built in a European port at a certain percentage per ton cheaper than in Canada," explained Mr. Thomas Cantley, of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, to a convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association a year or two ago, "then the subsidy for construction would be that difference in cost, so as to put the Canadian shipowner on an equality, in the after competition, with this competitor who had ships built in European shipyards."

It is not proposed that the assistance accorded should be of a permanent character. It is merely wanted for the purpose of tidying the industry over the adolescent period; in other words, the average period which is required to build up an organization of skilled workmen possessing the necessary experience to enable the Canadian shipbuilder to successfully compete with those in foreign countries. This adolescent period runs from seven to ten

years. And from the experience of other countries, it is only by the aid of Government assistance that a shipbuilding industry can in this day and generation be placed upon a firm and permanent basis.

A Time for Action.

Canada's need of a strong and virile shipbuilding industry is more imperative to-day than at any time in her history. The war, with its frightful destruction of the merchant marine of the world, is throwing the Dominion more and more upon her own resources. According to an estimate made a couple of years ago, only about one-tenth of our products exported by sea is carried in Canadian bottoms, while of the total amount paid in ocean freights no less than \$50,000,000 went into the pockets of foreign shipowners.

There are two things which have been brought home to the Canadian people during the past two or three years in connection with the merchant marine service. The one is the absolute necessity of the Dominion being more self-contained in this respect if adequate facilities are to be provided for the maintenance of her export trade. The other is that the shipbuilders of Canada have demonstrated their ability, if given proper encour-

agement, to turn out ships of steel for any and all kinds of service. The future of the industry therefore lies with ourselves.

Canadian banks have been investing surplus funds freely in "gilt-edged" securities, chiefly war bonds and municipals. The total Government, municipal and railway bonds held in August, 1914, was \$102,000,000, whereas at the end of December, 1917, holdings had increased to \$458,000,000, a growth of \$356,000,000.

Business loans within Canada and elsewhere have expanded notably during the past three and a half years, due largely to the financing of extensions for war requirements. In Canada current loans elsewhere increased over \$44,000,000, the total being \$111,481,000 at the end of 1917.

Total deposits in Canadian banks, including both notice and time deposits, aggregate \$1,592,000,000 at the close of 1917, as compared with \$996,383,000 in August, 1914, thus showing an increase of \$595,617,000, or over 60 per cent.

The savings of the public in Canada have increased enormously since the opening of the great war. The total notice deposits on December 31, 1917, was \$995,978,000. This was an increase of \$336,578,000 during the three and a half years that have elapsed since war was declared.

MONARCH-KNIT HOSIERY

For Men, Women



The Monarch-Knit range has conclusively shown that Canada never more need rely upon foreign manufacturers for the very finest knit goods in silk, wool or mixtures. Monarch-Knit meets every requirement in style, quality, service and satisfaction.

MONARCH FLOSS
Is the name of a high-grade line of knitting yarn we are now producing. It is beautifully soft and lustrous and comes in a wide variety of popular colors, conveniently wound in one-ounce balls. It is widely used everywhere in Canada for hand-knitting. We also make other lines of hand-knitting yarns. Ask your dealer.



MONARCH-KNIT SWEATER COATS and Children



Monarch-Knit Silk Sweater Coats for ladies meet the demand for smart style with utility. And the Monarch-Knit range of woollen Sweater Coats contains the right coat for every purpose. All are noted for good quality and exquisite finish. We also manufacture an extensive line of other fancy knit goods.

Made in Canada—Sold by Victoria's Leading Merchants
The Monarch Knitting Company, Limited. Head Office, Dunnville, Ont. Factories at Dunnville, St. Thomas and St. Catharines, Ont., and Buffalo, N. Y.

Textile Industry of Canada

The textile industry of Canada is among the oldest in the country. It has not, however, in some respects been marked by the development which has characterized certain other industries. This particularly applies to the manufacture of woolen goods. In cottons the experience has been on the whole more satisfactory.

The oldest of the textile manufacturing industries of the country is that pertaining to woolen goods. This industry really had its origin in the days of the Old Regime, when Champlain introduced the raising of sheep in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the settlers began to weave in their own homes the cloth for their clothing. Factory production of woolen goods does not appear to have begun in Canada till 1826, in which year a mill was started at L'Acadie, Quebec. Eleven years after there were two mills in operation, one being at Chambly, Lower Canada, and the other at Georgetown, Upper Canada.

Development in the manufacture of woolen goods was necessarily slow. By 1860 the annual productive value of the industry was a little over a million dollars. After that there was a spurt, for the census of 1870 showed that the value of the output had increased to \$5,973,849. While during the next forty years there was a marked improvement in the quality and variety of the woolen goods manufactured in the Dominion, it can scarcely be said that the increase in the productive value of the industry was satisfactory. For example, the value of the product of the Canadian mills in 1890 was \$7,456,849, but at the end of the next decade there was a decrease of about one hundred thousand dollars, while in 1910 the value was down to \$5,738,773, or only about two hundred thousand dollars in excess of the figures for 1860.

Woolen Goods Industry and the War. Since the outbreak of the war the woolen goods industry of Canada has undoubtedly received a stimulus. The demand for khaki has been the chief factor. But in addition to this influence there has been a greater demand for ordinary woolen goods because of the decrease in the supply obtainable abroad. The post-census of 1915 to some extent reflects the revival of the industry, the value of the output in the Dominion that year being placed at \$8,716,958. While much of this increase may have been due to the higher market prices obtaining, yet it cannot be doubted that the industry has taken on new life. As since 1915 there has been further development in the industry the productive value is undoubtedly greater than it was two years ago, although of course there are no figures to prove it.

Possibilities of the Woolen Goods Industry.

While the woolen goods industry of Canada may have its handicaps owing chiefly to the competition of the highly specialized industries of Great Britain and the lower costs of production in that country, yet there is undoubtedly some hope for its future development. In the first place a great deal more attention is being given by the farmers of the Dominion to the production of better grades of wool, a practice in which they were very remiss until within the last few years. And in the second place the manufacturing processes are becoming more diversified to specialize, although in this latter particular they are undoubtedly

handicapped by the size of the home market.

Owing to the discouraging conditions obtaining in the past there was in the fifteen years from 1900 to 1915 a decrease of two million dollars in the capital invested in the woolen industry and of one hundred and twelve in the number of the factories. At the same time, however, it is encouraging to note that the capital invested was \$5,432,341 in 1915 compared with \$7,657,761 in 1910.

Another encouraging feature is that there has been a somewhat striking development in the production of woolen yarns in Canada during the last few years. For example, the total value of the yarns produced in Canada in 1909 was but \$86,350, whereas in 1915 it had swelled to \$1,469,554.

The Cotton Industry.

Cotton manufacturing in Canada has had a rather more satisfactory experience than that pertaining to woolens. The industry had its inception in 1844, when a mill was started at Sherbrooke, Quebec, a place which has ever since been prominent in regard to the manufacturing of cottons. This mill had twelve hundred spindles and manufactured cotton sheetings. It was honored by having as one of its promoters the late Sir A. T. Galt. After Confederation there was a marked development in the cotton manufacturing industry of the Dominion, and by 1890 the productive value had reached a total of \$5,651,724. Ten years later it was \$12,032,652. The maximum was reached in 1910, when the annual value of the mills of the country was \$24,584,921. When the census of 1915 was taken it was found that the productive value had declined to \$20,512,909. Since then, however, renewed activity has been experienced, and if figures were obtainable it would in all probability be found that the annual productive value is much larger than it was two years ago.

The number of cotton manufacturing establishments in Canada in 1915 was twenty, which was exactly the same number as was returned by the census of 1900. In 1910, however, the number was twenty-six, showing a decrease of six compared with 1910. The capital employed in 1915 was \$28,261,052, compared with \$33,091,344 in 1910 and \$18,238,939 in 1900. One interesting feature from the standpoint of the work people is that the amount paid out in wages and salaries steadily increased during the fifteen years, the total being \$3,547,784 in 1900, \$4,828,572 in 1910, and \$5,138,487 in 1915.

Centre of the Cotton Industry.

The centre of the cotton industry is Quebec, the value of the output in that province in 1915 being \$12,509,027, compared with \$16,741,409 in 1910. Ontario came next with a productive value of \$4,831,140 compared with \$4,134,489 in 1910. In New Brunswick the value of the output was \$2,139,000 against \$2,673,226 in 1910. It will be seen that Ontario was the only province in which an increase was chronicled during the five-year period.

Exports of Canadian Fabrics.

Although the cotton mills of Canada are necessarily handicapped in meeting the competition of the British and American mills in foreign markets, their business has not been altogether confined to the home market. During the fiscal year 1917 the quantity of Canadian-made cotton fabrics exported

Canada's War Orders to Date: \$1,812,000,000

Value of Munitions Orders placed here since the Outbreak of War to the end of 1917 is \$1,000,000,000; last year the expenditure on these orders totalled \$338,000,000. In addition, we got orders for over \$46,000,000 worth of Ships.

Orders placed in Canada for	Period	Value.
Shells, fixed ammunition, etc.	August, 1914-September, 1917.	\$ 925,370,000
Shells, fixed ammunition, etc.	September, 1917-December, 1917.	75,000,000
Ships, wooden and steel.	Year, 1917	46,730,000
General supplies	August, 1914-December, 1915.	385,000,000
General supplies	January-December, 1916	260,000,000
General supplies	January-December, 1917	370,000,000
Total war orders	August, 1914-December, 1917	\$1,812,000,000

ad was \$46,000 yards valued at \$224,946. In 1916 the figures were 2,418,857 yards and \$614,739. This was in both quantity and value the highest on record. Four years ago the value was but \$53,883, and the quantity 284,328 yards. Canada first

exported cotton fabrics in 1886. Canada's best customer for cotton fabrics is the United Kingdom, that country taking 481,995 yards in 1917 and 1,710,927 yards in 1916. Three years ago only 8,260 yards were exported to the Mother Country.

Automobiles in Canada

One automobile for every forty individuals in the country is Canada's record. This might be said to represent one car for every eight families in the Dominion, and probably involves a capital expenditure of \$200,000,000, or a per capita investment of \$25. It may mean that during last year the people of Canada spent no less than between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 on the automobile alone.

Accepting the following figures as the most authentic available, the increase of cars operating in Canada during 1917 over those registered in 1916 shows that, in spite of war conditions, the automobile is constantly growing in popularity. The comparison of the two years is as follows:

	1916.	1917.
Alberta	8,094	21,061
British Columbia	7,243	10,600
Manitoba	11,727	18,500
New Brunswick	2,866	5,160
Nova Scotia	4,519	5,054
Ontario	52,359	78,193
Prince Edward Island	291	291
Quebec	15,947	21,295
Saskatchewan	13,751	31,364
Total	115,597	191,518

Without making any allowance for cars scrapped and replaced by new cars, there were nearly 76,000 new cars registered in Canada during 1917, more cars than were operating in the Dominion in 1914. The number of cars in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have more than doubled in one year. With the increase in Manitoba it shows that the farmer is keeping well abreast of the times, and with his greater prosperity is demonstrating that he feels he can at least put a good deal of his money in circulation for modern conveniences.

Ontario continues to keep well in the lead with more than the total of any other three Provinces combined.

Of the cities, Toronto maintains its lead of many thousands. A comparison of the number of cars in the larger cities is as follows:

Calgary	2,563	Regina	1,411
Edmonton	1,049	Saskatoon	1,326
Halifax	656	St. John	899
Hamilton	3,542	Toronto	18,342
London	3,858	Vancouver	4,839
Montreal	8,407	Victoria	2,907
Ottawa	3,894	Winnipeg	3,222
Total	54,783		

Commercial Cars. No consideration has been given in the above figures to the commercial cars. These are included along with the pleasure cars and constitute the smaller portion of cars registered in most Provinces. In British Columbia there are 2,650 commercial cars, and in Ontario 5,000. Close figures are not available for the other provinces.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY. The late John W. Gates paid \$33,000 a year rental for sumptuous apartments in the Waldorf-Astoria. He had a corps of servants, some ten in number. Among them was a boy about eighteen, who worked on the table. Frank—that was the boy's name—was intelligent, willing and seemingly ambitious. This did not escape his employer's notice. One day he said to the boy: "Frank there is no reason in the world why you should be a waiter all your life. If you will let me send you to college I will make you my private secretary after graduation, at \$5,000 a year to start." This was a golden opportunity for the boy. But he hesitated. When he finally did make up his mind to accept Mr. Gates's generous offer he was no longer in the financier's employ. Mr. Gates had resented the unappreciative manner in which the boy had received his offer and had discharged him. Frank is still a waiter.—The Wall Street Journal.

Demand deposits in Canadian banks at the end of 1917 aggregated \$536,000,000. This represented an increase in 3 1/2 years of \$157,467,000.

Made in Canada—Thousands of Years Ago

Thousands of years ago, before the light-footed Indian stalked his game in Canadian wilds, Windsor and Regal Salt was in the making. Beneath the ground for untold ages the very finest of Salt was being formed.

Since then modern skill and science have enabled us to get at and refine this Salt so as to offer it to the public as two of the finest Canadian products.

WINDSOR and REGAL SALT

WINDSOR SALT for GENERAL Use

Of course thousands of homes use Windsor Salt for the table, and always will. They also use it for cooking—and for every other use to which such a pure Salt can be put. This accounts for the enormous demand for it.

REGAL SALT for TABLE Use

Prepared expressly for the table. It is the finest grain of Windsor Salt, with a small proportion of Magnesium Carbonate to keep it always dry and free-running. The patent aluminum spout on the box is a convenience when filling salt shakers.

Your dealer can supply you.

Made by Canadian Salt Company, Limited

Windsor, Ont.

"CEETEE" THE PURE WOOL UNDERCLOTHING THAT WILL NOT SHRINK

WORN BY THE BEST PEOPLE

SOLD BY THE BEST DEALERS

"CEETEE" FULL FASHIONED—Also Ribbed and Fine Knitted Vests, Drawers or Combinations in Wool—Silk and Wool—or Cotton FOR WOMEN

"CEETEE" UNDERCLOTHING—Fine Knitted Vests—Drawers Combinations and "N" Bands FOR INFANTS & CHILDREN

"CEETEE" FULL FASHIONED—Separate Garments and Union Suits "Air Lite" Summer Underwear "Ceetee" Shaker Knit Sweater Coats FOR MEN



None Like it in Canada

The unique distinction of being the only underwear of its kind made in Canada belongs to "CEETEE," the pure wool underclothing that will not shrink.

"CEETEE" UNDERCLOTHING is knitted on special machines, used exclusively by us, that automatically shape it to fit the human form, by adding or reducing stitches as required.

This is what makes "CEETEE" so comfortable on the body.

These machines are the only ones of their kind in Canada used for making underwear. "CEETEE" garments are then put through a special secret process, which makes them so that they will not shrink.

Such confidence have we in this secret process that we absolutely guarantee to replace, free of charge, any "CEETEE" garment that shrinks.

When the agent of the British Government came to Canada, looking for underclothing for the soldiers, these were the only machines in Canada that could make the goods up to the standard of the samples he brought with him.

Now, ordinary underwear is knitted on circular machines, in different widths, to suit the various sizes of the body. They are then cut into proper-sized lengths for vests, drawers or combinations—sleeves sewn in and seams sewn together.

These are good garments, and we make a lot of them, the finest of their kind, and have done so for sixty years. But for people who are particular and can afford to pay for them, we manufacture our "CEETEE" UNDERCLOTHING, which will compare favorably with any garment the world over.

The firm of Turnbull's has been established in Canada since 1859, and has grown from a small water-power mill to one of the largest plants of its kind in Canada.

Finer-Knitted and Lighter Underclothing the Warmest

The following item will show that the British Government are now recognizing a fact that we have always been proclaiming.

The Principal of Hawick Technical Institute, Scotland, recently stated as follows:

"Owing to the lack of sufficient numbers of coarse gauge frames, on which to make military garments, the authorities have been compelled to consider the acceptance of garments of a FINER class.

"The results in point of comfort for the men have been so satisfactory that it is very unlikely that there will be a general acceptance of coarse fabrics, as in the past. It has been discovered that in using the coarse types of woollen yarns, made from wool of thick fibre and of small heat-retaining property—the men are carrying weight WITHOUT CORRESPONDING INCREASED WARMTH.

"Indeed, it is found that for warmth and comfort, BETTER RESULTS are obtained from finer fibred materials, while the freedom of movements of the limbs is very much increased.

"The recent increase in the demand for FINER YARNS FOR MILITARY GOODS will certainly be permanent."

The extra warmth of "CEETEE" Underclothing, which is now a recognized fact, is due to the above facts. Not only is it made from the finest and purest Australian Merino Wool, but it is knitted closer, thus producing lighter weight, with greater warmth and freedom.

All joins have selvage edges and are KNITTED, NOT SEWN together. Thus there are no seams to ravel or irritate.

A "CEETEE" Garment is so soft a baby can wear it.

Furthermore, a "CEETEE" garment WILL NOT SHRINK, and this is guaranteed.

There Is No Low or Medium Grade "CEETEE"

The C. Turnbull Co. of Galt, Limited, Galt, Ontario

War-Born Twins of Industrial Canada

The great war has been as the breaking up of the fountains of the great deep in the industrial history of Canada. This is true not only in the sense that new industries have been created that were never thought possible either in Canada or the United States; but these new developments are surely leading to others that are going to divert the trend of our industrial life into a new channel, as some vast upheaval of land turns the channel of a river into another country.

Before the war the textile, paper, pulp, leather, wood-working and many other industries of Canada struggled into positions of more or less national importance, and it was generally thought that such success as they achieved in their competition with foreign manufactures was largely due to the advantage they had in the importation of cheap chemicals, dyeing materials and colors, most of which were admitted free from European countries, especially Germany and Austria. Bearing this in mind, what high-tariff enthusiasts would have formulated, or what Government working under the party system would have had the courage to endorse, a tariff designed to build from the foundation up a complete round of chemical and metallurgical industries? Yet the miracle has already been accomplished, and Bill Blockade and Bill Contraband have proved a mightier industry builder to Canada than Tariff Bill.

War to Be Won by Chemist

After the stocks of chemicals in neutral countries had been exhausted, which occurred within a few months of the outbreak of war, Great Britain and her Dominions, as well as the United States, realized that this war must be won by the chemist and metallurgist, and that the chemical and metallurgical industries had to be co-ordinated till the Allied nations could be self-sustaining in the essential chemicals at least. In spite of predictions that this could not be achieved within ten or twenty years, Great Britain, Canada and the United States are to-day supplying their own needs, and are, moreover, helping their allies with munitions, explosives and ordnance. No figures are available from Great Britain, but at the middle of last year it was estimated that more than \$400,000,000 had been embarked in new chemical industries in the United States, while in Canada \$100,000,000 had been invested in chemical works and in metallurgical works specifically related to war chemicals. Every month new chemical and metallurgical works are being established in Canada and the United States, and those who best understand our national problems now realize that these industries must be made permanent, since they are as essential for the national safety in peace as in war time.

Fixation of Nitrogen.

Take for example some of the ramifications of the fixation of nitrogen from the air. There is a popular impression that in nitrogen, as well as the potash industry, Germany has a world monopoly. This was true in a sense in the nitrogen industry; but the fact is that the natural nitrate deposits of Chili, from which Germany drew, are no longer available to German industry; that the Chilean deposits are now nearing exhaustion and becoming more expensive to extract; and further, that

even before the war, the hydro-electric method of producing atmospheric nitrogen was revolutionizing many chemical industries. For instance, Norway, starting in a small way in 1905, had developed this industry until in 1914 a total of 250,000 electric horsepower was devoted to that industry, while this year Norway is using 500,000 horsepower in fixing nitrogen. A large part of this output has been going to Germany, and the shortage caused there by cutting off Chili is made up by devoting both steam and hydro-electric power to this method for fixing nitrogen in German establishments.

The fixation of nitrogen as an industry is of immediate importance in the war, seeing that this is the source of nitric acid and ammonia and other chemicals produced by reactions from these; but how much more important is the process in peace. Not only do these chemicals enter into the production of paper, textiles and scores of other industries, but the restoration of our depleted soils depends more upon nitrates than any other fertilizing compound. It is not merely Canada which needs nitrogen and its compounds, but the whole world, and since its production depends primarily on cheap water power, Canada and not Chili is the destined main source of nitrates, nitric acid, ammonia, etc. Out of a total of about 19,000,000 horsepower, roughly measured in the more or less explored regions of Canada, less than one-tenth, or 1,712,000 horsepower has been brought into harness. This is the measure of the productive capacity of Canada in electro-chemistry, and if this were all applied to nitrogen and its compounds the whole world would not need to look for any source but Canada. Realizing the imperative need of replacing Germany as a source of nitrogen, the United States appointed a commission of experts to advise on a policy, and, acting on the commission's report, Congress at its last session appropriated \$20,000,000 with which to begin nationally-controlled fixation works. Of this sum \$4,000,000 was allotted for works operated by steam and not electric power. This was because a steam plant could be put in operation more quickly than a hydro-electric plant, economy of operation being a secondary consideration. But the main aim has not been lost to sight, and within the last month the United States Government has started thousands of hands at work on an immense electric-power plant for the fixation of nitrogen, located on the Tennessee river, and to cost \$50,000,000.

The situation on this side of the Atlantic is that Canada has the only hydro-electric fixation plant now in actual operation in America. It is located at Niagara Falls, Ont., and the fixed nitrogen is converted into cyanamide, and the cyanamide all exported to the United States to the extent of 54,000 tons per annum, the output having doubled since the war began. The owners are an American company, who take the Canadian product to a subsidiary plant near New York and make most of it into a new brand of fertilizer. This situation raises the question: What steps are the Canadian Government taking to secure the early production of the chemicals based upon nitrogen, which, as already shown, are of paramount national importance? So far no official move has been announced. Because of the time required to develop the works, because also of

the large volume of power required, and the urgency of the need of nitrates, etc., after the war, the present delay will have serious consequences for Canadian agriculture and Canadian industries in common. These consequences will be serious when peace comes, and still more serious if the war is prolonged. On account of the high cost of developing the large amount of power for such work, it would seem a wise for national action, rather than by private capital.

Other Chemicals Made in Canada.

Turning now to other chemicals made in Canada since the war, we find that many products heretofore wasted are now put to use, a notable example being the vapors recovered from the cooling plants and converted into benzol, toluol, nitro-toluol and T. N. T. From the same basic by-products aniline oils and aniline salts are being made, and two dyestuff factories are to be erected. Several factories have been started in high explosives on such a plan that after the war work will be continued so as to continue work for the requirements of peace, just as the German chemical works were turned from peace work to war work in 1914. Other acids, acetates and acetone have been made on a scale heretofore not attempted in Canada, while the manufacture of calcium carbide—which Canada was the first to produce on a commercial scale—has greatly increased, much of this material now being converted into acetone. One factory produces four tons of acetone per day from carbide, the acetone going into the manufacture of cordite, the well-known propellant used in the Allied armies. The distillation of acetic acid with sulphuric acid points to a large extension of the white lead and other branches of the paint and color trades and for mordants in dyeing; while one of the interesting developments of cobalt and its new alloys is the discovery of a new "dryer" in paint and color making. While on this topic we may note that another by-product of importance from the wood pulp industry is the recovery of turpentine from Canadian resinous woods, Canadian turpentine of high quality being produced by the Brown Corporation at La Tuque, Que. The Standard Chemical, Iron & Lumber Company, among a number of chemicals produced in Canada since the war, are manufacturing from Canadian woods oils that have been found equal to southern oils for the distillation processes by which Cobalt ores are now treated.

Aspirin, formerly considered a German monopoly, is being made in excellent quality in two places in Canada; reorcin, another German pharmaceutical product, is made in Toronto with equal success; and benzene, soda, benzoic acid, benzo-naphthol and a number of other derivations of benzoic acid.

Production of Potash.

Works for the recovery of potash from the fine dust in cement works, based on a process carried out in the United States, have been started in Canada within the past year, the most important being those now in progress by the Canada Cement Co. The field-spar rocks of this country have a higher percentage of potash than those of any other portion of the continent, and, moreover, the silicate contained in them is whiter and has less iron in it than American, so that from ten to

twenty thousand tons are annually shipped to the States to be used in the porcelain and pottery industries of New Jersey and Ohio. These facts point to a great future porcelain and pottery industry in Canada, combined with a potash industry; but it is only fair to warn investors that no process now in sight can compete on equal terms after the war with the potash salts mined at Stassfurt and in Alsace-Lorraine. That a commercially successful feldspar potash industry will be discovered sooner or later is as certain as that the difficulties which seemed insurmountable in the early days of the nickel industry have been overcome, and the obstacles to the production of nitrates from the air have been overcome. It is likely to be achieved by combining the potash product with other by-products of feldspar as indicated.

The Use of Cobalt Ores.

The new cobalt ore have already been mentioned. Before the war cobalt by itself had become a drug in the foreign market, but the investigations of Prof. Kirkpatrick, of Queen's University, have not only revolutionized the old method of separating the cobalt from the silver and nickel contents of these ores, but work carried on in Ontario has laid the foundations for a new round of metallurgical industries which will give Canada the same national advantages as she now has in the industries that have nickel as their base. By alloying cobalt with chromium, a metal is produced which has as its place high-speed tool steels in steel, iron and other metal turning. This metal, called stellite, will keep its efficiency while working at red heat. New cobalt alloys have been developed which, in some cases, will equal nickel for electro-plating. With the advantage of the raw material in such unequalled abundance, Canada should ultimately surpass both Hungary and Germany as the home of metal plated wares.

Much interest is being shown in the prospects of molybdenite ores, and some of our mineralogists claim that Canada, in the region lying between the Ottawa Valley and the western boundaries of Sudbury district, has deposits of molybdenite as great as nickel and cobalt compared with the deposits of other countries. The works for producing molybdenum and its derivatives are in operation since the war, the products marketed being in the form of ferro-molybdenum which increases the strength and toughness of steel, molybdic acid and ammonium molybdate.

We must not forget to notice the recent exploitation of the magnesite deposits of the Ottawa Valley, which are now being made into magnesium. The Shawinigan Electro Metals Co., of Shawinigan Falls, Que., are turning out metallic magnesium of a purity exceeding 99.75 per cent, which is better than was produced in Germany before the war. It is an interesting fact that the star shells that are used to light the battlefields for the Canadian troops are made from Canadian magnesite; and, further, that new alloys of this metal are being used in the manufacture of metal household utensils which may displace those heretofore imported from Austria-Hungary.

Place of the Universities.

Many more items might be mentioned into the manufacture of which new capital is being put, but these are enough to open to view the wonderful possibilities of this country in the application of chemistry and metallurgy. Electric power has revolutionized the methods of producing the basic metals and will further revolutionize them, so that the future opportunities lie not merely in the possession of these vast reserves of power, but in the remarkable variety of minerals which form the base of chemical and metallurgical products most essential for the requirements of our complex civilization. Let us hope we will develop them with the aim of service to the world and not to selfish and monopolistic ends.

Those who have studied our industrial revolution must appreciate the work of the Canadian universities in directing their science to practical ends in the upbuilding of these new industries. No captain of industry has come in vain for counsel to the universities who have done so much for recruiting the technical help so vital to the new organizations. Every Canadian university has had in mind the devotion of their laboratory and research departments to the new industrial needs, and most of them have extended their equipment from the purely scientific to the manufacturing or semi-manufacturing scale.

DAYLIGHT SAVING SOAP IS POPULAR

Royal Crown Soap Products Rapidly Growing in Favor

Royal Crown Soap is familiar article in the average household, and is an indispensable one, too. It is made in British Columbia, which is an additional reason for its popularity.

The Royal Crown Soap Company, with its present factories at Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, is the outgrowth of a small plant started at St. Boniface, Que., in 1885. This plant was moved to Winnipeg in 1889 and considerably enlarged. The soap quickly found favor in the west, and the output increased by leaps and bounds each year as the management extended the selling field with the settling-up of the country. The Vancouver factory was started in 1908 under the direction of the present manager, F. T. Schooley, who had joined the company at Winnipeg in 1890. Some idea of the remarkable growth of the British Columbia business may be gained from the fact that the Vancouver factory now has sixty on its payroll.

The best-known product of the Royal Crown factory is its laundry brand, which is a particular favorite with the discriminating housewife who likes the maximum of soap efficiency. It is aptly advertised as the genuine "daylight-saving soap," for the reason that its use means a reduction in the number of household washing hours, and thus considerably more hours of daylight in which the housewife can enjoy her well-earned leisure.

For years the Royal Crown Soap Company has issued premiums in connection with the sale of its products—not because it is necessary to do this in order to sell the goods, but merely as another way of advertising. An inquiry addressed to the company at Vancouver will quickly bring full particulars of the various premiums offered. In addition to its laundry product, the Royal Crown factory has a large number of fancy toilet soaps which are always in great demand.

Since August, 1914, note circulation of Canadian banks has increased \$78,000,000 to \$192,923,000.

Canada's Best Boys' Clothes

The Reason

No stinting, no cutting down in precise and particular workmanship, no slighting of the garment to give it less value. Every garment represents in full measure the price we sell it for, and the price the retailer puts upon it.

In Style and Tailoring

Our line of BOYS' SUITS, FIRST LONG PANTS SUITS and YOUNG MEN'S OVERCOATS, perfectly illustrate the superiority of our clothes.

Manufactured by the

Saxe Clothing Co.

Originators of Mannish Clothes for Boys

SOMMER BUILDING MONTREAL

Leckie Shoes

"Built for Wear, Style & Comfort"

Made In British Columbia

The King of Values

THE reason LECKIE Shoes dominate the trade, from a man's fine dress shoe to the strong boots for the lumber camp or mine, and boys' school shoes, is that the quality goes in before the name goes on.



MADE IN CANADA BY CANADIANS

1850 1918

Ye Old Firme

Heintzman & Co., Ltd.

PIANO

For sixty-eight years three generations of Canadians have made their one aim and object the manufacture of what could justly be called

"THE WORLD'S BEST PIANO"

In the Heintzman & Co. Piano there is ample evidence they have succeeded.

Printed words cannot do justice to the richness of tone, the marvelous expression capabilities and general superiority of this piano. One must see and hear, and carefully examine this great Canadian piano to fully appreciate it.

The Great Artists use it because it responds to their every feeling. The beginner uses it because it is a musical education in itself.

Heintzman & Co., Limited

Head Offices: Toronto

VANCOUVER ISLAND BRANCHES

(Gideon Hicks, Manager)

Vendome Block, Nanaimo Opposite Post Office, Victoria, B. C.

Canada's Best Boys' Clothes

The Reason

No stinting, no cutting down in precise and particular workmanship, no slighting of the garment to give it less value. Every garment represents in full measure the price we sell it for, and the price the retailer puts upon it.

In Style and Tailoring

Our line of BOYS' SUITS, FIRST LONG PANTS SUITS and YOUNG MEN'S OVERCOATS, perfectly illustrate the superiority of our clothes.

Manufactured by the

Saxe Clothing Co.

Originators of Mannish Clothes for Boys

SOMMER BUILDING MONTREAL



Canada's Important Fishing Industry

Canada's fisheries, the most valuable in the world, are bounded by twelve thousand miles of coast line on the two oceans, have an area of 220,000 square miles of fresh water, and an annual catch worth nearly thirty-six million dollars in value.

Although it is about four hundred years since fishermen from Europe first began to drop their nets and lines into what are to-day the territorial waters of Canada, the fisheries of the Dominion are of greater value than they have ever been.

But that which is still more important is the fact that the fisheries of Canada are the greatest in the world. There is no other country which can come within hailing distance of her in this respect. Almost concurrent with the discovery of the country came the recognition that the fisheries of that which is to-day British North America possessed an enormous potential value. And for many generations there was a scramble as to whom among the leading nations of those days they should belong.

Even after the British nation settled the question for good and aye, the new-born American republic set up a claim for equal rights in the fisheries along the Atlantic shore of British territory. Even as late as 1877 she asserted that as the New England colonies had assisted to capture the Maritime Provinces from the French, her fishermen had the same right to fish in the territorial waters of those Provinces as Canadians themselves. Her plenipotentiaries dropped this claim, however, when they found that those representing the Canadian interests had not forgotten the fact that for the assistance the New Englander had lent in driving the French from the Maritime Provinces they had been remunerated with several cartloads of cold cash.

Extent of Our Fisheries.

One gathers some conception of the extent of the fisheries of the Dominion when one takes into mind the fact that on its Atlantic border is a coast, with its numerous bays and indentations, of 5,000 miles. That in itself means much from the fisheries point of view. But there is another source besides the deep-sea fisheries to be taken into account. And that other source is the inland waters of the Dominion, which have an area of 220,000 square miles, all of which are more or less rich in various species of food fishes.

Nearly Thirty-six Million Dollars' Worth of Fish.

From these deep sea and inland fisheries of the Dominion there was last year caught and marketed \$35,866,798 worth of fish of various descriptions. This was not only an increase of \$4,596,077 over the catch of the preceding year, but was the largest on record. Of this total \$31,241,502 was the product of the deep sea fisheries and \$4,615,296 from

the inland fisheries. In neither of these figures is there included the catch made by the followers of Iszaak Walton, which, if we are to judge by the stories of returned sportsmen, must be enormous.

The quantity and value of the principal kinds of fish landed during the year were as follows:

	Cwt.	Value
Salmon	1,410,769	\$11,262,381
Lobsters	445,277	4,500,155
Cod	2,152,756	4,489,496
Haddock	582,222	1,232,022
Hake and cusk	378,959	520,051
Pollack	138,801	193,785
Halibut	226,151	2,261,710
Herring	1,394,774	2,296,387
Mackerel	180,990	990,329
Sardines	336,794	1,229,096
Alsewives	97,022	120,128
Smelts	67,697	822,723
Whitefish	153,529	1,048,641
Trout	115,999	870,209
Pickeral	55,722	901,185
Shad	63,229	247,265
Oysters	21,284	147,228
Clams, etc.	73,713	240,611

One of the most unsatisfactory features in connection with the fishing industry is the decline in the halibut fisheries of British Columbia. Until within a few years ago this industry was of a most promising nature. But it is being jeopardized because of the absence of any international agreement in regard to a close season. The chief inspector in British Columbia is of the opinion that unless some such agreement is made the commercial life of this industry must necessarily be short.

Helping Nature.

Being an industry which does not need cultivation in the sense that the farms of the country need cultivation, there was a time when little or no thought was given to the fisheries resources of the Dominion. During the last decade or two there has been a decided change in this respect. And the Government is now persuaded that the industry does not need cultivation in the ordinary acceptance of the term, much can be done to conserve and develop that which Nature has so beneficently bestowed upon us. With this end in view many regulations have been put in force.

But the efforts of the Government have by no means been confined to the installation of regulations. The establishment of hatcheries in different parts of the Dominion, both for the benefit of the deep sea and the inland fisheries, has been of untold value to the industry, contributing as it does to the maintenance of the supply.

Another particular in which the Government is assisting the industry is by granting bounties for the purpose of building fishing vessels. The sum of \$160,000 a year is paid out for this purpose. No doubt partly as a result of this bounty there has during the last few years been a substantial increase in the number of motor boats engaged in the fishing industry. Last year no less than 11,097 gasoline motor boats were employed, or 1,795 more than in 1915. Five years ago only 4,588 boats of this class were in use. The great advantage of motor boats is

that the fishermen are not dependent upon either wind or tide, and consequently can make more frequent trips, thereby materially increasing their earning power. Of craft of all kind 38,536 were employed last year. Among this number were 193 steam vessels.

Still another respect in which the Department of Marine and Fisheries has materially assisted the fishing industry is in the inauguration of a system whereby the fishermen on the Atlantic coast are kept informed as to the points where bait can be most conveniently obtained. Until this system was started the fishermen often lost valuable time in looking for places where bait was in stock. Now they are advised by telegraph.

Helping to Find Markets.

The efforts of the Department of Marine and Fisheries have by no means been confined to those designed to increase the catch of fish on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard. It also assists in widening the home market by providing such interior markets as Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg. Not only are cold storage cars provided, but the Department pays one-third the express charges. And now by special effort it is moving heaven and earth to keep down the cost of living by rushing fish from deep sea and inland waters to centres of population in the interior of the country.

Men and Capital Employed.

The number of persons engaged in the various branches of the fishing industry last year was 102,182, which is the largest in the history of the country. It was greater than in 1915 by 7,669, and that of any previous year by about three thousand.

The amount of capital invested was \$28,855,575, an increase for the year of \$1,122,415. Of this amount \$23,260,456 was invested in the deep sea fisheries and \$5,595,119 in the inland fisheries. Here again a new record was established.

The King of France initiated the practice three hundred years ago of spending public money in order to develop the fishing industry of Canada. And it is evidently well worth our while to continue it, and particularly in view of the fact that the industry has greater potential value than he even dreamed of.

BLIGHTY TWEEDS.

In the effort to solve the problem of providing adequate employment to returned soldiers and sailors in England, an organization has been formed which is self-supporting and entirely independent of aid from either state or charity. Looms are provided for the weaving of "Blighty Tweeds" and the work is done entirely by the returned heroes who are first instructed by the society. The finest yarns are used and ideal tweeds for men's and women's garments are turned out. Every piece of cloth bears the name of the man who wove it—a return to the good old days when each workman was an artist and proud of his handiwork.

CEETEE UNDERWEAR KNOWN EVERYWHERE

How a Great Canadian Business Has Been Firmly Established

Away back in 1854 Robert Turnbull and John Deank, two Scotsmen, left the land of the heather and came to Canada. They located in what was known as the village of Galt, Ontario, and established a knitting mill, which was the second of its kind in Canada. In those pioneer days most of the work in this line was done by hand labor, and, as stated above, there was only one other firm in Canada besides Turnbull's in the knitting mill business. There were only a few employees to start with, but each one was an expert, brought from the Old Country. As shipping facilities increased and more modern machinery was installed, their output was largely increased and the high quality of their goods became known to all parts of the Dominion. Eventually Mr. Turnbull purchased the interest of his partner in the business; then, in 1875, on account of increased demands, new quarters were acquired and more machinery was installed. Two years after this Mr. Turnbull died, leaving the business in the hands of his two sons, Mr. C. Turnbull and Mr. J. G. Turnbull. These two young men were imbued with the conditions of the high quality of their goods, and aware of the duties they owed to the good name that had been established by their father. When Mr. C. Turnbull assumed the management of the business a great many further changes and improvements were made. Extension followed extension.

In 1890 the business was converted into a joint-stock company, with Mr. C. Turnbull president and Mr. J. G. Turnbull vice-president. From that day to this the business has been constantly increasing, new buildings going up regularly and steadily. The only relic of the old days now is an old knitting machine and spinning wheel, which are preserved in a safe place in a corner of the great modern factory. The high quality of Turnbull's underwear, particularly their special brand known as "Ceete" has become a byword, not alone all over Canada but in all parts of the world. They have extensively advertised their "Ceete" underwear, and some eight or nine years ago started using the brand of the Australian merino sheep as their trade mark, which has become so well-known that one can scarcely think of a sheep without thinking of "Ceete" underwear. It is the development of such industries, which can only be built up by the closest care and attention, that Canada's reputation as a manufacturing country is upheld.

Both members of the firm have taken a great interest in the welfare of the city of Galt, and have done much to develop it. They also encourage good, clean sport, Mr. C. Turnbull being president of the Ontario Curling Association and Mr. J. G. Turnbull being an ardent golfer.

B. C. INDUSTRY MAKES HEADWAY

Products Bearing the "Circle V" Trademark Have En- vialbe Reputation.

Probably few British Columbia industries are better known throughout the length and breadth of the province at the present time than is the Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., Ltd.

Operating what is undoubtedly the most modern and perfectly equipped flour milling plant in Western Canada, with elevators and executive offices located in the heart of Vancouver, this fast growing concern has long ago won for itself an enviable reputation for the sterling quality of its products.

To-day, largely as a result of this company's enterprising methods and their strict adherence to the principle of "square dealing" in their relations with the trade, "Royal Standard" flour as well as the numerous other products which bear the "Circle V" trade mark, are popular names in every city and hamlet in British Columbia.

In connection with the model milling plant of the company in Vancouver, there is maintained a perfectly equipped laboratory for the thorough analysis and testing of all grains used in their numerous products. As a consequence the exact quality and grade of all wheat samples forwarded to the local plant by their expert buyers in the Canadian Northwest, are tested under baking conditions. All wheat must first measure up to a fixed standard set by the company, and the rigid character of the analysis made by their own chemist assures the public a flour that stands without a peer for purity, nutriment and bread value in Canada. A cordial welcome is extended to flour consumers who may be interested in these laboratory tests as carried out by the company to visit the plant and see for themselves the scrupulous care that enters into every part of the milling process.

The Vancouver Milling & Grain Company, Ltd., in addition to their big Vancouver mills and elevators, also maintains highly equipped branches in the cities of Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Calgary and Missoula, and has agencies in Vernon, Duncan, Courtenay, Port Washington, Langley, Central Park and Cloverdale. Nearly 300 people are numbered on the payroll of this industry, making it one of the largest in the province.

It is worth noting that more than one-quarter million dollars are expended each year with the farmers of British Columbia by this one concern. This sum goes largely into the buying of wheat, oats, hay, and other products of the soil. It will be readily seen, therefore, that the Vancouver Milling & Grain Company, Ltd., is a factor of paramount importance in assisting the farmers of B. C. to secure a strong and stable market for their goods. As a bona fide British Columbia industry the Vancouver Milling & Grain Company, Ltd., well merits the patronage it enjoys, nor should it be forgotten that every dollar expended for imported flour leaves the province to maintain payrolls and industries at distant points.

SOLID LEATHER SHOES
FOR SATISFACTION

HYRDO CITY AND G. V. O. SHOES

MADE IN CANADA

Specify our Brands and get not only the FINEST QUALITY, but the greatest possible WEAR and COMFORT.

Our solid leather shoes are the best values that can be obtained anywhere



Manufactured by Hydro City Shoe Manufacturers, Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. (Formerly O. V. Oberholtzer Co., Ltd.)

GOVERNMENT STANDARD FLOUR



Manufactured by

The Hedley-Shaw Milling Co.
LIMITED

MAKERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"KING'S QUALITY" BRANDS

How Much Does Your Food Cost?

Food values are measured in units of calories.

To-day, when food costs are soaring, the careful housekeeper will find out how much per 1,000 calories her food costs.

If she buys:

Butter at 50c per lb.	1,000 calories will cost 13 cents.
Bacon at 55c per lb.	" " " " 19 "
Milk at 13c per qt.	" " " " 18.5 "
Roast Beef at 26c per lb.	" " " " 23.4 "
Lamb Chops at 38c per lb.	" " " " 32.7 "
Chicken at 32c per lb.	" " " " 41.3 "
Eggs at 45c per doz.	" " " " 44.7 "
Beefsteak at 34c per lb.	" " " " 45.6 "
Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes (ready to serve)	" " " " 11.7 "

So Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes is the most economical food to buy. You get more food value for your money than in any of the above foods.

Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes is a three-times-a-day food—just as bread or potatoes are.

Get the Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flake habit. It pays. It saves meat and wheat.

Nourishing for growing children. Sustaining and satisfying for working adults.

Sold only in the original red, white and green package.

Kellogg's
TOASTED
CORN FLAKES

LICENSED BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER UNDER NUMBER 2-555

ONLY MADE IN CANADA BY

The Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Co., Limited
Head Office and Factory: London, Ont.

Est'd 1906

Canada's Milling Industry

Two Canadians were boasting about their country and its great wheat export trade, when the Truque Englishman to whom they were talking interrupted with a wave of his hand.

"Look here," he said, "that's nothing to boast about. To me it is almost shameful. One of the underlying causes of the great war is the need of the older countries for raw materials. A raw material to them is the means of making great cities, employing thousands. To you, apparently, it is only something to export to them as fast as you can dig it out of the ground."

"But we must—keep alive!" objected one Canadian.

"Of course, you must. But what shocks me is the fact that you do not appear to realize the essentially temporary nature of such a policy. You Canadians don't seem to realize that you must adjust your trade policy sooner or later, so as to reduce the export of your raw materials and increase the volume of your finished materials. At present," he smiled indulgently, "you make me think of savages boasting of the number of pelts they have sold for a few beads. You Canadians are in danger of forgetting that you are exporting what all the world wants you to export—what half the world cannot get except from you—and what cannot be replaced easily. If, indeed, it can be replaced at all—raw materials! And you import—the result of the labor of foreigners."

"What should we do? Stop the export of wheat?"

"Oh, no—but build up higher every day, the export of the finished product of wheat."

"You mean flour?"

"No—not altogether; goods made by Canadian labor; or, in other words, the products of Canadian skill and industry fed on Canadian bread, from Canadian flour, from Canadian wheat."

"Utopia!" sneered the first Canadian.

"Certainly, but a Utopian idea of practical worth, since it expresses an ideal, something to work for."

"Rubbish!" said the second Canadian.

"No. Not rubbish at all. When you can tell me that Canada produced so many millions of wheat, making therefrom so many barrels of flour—and that you hadn't a barrel left from your own table for export—then I will believe there is something remarkable about you!"

II.

In the history of the flour trade in Canada in the last four years there is more cause for congratulation to Canada than in all the "wonderful" years before the war when Canadian wheat was dumped on the Liverpool market with about as much merchandising skill as the old-time Iroquois displayed when he brought all his pelts to market at once. Canada is still exporting wheat, and will do so for many years to come, perhaps; but especially since the war began she is exporting a far greater proportion of flour to wheat and exporting more of it in the shape of shells and other manufactured goods, which are just as surely made of wheat as wheat itself is made of earth. The flour mills of Canada are working to capacity. Despite labor shortage and the transportation difficulties brought about by the war, the flour mills of Canada are in excellent condition. In the early days of the war there was trouble because wheat prices had not been fixed. Some firms, after appealing to the Government to fix prices, were forced to sell their wheat at a price which they could in advance. This, when wheat prices soared and other mills, producing flour from high-priced wheat, were competing for the position of having to break the market and close down their competitors by selling flour made from cheaper wheat at cheap wheat prices, leaving their competitors in existence, and reaping the unavoidable profit of such a transaction. One firm at least found itself in this position, and was forced to refrain from under-selling its competitors at the request of the authorities, who insisted that every mill must be kept running.

III.

The flour trade as against the mere grain-growing business is increasing. It is still a long way off, but not so long as it was once.

IV.

The flour trade as against the mere grain-growing business is increasing. It is still a long way off, but not so long as it was once.

How to make dish-washing easier, is a question that concerns every housewife. The answer is contained in two words: "Gold Dust." This well-known preparation, manufactured by the N. K. Fairbank Co., of Montreal, has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of homes. Gold Dust, it is claimed, means less time at the kitchen sink, thus leaving more time for other and more important household problems. The secret is that Gold Dust dissolves the grease as if by magic, and thus the bare of a woman's life—the washing of greasy dishes—is transformed into a very pleasurable duty.

Gold Dust is put up in both large and small packages. Look for it in the grocery windows of Victoria during Made-in-Canada sale week.

How to make dish-washing easier, is a question that concerns every housewife. The answer is contained in two words: "Gold Dust." This well-known preparation, manufactured by the N. K. Fairbank Co., of Montreal, has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of homes. Gold Dust, it is claimed, means less time at the kitchen sink, thus leaving more time for other and more important household problems. The secret is that Gold Dust dissolves the grease as if by magic, and thus the bare of a woman's life—the washing of greasy dishes—is transformed into a very pleasurable duty.

Gold Dust is put up in both large and small packages. Look for it in the grocery windows of Victoria during Made-in-Canada sale week.

How to make dish-washing easier, is a question that concerns every housewife. The answer is contained in two words: "Gold Dust." This well-known preparation, manufactured by the N. K. Fairbank Co., of Montreal, has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of homes. Gold Dust, it is claimed, means less time at the kitchen sink, thus leaving more time for other and more important household problems. The secret is that Gold Dust dissolves the grease as if by magic, and thus the bare of a woman's life—the washing of greasy dishes—is transformed into a very pleasurable duty.

Gold Dust is put up in both large and small packages. Look for it in the grocery windows of Victoria during Made-in-Canada sale week.

How to make dish-washing easier, is a question that concerns every housewife. The answer is contained in two words: "Gold Dust." This well-known preparation, manufactured by the N. K. Fairbank Co., of Montreal, has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of homes. Gold Dust, it is claimed, means less time at the kitchen sink, thus leaving more time for other and more important household problems. The secret is that Gold Dust dissolves the grease as if by magic, and thus the bare of a woman's life—the washing of greasy dishes—is transformed into a very pleasurable duty.

Gold Dust is put up in both large and small packages. Look for it in the grocery windows of Victoria during Made-in-Canada sale week.

How to make dish-washing easier, is a question that concerns every housewife. The answer is contained in two words: "Gold Dust." This well-known preparation, manufactured by the N. K. Fairbank Co., of Montreal, has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of homes. Gold Dust, it is claimed, means less time at the kitchen sink, thus leaving more time for other and more important household problems. The secret is that Gold Dust dissolves the grease as if by magic, and thus the bare of a woman's life—the washing of greasy dishes—is transformed into a very pleasurable duty.

Gold Dust is put up in both large and small packages. Look for it in the grocery windows of Victoria during Made-in-Canada sale week.

How to make dish-washing easier, is a question that concerns every housewife. The answer is contained in two words: "Gold Dust." This well-known preparation, manufactured by the N. K. Fairbank Co., of Montreal, has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of homes. Gold Dust, it is claimed, means less time at the kitchen sink, thus leaving more time for other and more important household problems. The secret is that Gold Dust dissolves the grease as if by magic, and thus the bare of a woman's life—the washing of greasy dishes—is transformed into a very pleasurable duty.

Gold Dust is put up in both large and small packages. Look for it in the grocery windows of Victoria during Made-in-Canada sale week.

How to make dish-washing easier, is a question that concerns every housewife. The answer is contained in two words: "Gold Dust." This well-known preparation, manufactured by the N. K. Fairbank Co., of Montreal, has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of homes. Gold Dust, it is claimed, means less time at the kitchen sink, thus leaving more time for other and more important household problems. The secret is that Gold Dust dissolves the grease as if by magic, and thus the bare of a woman's life—the washing of greasy dishes—is transformed into a very pleasurable duty.

Gold Dust is put up in both large and small packages. Look for it in the grocery windows of Victoria during Made-in-Canada sale week.

How to make dish-washing easier, is a question that concerns every housewife. The answer is contained in two words: "Gold Dust." This well-known preparation, manufactured by the N. K. Fairbank Co., of Montreal, has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of homes. Gold Dust, it is claimed, means less time at the kitchen sink, thus leaving more time for other and more important household problems. The secret is that Gold Dust dissolves the grease as if by magic, and thus the bare of a woman's life—the washing of greasy dishes—is transformed into a very pleasurable duty.

Gold Dust is put up in both large and small packages. Look for it in the grocery windows of Victoria during Made-in-Canada sale week.

How to make dish-washing easier, is a question that concerns every housewife. The answer is contained in two words: "Gold Dust." This well-known preparation, manufactured by the N. K. Fairbank Co., of Montreal, has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of homes. Gold Dust, it is claimed, means less time at the kitchen sink, thus leaving more time for other and more important household problems. The secret is that Gold Dust dissolves the grease as if by magic, and thus the bare of a woman's life—the washing of greasy dishes—is transformed into a very pleasurable duty.

Gold Dust is put up in both large and small packages. Look for it in the grocery windows of Victoria during Made-in-Canada sale week.

How to make dish-washing easier, is a question that concerns every housewife. The answer is contained in two words: "Gold Dust." This well-known preparation, manufactured by the N. K. Fairbank Co., of Montreal, has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of homes. Gold Dust, it is claimed, means less time at the kitchen sink, thus leaving more time for other and more important household problems. The secret is that Gold Dust dissolves the grease as if by magic, and thus the bare of a woman's life—the washing of greasy dishes—is transformed into a very pleasurable duty.

Gold Dust is put up in both large and small packages. Look for it in the grocery windows of Victoria during Made-in-Canada sale week.

How to make dish-washing easier, is a question that concerns every housewife. The answer is contained in two words: "Gold Dust." This well-known preparation, manufactured by the N. K. Fairbank Co., of Montreal, has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of homes. Gold Dust, it is claimed, means less time at the kitchen sink, thus leaving more time for other and more important household problems. The secret is that Gold Dust dissolves the grease as if by magic, and thus the bare of a woman's life—the washing of greasy dishes—is transformed into a very pleasurable duty.

NO NEED TO GO OUT OF CANADA FOR SHOES

Blackford Shoe Co. Makes Highest Grade of Women's Shoes.

About four years ago two young men with several years' experience in shoe manufacturing saw an opportunity that had been unnoticed by the Canadian shoe manufacturers for many years. The women of Canada wanted fine shoes—the finest shoes made—and they were obliged to go out of the country to get what they required.

The Blackford Shoe Manufacturing Company was established for the purpose of making women's highest grade shoes, and since their inception into business they have been successfully competing with all comers in the women's shoe business. This season they are offering the women of Canada, through the leading retailers, such shoes that they need no longer go outside the country for them. Their Oxfords and pumps, made in patent and such popular shades of kid as maple gray, battleship gray, brown and white, are absolutely unsurpassed in quality, finish, appearance and fitting qualities.

Their walking boots on smart lasts, with Cuban heels, made in seal brown, mahogany and black calfskin are decidedly smart.

For fall they are showing one of the finest lines of women's stylish shoes ever submitted to Canadian women in combinations of kid and calf with colored buck tops.

Their all-back shoes in the various colors are going to be very popular as the autumn weather comes on.

Women's shoes for summer wear show a predominance of oxfords, while for fall the Blackford Company will make practically nothing but 3/4-inch high cut shoes. This will also be the case in the United States in accordance with recent legislation.

Their all-back shoes in the various colors are going to be very popular as the autumn weather comes on.

Women's shoes for summer wear show a predominance of oxfords, while for fall the Blackford Company will make practically nothing but 3/4-inch high cut shoes. This will also be the case in the United States in accordance with recent legislation.

Their all-back shoes in the various colors are going to be very popular as the autumn weather comes on.

Women's shoes for summer wear show a predominance of oxfords, while for fall the Blackford Company will make practically nothing but 3/4-inch high cut shoes. This will also be the case in the United States in accordance with recent legislation.

Their all-back shoes in the various colors are going to be very popular as the autumn weather comes on.

Women's shoes for summer wear show a predominance of oxfords, while for fall the Blackford Company will make practically nothing but 3/4-inch high cut shoes. This will also be the case in the United States in accordance with recent legislation.

Their all-back shoes in the various colors are going to be very popular as the autumn weather comes on.

Women's shoes for summer wear show a predominance of oxfords, while for fall the Blackford Company will make practically nothing but 3/4-inch high cut shoes. This will also be the case in the United States in accordance with recent legislation.

Their all-back shoes in the various colors are going to be very popular as the autumn weather comes on.

Women's shoes for summer wear show a predominance of oxfords, while for fall the Blackford Company will make practically nothing but 3/4-inch high cut shoes. This will also be the case in the United States in accordance with recent legislation.

Their all-back shoes in the various colors are going to be very popular as the autumn weather comes on.

Women's shoes for summer wear show a predominance of oxfords, while for fall the Blackford Company will make practically nothing but 3/4-inch high cut shoes. This will also be the case in the United States in accordance with recent legislation.

Their all-back shoes in the various colors are going to be very popular as the autumn weather comes on.

Women's shoes for summer wear show a predominance of oxfords, while for fall the Blackford Company will make practically nothing but 3/4-inch high cut shoes. This will also be the case in the United States in accordance with recent legislation.

Their all-back shoes in the various colors are going to be very popular as the autumn weather comes on.

Women's shoes for summer wear show a predominance of oxfords, while for fall the Blackford Company will make practically nothing but 3/4-inch high cut shoes. This will also be the case in the United States in accordance with recent legislation.

Their all-back shoes in the various colors are going to be very popular as the autumn weather comes on.

Women's shoes for summer wear show a predominance of oxfords, while for fall the Blackford Company will make practically nothing but 3/4-inch high cut shoes. This will also be the case in the United States in accordance with recent legislation.

Their all-back shoes in the various colors are going to be very popular as the autumn weather comes on.

Women's shoes for summer wear show a predominance of oxfords, while for fall the Blackford Company will make practically nothing but 3/4-inch high cut shoes. This will also be the case in the United States in accordance with recent legislation.

Their all-back shoes in the various colors are going to be very popular as the autumn weather comes on.

Women's shoes for summer wear show a predominance of oxfords, while for fall the Blackford Company will make practically nothing but 3/4-inch high cut shoes. This will also be the case in the United States in accordance with recent legislation.

Their all-back shoes in the various colors are going to be very popular as the autumn weather comes on.

Women's shoes for summer wear show a predominance of oxfords, while for fall the Blackford Company will make practically nothing but 3/4-inch high cut shoes. This will also be the case in the United States in accordance with recent legislation.

Their all-back shoes in the various colors are going to be very popular as the autumn weather comes on.

Women's shoes for summer wear show a predominance of oxfords, while for fall the Blackford Company will make practically nothing but 3/4-inch high cut shoes. This will also be the case in the United States in accordance with recent legislation.

Their all-back shoes in the various colors are going to be very popular as the autumn weather comes on.

Women's shoes for summer wear show a predominance of oxfords, while for fall the Blackford Company will make practically nothing but 3/4-inch high cut shoes. This will also be the case in the United States in accordance with recent legislation.

INSECTICIDES AND HOW TO USE THEM

Dominion Horticulturalist Schedules List of Preparations for Protecting Vegetables

A new edition of "Vegetable Gardening at Home and on Vacant Lots," by the Dominion Horticulturalist, W. T. Macoun, has been issued by the Division of Horticulture, Department of Agriculture.

He states that the gardens made on vacant lots have not usually to contend with the difficulties caused by the proximity of trees, hence the results there are often better than in the home garden.

"When beginning gardening in cities and towns, it is often found that many difficulties have to be overcome before the soil is in really good condition. Old cans, stones, bricks, pieces of wood, broken toys and many other things must be removed or buried so deeply that they will not be troublesome. Then it often happens that the subsoil from the cellar of the house has been thrown over the yard in order to level the ground. This is sometimes of great depth. This subsoil is usually either a stiff clay or sand. Clay, while it will give more hard work, is usually a much better material to start with than sand. If there is much coal ashes in the yard, most of them should be removed altogether or buried in one corner."

The public will not be so interested in the best vegetables to plant as in the methods of checking insect pests, owing to the fact that almost all the vacant lots in Victoria expected to be cultivated have been planted. However, insect pests already begin to appear, and Mr. Macoun schedules the following insecticides:

Internal Poisons.
Poisoned Bran for Cut-worms.—Mix 1 pound of Paris green thoroughly with 50 pounds of bran for 1 ounce to 2 ounces (of bran), then slightly but thoroughly moisten the mixture with water sweetened with a little molasses or sugar.

Arsenate of Lead.—Arsenate of lead, 3 to 4 lbs. per acre; 1/2 to 2 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. of garden; 1/2 to 1 lb. per 1000 sq. ft. of lawn.

Paris Green.—Paris green, 2 lbs.; unslaked lime, 1 lb.; water, 100 gals. Dry mixture.—1 pound Paris green with 50 pounds flour, land plaster, slaked lime or any other perfectly dry matter.

Hellebore.—(Keep in air-tight vessel.) White hellebore, 1 oz.; water, 2 gals. Or to be dusted undiluted over attacked plants.

Carbolic Emulsion.—Hard soap, well sliced, 1 lb.; crude carbolic acid, 1 pint; boiling water, 1 gal. Dissolve the soap in water, then add the acid and churn violently with dasher. Before using dilute to 25 gallons.

Contact Poisons.
Pyrethrum (for insect powder).—(Keep in airtight container.) Pyrethrum powder (fresh), 1 oz.; water, 1 gal. Dry mixture.—Mix thoroughly 1 part by weight of insect powder with 4 of cheap flour, and keep in a close vessel for 24 hours before dusting over plants attacked.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Containing at least 40 per cent. nicotine; known here as Black Leaf 40. (For aphids.) Nicotine sulphate, 1 lb.; water, 100 gals. Dry mixture.—Mix thoroughly 1 part by weight of nicotine sulphate with 4 of cheap flour, and keep in a close vessel for 24 hours before dusting over plants attacked.

Bordeaux Mixture (for fungi).—Copper sulphate (blue-stone), 4 lbs.; unslaked lime, 4 lbs.; water (1 barrel), 40 gals. Dissolve the copper sulphate (by suspending it in a wooden bucket) in 10 gallons of water. It will dissolve more quickly in warm water than in cold. Slake the lime in another vessel. If the lime, when slaked, is very lumpy, it should be strained through coarse sacking or a fine sieve. Pour the copper sulphate solution into a barrel, or if it may be dissolved in this in a smaller quantity, pour it into a smaller barrel; dilute the slaked lime to half a barrel of water, and pour into the diluted copper sulphate solution, then stir thoroughly. It should be strained through a fine sieve. The mixture should be used as soon as made.

To test Bordeaux mixture, let a drop of ferrocyanide of potassium solution fall into the mixture when ready for use. The mixture turns reddish-brown. Add more milk of lime until no change takes place.

For Potato Blight and Colorado Potato Beetles.—Instead of 4 pounds copper sulphate, use 6 pounds; and for potato beetles 8 ounces or more of Paris green, or 3 pounds of arsenate of lead.

For Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Onions, Radishes, Turnips, Ficus-beetle, caterpillars, aphid, root-maggots, cut-worms. Other vegetables may also have the same treatment for cut-worms. Paris green, or arsenate of lead for Ficus-beetle immediately plants appear above the ground. Pyrethrum, dry mixture, for cabbage worms. Nicotine or soap washes for aphid.

For root-maggots, let fine paper discs around stems of cauliflowers and cabbages. These should be put on immediately the plants are set out to prevent the fly from laying her eggs on the ground near the stem. The discs should be fast on the ground and fit close to the stem. Insect powder or hellebore in water poured about the roots at intervals of a week, and the same attention being given to effect in controlling root-maggots of onions and radishes. Cut-worms.—Use poisoned bran for cut-worms. If scattered on surface of soil near plants to be protected the cut-worms will eat it in preference to the plants, and die. For green caterpillars affecting cabbage, blow pyrethrum powder into the plants, or use them with it, as soon as insects are noticed and repeat if necessary.

Potato.—Paris green, 8 ounces or more

to 40 gallons water; or arsenate of lead paste 1 to 4 pounds to 40 gallons water; or preferably 8 ounces Paris green and 1/2 pounds arsenate of lead paste to 40 gallons water. If powdered arsenate of lead is used, half the quantity of paste recommended will be sufficient.

Poisoned Bordeaux, for rot and beetles, from July 15 to end of season, two weeks apart. Keep foliage covered. Bordeaux for flea-beetle.

Celery.—Early and late blight. Keep foliage constantly covered with Bordeaux throughout the season.

Tomato.—Cut-worms. Use poisoned bran for cut-worms.

WONDERFUL RED CROSS DIAMOND.

On first thought it seems inappropriate to talk about a wonderful red diamond in war times. But the fact that this diamond has been donated to the British Red Cross makes it not only proper but necessary to speak of it as some length. For four years there has been a Red Cross sale at Christy's in London, and each year some entirely unexpected treasure has formed the centre of interest. Until recently no attraction was presented for this year.

But quite unexpectedly appeared this wonderful diamond, of the palest exquisite primrose yellow and of enormous weight for a diamond—surpassing all the famous diamonds known, except the "Stars of South Africa" (in the Imperial crown and the drop of the Royal Sceptre) and the Maitani diamond belonging to the Rajah of Borneo.

The famous Koh-i-noor in Queen Mary's crown weighs not quite 108 carats; the Regent or Pitt diamond, famous up to this time as being the only diamond showing a Maltese cross in the top facet, weighs 136 1/2 carats. The new diamond which weighs 205 carats is in the shape of a perfect square and shows a perfect Maltese cross in its top facet. It has the power of absorbing the rays of any brilliant illumination to which it is exposed and afterwards emitting them in phosphorescent light in the dark. The diamond was found in the De Beers Mines in Griqualand West in 1901. So far it has not been named, but will probably be known as the Red Cross Diamond.

UNCLE SAM'S NEW COOK

A private in the army entered the customers' room of a Wall Street brokerage house and proceeded to entertain the cashier with tales about his duties at a great contentment in the South.

"When I was first ordered to the kitchen I was reluctant to go. But soon the work appealed to me. If we are to win the war our boys must have good food and well cooked, so I plunged in. In the beginning I could only boil water. I procured books on modern kitchen and cooking and studied them. Before many days I was actually taking pride in my work. Now I do not hesitate at eating the very food I cook for others."

Later, after Uncle Sam's new cook had left, one of the customers approached the cashier and said, "I was very much impressed with that young man. Does he work here?"

"No, not yet," was the reply. "But he will some day. His father is the senior member of the firm—Wall Street Journal."

It is impossible to think of salt without thinking of the "Windsor" and "Regal" brands. Your grocer will tell you why they are so popular.

The reserve fund of Canadian chartered banks has been increased nearly a million dollars since the war opened, the amount standing at the end of 1917 being \$114,100,000.

Neilson's chocolates are different. Test them and find out the reason.

NEW WAR INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

For the purpose of airplane construction it is essential that none but the finest of timber be used. Spruce, it has been found, is more adaptable for the requirements of air machines than any other fibrous wood on the North American continent and in both Canada and the United States to-day the process known to the trade as "American spruce" has become an established industry.

Riving or splitting spruce is a slightly more intricate process than the ordinary reader may believe. As it is done on the American side of the line there is a tremendous waste of good timber where the trees are felled, sawn into required lengths, split into quarters and then hewn square.

American spruce, as it is known, is a rule composed of from seven to ten men and a foreman. The latter supervises the work generally, and also selects the trees which, by their general contour, length, shape of limbs, appear to most readily lend themselves for airplane manufacture.

It is a comparatively easy matter for an expert woodsman to quickly "size up" a tree. In such cases a small notch is cut into the tree in order to ascertain if it will split easily, and if the grain is straight, but where an inexperienced logger is on the job this is not necessary.

Splitting and Squaring.
Two men saw down the tree and the "back" the fallen giant into economical lengths. The logs are rolled clear on rough skids with the aid of peavies and are then split into sections. Some camps use mauls made of hardwood and a small chisel, and by steel rings and steel or wooden wedges; others use small charges of stumping powder or dynamite to rend the longer logs. The larger trees are split into six and eight foot lengths to facilitate their movement while the "squaring" process is under way.

The split sections are squared very much after the fashion in vogue the world over. Chalk lines are run, and cleavage on the rectangular timber and broad axes, weighing from six to eight pounds, and equipped with very sharp cutting edges, do the work much quicker than the ordinary chopping axes.

So great is the waste under the existing system of riving that only 25 to 30 per cent. of the timber is used. Closer utilization is not possible as altered. Much of the timber wasted is excellent material for box manufacture but the price obtainable for such timber is not commensurate with the expense involved in saving it.

Question of Profits.
Waste occurs again in that approximately 40 or 50 feet of an ordinary spruce tree of 150 or 200 feet is all that adapts itself for airplane use. An occasional knot is sufficient to "damper" the timber from the point of view of the airplane expert. This conservation experts are trying to find some means by which the wasted portions may be utilized with profit, but their investigations have had no concrete result to date.

Operators now engaged in riving spruce report that with an eight-man crew a daily average production of 200 to 250 feet of spruce per man can be maintained. This figure is expected to increase considerably as the men become skilled in the various operations. Actual profits cannot, however, be very definitely predicted, as the location and character of the timber and the expense of building roads and transportation to railroads or tide water will influence the final profits very much. Spruce commands a price of \$105 per thousand. Before the spruce production was commanded by the United States Government, rived spruce was occasionally sold for as much as \$250 per thousand. Rived spruce, being straight-grained and free from defects, will sometimes produce as much as 85 per cent. of beam stock, the most expensive wood part entering into the construction of an airplane, while sawn spruce will often produce only 15 or 20 per cent. of similar material. At the present times as much as \$120 per thousand is being paid for rived spruce, f.o.b., the price varying with the point of shipment. It is possible that prices paid in the future will be adjusted to meet the cost of production, which may vary in different localities.

The Little Operator.
According to A. F. Peterson, of Aberdeen, Wash., a pioneer in the riving industry, the outlay for a riving

camp is very small, and the operators are able to split up scattered trees that would not be available for a steam logging outfit.

A splitting crew consists usually of five men. An outlay of \$200 to \$300 will provide the necessary tools which are as follows: Plentiful supply of wedges, both steel and wooden; mauls; one ten-pound sledge; two logging jacks; a crosscut saw; one felling saw; two axes; one steel splitting bar with four-inch face; one horse; one iron crook runners; chains, ropes, one "go-devil" or wooden sled with peavies.

ing camp is very small, and the operators are able to split up scattered trees that would not be available for a steam logging outfit.

A splitting crew consists usually of five men. An outlay of \$200 to \$300 will provide the necessary tools which are as follows: Plentiful supply of wedges, both steel and wooden; mauls; one ten-pound sledge; two logging jacks; a crosscut saw; one felling saw; two axes; one steel splitting bar with four-inch face; one horse; one iron crook runners; chains, ropes, one "go-devil" or wooden sled with peavies.

ing camp is very small, and the operators are able to split up scattered trees that would not be available for a steam logging outfit.

A splitting crew consists usually of five men. An outlay of \$200 to \$300 will provide the necessary tools which are as follows: Plentiful supply of wedges, both steel and wooden; mauls; one ten-pound sledge; two logging jacks; a crosscut saw; one felling saw; two axes; one steel splitting bar with four-inch face; one horse; one iron crook runners; chains, ropes, one "go-devil" or wooden sled with peavies.

ing camp is very small, and the operators are able to split up scattered trees that would not be available for a steam logging outfit.

A splitting crew consists usually of five men. An outlay of \$200 to \$300 will provide the necessary tools which are as follows: Plentiful supply of wedges, both steel and wooden; mauls; one ten-pound sledge; two logging jacks; a crosscut saw; one felling saw; two axes; one steel splitting bar with four-inch face; one horse; one iron crook runners; chains, ropes, one "go-devil" or wooden sled with peavies.

ing camp is very small, and the operators are able to split up scattered trees that would not be available for a steam logging outfit.

A splitting crew consists usually of five men. An outlay of \$200 to \$300 will provide the necessary tools which are as follows: Plentiful supply of wedges, both steel and wooden; mauls; one ten-pound sledge; two logging jacks; a crosscut saw; one felling saw; two axes; one steel splitting bar with four-inch face; one horse; one iron crook runners; chains, ropes, one "go-devil" or wooden sled with peavies.

IRON DEPOSITS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

The memorandum in connection with the iron ore situation in this province, recently presented to the Dominion Government by R. R. Neild and J. F. Bledsoe, on behalf of the Central Iron Committee of B.C., is such an interesting document that it is reproduced in full herewith:

The Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Mines, Ottawa—

Sir—In accordance with your verbal request of Thursday, after the interview you were good enough to afford us, we beg to submit the following considerations, bearing upon the object of our visit to Ottawa, as a delegation whose purpose may be said to represent the whole of Vancouver Island.

We may go further, and say that what we seek is in accord with the wishes of all of British Columbia. Therefore, without waste of words, we desire to place before you our views and our purpose in as brief and concrete a form as possible.

In view of the extent and character of iron deposits on Vancouver Island, on the coast of the mainland and on the intervening islands, their geographical situation in relation to the ocean and the countries bordering on the Pacific, and the favorable continuity of elements entering into the manufacture of iron and steel, the development of an iron industry on the Pacific Coast has for years been looked forward to by the people of British Columbia as one of the great possibilities.

In connection with shipping and shipbuilding, in the manufacture of iron and steel in the form of primary and secondary products, lies our manifest and greatest industrial destiny. Our iron deposits on the coast are situated on, or quite close to, navigable waters, with everywhere clear and direct access to the ocean. Good sheltered harbors exist almost innumerable.

In addition to the most favorable facilities for water transportation possible, which is of prime importance, there are three contiguous essentials in great abundance:—iron ore, coal for coking purposes and lime for fluxing. We are not going to burden you with proofs of these, because they are known and admitted quantities; but in the reports and statements, which accompany this memorandum, are material regarding which the experts of your Department can satisfy themselves. Some of these reports were made by men of unquestionable repute and standing in their profession. The originals of these reports were acquired at great expense, aggregating over \$50,000, for the purposes of those who paid for them.

Enormous Deposits.

As to the facilities of water transport and the abundance of lime and coal for coking, there is no question, but it may be said that the extent of the iron deposits is problematical. In other words, that enough development work has not been done to demonstrate their value as a permanent supply for iron smelting. To such objections we reply as follows:

Apart from the evidence furnished in the expert reports submitted, on the northern end of Texada Island there are deposits whose contents, so far as they have been estimated, range from 5,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons. These deposits have been to some extent developed, and it is from them that the Ironclad furnaces obtained their principal supply while in operation. This is only one of many. There is absolutely no uncertainty as to supply.

It is true that the Texada Island deposits are owned by San Francisco capitalists who have made no move to develop them, but the Government of British Columbia has in contemplation such legislation as will make them available at a reasonable and low maximum cost to operators.

In this connection we are permitted to state that the legislation in question is of such a character as to prevent holders of iron properties, which naturally represent the biggest and best so far as prospected, from standing in the way, or holding up, bona fide development under conditions most favorable to success. Moreover, it is contemplated that our iron shall be conserved for local manufacture.

So far, not so much is known in respect of the extent of local hematite iron deposits, but these have been reported in the Coast districts in a number of places, and there is reason to believe that they are important and extensive.

Quality of Ores.

The next question which may arise is in respect of the quality of our iron ores. We are submitting a number of assay cards as they were made out at the Ironclad furnaces, daily tests. But as to analyses, the official publications of the Geological and Mines Departments of Canada contain many hundreds of them. The ores are almost invariably of the best quality, and with a small percentage of impurities.

As to the quality of the pig-iron that had been produced by the Ironclad smelter from British Columbia ore, there will be found among the memoranda accompanying this one, containing testimonials from the leading iron workers and brokers of the Pacific Coast, including British Columbia.

Perhaps more than anything else the price Vancouver Island ore has been held up as a bar to smelting iron ore at a rate sufficiently cheap to enable iron manufacturers on the coast entering into competition with eastern products, even taking transportation charges into account. The wholesale and pre-war price of coke in Cape Breton was \$1.75 per ton. The wholesale price of coke on Vancouver Island was \$8 per ton, which meant anything from \$5 to \$10 per ton for fuel to make a ton of pig-iron.

Whether the difference between the initial cost of coke of \$1.75 in Cape Breton and \$8 on the coast—\$6.25—would have constituted a bar to successful competition with the east could only have been determined in practical demonstration. Mr. Fraser, an eminent authority whose report is included in the memoranda submitted, shows that by the use of by-product ovens, on account of which various well-known values are lost, the cost of commercialized coke is reduced in cost to \$2.25 per ton. Incidentally, as a result of the general soaring of prices, the price of coke in the United States has just recently been fixed at from \$6.50 to \$2.50 per ton, according to grade. Whether coke will remain high after the war can only be conjectured.

However, in respect to the price of coke and labor, the latter is bound to be for some time to come higher than in the east, the price of both will be offset to a considerable degree by the more favorable conditions of manufacture on the Pacific Coast. To the United States smelters, iron ore is carried, by rail in some instances, and partly by rail and water in others,

from 300 to 1,000 miles, whereas on the Pacific Coast no ore would be required to be carried more than twenty-five miles to the water's edge, and always downhill. From any of the one hundred or more suitable locations that could be selected for a smelter, the weight of iron ore, and the cost, would be short and very cheap. In fact, in no other part of the world do so many favorable conditions exist.

The Labor Question.

Reverting to labor, always an important factor, we quote from an article in The Vancouver World just to hand, by Mr. John Fraser, whose report has been referred to, as follows:

Labor does not enter into the calculation to an important degree because the production of steel in any form on account of the evolution of methods and use of machinery that handles enormous quantities and weight is controlled entirely by operators of the "handy man" type and has had the effect of reducing the unit costs to unbelievably low figures, while at the same time the rates of pay to these operatives are so large as to always draw men from other occupations and hold them. The actual physical labor performed is hardly worthy of mention as it is mostly push button or handling of levers. In the development of a new steel enterprise a small percentage of skilled operators are drawn from other steel centres and the great majority are local men trained to their jobs.

In considering the possibilities of the steel industry in British Columbia it must be considered therefore, with relation to these three factors, convenient raw materials, market and labor.

A copy of this article is submitted along with the other memoranda. The possibilities of electric smelting have been held up against, and as prejudicial, to heavy investments in the blast furnace system of reducing ores. So far, practical operators in the iron-smelting centres in the world have regarded it as experimental and not proved, and have not regarded it as a danger to their interests. But whether electrical smelting is a possibility of the future in displacing the blast furnace or not, the object of our visit is in no way altered. The assistance of the Government in bonusing the industry is an essential in one case as in the other.

Market for Products.

The great desideratum is the market for our iron and steel products. This includes the country from, and including, Winnipeg west to the coast, South America, Japan and China, India, Australia and New Zealand. We could compete in the Pacific Coast States, notwithstanding tariff rates, owing to saving in transportation.

Statistics compiled in 1911 show that the aggregate of British iron and steel products as sold in countries whose markets are easily accessible and naturally tributary to our resources in a commercial way was \$125,000,000. The products referred to were those which would be reasonably manufactured in British Columbia, by means of a well organized industry, and these were segregated from the other iron and steel statistics.

The products which would naturally fall in for first consideration and without considering all the many specialized forms of manufactures represented in the items of consumption are:

- Shipbuilding plates,
- Steel and ship's cable,
- Telegraph and telephone wires,
- Wire for fencing,
- Hydraulic steel pipe,
- Gas and water mains and pipe,
- Logging chains,
- Flats, rounds and angles and twisted iron of all kinds,
- Picks and shovels and scrapers,
- Structural steel for building,
- Steel rails.

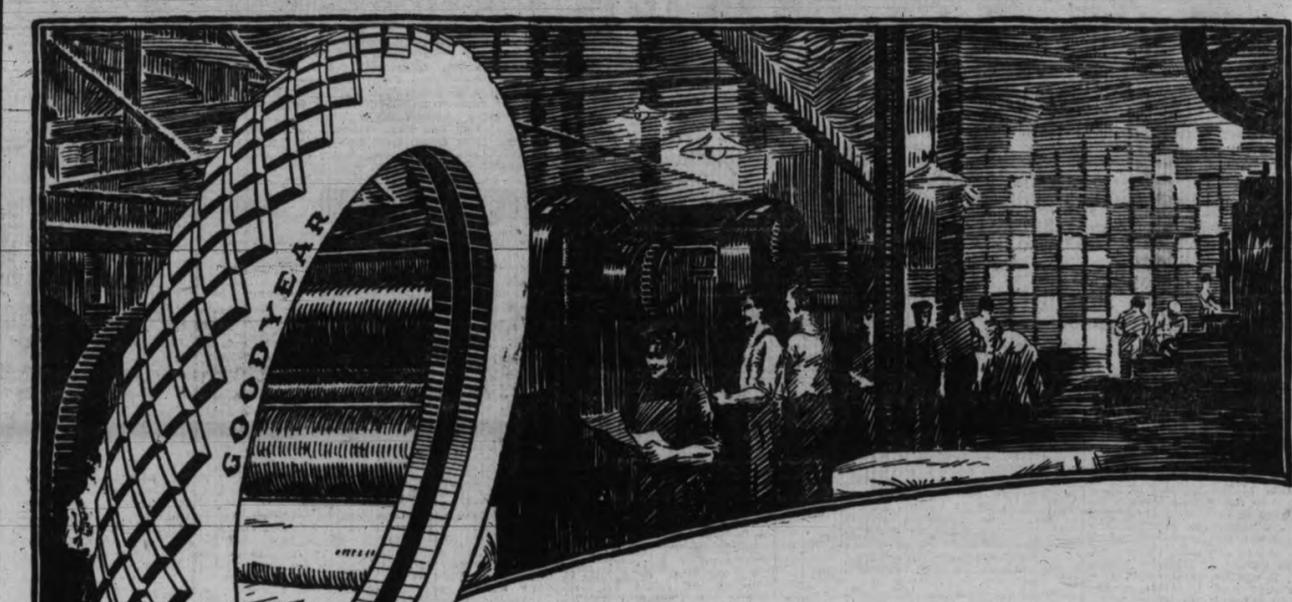
The manufacture of tin plate and galvanized iron in steel rolling mills is at once suggested and here is a wide range of possibility. The amount of galvanized and corrugated iron used for building purposes is, of course, very large everywhere and the extent to which tin plate is used in the salmon canning factories along the coast, from Alaska to California, inclusive, is enormous, not to speak of the tin plate required for the canning and preserving of fruits, vegetables and meats.

Following a law of industry that as soon as a large enterprise supplies the raw material for a variety of utilities, so soon do the secondary enterprises begin to cluster about the main source of supply; and with the establishment of iron and steel works in British Columbia would follow a number of allied and subordinate industries that would become tributary and increase the demand for their products.

The amount of iron and steel required in railway construction and replacement is not fully realized. Mr. Elliot, president of the Northern Pacific, said in 1910 or 1911 that to meet the requirements of to-day an outlay of \$500,000,000 will be required for the tracks and \$20,000,000 for the terminals by only two systems of railways.

Cost of Production.

The cost of production is another vital consideration. There have been a number of estimates, including two by Dominion Government experts, varying from \$11.25 to \$21.00 per ton, the latter by Professor Galloway, whose report is submitted. You ask why, if the commercial prospects are so good, has capital not already exploited the field. There are several reasons: the awareness of the field, capitalists always being nervous of pioneer development schemes; the uncertainty as to certain factors, ore supply, labor, markets, etc.; the very large amount of capital required being from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000; the influence of great iron and steel corporations in the United States and Canada, which if not openly antagonistic to the development of a new field on the Pacific Coast, not only influence the statistics of trade and commerce for 1912, the year before the war, British Columbia's population contributed \$3 per head to the customs revenue of the Dominion. An estimated increase of 100,000 in the population on that basis would mean an increase of revenue to Canada of \$300,000 per annum. From our point of view it would be good business for the Dominion of Canada.



Evidence, Simple and Convincing

Could the Canadian motorist only visit the new Goodyear Tire factory at New Toronto he would quickly see the reason for the lower cost-per-mile of Goodyear Tires. Here is evidence, simple and convincing, of the in-built merit of our product.

The very atmosphere of the giant plant seems vital with sincerity. From the receiving room, where raw material pours through in a continuous stream, to the shipping department, whence leave the tires that uphold the good name of Goodyear—every man performs his task

earnestly. No visitor can escape the impression of multitudinous duties minutely performed.

Inspection reaches a maximum here. Raw material—ordered to special Goodyear standards—is keenly analyzed. Men and machines work under argus-eyed inspectors. Because our men believe in the ideal to which they build—"Protect our good name"—they welcome inspection. They believe in making all the tires perfect.

This is the manufacturing policy that has built the largest output of automobile tires in the world.

Goodyear Tires, Tubes and Tire-Save-Accessories can be obtained from Goodyear Service Stations everywhere. Watch for this emblem and enjoy the benefits of Goodyear Service wherever it is displayed.



GOODYEAR MADE IN CANADA

it in any sense a mistake, because, comparatively speaking, a great industry was created, and Canada today, regarding it simply as a war measure, is reaping large benefits.

British Columbia to-day with its immense possibilities in regard to iron and steel manufacture and shipbuilding as a corollary, is precisely in the position in which Eastern Canada was in 1883, when the bonus system began, and therefore in all fairness is entitled to a similar consideration. Incidentally it may be remarked that \$5,000,000 have been paid in the way of bounties for lead production, and something over \$2,000,000 in connection with petroleum production. These policies have been marked by results similar in benefit as in the case of iron.

There is another view of the case which is almost always overlooked. The establishment of an iron and steel industry on a large scale with the tributary industry of shipbuilding and other allied efforts, British Columbia would increase its population by 100,000. According to the statistics of trade and commerce for 1912, the year before the war, British Columbia's population contributed \$3 per head to the customs revenue of the Dominion. An estimated increase of 100,000 in the population on that basis would mean an increase of revenue to Canada of \$300,000 per annum. From our point of view it would be good business for the Dominion of Canada.

Enormous Benefits.

In the event of capital not being induced to undertake the enterprise in British Columbia the offering of a bonus would not represent the financial loss of a dollar. In the event of the enterprise not succeeding after being established the contribution must automatically cease. If, on the other hand, the result should be what we anticipate, the benefits for the whole of Canada would be enormous. In conclusion let us point out that the net debt of Canada has increased since the war from \$350,000,000 to over \$1,000,000,000. If the war should con-

tinue for one year longer the debt will have increased to at least \$1,500,000,000, the annual interest charges upon which will be \$75,000,000, a staggering situation to face for the years to come. To meet this extraordinary liability, the interest of Canada demands that the production in every line of industry shall be increased to its utmost limit, so that by the balance of trade represented in our exports over our imports we may be able to meet our responsibilities cheerfully and completely.

While the development of our iron industry in normal times would appeal to everyone as a desirable commercial proposition, war conditions make it an absolute necessity for the protection of our commerce.

We find ourselves at present dependent on the United States for our steel material for shipbuilding, and in the West it is often necessary to wait for months to secure a supply, as steel can only be imported for war purposes after a long, tedious routine is gone through. In addition to this a Western builder is required to pay \$11 per ton freight on his steel. This in the case of an 8,000 ton ship would amount to \$88,000. This is certainly a very heavy handicap to a Western shipbuilder.

The demand for steel in the United States is rapidly increasing, and at any time our supply may be cut off. After the War. The United States depends for her prosperity on the production and export of many of the same commodities as are exported by Canada, and under normal conditions is a very strong business competitor. The country that will recover first after the war is the one with enough natural and industrial products to sell, so that she may establish the balance of credit in her favor. When that time arrives, unless we have greatly improved present conditions by the development of our iron and steel industry, we will find ourselves in the hands of our business rival to the south in

the matter of ships and shipbuilding material. It is only natural to expect that the United States will use her ships to market her own products first. This is a situation that would be carefully avoided by any keen business man. Can a great exporting country like Canada afford to take the risk of finding herself in this very dangerous position? Why take the chance when we have the natural resources ready to develop that will prevent any such calamity?

With our vast natural wealth and the facilities for getting our products to market we should be as little affected as any country engaged in the war, but if we have not these facilities and cannot sell our goods, no matter how bounteous our crops are, we can look forward to the greatest business depression this country has ever experienced.

You will understand that this is no myth when it is explained that we will require to build 4,500 five thousand-ton ships to bring the tonnage up to the normal conditions that prevailed before the war. At the present rate of building this will require eighteen years, without taking into consideration any future losses or the result of wear and tear. It is useless to talk of speeding up construction unless the material to build it with is available. The bonus asked for is trivial when compared with the benefits derived, and it must be remembered that before a dollar of it is paid, wealth many times greater will have been created from resources now lying absolutely dormant. Is it not better business in the form of a bonus for a limited period than to continue to pay a very much greater amount towards the support of an American industry and in bolstering up American railways?

As pointed out before, our climate conditions on the Pacific Coast permit the launching of ships on any day of the year. Our labor conditions are on a par with those in Seattle, where shipbuilding is being pursued on an

extensive scale; in short, give us cheaper material and we will turn out the ships as cheaply, as efficiently and as expeditiously as anywhere in the world.

We beg to submit a specific proposal in regard to the bonuses which we deem to be sufficient to meet the requirements of the case.

Respectfully yours,
R. R. NEILD,
J. F. BLEDSOE,
Members Central Iron Committee,
Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Bounty Requested.

Bounty of \$3 per ton on pig-iron manufactured from Canadian ore and a bounty of \$3 per ton on all kinds of steel manufactured from Canadian ore, up to an average production of five hundred (500) tons per day and over five hundred (500) tons per day and up to one thousand (1,000) tons per day, the bounty to be \$2 per ton.

No bounty to be paid on a production in excess of one thousand (1,000) tons per day.

No bounty to be allowed any company, firm or person, or in respect of any plant in existence at the time of the passing of this Bounty Act whose average daily production exceeds five hundred (500) tons per day of iron or steel.

The above bounties to last for five years, and after five years to be graduated down for a further period of five years by a reduction of 20 per cent. per annum.

Bounties.—In 1883 a bounty of \$1.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds was first granted on pig-iron produced from Canadian ore. This bounty was continued annually until June 30, 1888. On July 1, 1888, the rate was reduced to \$1 per ton, at which it remained until June 30, 1892. From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1897, the rate was \$2 per ton, and from June 28, 1897, to April 23, 1902, the rates were \$3 per ton from Canadian ore and \$2 per ton from foreign ore. A sliding scale of rates was then introduced, beginning with

\$2.70 from Canadian ore and \$1.80 from foreign ore, which scale in 1906 left the rates at \$1.65 per ton from Canadian and 70 cents per ton from foreign ore. In 1907 a new sliding scale was authorized under which, for the calendar years 1907 and 1908 \$2.10 was paid from Canadian and \$1.10 from foreign ore; for 1909 the rates were respectively \$1.70 and 70 cents; and in 1910, 90 cents and 40 cents. On December 31, 1910, the bounty for pig-iron ceased, excepting for that produced from Canadian ore by the electric process. No claim has, however, yet been made for pig-iron produced in this manner. (Expired in 1912.)

A bounty on steel made in Canada was first granted as from March 27, 1894, the rate being \$2 per ton, which continued in force until June 30, 1897. The rate was \$3 per ton from July 1, 1897, to April 23, 1902, when a sliding scale was introduced which, commencing at \$2.70 per ton, was reduced to \$1.05 in 1906. The rates were for 1907 and 1908, \$1.65; for 1909, \$1.05, and for 1910, 80 cents per ton. The bounty on steel ceased on December 31, 1910. Bounty was paid on wire rods at \$6 per ton from October 24, 1903, to June 3, 1911. On rolled angles, beams and other rolled shapes, and on rolled plates the bounty was \$3 per ton from October 24, 1903, to December 31, 1906.

On puddled iron bars a bounty of \$2 per ton was paid from March 24, 1894, to June 23, 1897. From this date to April 23, 1902, the rate was \$3 per ton, when a sliding scale was put into operation which reduced the rate to \$1.05 in 1906. For the calendar years 1907 and 1908 the rate was \$1.65, for 1909, \$1.05, and for 1910, 60 cents per ton. Puddled bars ceased to be manufactured in Canada in 1907.

The bounties paid in Canada from the year 1896 to 1912 amounted as follows:

Pig iron	\$7,097,041
Puddled iron bars	113,674
Steel	6,708,930
Manufactures of steel	2,883,123
Total	\$16,788,923