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MR. W. E. PAYNE

Secretary Vancouver Board of Trade and Organizer of the recent Tour of Britain by a Representative Delegation of Board of Trade Members.

EDUCATE EASTERN CANADA & THE EMPIRE CONCERNING THE CANADIAN WEST: PASS ON THE B.C.M.

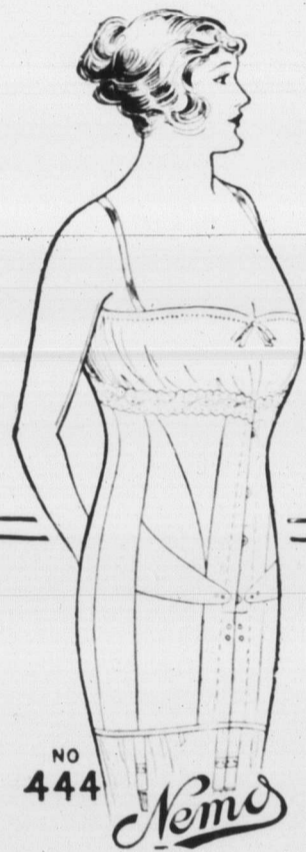
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THROUGHOUT CANADA and THE EMPIRE

Impressions of Great Britain

By Members of Vancouver Board of Trade Delegation

(I.—By W. E. Payne, Secretary and Organizer.)

For one to attempt to make extended observations concerning the recently-concluded trip of the Vancouver Board of Trade Delegation to Great Britain, would be more than futile, but a few impressions might be noted.

The first outstanding feature of the whole visit was the wonderfully wholehearted hospitality of the British people. This impression seems to have dominated all others. Coming as we did, in the position of voluntary emissaries without any official standing except that of our own organization, it was indeed gratifying to us to find that our visit was received in such a spontaneous manner.

The "Old Country," as we in the Dominion love to call it, is renowned for this characteristic but even in our wildest expectations we never imagined anything like what actually took place. From our first arrival at Southampton, when we were met by leading members of the Board of Trade of that progressive city, to our reception in London by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the London Chamber of Commerce and the British Empire Exhibition Association, our experience was a most gratifying one. Then there was what may be called our triumphant tour, which began at Bristol, with its wonderful Avonmouth Dock Scheme, in which Bristolians are rivaling the newer countries overseas in optimistic progressiveness.

Among other places visited were Historic Bath, with its recuperative atmosphere and Old World charm; bustling and hustling Leicester, full of life and energy—demonstrating the fact that Industry reigns supreme, and willing that the whole world should know it. Staid and business-like Birmingham, full of wealth and dynamic activity, and not losing sight of prospective overseas customers; Northampton, with its wonderful Shoe industries, ever-expanding. With that place we have recollections of a wonderful drive to the historic home of the Spencers, Velthorpe House. Then we went back to Liverpool, the great starting and jumping off Port of the world's commerce and the home of one of the world's greatest benefactors, Lord Leverhulme. Next we had a lovely weekend at Edinburgh, the pride of the North; with glimpses of Holyrood—the Castle, and a never-to-be-forgotten Civic welcome by the Lord Provost. Then down the line we went to "Canny" Newcastle, one of the world's greatest fabricating centres.

In the list there also falls to be noted: Hull, with its great North Sea; Shipping Manchester, and its miracle—the Ship Canal. Sheffield—what need be said of Sheffield that is not already known in every home in the civilized world? Nottingham, and its century old industries of lace and hosiery were visited and then we went back to London, where our experiences were crowned with the supreme honour of a command appearance before His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales.

The greatest Empire the world has ever seen! Supplement this impression with the memories of luncheons and dinners by Chambers of Commerce and City Corporations and multitudinous other expressions of hospitality, and you have some idea of a trip and a tour that will keep a grateful delegation "reminiscing" for the rest of their natural lives.

As to results—it is too early to speak, but one thing has certainly been accomplished: a greater feeling of co-operation has been developed between the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain. The British business man has at last realized that it is his bounden duty to assist to the fullest extent in the development of the Empire overseas; and that the links of Empire, although never stronger than they are today, are

forged still stronger by commercial links within our great Empire.

Canada needs assistance; by getting the co-operation of the brains of the Old Country in the great task that lies ahead of her, and by judicious investment of both men and money, a condition of prosperity beneficial to Canada and the Empire can be ultimately brought about.

The Delegation returned thoroughly satisfied that the objects for which the trip was organized have been accomplished. It only remains for us all to follow up the good work and lose no opportunity of developing our Country and Empire for the benefit of this generation and those who shall follow us.

RECONSTRUCTION

Reconstruction will come
When the Spindles will hum
And each one his work will find.
The false, the effete,
And all things obsolete
The world will be leaving behind.
The old that is true
Will be ever made new
By the magic wand of the mind.
From the surge and the urge
Something good will emerge
To hearten and bless mankind.

—Edwin E. Kinney.

YOUR LAST WISH

If you were asked to express what might be your last wish for your Home and friends what would it be? No matter how big your "assets," we believe, if you have learned true values, and that life's first business is

TO BUILD CHARACTER

through service, your wish would take some such form as this: That, with this life's necessities assured, your family and friends might be given to

SEE LIFE IN TRUE PROPORTION

With "Beyond" wisely considered, we all recognise that the character we each build is more important than the houses, or lands, or money "owned" for a few years by any growing souls.

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President J. B. Thomson's Review of the Trip

Note: In preparing Mr. Thomson's address for publication we are responsible for sub-headings inserted.—Ed. B.C.M.

Vancouver Board of Trade entertained the returned delegation to dinner in the Hotel Vancouver, under the chairmanship of Vice-President McRae, who briefly but fittingly welcomed back the members.

After acknowledging the welcome, President J. B. Thomson thanked the Vice-President and Past President Houlgate for the able manner in which they had kept up the current work of the Board during the absence of the President and Secretary. He then paid compliments to the members who took part in the delegation, especially the ladies. Notwithstanding the strain which was placed upon the whole delegation with the little time that was left for rest, there was no discontent, and everyone worked earnestly in unity to further the mission which they had undertaken. A great deal of credit was due to the ladies, because while the trip had been of the most enjoyable character and the hospitality extended to the delegation was such that no one could imagine anything of a more warm nature, yet the big number of meetings often involving late hours was unavoidably trying and tiring.

President Thomson also thought it right to record that the members of the board were deeply indebted to Mr. F. C. Wade, the Agent General for British Columbia in London, and to the Chamber of Commerce of London, of which Sir. Geo. McL. Brown is president, and to the latter's secretary, Mr. Ward, for their untiring efforts in preparing an itinerary such as they were able to enjoy. Copies of that itinerary were available and he thought they would appreciate what it meant if they scanned a copy. In every public function in which the delegation appeared, a copy of this itinerary was left with the guests.

MR. F. C. WADE'S VALUABLE WORK.

Mr. Wade, in Mr. Thomson's opinion, occupies one of the most important offices in the interests of British Columbia

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Note: Owing to re-arrangements in printing service, the name of this issue, No. 3 of Vol. XXI, is changed to September. Space adjustments, etc., are being made in accordance with the change.

that it is possible to fill, and he believed his co-delegates would agree with him, that they knew of no one better qualified to fit into that particular and responsible niche. President Thomson considered that the importance of that office to the Province of British Columbia was not fully appreciated, even by the Government, and he did not think that sufficient co-operation was shown with the industrial and agricultural life of the Province to take full advantage of the office which Mr. Wade fills.

Perhaps a few remarks were timely with reference to what other Overseas Dominions are doing. They would find that South Africa House, Australia House, New Zealand and other overseas dominions have very large and capable staffs to take care of what is required of them in the financial centre of the British Empire. There was no information which they have not got at hand, and their expert staffs were thoroughly familiar with local conditions.

WHAT ABOUT "SAMPLES"?—"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN"

British Columbia on the other hand, was handicapped in this way in our High Commissioner's office. They had not the same exhibits as the other overseas dominions had, and had not the opportunity of putting before the British public, or other visitors to London, the opportunities which exist or the resources of our Country. South Africa House, Australia and New Zealand House had wonderful exhibits of their fruit and other products in their windows. That fruit was supplied to them regularly, direct (he understood) by the Government, and was kept in wonderfully fresh and appetizing conditions. Mr. Wade's office as far as he could see, was the only one which had space at present to exhibit anything of that character and was the only one that made any attempt to show fruit. Their location was admirable—No. 1 Regent Street—and they had show windows, but what kind of co-operation or assistance did they give Mr. Wade in getting exhibits? Amongst his other duties, Mr. Wade had to go out and chase through the markets from time to time to see if he could personally purchase some British Columbia fruit to put in the windows!

Then he had asked Mr. Wade why he did not exhibit timber products such as railroad ties, etc., and he showed him why. The only things he had were ties which were so badly split that they were not a credit for any country to show. Now, surely our manufacturers and agriculturalists could get behind Mr. Wade and see that he is assisted by having a constant supply of our resources put "on tap" to keep his windows dressed in keeping with those of competitors from other overseas Dominions.

WHOSE FAULT?—GOVERNMENT OR INDIVIDUALS?

They might ask the question, What success are those other overseas Dominions making of their exhibits? It would be hard for them to trace anything beyond what they gained from personal observation and what they read from the press. No doubt they would hear further from one of the delegates about the docking and storage warehouses they visited on the trip. When they saw warehouse after warehouse with the products of New Zealand in fruits, meats, etc., going out for consumption to the British public, and found practically nothing from their own Province, they could see there was something lacking, whether it was the fault of our Government service or of individual inactivity.

Here it was pertinent to point out that at every location visited the Delegation found that the desire of the members of the various Chambers of Commerce was to further the purchase of goods from British Columbia if they entered their markets, and to show a preference—at least from kinsmanship, if they could not from that of Customs tariffs; but he

was sorry to say that in many instances they saw products of foreign countries and of their neighbors to the South that they felt that their own Province of British Columbia should be supplying.

THE OBJECT OF THE DELEGATION

The question was frequently asked, What was the object of the delegation's visit to Great Britain? His reply to that was always that they felt that if by coming over to visit them they could help to establish a closer relationship and disseminate a more accurate knowledge of what they had to offer on the one hand and what British Columbia had to sell on the other, the trade relationship between the Mother Country and Canada, and more particularly with the Province of British Columbia, could be built up by a greater interchange of products; and that that would strengthen the tie which binds the Empire together and keep it the greatest Empire the world has ever known. At the same time they tried to show them that, unless some commercial relationship, upon clearly defined lines of Empire unity, were evolved, trade agreements might be entered into with other countries which would not be in the best interests of the chain of British citizenship which bound the overseas Dominions and linked them up with the Home-land. On every occasion remarks of that character were received in the warmest manner by those they visited and his hearers might well ask now, To what extent was the object of their mission fulfilled?

TRUTHFUL PUBLICITY

If anyone doubted the value of what their mission had done, it would be well for him just to look for a moment at the publicity they got for Canada and British Columbia. They were very careful that no sentence was uttered and no statement given but what was plain, truthful facts. They were careful to avoid anything which might appear to be too optimistic, and no statements were given but what could be vouched for through the Government Blue Books.

Their first public appearance was at a luncheon given to them by the British Empire Exhibition Association at Wembley Hill. They had the most cordial welcome extended to them by Lieut. Col. Sir A. Henry McMahon. The purpose of their mission and of that Exhibition had one and the same great end in view, that of creating a greater trade relationship within the Empire. They had at that luncheon, in addition to many other public men, the representatives of Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand who, no doubt, published through their official capacity, the object of our visit to Great Britain; so that they could see it reached even farther than to those at home.

A PERSONALLY-PAID TOUR

That being their first appearance, he made it quite clear what was the object of their mission, and how the expenses were being defrayed, because he had heard rumors that our delegation was travelling at the expense of the Government, at the expense of the Board of Trade, and in other ways by which money was made a secondary consideration. But when it appeared in the press that the members of their delegation were defraying their own expenses, and that it was from patriotic interest that they were making the trip, and that they had come from the most Westerly portion of Canada to try and assist in the work of keeping the Empire closer together, it made a different impression, and enhanced the importance attached to the delegation.

When he mentioned that, in the time between May 23rd and their final session in London, he had to make in all 49 speeches dealing with British Columbia—not to speak of what some of their other delegates would tell them they had to do—they could readily see that they had had a strenuous time. They had been told, and he did not know whether it was correct or not, that at an expenditure of £40,000 sterling, it would not have been possible to have secured the publicity

for Canada which they obtained. They did not narrow it down to the City of Vancouver nor yet to the Province of British Columbia, but spoke of Canada as a whole, and as a unit and as a very important factor in the future of the British Empire.

INFORMATION OF DOMINIONS GREATLY NEEDED

He would always remember a very able speech which was delivered in Edinburgh (at a banquet given to them by the Lord Provost, Bailies and Councillors) by J. N. Ellis, K.C., one of their delegates (not having yet returned) in which he so clearly defined Canada as a unit under Confederation, and referred to the part it was playing in the British Empire to-day. They might think that to have gone into history, as Mr. Ellis did on that occasion, was unnecessary, but if they had been with their delegation and found even where they least expected it, how little was known of the geographical, climatic and even national part of our Dominion of Canada, not to speak of British Columbia in particular, they would have realized the necessity for a speech such as Mr. Ellis delivered.

They felt that their visit to Great Britain is going to get results, in fact they knew it had done so, because on two or three occasions it was put up to them most notably in Sheffield, that it was now the intention of the Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain to get together as they (of Vancouver) had done and visit Canada, and particularly British Columbia. It remained for them and their Board of Trade to extend invitations to these various Chambers of Commerce, and when they were here, to show them that what the delegates had told them were facts. That he assured them they would have no difficulty in doing as they had made no statements but such as were absolutely founded on facts.

CORRECTING MISCONCEPTIONS RE "GRAND TRUNK," ETC.

They had been able to clear the atmosphere regarding many matters which arose not only in those public functions, banquets and luncheons, but more particularly in what was termed business conferences and in meetings with members of those Chambers of Commerce, etc. Most notable was the feeling which prevailed over the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific being taken over by their Government. The misconceptions which were abroad and wrong statements which were made to shareholders were appalling, but he knew of no case in which; after the true position was explained, they were not successful in making clear that no injustice had been done to them by Canada.

INTERCHANGE WITHIN THE EMPIRE ADVOCATED

Then there was a wonderful lack of knowledge of commercial needs regarding our tariff conditions. Tariff arguments were quite frequent. General information as to climatic conditions and natural resources was neither clear nor adequate, and he could not help but think a much wider and fairer knowledge was that day in the minds of the members of British Chambers of Commerce as to what British Columbia had to offer, both to investors and to those citizens who wished to change their residence from the Mother Country to one of the Overseas Dominions. They had stressed the point that they did not look on people from Great Britain as being immigrants. Their good friend, Mr. Nichol Thompson, to whom he wanted to pay special tribute for the wonderful work he had done on this delegation, was responsible for the suggestion of putting before the British people that Canadians did not consider their brothers and sisters in Great Britain as being immigrants any more than they would be considered such if they changed from Glasgow to London or from London to Edinburgh. They would still be within the Empire.—"one Flag, one King, and one Country," and wherever such ideas were mentioned they were met with much applause.

CANADIAN OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEN AND MONEY

Great Britain had much to offer, and it was for them (in B. C.) to see that they got their proportion from the Mother-

land, of strong, brawny, intelligent workmen; also skilled labor and those who were capable from apprenticeship of taking charge of industrial life, and who had capital at their disposal. Further, he thought one would be safe in saying that there was today as much capital unemployed in Great Britain as there was labor. The one would balance with the other, but they had never failed to tell them, especially when investment was sought, not to trust to a well-drawn prospectus, hatched in a brokers' office in London, or to the glowing tales of some promoters, who had too often in the past got money invested that did not bring in a proper return; but rather in a scientific and business manner, to come and acquaint themselves with the opportunities for investment, and make every enquiry both directly and through experts. In that way he did not think they would regret joining with their kinsmen over here in developing what was unquestionably one of the greatest Provinces in natural wealth that is possessed by the British Crown.

"STATES" MONEY WELCOMED, BUT BRITISH PREFERRED

They believed that, if British Columbia could feature her requirements in a business-like manner in the money markets for safe, sane industrial development, investment would be forthcoming. While not saying anything to discourage the investment in Canada of United States capital—rather saying how much we welcome it to develop their country—they at the same time would naturally prefer to see British money taking the profits instead of that of their neighbors to the South—(United States) or other Foreign countries. It was very important from an Empire standpoint that their resources should be developed as far as possible with currency of our own country.

At the present time he thought it might be said that there was practically in the financial world almost an even split as to whether the future of Great Britain depends upon the clearance of the European situation to get back to normal business, or upon the development of the Overseas Dominions and trade within the Empire. If they, in common with other Overseas Dominions, could persuade those who control finances that the developing of the Empire means more, and will be more profitable, than any attempt to get Europe back to pre-war conditions, and that by building up the Empire in itself, they will have a market, not only for the products of Great Britain, but one for the products of new overseas industries, which are now in sight, they would have, he felt certain, an inrush of capital and labor which would make, even in the life-time of the majority of those who were there that evening,—a different position from that which they formerly enjoyed in the trade and commerce of their country. On the other hand if they did not do their part, either Europe or some of the other overseas Dominions would get their share.

CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS NEVER BETTER

In his opinion the prospects for Canadian development were never better than they were at present. The public eye was turned towards her, and while their delegation would always have the honor of being the first commercial body from a Canadian Board of Trade which blazed the trail in trying to show our opportunities to our brothers and sisters overseas, yet if their visit was to meet with its measure of success that could be accomplished only by the Province of British Columbia itself, and every other province of Canada, through their governments doing their part in the development of the Empire.

Vancouver Board of Trade would always have the honor of being really the first to be entertained by such bodies as the Empire Exhibition Association, the London Chamber of Commerce and many other British Chambers of Commerce. Those of them who were fortunate enough to be delegates, would also carry away the remembrance of the public recognition that was given to them. Not because of their own

LOYALTY

According to the dictionary loyalty means fidelity, and fidelity means faithfulness. This then is the foundation on which the BUY B. C. PRODUCTS campaign is built.

Loyalty to the industries of British Columbia and their products, will bring about an era of prosperity unparalleled in the history of the Province.

BRITISH COLUMBIA needs CAPITAL and POPULATION; YOU as a citizen of the Province hold the power to attract them, by expanding existing industries and encouraging the establishment of new ones, by

Buying B. C. Products

personalities, but because of the importance of the Vancouver Board of Trade, an invitation had been extended to them to visit the Prince of Wales in his own home at St. James Palace. The words of encouragement which the Prince gave to them, and the expression of his impression of Canada, and his belief in Canada and her citizens, could not but make them feel proud that one who would, they trusted, in due course be King, fully realized the importance of what Canada and British Columbia meant to the great Empire which he would one day assume the responsibility of governing.

The philosophers say that, before all things, it is needful to learn that God is, and taketh thought for all things; and that nothing can be hid from him, neither deeds, nor even thoughts or wishes..... —Epictetus

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Is Oriental Immigration in Canada Desirable?

By Principal W. H. Smith, Ph.D., D.D.

No one can reside in this Province for any length of time without being made aware that the question of Oriental Immigration is one which is giving the people very deep concern. Within recent years this concern is spreading to all parts of the Dominion as it is evident that peaceful penetration in this wide country is the policy of the Orientals. If viewed in its local aspects the question loses its more fundamental bearings and becomes almost a personal question of economic and industrial competition. Before, however, the full significance of the movement can be appreciated it is necessary to study Immigration in its wider aspects. When thus viewed it becomes a question of the intermingling of races of different types with a world wide significance.

THE CAUSES OR FACTORS ENTERING INTO THE IMMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

The following indicate the main lines and forces:—

(1) The constitutional tendency of the human race to wander up and down upon the earth. Whether this be due to hereditary tendencies or to the narrower urge of personal curiosity it remains a fact that from the dawn of history man has been a wanderer.

(2) The magnitude of the movement in recent years has resulted from the greatly increased facilities for travel. Formerly races were comparatively isolated and intercourse was maintained by diplomats, travellers, traders and missionaries. The steamship, railway, telegraph and telephone have made the world a community. Modern business sought exchange of goods. The result has been a redistribution of races and human interests. In 1870 the cost of transportation in Europe was so great that grain could not be sold over two hundred miles from where it was grown. In 1883 the United States began to pour its grain into Europe which resulted in an agricultural crisis in every Western European country.

(3) Economic reasons enter into the question. For over 30 years people have been leaving the land and crowding into our large cities. The city has thus become the centre of a vast uprooted crowd of seasonal and casual workers. The pressure has been great and eager eyes seek new opportunities. The great transportation companies tell of the free land in the vast unoccupied countries and the streams turn thither. Canada, the United States, South America, South Africa and Australia all have their immigration questions, prominent among which is the Oriental. The crowded conditions of India, China and Japan constitute the economic necessity which impels adventure elsewhere.

(4) The psychological factor is becoming more apparent. Formerly the white races dominated the world. Within a generation has appeared a movement among the colored races protesting against this domination and demanding the right of self-determination. Its significance ought not to be minimized. Indicative of the power of this movement may be noted four recent books:—"The Rising Tide of Color Against White World Supremacy," by Lothrop Stoddard; "Following the Color Line," by Ray Stannard Baker; "Black and White in South East Africa," by Maurice Evans; "The Japanese Invasion," by Jesse F. Steiner. It is evident that the day of unquestioning acceptance of white domination has passed away and that any settlement of the immigration question must be made on a new basis.

From a historical point of view as well as from the operation of fundamental mental and economic principles the immigration movement is a complicated and insistent fact, and for this reason any consideration of local aspects of it must keep in view the general background of world tendencies and experiences.

THE EXTENT OF THE ORIENTAL PENETRATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

(1) The Chinese first entered B. C. from California after 1849. When the C.P.R. was building the mountain section the difficulty of securing labor became acute and in 1882 over 2,000 were brought from China to assist. It must be remembered that at that time the Chinese were not seeking admission to Canada. When the railroad was finished in 1885 they entered other lines of work, domestic, truck farming, laundry and lumber plants. Within recent years they have gone into almost every line of commerce and industry.

In B. C. there are about 20,000 including 18,000 men, 550 women and 1,450 children. These are distributed as follows: In Vancouver 7,000; Victoria, 3,000; Cumberland, 1,000; Vernon, 500; New Westminster, 400; Mission District, 400. Two thousand two hundred and seventy-five industries employ 5,691 Chinese.

(2) The Japanese came later and prior to 1905 were scarcely a factor in the community. The three following years showed marked increase, 1906, 1,922; 1907, 2,042; 1908, 7,601. The authorities became alarmed and in 1911 an agreement was reached between the two governments by which the number of Japanese immigrants was restricted to 400 annually.

In B. C. there are about 20,000 of whom 7,500 reside in Vancouver. The striking fact about the Japanese is the high birth rate. During the years 1918-20 almost 50% of the Japanese immigrants were women. The result is that within about 10 years the birth rate has increased to such an extent as to change from one Japanese to every 352 whites, to one Japanese to every 13 whites.

(3) The Hindus began coming in 1905 and within three years about 5,000 had entered. In 1909 the Immigration Act which requires a continuous passage from the country of their birth to Canada was made to apply to Indian Immigration. This checked the movement, which however has resulted in great bitterness. At present about 2,100 reside in B.C.

Altogether fully half of the 80,000 Orientals in Canada are in B. C., a fact which ought to receive sympathetic consideration from the other provinces.

THE REASONS OF PREJUDICE AGAINST THE ORIENTAL.

(1) The general prejudice which exists against immigrants who have a peculiar race mark. This has resulted in much ridicule and contempt, and even prejudiced the children against the Orientals.

(2) The economic reason. Generally speaking there is opposition to any immigrant whose coming seems destined to interfere with the success of native business. This appears not among the laborers alone, but even in the professional classes. But in the case of the Orientals there is the fact that, coming to improve their economic position, they are willing to work at a lower wage, which they can do on account of their lower standard of living. The inevitable industrial competition follows. The native will either lose his job, be compelled to work for a lower wage, or restrict the birth rate to avoid the pressure of economic conditions. It has been found in older countries that on account of the keen industrial competition and the high birth rate of immigrants that the native races have almost disappeared. In B. C. the Oriental has entered in competition in the fishing business, retail trade, tailoring, laundry, agriculture, lumber and similar lines. One of the striking facts is the disposition of the Oriental to possess land. In 1920 26,918 acres were held by 1,080 Orientals. With the recent restriction on the fishing

regulations, there is reason to believe that there will be increasing attention given to agriculture.

(3) The psychological instinct that in this competition that the Oriental will ultimately win. The Oriental does not seem to be concerned about birth control. In Japan the birth rate is 35 per thousand but in California 62 per thousand. A rate of 50 per thousand in B. C. means that within two generations even with the present population the situation is much more acute than it is today.

HISTORIC EXPERIMENTS

Historic experiments in dealing with the intermingling of races of different types. The two great methods are the caste system and slavery, one finding illustration in India and the other in the United States of America. As both the caste system and slavery stand condemned on both moral and economic grounds, no further reference need be made to these except to say that these methods stand as a warning rather than as an example.

In dealing with the Oriental question two things may safely be taken as settled.

(1) That race interpenetration is inevitable. The world is rapidly becoming a community of interests and from the standpoint of every great human value it is desirable that there be freedom of movement. Each race has its own distinctive qualities and powers and each can make a valuable contribution to world betterment. The higher races or rather the more developed races ought to be in close touch with the others in order to assist in their development. The lower or less developed races can render valuable service in the creation and strengthening of the ties of brotherhood. It would be a calamity if arbitrary barriers rendered impossible the intermingling of races.

(2) The Orientals will not take any place which dooms them to any inferior station either in a caste system or slavery. These races have potential powers of the highest order, and whilst in the past the impact of the East upon the West has not been such as to inspire full confidence in many minds, we do well to remember that the West has for two thousand years enjoyed the privileges of the Gospel; and further, the East has never been free to develop its finest powers. Competent observers are filled with admiration as they contemplate the possibilities of these great races when they have had equal opportunity with the West in knowing the truth, interpreting that truth in the light of their own experience, and giving their people the chance to work out their own philosophy of life. In any settlement of the Oriental Immigration question these things must be borne in mind.

ELEMENTS IN THE SOLUTION OF THE QUESTION.

It might be taken for granted that any arbitrary action based upon boasted superiority is doomed to failure. Pride, hatred, selfish greed, inevitably lead to war.

(1) Our past policy. After the completion of the C.P.R. the Government imposed a head tax of \$50.00, which in 1901 was increased to \$100 and in 1904 to \$500. This method has not restricted, and there has been an insistent demand for extreme restriction, and even complete prohibition, not only of Chinese but of Japanese and Hindus as well. The recent Dominion legislation is in line with this attitude. The discrimination in favor of Japanese immigrants who are not subject to the Immigration Act, has occasioned a very bitter resentment on the part of the Chinese, since the latter alone pay head-tax.

(2) Elements in framing a national policy. The difficulty is in securing the unimpeded development of Canada and at the same time guaranteeing to immigrants and Orientals already within the country the best and highest contribution we can make towards their highest good. There are several things which seem desirable:—

First, Canada ought to have a high standard of citizenship, and make all who seek to make this their home conform to it. The method of bringing in large numbers who have no

interest in, or qualifications for, life in Canada is a blunder for which we are paying terrific interest.

RESTRICTION—AND INTERMARRIAGE

Second, It is necessary for Canada, and in the best interests of the immigrant, that the numbers admitted be restricted. The mathematical proportion to be admitted may be a matter of opinion, but it ought to be comparatively small. The proportion will depend upon two considerations. One is, Can the Oriental actually become part of our race in the sense of intermarriage? Here there are sharp differences of opinion. Such intermarriages are occurring, but some medical scientists declare that the final outcome will be disastrous. If such be the case, it leaves the future much darker than otherwise would be the case. Again, if intermarriage be a failure, the question still remains that even if they must remain a separate race in Canada, they must be brought into cordial relations with our life, have the dignity of our citizenship, and live in harmonious relations with the whole population. We may assume that, whatever the future policy of our Government, those Orientals already in Canada will not be expelled. And if not, we must reckon on the fact that with their industry, energy and frugality, and high birth rate, they will continue to be a very large section of the population, and as such we must have some constructive policy of dealing with them.

PROCESS OF ASSIMILATION

Third, With immigration severely restricted it seems only proper that those now in the country should enjoy the full rights of citizenship. Only in this way can our Canadian life have that breadth and fairness necessary to a true democracy. Further, the real problem of the Oriental is not settled when immigration is severely restricted: it really only assumes practical form. The real task of Canadian life is to take the Oriental already here and build him up into our common life. This at once leads to practical suggestion, and in this connection

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tion I would name: a programme of evangelization, at once aggressive and extensive; the manifestation of the spirit of brotherhood and friendliness; the exhibition of a high standard of public and private morality; and a genuine desire to make them feel at home in Canada. The significance of this is apparent when it is remembered that the treatment of these immigrants has a definite bearing upon national and international relations. The Hindus are already British subjects, and the maintenance of cordial relations between India and the Empire is highly desirable. The Japanese immigration question is already dealt with by treaty. By their attitude in the great war, the Chinese and the Empire stand in peculiar relations. When we remember that these peoples pride themselves on their ancient civilization, and boast of their antiquity and leadership, it is evident that only the finest and worthiest spirit of international intercourse will win a permanent arrangement.

Fourth, the moral and spiritual implications: It may be granted that the most powerful factors in moulding the lives of these immigrants are those traits of personal and business integrity expressed in our daily conduct. Here is our weakness, and the real difficulty in properly educating and moulding these people is found in our own inconsistencies. Much has been said about the lawlessness of these peoples. The fact is that these people are as a class honest, industrious and law-abiding. When offences against our laws, the drug traffic and gambling are quoted statistics show serious delinquency. But when we compare the offences of our own people in the drug traffic, and confess that our Canadian Parliament has legalized gambling at horse-racing, and our papers against our laws, note the number of Anglo-Saxons engaged about with reports of gambling at fairs, church rallies for raising funds, of football contests and similar devices, it must be confessed that we must hang our heads in shame.

THE GREATEST OBSTACLE

The greatest obstacle in the path of evangelizing the Oriental is the unevangelized Canadian and if we imagine we can fulfil our obligation to the Oriental by passing laws regulating his admission, we are unworthy of our true destiny as a Dominion or an Empire. If we would worthily discharge our duty, and respond to the opportunity their presence in our midst affords, we must first see to it that our lives, and our public standards of morality, are above reproach. We can only assimilate these people on the basis of a true conception of brotherhood, and solve our pressing problems on the basis of the Gospel of the Master of Men.

In concluding one may call attention to the part the other Provinces must play. With more than half the Orientals within the Dominion in the Province of British Columbia, we must admit that the problem is peculiarly our own. Some have treated it as a Provincial affair, but already every Province has felt the incoming tide and this is no more our problem than theirs, except in its magnitude. The Dominion has already disallowed Provincial legislation dealing with Oriental immigration. The Empire has large interests in the question.

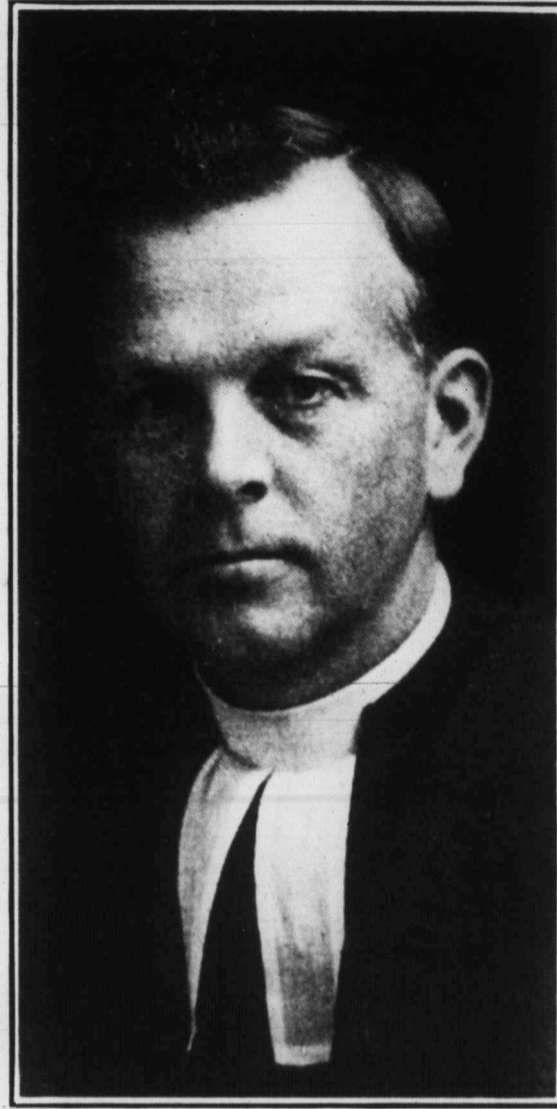
"THE CHRISTIAN ATTITUDE"

Already leading statesmen representing these three types of Oriental immigration have sympathetically discussed the problems, and manifested an earnest desire to reach a friendly solution. We must find where the real difficulty is, and if, as outstanding leaders have suggested, it is racial prejudice, then we ought to be great enough to recognize the fact, and on our side adopt the Christian attitude which alone will convince these people of our sincerity and desire to afford the largest measure of relief, and at the same time make the largest contribution to the well-being of all who tarry with us.

We must choose between a policy which will array against us the bitterness, prejudices, and almost inexhaustible power

of the Oriental nations, or a policy of justice and good-will, which, amid all stress and storm, will keep the shining path in view and at last weld into one brotherhood the best of both to our own betterment and the healing of the open sore of national ill-will and antagonisms.

Canada has a golden opportunity in the problem before us. It is well worth our best effort to win.



Principal W. H. Smith, Ph.D., D.D. Dr. Smith came to British Columbia as the minister of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Vancouver, and from that vantage point had made an impression on the city and community before he was nominated some years ago for the Principalship of Westminster Hall, the Presbyterian College at the Coast—vacant by the appointment of former Principal MacKay to a similar office at Manitoba College, Winnipeg.

"If the highest art is to conceal art," and a first principle of oratory be to impress one's hearers without tiring them by personal pyrotechnics or peripatetic meanderings, literal or otherwise, in the pulpit, Principal Smith is easily a leader in his line of service. If fault could be found at all with his delivery, it would be in that it is nearly always in about the same tone. But his matter—in sermons or addresses—usually bears such evidence of careful preparation, and his manner is so obviously natural, that the pleasure of listening to him is enhanced or supplemented by interest in the subject of his expositions.

From personal enquiry we learn that Principal Smith was born at Piedmont Valley, in the late "sixties," so that he may be held to be now in his intellectual prime. Nevertheless much useful service was done by him in the quarter century or thereby of work preliminary to, and, we may hold, preparatory for, what is now his life-work. Educated at Pictou Academy, Dalhousie University, and the Presbyterian College, Halifax, he was ordained in 1896. The pastorates he has held included: Ferrona; Summerside; Falmouth Street Church, Sydney; St. Paul's, Fredericton; and St. John's, Vancouver. He was chaplain to New Brunswick Legislature, and also to the 71st York Regiment, Fredericton, N. B.

As a writer he has published "The Church and Men," has edited a Theological College Journal, and contributed various articles of note to the religious and secular press.

In his public speech—in sermons or addresses—Dr. Smith will never be found making any grandiloquent outbursts, or inapt gesticulations, but when it comes to expressing opinions on social or political questions, he can be relied upon to do so with conviction, clearly and fearlessly—whether or not he wins the approval of all.

The article in this issue on Oriental Immigration is a sequel to an address on this timely subject with which Dr. Smith held the attention of Vancouver Kiwanis Club.

—D. A. C.

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For Community Service—Social, Educational, Literary and Religious; but Independent of Party, Sect or Faction.
"BE BRITISH," COLUMBIANS!

VOLUME XXI.

SEPTEMBER, 1923.

No. 3

Editorial Notes

TO THE ALERT JOURNALIST OR LITERARY OBSERVER, under normal conditions, the dominant question re notes or articles is not what he shall write about but what subject or topics out of the many clamant ones he will select for comment or review in the time or space at his disposal.

It follows that in the measure in which he is impressed by the folly or convinced of the wisdom of a given course of thought or action, in that measure will he desire to have the greater voice or the wider-reaching means of expression. Thus any writer restricted to a book every few years, or one or two articles per month or week, may naturally wish that the medium of distribution were open to enlargement so that his "message" might have an opportunity of interesting, and perhaps influencing greater numbers.

IN BOOKS AND MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS alike, however, there is now such a superabundance of production—even though a considerable proportion may be ephemeral and many of them provide employment for binders and printers only—that the men and women who seek, from literary choice and interest in life, to deal with the vital things, may well be thankful, if, following continuance in patient work, they find a circle of readers "fit though few."

THE INCREASING NUMBER OF NEWS-PAPERS (properly so called), and other experiments in print have indeed made discrimination on the part of the "constant reader" a very necessary exercise. The desire for "sensations," itself fostered and fed by a certain type of newspaper, or news(?)—supplying syndicate, still provides a source of revenue for the "penny-a-liner," whose interest in his writings or his "story" being mainly or entirely commercial, tends to the production of not merely extended, but repeated versions of incidents and on-goings, of which perhaps the less said—or read—the better.

In the field of fiction—always, in so far as failing and aspiring human nature is truthfully portrayed, an attractive means of mental recreation—there are now so many amateur as well as professional writers, some of whom outshine the penny-a-liner by asking payment not by the line but by the WORD, that newspaper, magazine, and other publishers had need to have a business department giving big returns indeed to enable them to pay to pass on such words of weight and wealth to the world!

BUT IF THERE BE MANY TOPICS, of minor or major interest affecting the community which an observer may note or pigeon-hole for comment, there are times when conditions so come under review, or questions or proposals so present themselves, that anyone with any sense of the fitness of things, or with any real community interest, may well wish for a voice or medium of expression that would outrival the combined efforts and influence of a big city's daily press. Such was the feeling engendered when the amenity of Van-

couver City was endangered by an unseemly barricade erected in Georgia Street West. No doubt many others felt disposed, as this note-writer did, to ask the three daily papers to voice protests, and found satisfaction, as he did, in noting that all alike were at once open to objections—and took objection themselves—to the lack of common sense which had led such a place to be even considered as a site for an underground excavation. Evidently the erection of such a preliminary barricade was necessary to waken the imagination of some of the Vancouver City Council to the obvious unsuitability of that locality.

* * * * *

WHILE REFERRING TO A MATTER CONCERNING VANCOUVER City Council or other Local Authorities, we venture to suggest again that something be done to give more light to many blocks in the West-end of the City. The lack of light at the lane intersections particularly is a direct incentive to crime.

Then there's the matter of uncovered garbage trucks: we did see one with a cover recently, and we trust the Health Authorities will insist on all such trucks being covered.

STILL ANOTHER MATTER THAT SHOULD HAVE MORE ATTENTION is that of street noises—at all hours of the night and early morning. In one of the Dailies recently, a correspondent, who had had experience of other large cities, alleged that Vancouver was altogether exceptional in what was tolerated in it in the way of street noises; and judging by the canine yelping, the "honking" and the "cut-outs"—and what-nots—that may be heard almost any night in certain parts of the West-end, we think that letter to the Editor was more than justified.

Unfortunately it seems to be too true that there are many human beings who, in such matters, never give a thought to their neighbors—unless they are compelled to do so.

In this connection, it is also pertinent to ask—Can no better hour out of the 24 be selected than between 3 and 4 a. m. to collect refuse—involving the dumping of barrels of empty cans—from apartment blocks? It is little short of criminal than any "Local Authority" should tolerate, much less be responsible for, a traffic that so seriously interrupts the sleeping hours of citizens.

All the more because of the rush of the age, and the increase of nerve-taxing conditions, it becomes the duty of the Powers that Be to see that the citizens generally have opportunity for sleep, say after 11 p. m. till 6 or 7 at least. This may seem a trivial matter to make note of here; but refreshing sleep has much to do with health, and health is no trivial matter.

* * * * *

THE RECENT CHANGE IN CONTROL, ANNOUNCED BY "VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE" would prompt some reflections on the vicissitudes of the daily press of the big Terminal City which is "the base" of this "Magazine of the Canadian West."

In the past fifteen years or so the "World" newspaper has undergone two or three changes in management and the morning "Sun" has arisen and, after somehow absorbing the other morning paper, the staid "News-Advertiser," has, so far, remained the only morning daily. In the meantime the "Daily Province" has given evidence of steadily continued progress, and has been generally recognized and accepted as easily the Leader in its line of service.

* * * * *

IN PAYING OUR INDEPENDENT AND SINCERE RESPECTS to the "Province" as a newspaper, and to the men whose work has brought it to its present state of worth, it may be permissible to note that it was not the fault of the management of this "British Columbia" magazine that we had not an article on the growth of the "Province" years ago—and before high public honour came to its Head. It just happened that, in our own way, we had—as we still have—occasion to be as busy as other "builders" and the opportunity passed without being utilized.

* * * * *

FROM PRACTICAL NEWSPAPER EXPERIENCE AND OTHER TRAINING, we know how easily critical and condemnatory comment can be made; and of course there are times when these are well-warranted. But in public and personal affairs alike, we hold it more worth while for humans in this all-testing and ascending life, to be on the outlook to emphasize what can be commended, and only fair—even if the conditions change—to remember and to credit unselfish service or friendly help.

* * * * *

IN SEEKING IN THESE TWELVE YEARS, as far as business conditions and our western population permit, to publish articles by local writers, bearing on community or national topics, the management of this "British Columbia Monthly" has often had occasion to note with appreciation the reviews of B. C. M. issues or articles appearing in the daily newspapers. Such publicity we reckon real co-operation in the community service this magazine aims to give.

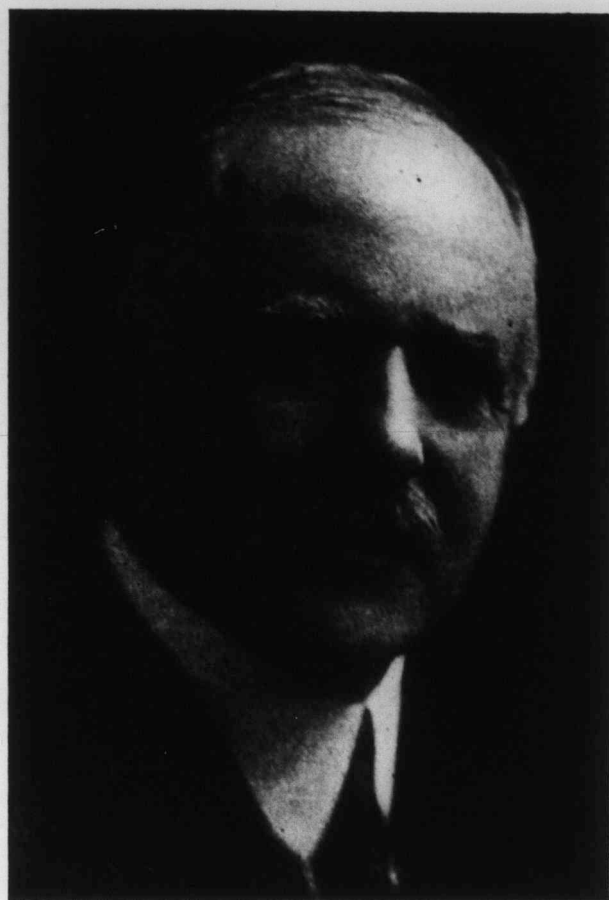
Now, to be fair and candid in this reference, we must add that while in the case of one daily the notices have sometimes seemed carelessly and perfunctorily written and in another so inaccurate that a correcting note from us would have been well warranted in the interest of our contributors, it is a simple fact that the notices in the "Province," were of real value to the work of this magazine. In the earlier years indeed one member of the staff (Mr. Pierce, we believe) sometimes introduced into his reviews what the Magazine editor considered too generous references to him and his work. But the main thing was that throughout the years the editorial and business management of this big Daily was ever ready to give space to reviews that helped in the magazine's expansion.

On the part of the B. C. M. an occasional book review by its editor has been almost all we have been able to do, reciprocatively, so that the references to the magazine issues have been published solely under the inspiration of a goodwill recognition of its work.

* * * * *

AS WE WOULD RATHER PASS ON ONE GENUINE COMPLIMENT or word of thanks to a living man, than wait to write columns about him after he has passed beyond, we hold it fitting at this time of change to record our appreciation of the consideration given our work. In the Editorial column itself the "Province" in other years was not above taking independent notice of this magazine. But for sustained interest we have to thank the managing editor, Mr. Roy Brown, and other members of the staff have, from time to time, not been indifferent.

If the crowding of business interests has latterly lessened the newspaper space available for such notices and comments, we can only hope that the importance of some contri-



Hon. W. C. Nichol

Hon. W. C. Nichol, enterprising builder of VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE, who now assumes the Presidency, under a re-arrangement of management. It is generally understood that Mr. Nichol has been ably seconded in the development work by Mr. Frank J. Burde for many years Business Manager, who, since Mr. Nichol's appointment as Lieutenant-Governor, and during his absence from City or Province, has been practically Managing Director.

butions—such as Principal Smith's article in this issue—will now and then challenge independent review not only by Vancouver and Victoria press but by all western newspapers.

* * * * *

BUT WHATEVER THEY DO OR SAY ABOUT THE B. C. M., we wish when writing on this subject, long "pigeon-holed" for comment, to add our tribute to features that undoubtedly have helped, no less than the capable handling of the business department, to make this Daily the premier one in the West.

Who, that has read the "Province" for years, has not made a habit of looking out for "Street Corners"? There big-hearted "human interest" is revealed, combined with a wealth of literary knowledge as expressed through the genial and happy-spirited "Diogenes." Even if the "Corners" must appear less frequently (as they now do) may the writer of them be long spared to cheer and entertain us by his comments, stories, and reflections—to say nothing of his equally notable contributions in verse.

Observers, who are interested in personality as revealed in literary style, may (without depending on any "inside" information) place in the same category and attribute to the same fine spirit, the special articles on religious or kindred themes which usually close the editorial section of the Saturday issues. Such articles themselves must have made the week-end issues of the "Province" a source of helpful inspiration to many people of all churches—and of none.

* * * * *

ANOTHER DEPARTMENT THAT OF RECENT YEARS has become attractive for its historical reviewing interest as well as its literary worth in suggestion and comment, is that of "The Week-End," by "Lucian." Thought formerly editor of the "News-Advertiser," this commentator is one of those modest men not prone to claim all he duly may as a writer. Whether or not he takes credit for it occasionally, it is not in prose alone that "Lucian" can express himself well. He is more than a newspaper man, or even a journalist. Probably others have heard him (as this note-maker has) refer to the ephemeral nature of his newspaper writings; but "Lucian" is just the type of expositor, who, given convenient conditions, could compile in book form historical Canadian reviews of lasting worth.

THE B. C. M. DOES NOT HOLD IT NECESSARY to demonstrate its independence by referring to the points of criticism not uncommonly stressed. If it be alleged that the "Province" owes its success in part to "sitting on the fence" politically, we, for our part, are disposed to ask if the West has often had men in public life who would constrain a really independent newspaperman or journalist to do otherwise?

PARTY DIVISIONS MAY BE ESSENTIAL for government, but have we not suffered from too much Partyism? Have not the "Ins" and the "Outs" too often been more concerned about rivalling each other—and reflecting upon the policies of each other—than in evolving constructive legislation that put the interests of the Country first? A natural sequel to such conditions is that each "Party" in public life is disposed to give nothing it can possibly avoid giving in a business way to men or publications without a QUID PRO QUO, and usually that, only following "wire-pulling," if not independence-selling.

In retaining its independence under such circumstances, a newspaper has to face the prospect of getting no business recognition from either Party. On the other hand, by building up its service and influence in the community, a publication may attain a position in which it cannot be ignored by either political party; and that we surmise, is what the responsible management of "Vancouver Daily Province" did.

IN ANY CASE IN LEARNING FROM COLUMNS OF THE "PROVINCE" that the Hon. W. C. Nichol has assumed the "Presidency" of the re-arranged management, we infer that the calls of his high office together with an opportunity for almost complete relief from business cares, have led him to pass on a big share of the "interest" and more of the practical supervision to others. As he accordingly, as present Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, assumes a position that leaves him more free, if possible, for public service, we respectfully congratulate him on his crowning success, and salute him in passing—and venture to express the hope that many long years may be his!

IN THUS CONGRATULATING THE "PROVINCE" and its publishers on its phenomenal progress to date, and incidentally acknowledging the help and co-operation extended by them to the management of this magazine, we wish that we could write with equal truth of the interest of the other Vancouver papers. But newspapers, like other businesses, are subject to frequent change, and when commercial or merely partisan interests seem to dominate a sale and management, it is not surprising if these conditions are sometimes reflected in the service of departments.

We value every independent notice given by any of the City or provincial newspapers—and several in the interior also have shown interest from time to time in the contents of the B. C. M.

IN FORMER YEARS WE HAVE HAD FITTING REFERENCE to that champion of journalistic "reminiscencers," whose social and literary gossip now graces the columns of the "Sun." "The World's Window" which he previously edited, is now in the comparatively junior but capable control of "N. R.," a journalist of genial personality and literary promise.

SYNDICATED HUMOUR IN THE NEWSPAPERS might provide a topic by itself. There is no question of the attraction of pictures in these days of hurry and often (it is to be feared) of the reading of little else than the headlines in the newspapers. But it is amazing to note what is passed as humorous. Occasionally, too, there will get past a picture, or series, the nature of which peculiarly emphasizes that it is a production from the other side of "the line"—as unhappily too much, if not all of the syndicated supply seems to be.

The "horse stuff" that is given for humour in one case we would rather not comment upon. But an illustration of the "other side" type mentioned appeared recently in the leading daily in a picture of a man betraying a guilty feeling in "Trying to pass a Canadian quarter." In common with many others, no doubt, we at once thought of the incongruity of that picture appearing unsupplemented in a Canadian newspaper; but we think all it needed was some such query underneath as: "Imagine a Canadian so worrying, in jest or earnest, about the passing of an 'American' quarter?" U. S. pictorial artists please take note!

BUT THAT POINT OF CRITICISM REMINDS US OF A COMPLIMENT, without the noting of which any general reference to the "Province" staff would be incomplete. For years the cartoonist "Fitz," has unquestionably been responsible for hundreds of healthy laughs in thousands of homes of British Columbia. His "hits," whether on home-like, City, Provincial, National or International topics, are usually so apt and (when not in serious vein, as the international cartoons sometimes must be) so mirth-provoking and happy, that, we are sure this contributor is looked upon as almost "a friend of the family" in many homes where the name "Fitzmaurice" itself may scarcely be known.

AS OF ANY OTHER BIG BUSINESS, the successful carrying on of a newspaper, depends on the practical interest of the members of the staff, and especially of the heads of departments—from the supreme business manager down. Those who have had occasion to come into contact at times with men on the inside will understand that a capable overseer in the "make-up" room, who takes a pride in his work and looks on it as more than "a job," is a valuable asset to a newspaper. The Province has been fortunate in having such a foreman—one who is not content to pass any slipshod work but must have everything up to that standard, which may, with double point, be termed—"just right."

It was gratifying to gather that the re-arrangement at the "Province" does not involve change in the staff. So that we may expect to see all those who have done their bit in the upbuilding of this leading Daily, continuing their markedly progressive community service under the new regime.

THE IMPRESSIONS OR REPORTS by President J. B. Thomson and Secretary W. E. Payne in this issue concerning the Vancouver Board of Trade Delegation to Great Britain, will speak for themselves. We may note that we hope to supplement these by others.

"PRESIDENT J. B. THOMSON ON THE SECRETARY" is just a summary of ours of what the President actually said. From all we gather, the compliments to Mr. Payne were well warranted, and, from the conditions under which he and the President travelled overseas, Mr. Thomson had every opportunity to judge fairly of the secretary's work and worth.

ON THE BASIS OF THE CONTRIBUTION IN THIS ISSUE—to say nothing of others in previous months—we feel justified in calling special attention to the work of Mr. W. B. Forster. Just read his short article "The Buy B. C. Products Campaign," and ask yourself if it does not constitute a good case, well stated? Without going out of our way to record compliments, we think the B. C. Products Organization has been fortunate in securing the services of such an earnest and consistent hard worker as Manager.

WE ARE INCLINED TO QUESTION MR. FORSTER'S statement, when he says there is no sentiment in business. We believe that sentiment—reasonably—affects almost everything in this life. In one sense Mr. Forster only strengthens his case by his statement and emphasizes that the Buy B. C. Products appeal is not DEPENDENT upon anything but com-

parative values. But we think that any citizen of British Columbia who—other things being equal—would not be willing, if necessary, to pay at least a small percentage on the dollar for B. C. goods, hardly deserves to have such a country for his Home! Surely the unexcelled season of summer weather that we have had, and that is still continuing in September, should make even the most thoughtless appreciative of the attractions of this LAST BEST CANADIAN WEST as a HOMELAND!

* * * * *

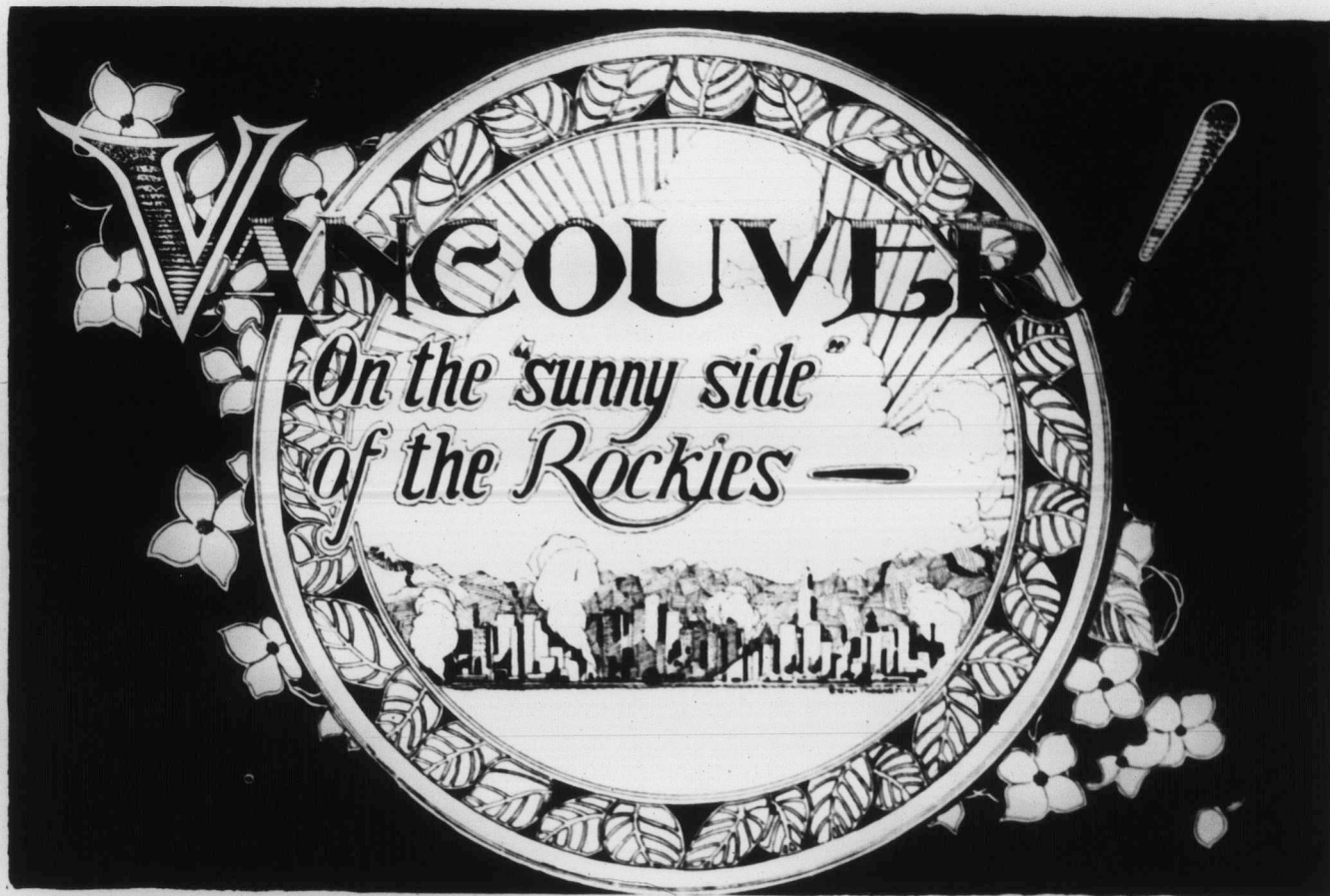
SCOTSMEN, WHETHER LOWLANDERS OF HIGHLANDERS, usually plead guilty to a fondness for the mountains and the North-land. One Scotsman we know something about, maintains that British Columbia must have been modeled after the pattern of Scotland, but of course on a larger

scale! At any rate, he confesses that he likes B. C. so well that he is content to continue to make his home here, and—while retaining a visiting interest at least in that "tight little Island," he holds himself the kind of Canadian who might well rival any "Native Sons," namely A CANADIAN BY CHOICE!

* * * * *

WHICH BRINGS US AGAIN TO A SUBJECT to which we should gladly give all our space at times—namely, that concerning the means and methods of so informing our kinsfolk in Britain about Canada that they would (following reasonable preparation) come over to this vast country of unparalleled opportunity in their thousands and hundreds of thousands!

OUR
BIT
TO
REMIND
YOU
TO
DO
YOUR
BIT



FOR
VANCOUVER
AND
YOUR
HOMELAND
OF
BRITISH
COLUMBIA!

PRESIDENT J. B. THOMSON ON THE SECRETARY

"No one could be better qualified for the work of Secretary of the Vancouver Board of Trade than Mr. W. E. Payne. The growth and success of the organization in the years that he has been with the Board, have to a great extent been due to his energy and activities."

"Mr. Payne accompanied the Delegation to Great Britain, and the success of the Delegation's visit was largely due to the unceasing work of Mr. Payne to make arrangements fit in with those of the Secretaries of the English Chambers of Commerce and to the way he planned for his party."

"In travelling from city to city in Great Britain, it does not do to allow your luggage to get out of sight. As soon as the train stops you must get to the guard's van as quickly as possible and look out for your boxes, otherwise you might never see them, because there is no checking system there such as we have in Canada; and without trunk or suitcase, one might find himself in rather an awkward predicament! In this connection, as well as in others, the Vancouver party were well looked after by Mr. Payne, who was always 'on the job'."

"Before the Delegation disbanded in London, a dinner was given to Mr. and Mrs. Wade, Miss Wade, Mr. Ward, Secretary of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, and Mr. W. E. Payne. At that dinner the Delegation made a presentation to Mr. Ward, and also (through Mrs. Capt. Hobbs) to Mr. Payne, who was given a handsome gold watch, suitably engraved, as a memento of their appreciation of his services."

The Status of Canada in the Empire

In the next issue of the BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY will appear an informative, timely and arresting article on this subject, contributed by a well-known western writer.

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COMPAGNONS DE VOYAGE!

Ofttimes me thinks of friends whom I have met
 In foreign lands, or cities far, and yet
 Right near they seem in fancy close to be
 For friendship knows no bounds 'twixt them and me.
 We've shared earth's beauties, watched the setting sun—
 Or glimpsed that orb before it's course was run;
 Or yet perhaps have chatted chair to chair
 While listlessly we breathed the balmy air
 Of southern climes, as o'er the waves we rolled
 And of the beauties half has not been told—
 Those opalescent waters, jewel isles,
 And mem'ry takes me back o'er all the miles!
 Or maybe through our own fair land we drift,
 By Great Lakes to the Middle West we shift,
 And in an instant there's a change of scene—
 The past, the past it all seems but a dream!
 From east to west the Continent we spanned—
 We gazed on Colorado's Canyon, grand—
 The desert crossed, we soon saw land reclaimed,
 A Paradise on Earth we thought we'd gained,
 And now we're at the mountains next the shore,
 Perhaps we auto as in days of yore
 By Missions quaint, along the silver strand,
 'Till on the very bound'ry line we stand
 Of Old Mexico and from there we change
 To northern cities and Mount Shasta's range;
 Glimpsing of course en route Sant' Barbara,
 Del Monte and the Golden Gate afar;
 To Rainier's Peak we motored all aghast—
 Each sight did seem more wonderful than last;
 Then on to Seattle, Victoria—
 Queen City of British Columbia,
 A winsome spot; Vancouver also blest
 In environs, lends int'rest of the best.
 Moreover, as we eastward turn towards home,
 There is in store much for us while we roam
 Midst canyons tortuous, o'erhanging peaks
 Snow-covered—scintillation surely ekes
 As through Canadian Rockies we pass
 Our friends and selves see vistas which surpass.
 Nor does the golden wheat belt fall amiss
 In giving us rare sights as do cause bliss;
 Then in a twinkling through the Middle West—
 'Till all at once at home does end this quest,
 And memory has carried me in thought
 O'er many pathways deep with friendship fraught,
 So now with greetings true these lines are sent—
 To YOU, whose friendship does these dreams augment.

—Carmeta Hope Morehouse

1923.

A Telephone Personality

In your face to face contacts with people, your appearance, your bearing and many other things help you to make the right impression. But in your telephone contacts, there is only one thing by which you can be judged—your speech.

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND SPIRITUALISM

I wonder, by the way, how many Americans realise that Lincoln was a convinced Spiritualist, and that he was sustained at the most arduous crisis by his help from the Beyond.

The story is clear and remarkable. Miss Nettie Colborn, a young trance-medium, went to Washington in the crisis of the North-South War. Her object was to get a furlough for her brother, who was a soldier and ill. Mrs. Lincoln had heard of the powers of Miss Colborn, and the President was asked to confirm them. Miss Colborn was asked to the White House. Upon the entrance of the President she was at once entranced and spoke for an hour in a most convincing and commanding way. Spectators seemed to have recognised terms of speech which recalled Daniel Webster. "Those present declared that they lost sight of the timid girl in the majesty of the utterance and seemed to realise that some strange masculine spirit-force was giving speech to almost divine commands." The spirit-orders were to instantly issue the proclamation on slavery and so give moral elevation to the war. Lincoln was much impressed and said, "My child, you possess a very singular gift, and that it is of God I have no doubt. I thank you for coming here tonight. It is more important than perhaps anyone here present can understand." A later communication urged him to go in person to visit the Federal camps where the soldiers were much discouraged. The effect of these two measures coming at a time of such danger to the Republic was so great that it is not too much to say that the words of a medium went far to preserve the State—that very State which now makes such psychic sensitives as Miss Colborn to be harried by the police.

—From "Our American Adventure," by

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

The B.C. Products Campaign

(By W. B. Forster)

What is the BUY B. C. PRODUCTS CAMPAIGN? The answer lies in any of the problems facing British Columbia today. It is a campaign formed for the purpose of developing a loyal spirit in support of Home Industries and their products. If the people in British Columbia do not support their own products and boost for them, how can they expect the citizens of other provinces and foreign countries to patronize them?

What the campaign asks is for the public to give preference, where quality and price are equal, FIRST to the products of British Columbia, SECOND to those of Canada, and THIRD to those of the British Empire. There is no sentiment in the matter, the quality and price being a cold business proposition, which the local producer must look after in competition with imported articles.

It does not apply to Vancouver or to any individual city or district in B. C. It applies to all the industries of B. C. and not to any individual branch of industry. It is elastic, in that it aims at developing every town, city, and community in British Columbia, so that the citizens will become united into one strong homogeneous unit, working in unison for a bigger and better Province.

Take any problem confronting B. C. today, taxation for example. If the demand for B. C. Products is increased, and the agricultural workers are obtaining good prices for their products, more land will be cleared, more settlers will come to British Columbia, and there will be more shoulders to bear the burden of taxation, which in time will reduce that of the individual. The same thing applies to any other industry, for if the demand is increased more workers will be employed in

producing the additional products. Even today there is room for expansion in the agricultural industry, for while in 1920 this province imported 944,612 pounds of butter, in 1923 2,553,408 pounds were imported.

The campaign is also a remedy for unemployment, for the stabilization of prices, for improved marketing conditions, and for the attraction of new capital to develop the latent natural resources of the Province. Further, it can develop that optimistic, go-ahead spirit which is necessary before a return of prosperity can be brought about.

Talk about your Province, boost its industries, its products, no finer antidote can be administered at the present time. Tell your friends—

THAT British Columbia in area is equal to three United Kingdoms, and that her scenery exceeds that of Switzerland; THAT the apples produced in B. C. if placed side by side would encircle the world;

THAT for the eleventh successive year B. C. has produced more fish than any other province in the Dominion of Canada;

THAT the largest copper mine in the world is located in B. C. THAT half the commercial standing timber in Canada is located in B. C.;

THAT, even though B. C. is the youngest province in the Dominion, she stands third as regards capital invested, the number of manufacturing plants, and the variety of articles produced;

THAT the same thing applies to Hydro-Electric development, and that there are millions of horse-power still to be developed.

Surely these industries are worth supporting, especially in the interests of the citizens of British Columbia and the Province as a whole!

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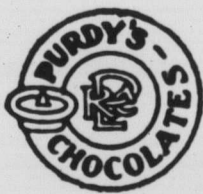
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New Fables by Skookum Chuck

III.—An Irishman's Dream

On the Great Lakes steamer my stateroom was number 88. I was directed there by a steward and found that it was already occupied.

A bulky man dressed in a brownish-grey suit, who seemed to fill all available space, was stooping over a large suitcase juggling things from it in the same manner as a magician will juggle things from a hat.

He was throwing haberdashery here and there, hanging some where the accommodation offered itself, and appropriating all space in the room as though the eventuality of another tenant had not occurred to him. He was either hopelessly greedy or extremely rude.

The effects would seem to have been baled in under great pressure, for the articles produced might have filled a good-sized trunk.

My arrival did not appear to disturb the magician for the first few seconds, ultimately he stood erect and looked around at me.

"Ho, ye are to be me room mate, are ye?" said a very Irish voice.

"Looks like it," I replied, throwing my valise on a part of the sattee which was not already occupied by Irish haberdashery.

The Irishman resumed his occupation at the dissection of the suitcase, emphasizing each movement with a jerky but endless gusher of words mostly about himself. At last he said:

"Me name is Grubbe—Mr. Grubbe. Might as well get acquainted first as last?" The latter in the form of a question.

"Sure," I agreed. "My name is Bruce—Mr. Bruce."

He rose and extended his right hand to me, which I accepted. In his left he held a bottle which contained a white pulverized substance of some kind. It was no doubt fruit salts.

"Me best friend," he said, holding the bottle at arm's length and admiring it. "Bates the doctor all hollow."

"Indeed."

He poured a little into a glass, added some water, and drank it greedily while effervescing.

"Baestly bad water that," he complained, throwing what remained in the bottle into the lake through the open port hole.

After this he polished his shoes, oiled and brushed his hair, groomed his coat and trousers, and adjusted his tie, but never for a moment giving his tongue a moment's rest.

He went about his labor of toilet as though it were the one supreme effort of his life.

In the cramped space at my disposal I had succeeded in asserting certain rights, for I now found myself sitting on the edge of the lower berth. I was a mere spectator for my new friend kept up a continual stage act and speaking away in such a manner as to prevent me from breaking in even when it seemed necessary to reply.

During a momentary pause, however, I succeeded in putting my case before him:

"Let's toss for berths," I suggested.

"Devil a bit; mine is the lower wan, Look!"

He produced the stub of a ticket from somewhere. It certainly was an official claim to the lower berth.

I consulted mine, and found that I had been assigned to the upper one. I had not yet gone into the phraseology of the ticket to that extent.

Without further argument I climbed up into my own quarters and crouched like a huge orang in his tree nest.

I had not been long in the nest when a young girl passed our door and looked in casually; and then hurried past.

Monkey-like my eyes had fastened themselves on the features of the girl during the brief second when they were turn-

ed in our direction. She had seen me, but only to that degree which a stranger will see another for the first time—uninterestedly.

Grubbe gave a slight start as the girl looked in and then disappeared. He stepped out into the hall, looked along, but whether the girl turned to greet him or not I was not in a position to say. At least he did not speak nor call to her, which seemed strange in view of the interest he seemed to have in her.

Personally the hurried glance I got of the face left an impression in my mind which will not be readily erased. Although there appeared to be contentment in the general impression, there was something akin to appeal in the glance of the eyes. Words seemed to flow from them that should have come through the natural channel of the lips. I could almost read the voice of the eyes in actual spoken language. The lips parted spasmodically in unison with the eye communication as though some natural, perhaps ancient instinct, would prompt her to give outlet to her thoughts. The lips seemed to refuse assistance to words which crowded for escape.

I was buried in deep thought studying the picture of the strange face as it had framed itself in the doorway for a second in passing, when Grubbe re-entered the cabin:

"Deaf an' dumb," he volunteered. "Miss Fram—Mary Fram, to be precise."

"Deaf and dumb!"

"Yes. And running away from Ireland at that. We are both running away from Ireland," he added.

"Running away from Ireland!"

"Yes. She to Edmonton, I to Vancouver."

"Related?"

"Not a bit. Met her for the first time on the boat leaving Ireland. Her sister was killed be Republicans. The family harbored a 'rebel.' Spies ferretted him out, asked the girl his whereabouts. She would not speak—could not speak—They shot her dead."

"Heavens!" I cried out.

"Indade it is worse than that," continued Mr. Grubbe. "The things they do! I can't spake about it. Wan old man had his beard cut off, and a beautiful beard it was, the growth of a life-time."

I could not conceal my merriment.

"Ye may laugh, but, faith, it's true."

At the dining table I met the deaf and dumb girl. That is, we came in contact with each other without the formal ceremony of an introduction, for the Irishman did not introduce me. He was now carrying his rudeness or crudeness to a point where it was extremely embarrassing for me.

Without the usual formality we became acquainted, but our friendship at the present time did not go beyond the familiarity of a mutual smile as occasion permitted.

In the silent language of the fingers and hands, Grubbe kept up a continual conversation with the deaf mute. At times I would ask a question, and it would be transmitted through Mr. Grubbe to the girl, the reply coming via the same channel. Most of the time I sat meek and mild, for the Irishman was a perfect perpetual motion speaker. If he was not addressing me in the ordinary way, he was sign-writing with his fingers to the girl across the table. Whether he had acquired this knowledge since meeting with her or not I did not inquire.

But a blind person could have seen that the Irishman had fallen a hopeless victim to whatever charm the girl possessed as an excuse for love. My neutral eyes made vain efforts to reach a source of attraction; but they failed in this, for the medium which gives birth to human love between the sexes cannot be detected only at first hand and actual experience.

Mr. Grubbe had evidently discovered something about the mouth, eyes, nose, cheeks, face, form, figure, movements of the young girl which did not exist for others.

Nevertheless, whatever Mr. Grubbe saw there, he had become infatuated. I could see the warm flame radiating from the general expression of his features like heat waves from a radiator. His eager and appealing manner of addressing the young lady betrayed the well of emotion that was bubbling up within him.

In my passive way I could tell that the very reverse was the temperature of the girl's heart towards her fellow countryman. I had a suspicion that she feared him, dreaded that something might happen, and I fancied that she would welcome escape from his society. At times the silent eyes would regard me as though they would voice an appeal for protection. Of course I dared not act lest my suspicions might be imaginary.

Grubbe had chaperoned the young lady all the way from Ireland, perhaps assuming the self-imposed duty without mutual agreement. This might have been well and good had he remained friends and a chaperon only. At Winnipeg they were to part company according to the individual itinerary.

That evening in our stateroom the Irishman confessed his love to me. He was like an apparently extinct volcano suddenly burst out into flames again. He told me a story that could only end in disaster. I could see no hope, no sunshine, no future for the man in the light of what I knew.

I lay stretched out in the upper berth under the blankets and listened to him. He paced up and down, and at rare intervals would sit on the edge of his bunk. I thought the machinery of his vocal energy would never run down. In a wild spasmodic monologue—for that is all that it could be called—I learned that my friend was fifty years of age, had never been married, and had never been in love before.

And Oh! the madness of his belated passion for the deaf mute creature of about twenty summers whom he had met by such a slim chance in the drifting human tide! It was the dammed-up supply of fifty years suddenly broken loose and tearing through the gap at one time in one uncontrollable torrent.

At intervals he would break off into an unpatriotic abuse of Ireland. It might be said of him, however, that his hatred for Ireland was instigated by a great loyalty to Great Britain. He appeared to hate the one to as great a degree as worshipped the other. It was not Ireland he complained of, it was the bearing of a number of his fellow countrymen towards the British Empire. With the two problems of Ireland on the one hand and his mad love on the other, I was inclined to suspect the soundness of his mental balance.

My eyes closed with the turbulent flow of words radiating through the confined space of the stateroom, and the last thing I remembered before sleep came with its soothing balm to my relief was "me room mate" gulping down another drink of his favorite drug during effervescence.

"I'd give ye some too, but it's nearly done. I take it as a medicine."

A few seconds later there was the uncertain impression of the Irishman rinsing his mouth with iced water. I fell asleep wondering in a half-conscious sort of way if my friend was washing the taste of Ireland from his mouth.

The following forenoon I was walking the deck alone. I saw our mutual friend of the perpetual silence sitting on a seat gazing across the water. There was a swish of waves and the steamer rose and fell with cradled motion. There was an occasional toot of the fog horn for we were befogged; but, in the dense opaqueness of her head the deaf mute could not hear a sound. In all the tragedy of her almost wooden headedness, however, she enjoyed the blessed sense of sight, for she saw me approaching, and turned her head around slightly and smiled.

I went and sat down beside her.

She wrote on a slip of paper and handed it to me:

"Can you save me?" it said.

I looked at the note and then at the girl in astonishment. "Save you!" I wrote. "Why, do you expect to be drowned?"

She smiled as I thought tragically.

"From Mr. Grubbe," she wrote again.

I was more astonished than ever, although, as I have said, I suspected that she feared and dreaded the man, and would welcome any avenue of escape.

"But he is going to Vancouver, you to Edmonton. You will soon be free of him," I replied in writing.

She shrugged her shoulders as though in doubt, or as though she feared differently.

"YOU are going to Edmonton?" was the unexpected question that followed, and one which seemed to put it up to me again.

Further conversation was interrupted by the appearance of Mr. Grubbe in person. When the girl saw him approaching she gathered up the scraps of paper on which we had conversed, and which were lying on the seat beside us, rose hastily and threw the fragments over the side of the vessel into the water.

The Irishman sat down so that our young friend was between us. He apparently saw nothing amiss in the girl's actions, for he smiled sweetly and touched her hand as I thought intentionally, in the wildness of his passion. She recoiled from the unwelcome familiarity and frowned angrily. Even this did not daunt the bold lover for he continued to smile and began to speak through the medium of his fingers.

In Winnipeg we went in a body to one of the large hotels, Mr. Grubbe and myself assisting the girl with her wraps and baggage in the handicap of her misfortune. We had supper together and then retired separately to our various apartments.

A little later in the evening while walking up and down in the large waiting room, I was surprised to feel a touch on my arm.

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looked around, I saw the girl and my girl. She smiled modestly, and her eyes expressed all the sentiments which my eye could not speak.

I smiled, but necessarily remained silent. I could not converse with her for I did not know the best treatment of her soul and mind. It occurred to me, however, that she was willing to appeal and practice by attempting to place her responsibility for her safety in my unprotected hands.

We continued to walk on and soon commencing with each other only through the medium of a sort of general conversation.

It was astonishing to me that Mr. Grubbe did not make an objection. To avoid the possibility of interruption from his course I set my little companion through the large swinging door and out into the wide and beautifully illuminated street.

Along the way we conversed amicably with but single silence between us, going in at the door, windows and studying the human stream that surged along. We went into a parlor and I invited the girl to sit down. She sat all the faculties, all the ideas, all the appreciation, all the emotions, all the joy of a real child although she lived under the handicap of a tense and perpetual silence.

Somewhat late in the evening we returned and my companion retired immediately. I retired also, and we had been so fortunate in our adventure as not to encounter Mr. Grubbe from beginning to end of it.

The following morning I was astonished to find Miss Fram dressed in the waiting room and fully dressed for travelling.

Her smile would be the usual welcome which she lips refused to speak when she saw me coming. I pointed to the dining room, but she made signs that she had already breakfasted.

While I stood with her longing for some medium through which I could penetrate that tenseness which separated the girl from the rest of the world, Mr. Grubbe came in to us.

"Oh!" he said. "No more early birds. What do you think? I've changed my mind. I'm going to Edmonton. How was that war of going to Vancouver, eh?"

In the usual way he conveyed this information to our young lady companion. I fancied I could see her jaw drop, and although it was no affair of mine beyond my duty as a gentleman to protect a woman (and had she not asked for that protection?) I was much annoyed at the change in the Archimedes' plans. I am sure he must have noticed my resentment. The girl saw it and on this seemed to lean for my support which I might give her.

From that moment the unfortunate girl refused to leave my side. She seemed to be in terror of the man. Perhaps he had said something to her that gave rise to her fear, although his actions, so far as I could see, had not betrayed any motive which might create alarm.

While at breakfast she sat in full view of us in a part of the waiting room which could be seen through the dining room door. And a little later, during a temporary absence of Mr. Grubbe, she led me to the telegraph counter of the hotel, and on a blank wrote a few words and showed it to me as if for my approval. The message read:

"Mrs. ——— Street, Edmonton. Meet me at train and drive away quick—Eugene later. — Mary Fram."

I smiled my approval and in appreciation of her bright diplomacy.

During the entire day we drove out together on the train, Mr. Grubbe, much to my chagrin, alone being qualified to converse with my silent friend and to entertain her. The girl, however, resented the endless gossip although it was undoubtedly well meant. The man seemed to imagine that persistent bombarding was a sure highway to the girl's heart, and the words fell from the ends of his fingers like radio broadcasts from a high tower.

My nearest approach to the silent soul was through the medium of an occasional smile which would pass between us as opportunity permitted.

The woman and the girl dragged from the train in Edmonton. The girl looked puzzled and my mind disapproves with her from under the very roof of her bewildered sentiment. In the hurry she soon forgot to say farewell to me with that startled look as she sat by within my power. No doubt her intentions were good under the surface and I dare say she commended me with the same tenderness with which I remember her.

I could only imagine the disappointment and perhaps rage of my friend. She stood for a few moments like one paralyzed, then turned to me with a weak smile.

"Now, what do you know about that?" he exclaimed.

He had my sympathy for one who in it love deserves pity rather than censure.

RESOLVE

A life, a struggle beneath the soil,
A dream of life beyond,
A blind upspringing of leaf and bud
Till the air and the light is won—
Through stress and darkness, through storm and rain,
The flower shall find the sun!
A hope, a whisper of Love divine,
A cry from the earth-bound clod,
A vague uprising of heart's desire
To the stars from the tear-dewed sod—
Through loss and sorrow, through doubt and pain,
The soul shall find its God!

—L. A. Larivue

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If anyone can convince me of an error, I shall be very glad to change my opinion, for truth is my business, and nobody was ever yet hurt by it. No; he that continues in ignorance and mistake, it is he that receives the mischief.
—Marcus Aurelius

Talk about those subjects you have had long in your mind, and listen to what others say about subjects you have studied but recently. Knowledge and timber shouldn't be much used till they are seasoned.
—Oliver Wendell Holmes

Poverty and hard work were often looked down on,—he did not know why—for wickedness was the only thing that ought to be a reproach to any man. Those that looked down on cotton-spinners with contempt were men who, had they been cotton-spinners at the beginning, would have been cotton-spinners to the end. The life of toil was what belonged to the great majority of the race, and to be poor was no reproach.
—From Life of Livingstone.

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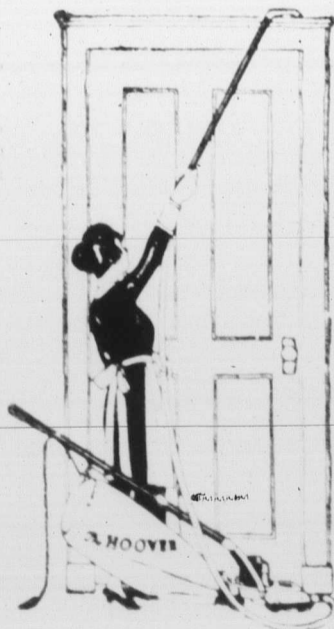
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