
British Columbia Monthly

(Continuing "Westminster Review," Vancouver)

VOLUME XIV

VANCOUVER, B. C., MARCH, 1919

No. 6

THE SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS
MAGAZINE OF THE CANADIAN WEST

Promoting Social Betterment, Educational Progress and Religious Life. Independent in Politics.

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL:

Music and Sunday Observance
"Divine Worship" Out-of-doors
Other Sunday Observance Abuses
"Stopping "Hold-ups" in Vancouver
Labour Unrest—The Route for Solution
Publications, Circulation and Influence
Captain Carpenter, V.C.
Turning a "Trial" Into a "Rebellion"

THE BOOK WORLD

"The New Canadian"—Review by Rev. R. G. MacBeth, M.A.

INVESTMENTS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

By Guy Cathcart Pelton

A GLIMPSE OF KOREAN LIFE

By Rev. Wm. Scott, B.A., Yong Jung, Kanto, Korea

A TOUR IN WALES

By E. W. Wright

HELP TO CLEAN UP BRITISH COLUMBIA!

Suggestions for Practical Expression of
KIWANIAN "AIMS, OBJECTS AND IDEALS"

By D. A. Chalmers

SUBSCRIBERS AND FRIENDS:

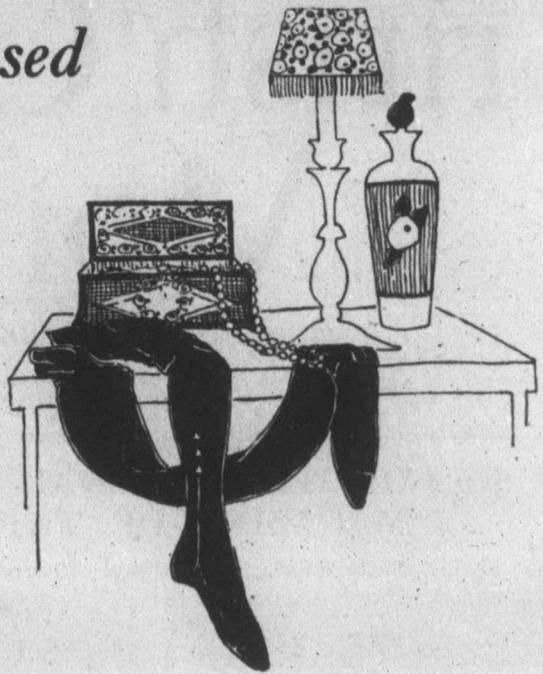
The circulation extension campaign mentioned the other month (and now under way) involves the introduction of a new system of checking and recording. Will you please facilitate the work, and save *repeated* printing of names, etc., by checking your renewal date and remitting dues *on receipt of this issue*? The subscription rate is \$1.50 for one year and \$2.50 for two years.

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 1317 HARO STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

\$1.50 PER YEAR, \$2.50 FOR TWO YEARS

SINGLE COPIES 15 CENTS

*Madam will be pleased
with the New*
HOSIERY
and
GLOVES
for SPRING



**BURLINGTON QUALITY SILK
LISLE HOSE FOR WOMEN —**

Splendid wearing and comfortable fitting hose, in sizes 8½ to 10, in colors of black, white, mid-grey, silver grey, brown and champagne. A very smart looking stocking, in full size and full length. Price per pair ----- 85c

WOMEN'S HEAVY QUALITY FIBRE BOOT SILK HOSE—A well-made hose, in sizes 8½ to 10, in black, white, brown, chestnut, seal, dull grey, nickel and navy. Special value at, per pair ----- \$1.00

WOMEN'S PURE SILK HOSE—Full fashioned with lisle toe, sole and heel; wide, deep garter top; black, white, grey, tan, bronze, smoke and suede; in sizes 8½ to 10. Price, per pair ----- \$2.25

GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE SILK HOSE—100 per cent. pure silk stockings, that give real satisfaction; made to resist the strain of the garter; in sizes 8½ to 10. They come in black, white, medium and dark brown, light, medium or dark grey, field mouse and navy. Per pair ----- \$3.00

Gloves of Quality in Springtime
Daintiness



We know how particular you are about the selection of your gloves for spring wear. But no matter how particular you may be, your tastes will bow to these new styles composing our assemblages. They embrace the very finest of kids and fabric lines, perfectly made to ensure fit and a finish that immediately stamps them in the ranks of the finest productions possible, while the prices are very moderate consistent with quality.

—Glove Section, Main Floor.



The Hudson's Bay Company



CANADA FOOD BOARD LICENSES
5-1492 8-14590 10-4435 11-163

**To BUSINESS MEN of British Columbia Who
→ Believe in PROGRESS BY SERVICE ←**

This marked message means that we believe you are a leader in your line, or working to be one. Also that we wish to give you an opportunity of joining others in co-operating with us before we publish our next number, which

BEGINS VOLUME XV

Please examine this magazine, and then—whether or not you agree with its viewpoints on various subjects—ask yourself: Is it, as it claims, working for Progress through "Community Service, fearless, fair and free?" Yours, "independent of party, sect or faction,"—

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY.

CANADA HAS NO PURE BEDDING LAWS

— WE HAVE —



Brass Beds—Steel Beds—Springs—Mattresses and Pillows

also the famous

OSTERMOOR MATTRESS

All made in Vancouver

by

The Alaska B.C. Bedding Co., Ltd.

Watchwords of the Wise: Protection and Investment

PROTECTION of FAMILY and of BUSINESS is ASSURED

By

LIFE INSURANCE

An ENDOWMENT Policy COMBINES Safe INVESTMENT with PROTECTION

B. C. M. Readers—"Be Wise Today, 'tis Madness to Defer"

Consult a Leading Canadian Company—**CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION**

Phone B. C. M. Dept. (Seymour 6048) for Appointment.

THE
NANAIMO COAL

"IT'S THE QUALITY"

EVANS, COLEMAN & EVANS, LTD.

Head Office and Wharf,
Ft. Columbia Ave. Phone Sey. 2988

Up-town Office,
407 Granville St. Phone Sey. 226

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

Carried by

MORE & WILSON

LIMITED

Suits, Coats, Hosiery,
Sweaters, Dresses,
Blouses and Whitewear,
Corsets, Neckwear,
Underwear, Furs, Millinery,
Infants' and Children's Goods

556 GRANVILLE STREET

Phone Seymour 5126
Connecting all Departments

EMPRESS

THE STAMP OF QUALITY

AND THE

GUARANTEE

OF

SATISFACTION

IN

COFFEES

TEAS

JAMS and

PICKLES

ASK YOUR GROCER

EMPRESS MFG. CO. LTD.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

LEATHER GOODS STORE

FOR USEFUL, DURABLE, ATTRACTIVE GIFTS

Ladies' Hand Bags a Specialty.

Large Selection of all kinds of Travelling Goods

J. F. BURNS

519 Granville Street Phone Seymour 2114 Vancouver, B. C.

SABA BROS. Ltd.

have one of the best-selected stocks of Silk Hosiery
in Western Canada. Phoenix Pure Silk Stockings.

BLOUSES

KAYSER SILK GLOVES

Quality and Moderate Prices Unexcelled

THE SILK SPECIALISTS

652 Granville Street

Vancouver, B. C.

Moffat Ranges

"CANADA B" combines
beauty, strength and sim-
plicity with every improve-
ment for the modern range.

SEE A MOFFAT once
and no other will satisfy.
USE A MOFFAT once
and there is no other, in
your comparison.

Wood, Vallance & Leggat, Ltd.

*An
All-Canadian
Product*



*Vancouver
B. C. Distributors*

**"Ocean Falls"
Kraft
Wrapping Paper**

☐ **KRAFT WRAPPING PAPER** is now being manufactured in British Columbia. The mill at Ocean Falls, B. C., is turning out a paper of excellent, uniform quality, with great tensile strength. In all points it is the equal of any Kraft Wrapping Paper in the world.

Stipulate "Ocean Falls" Kraft

Smith, Davidson & Wright
Limited
VANCOUVER and VICTORIA, B. C.

TRY OUR
**Fresh Strawberry
Sundaes**

HOME-MADE CANDIES
and
FAMOUS CHOCOLATES

R. C. PURDY
LIMITED

675 Granville Street
Vancouver, B. C.

Now Is the Time to Patronize
HOME INDUSTRY

By buying Ramsay's Products you are not only supporting ourselves, but many other British Columbia factories from whom we purchase our supplies.

OUR BRANDS ARE:

Empire Cream Sodas	Empire Macaroni
Society Chocolates	Manilla Drips
D. & K. Molasses	Ramsay's Milk Chocolate and Nut Bar
Imperial Table Soup	Unicorn Peanut Butter

Ramsay Bros. & Co.,
LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B. C.



Pure and Wholesome
CONTAINS NO ALUM

KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

PREPARE NOW
for a Good Position

Success Business College, Ltd.

E. SCOTT EATON, B.A., *Principal*
CORNER TENTH AND MAIN VANCOUVER, B.C.



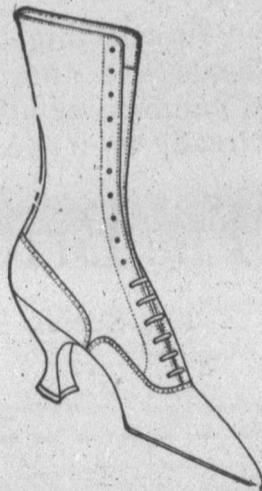
Your feet have personality

Shoes have to be suited to your feet, as well as fitted to them.

Some feet look better in severe styles, others require the extreme of grace.

**Our New Footwear for
SPRING**

includes styles that are becoming to every foot, as well as suited to every occasion. We see to it that you are correctly fitted in the style you select.



THE INGLEDEW SHOE CO.

666 Granville Street

"Vancouver's Smartest Shoe Store"

Satisfy yourself---does this mean you?

Citizens of Canada, Loyal British Columbians, and Heads of Homes—in city, suburbs and country—in which ideals are cherished, are asked to co-operate in giving the Canadian West an increasingly useful Monthly Magazine.

In Eighth Year---Not an Experiment

“A good magazine should be the next best thing to a good book.”

Such is the belief of the publishers of the British Columbia Monthly—an independent Home Monthly, not “trading” on any arranged “endorsements” of “organizations,” but AIMING TO BUILD UP AND SERVE A CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY.

Let British Columbia Flourish Under the Inspiration of Worthy Ideals!

The ideals of service of the BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY affect Literature and Life—“Social, Educational, Literary and Religious”—and involve independence of “Party, Sect or Faction.” For over seven years the publishers have sought to give British Columbia a worth-while Monthly Magazine for the Home, in sympathy with those things that recreate the mind and inspire the heart.

In selecting citizens and homes likely to be interested in such ideals and the extension of their influence throughout British Columbia, we invite you to join our subscribers' list, or (if you are already on it) to pass this invitation to a friend.

The British Columbia Monthly

The Social, Educational, Literary and Religious Magazine
of the Canadian West

To the Manager, British Columbia Monthly,
1317 Haro Street, Vancouver, B. C.

In response to the above invitation, I authorize you to enter my name as a subscriber to the BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY, beginning from this month, and (unless I mail cheque or money order herewith) I undertake to pay the subscription rate of \$1.50 for one year, or \$2.50 for two years in advance, within three months from this date.

Date..... Name.....

Address.....

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY

(Continuing WESTMINSTER REVIEW, Vancouver)

Subscription Terms \$1.50 per year in advance; \$2.50 for two years in advance

Advisory Editorial Committee:

REV. R. G. MACBETH, M.A.; R. ALLISON HOOD, M.L.; TIM. WISE

Managing Editor: D. A. CHALMERS

Promoting Social Betterment, Educational Progress and Religious Life. Independent in Politics.

Published at 1317 Haro Street, Vancouver, B. C.

VOLUME XIV

VANCOUVER, B. C., MARCH, 1919

No. 6

Editorial

MUSIC AND SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

IF there are any readers of this magazine who are churchmen of the type whose opinions concerning the past, present and future are so set that they cannot tolerate expression of the slightest difference therefrom, they had better not read this article.

Some Sabbath-keeping Scots of a former generation went to the extreme in connection with Sunday observance, and enforced prohibition on the family with regard to certain reading, walking, etc. So that the Sabbath, which should surely be the brightest and best day of the week, became to children the longest and sometimes the most gloomy. In these days, on the other hand, the "Continental" inclined go to the other extreme and make Sunday a day of cheap amusement and foolish, fevered frivolity.

Sane, liberty-loving British sentiment is against both extremes. "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath," and sensible folk hold that the day should be used for rest and recreation of body, mind and spirit. If the contrariness of human nature leads to the spirit being given consideration last instead of first by many, it is for "the powers that be" in Church and State

to seek to counteract these conditions. People of all credal beliefs, whether or not they have been favoured with a "musical education," recognise that good music has an elevating effect on mind and spirit.

While, therefore, we should regret to be quoted as against anything that made for the more helpful and healthful observance of the Christian Sabbath, we think those churchmen and others who oppose the giving of musical concerts of *any kind* on that day are ill-advised in their procedure. Why not rather suggest that the "concerts" be held in the afternoons so as not to give further excuse to the hesitating church-goers for neglecting all divine worship? Church people should also "get inside" musical organizations and make their influence felt by seeing that the music provided on Sunday is not only elevating but sacred, and calculated to promote the worshipful spirit.

During the summer band concerts are allowed in the parks on Sundays. How can we consistently object to musical programmes indoors at other times of the year? Let the music be encouraged, but let attention be given to seeing that it is of the right kind. Even the bands in

summer might be asked to play more of the music of familiar and soul-stirring "hymns and psalms and spiritual songs," which may, even unknown to others, lead men and women to make melody in their hearts.

* * *

"DIVINE WORSHIP" OUT-OF-DOORS

"The groves were God's first temples. . . . Why should we, in the world's riper years, worship and adore only among the crowd, and under roofs that our frail hands have raised?"

No poetic introduction should be needed to the question—If the people won't come to church, why should not the church, or churchmen, go to the people? We suggest that during the coming summer the clergymen and churchmen of Vancouver, or those in the West-end at least, might do well to unite experimentally and hold one service each Sunday at English Bay or in Stanley Park. Arrangements could be made to have the bands accompany the singing. Such "spiritual songs" as "Nearer, my God, to Thee," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" (independently of doubts and questionings and differences of credal beliefs), appeal to the large majority of thinking people. Sung by crowds out-of-doors, in the woods or at the seaside, the appeal of such hymns would be strengthened, and the impression left upon the people deepened in lasting helpfulness.

* * *

OTHER SUNDAY OBSERVANCE ABUSES

While in the foregoing we may differ from some of our readers in connection with the question of Sunday music, we believe there are other things, to the rectification or abolition of which attention and energy

might be directed. During war-time at least even strict Sabbatarians might have been reconciled to Sunday newspapers, and even for ordinary times, arguments could be given for tolerating Sunday morning *delivery* of newspapers.

As we have stated in these pages before, however, we are of those who believe that the crying of paper vendors on the streets on Sunday morning ought to be prohibited by law, whether or not the papers come from "across the line"—in which country, of cosmopolitan population, the practice no doubt originated. We believe our Vancouver and Victoria Sunday morning papers might gain in popularity if they were published on Saturday evenings, but that is a question we need not enlarge upon at present.

The Sunday observance authorities should "get busy" in another direction, municipally and provincially, to make it impossible for stores to be kept open on Sunday, whether or not they are rented by people who are not British-born subjects.

No doubt there are other directions in which investigation and inquiry would reveal openings for effort towards the more general experience of Sunday rest and recreation of body, mind and spirit. The war demonstrated, among other things, that there have been many things formerly held "essential" in working arrangements, which, under national stress, were found to be far from indispensable. As one instance, we suggest that inquiry be made regarding the Sunday employment of cable operators by the different companies, including our own "All-British" one. That a system is government-owned is no reason why any

of its operators, whether junior or senior, should be deprived of Sunday rest and recreation for many weeks in succession. Cable operators, like some other civil servants, having no union or organization of their own, are, as to hours and conditions of work, practically at the mercy—or judgment—of a Board of Directors, or the one or two officials who “direct” these Boards.

But while it may be true that corporations are without bodies to kick or souls to damn, governments, municipal, provincial and national, can, by the force of public opinion, be reformed and superseded.

* * *

STOPPING “HOLD-UPS” IN VANCOUVER

Action taken by the police and other authorities to stop hold-ups is better not to be published in the press, and assuming that steps were probably taken in that connection by Chief McRae of which the public knew nothing, we refrained from commenting on the cases reported in recent months—of which more than one is too many for the credit of the city.

If in one case an alleged hold-up was found to be something else, on the other hand cases of such assaults have taken place, references to which have not appeared in the newspapers. We know of one case in which an attempt was made to rob one of two ladies of her handbag in Robson Street beside the lane opposite the Court House at 9.40 one evening some weeks ago. The lady attacked held on to her handbag and the would-be thief pulled at it till he dragged her to her knees. The other lady screamed, and the thief, evidently warned by a confederate in the lane, made off.

We mention these details as we think that even *one* such case in the city should lead to steps being taken which would make repetition by the hold-ups highly dangerous, if not impossible, without disablement or arrest, or both, following.

A few hundred or thousand dollars is a small matter compared with the reputation of a country or city. Following one or two cases of hold-up in the city the chief-of-police ought to be empowered to engage whatever number of special constables he thinks fit. These men, by patrolling unlighted but block-dividing lanes (which, with all their convenience for other purposes, are literally a happy-hunting ground or hiding place for the hold-up men) would almost certainly round up such characters. Better lighting of streets, particularly at their junction with lanes, would also make such dastardly audacity more dangerous—for the hold-up men.

* * *

LABOUR UNREST—THE ROUTE FOR SOLUTION

Amid many conflicting opinions regarding social and economic conditions, capital and labour, the “master-class” and the “wage-slave,” people who wish to see a fair and equitable course making for solution must have heard or read with interest the expositions of Mr. N. G. Neill as to the establishment of an Industrial Council composed of representatives from employers and employed.

To most people, excepting the hopeless idealist who wishes to see the possible evolution of centuries take effect overnight, or who holds theories about human equality which nature and experience alike contradict, this Industrial Council move-

ment should commend itself as one making for genuine progress along evolutionary lines.

When minor matters as to hours per day and days per week are adjusted, we may expect such a council to take up questions of profit-sharing by all employees according to time of service.

Following on that perhaps we shall—in this generation—see limitations placed on profits distributable by any business or corporation, as well as the restriction or total elimination of the “millionaire” class — by some arrangement whereby profits in excess of a certain percentage shall be equally divided among the employees of a concern and the government or “common good.”

The Industrial Council is only a beginning, but it is a good beginning.

* * *

PUBLICATIONS, CIRCULATION AND INFLUENCE

However legitimate strong expressions of different opinions on public questions may be in the newspapers, journalists of any training and of all viewpoints must regret to see the fraternal spirit of the press interrupted by discussions which reflect on both sides. The causes of recent controversy may be various, and the conduct which led to a published allegation by one side of misrepresentation by the other in a certain publication's circulation, may be open to question, but the unhappy fact has to be faced that the accusation regarding figures in “McKim's” was not refuted.

The revelation or allegation in connection with that regrettable journalistic duel makes timely a reference to circulation as affecting the influence of publications. The

giving of advertising is usually based largely, if not solely, on the circulation claimed by any publication. Accordingly, when a statement is passed or published which gives inaccurate and exaggerated figures concerning a publication, injustice is done, not only to the advertisers in the publication itself, but to other periodicals which are honest in the actual or average circulation they claim.

For many purposes the advertising value of a daily newspaper must depend on the size of its circulation; but it may fairly be maintained that the same thing does not apply to all periodicals. The percentage of readers interested in each of the many different features or departments advertised in a newspaper is probably a small part of the total, and the more frequently a publication is issued, usually the more ephemeral its utility and influence.

But apart from personalities and for the credit of the publishing business in British Columbia, we should have liked to see the challenged figures published in “McKim's” demonstrated as correct.

* * *

CAPTAIN CARPENTER, V.C.

One regret may be expressed in connection with the visit of this notable naval V.C. and his story of adventure which shall be quoted as a record of death-defying daring for all time: It is a pity that arrangements could not have been made whereby thousands more in Vancouver and every part of the country could have heard him. It would have been well also if to returned men an opportunity of hearing him could have been given—without charge. The thousands of 'teen age scholars might also have been considered.

As Captain Carpenter made clear at the Canadian Club luncheon, he was no orator of the prolonged speech-making variety, but he had a story of practical personal experience to relate which in itself was calculated to make, if not an eloquent orator, a word-artist of any man.

Through Captain Carpenter's narrative and descriptions the unquenchable spirit of the British navy was revealed "incidentally." Incidents will stand out in the memories of all who heard the hero. For instance: The sole survivor in the gun tower of the "Vindictive"; the four or five men who, after landing on the "mole" rushed a machine-gun, all being killed but one who, though wounded, attained the object; the amazing fact that one of the ships engaged in blocking the entrance brought back every man—including those who were meant to leave the ship sooner, but somehow fought the fate which would have had them miss the "fun"; that greatly-daring hero who swam ashore, made a detour at the narrow part of the channel, "silenced" a German machine-gunner and swam back—safely; those who, under fire at close quarters, managed to arrange successfully for the blowing up of the railway part of the pier, and then, when seeking to escape, found their steering gear at fault, etc.

The difficulties and untried conditions that had to be faced, and the dangers that had to be risked in making the attack were surpassed only by the simply marvellous success that crowned the plans and efforts of the attacking party. That Captain Carpenter himself came through unscathed seems something of a miracle when we know that men

who stood within a yard of him were killed, and when, as the photograph showed, the upper portion of the "Vindictive" was literally riddled with shot and shell.

"A glorified trench-raid," said Captain Carpenter—with an extended application of that fine spirit which makes officers give all the credit to their men, and prompts naval men in their triumph to give due honour to the sustained efforts of the men of the sister service; but all hearing the story and understanding the conditions under which the attack on Zeebrugge was made, could not doubt that no raid into enemy territory was ever made under more daring, dangerous and disadvantageous circumstances, and with less prospect of the complete success that followed.

* * *

TURNING A "TRIAL" INTO A "REBELLION"

Among the many copies of the Bible which, even if only few were distributed, became notable for printers' errors, there was one in which "Printers" took the place of "Princes," so that a sentence in holy writ proclaimed—

"Printers have persecuted me without a cause."

General readers, without experience of printing work, who scan publications and note a typographical error here and there, may think it remarkable that errors get through. But acquaintance with the condition of some of the "copy" received by the printer, especially in the days before typewriting was so common, and also with proofs as occasionally passed to publishers, would lead people to ponder, with another application, the words of Burns:

"What's done we partly may compute
But know not what's resisted."

In printing and proofreading, as in other spheres of work, "Perfection's sacred height" is the ideal to be kept in sight, even if it be seldom reached. Books might be written on "Printers' Errors" in general, and an article might be noted on those of which this periodical has had experience. In these days of the linotype (line-of-type) machine it is not uncommon for a printer, after a line has been marked for correction, to make a different and worse error in resetting the line. So that it is sometimes a case of—woe to the editor who, in his anxiety to get an issue through the press, trusts the check-

ing of the final corrections to some "inside" man in a hurry!

It is only fair to say that at its present place of printing this magazine is well served. In a recent issue, however, a "tricky" printers' error got through. In the copy and in the galley proof there duly appeared the caption, "The Famous Riel Trial," but somehow the man "making-up" the pages substituted the word "Rebellion" for "Trial." As the spelling of the new title line was in order and final "page-proofs" are examined mainly or only to check the corrections marked on the earlier "galley-proofs," the change was not noticed, and the mistake was copied for the contents page.

Another Reminder of Literature's Losses in the War

"The committee of publication" (whoever they may be?) who arranged to have "printed privately" the "Epistles to a Beloved" should be commended for their work. In a prefatory note we are told "The writer of the following letters was one of those who volunteered and went to the Front among the first of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. He was mortally wounded 'somewhere in France.' The lady to whom they were addressed, who was resident in British Columbia, has also passed away."

That information adds a pathetic interest to the "Letters," which are written in verse, which would itself arrest attention because of the simplicity and grace in not a few of the lines. Without wishing to be guilty of undue compliment, one may note that some of the lines in "Invita-

tion" recall the sonnets of Shakespeare. The verses are short and various in form, and "would seem to be fragmentary." These lines are from "To in April":

Sweet April, like a blushing bride
is here,

The month of all I love, not just
alone

Because her sunny days so well atone
For winter's cold and gloom, and
thus doth cheer

One's soul; but, too, because it
brings me near

To thee, and in my heart thee doth
enthroned.

For 'tis this winsome month, when
hopes abound

And promises so fair, which holds
thy natal day.

—D. A. C.

The Book World

THE NEW CANADIAN

Rev. R. G. MacBeth, M.A.

CANADA is nearly as large as the whole of continental Europe but has a population of less than two persons to the square mile. Most of the Old World countries average some four or five hundred persons to the square mile, and when we put these two facts together we can safely surmise that millions from the older continents will yet find homes in Canada. Their coming from some parts of Europe and Asia will be fraught with elements of danger, and the present situation, as well as the outlook, leads Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, of Regina, to write a strong and important book under the title, "The Education of the New Canadian." Dr. Anderson is well qualified to enter the sphere of authorship on this highly interesting subject. He has wide education and large experience as a school-teacher and inspector in Saskatchewan in recent years, and so approved himself as a man of light and leading in regard to the children of the alien that Premier Martin, who is also Minister of Education in Saskatchewan, recently called Dr. Anderson to a new office in the department with special relation to the problem of education in alien communities.

Dr. Anderson's book should be widely read. There will, no doubt, be some check on immigration from alien countries for the next few years, but even so, there are enough foreigners in Canada now to keep us busy assimilating for half a generation to come. Dr. Anderson does not look for much change in the adults amongst them, because even our own

ancestors lived very much as they had been accustomed to in the homelands from which they came to Canada in years gone by. We all remember settlements where the people spoke Gaelic down to the second generation after leaving Scotland. So it is not surprising that people from southern or northern Europe or elsewhere show little tendency to become Canadians in the first generation. The hope for the future lies with the children, through education and religious influence. Dr. Anderson is writing in regard to the influence of the school rightly directed.

Western Canada holds the largest percentage of foreign-born peoples in the Dominion, as only the larger cities in the East have any great number. In the Middle West they are scattered on farms, and there are at present, for instance, some 25,000 Austrians in that region. Dr. Anderson clearly intimates more than once in his book that all over Canada there is a danger from political partisans who are ready "to prostitute our Canadian ideals of citizenship in order to gain temporary political advantage." The present writer heard a well-authenticated case of a man who canvassed the two ends of a large foreign community some miles apart and said unashamedly that he had started to canvass for one party at so much a day but that the other party offered him twice the amount, and so he changed over and began at the other end. One can readily see the danger in such a situation. A few such com-

munities might settle the destiny of a whole province at an election, and all in ignorance of what the election meant.

Dr. Anderson feels very strongly, and quotes case after case to prove his contention, that the chief need of these alien school communities is "enthusiastic, sympathetic, thoroughly qualified *Canadian* teachers in the schools attended by our new Canadians." It was formerly supposed by some that an alien with some English education could do better work amongst his own people. But Dr. Anderson's experience is to the contrary. A foreign community may have five or six nationalities and a teacher from one of these would not do, for obvious reasons; and besides, a teacher might be able to impart a smattering of English without doing anything to inspire the pupils with the ideals of Canadian life and institutions.

As to language, Dr. Anderson is very emphatic in the interests of the unification of the peoples of Canada. He says: "There must be one medium of communication from coast to coast, and that the English language." He thinks the provinces should agree upon some uniform system of education, but "if one province grants concessions which the others withhold, dissatisfaction is bound to follow and the solution the longer postponed." Since the book was written the School Trustees' Convention of Saskatchewan expressed a very strong opinion in the same direction, and the recent legislature has enacted these opinions into law with the retention of a modicum of French in the early grades of the elementary schools. There is hardly any doubt that even this bilingualism will ere long be jettisoned.

Dr. Anderson gives some splendid examples of the influence of the proper type of Canadian teacher in a foreign community. Chapter nine is the account of the work done by Marion Bruce, a young Scottish-Canadian girl who left the position of clerk in a departmental store, where she met many foreign customers and was saddened by their ignorance and illiteracy. She offered herself as a school-teacher in a foreign settlement and effected a peaceful revolution in the life of that community in the direction of education, domestic science, cleanliness, good manners and culture in the best sense of the word. She taught adults in a night school, some forty men and women each evening, and on Saturday afternoons taught the women to sew and cook. She started a school garden and made a great success of it. Flowers were soon in evidence around the bare shacks in which these people lived, and the whole attitude of the neighborhood took a new lean towards British and Christian civilization. A girl of that type should receive a national decoration. She is of more value than a thousand theorists.

Dr. Anderson advocates the school fair, in which many schools in these communities exhibit in a friendly rivalry the products of their school exercises, their garden and domestic industries, and their flags, mottoes and banners inculcating loyalty towards Britain and Canada.

Dr. Anderson does not approve of inefficient private or parochial schools, and recently the Saskatchewan authorities have taken steps to discourage these.

Dr. Anderson appeals to the Canadian people to take the whole question seriously and good results

will follow as surely as the day the night. We close with this paragraph from his book: "A young Canadian teacher, with a heart as large as the prairies, took charge of a little school in a Ruthenian settlement. He became intensely interested in these people. He visited their homes. They were amazed to find a young Canadian so interested in 'foreigners.' He won the hearts of all, young and old. One day a Ruthenian mother lay dying. She asked to see 'Meester

Teacher.' He came and sat beside the rough bunk that served for a bed. She took his hand, and with tears streaming down her toil-hardened face, in broken English she said: 'Meester Teacher, you good, you like my Mary—my John—me want them go school—learn English—me go away—good-bye—me see you after.' She died. Thank God, she first had a glimpse into the soul of a true Canadian."

Nearly \$2,000,000,000 Invested in Manufacturing Industries in Canada

Report of Census Taken in 1916 Shows Big Increases in Capital Invested, in Value of Products, in Employees and in Other Industrial Statistics—Less Than Twenty Per Cent. of 1915 Increases Due to War Orders—Five Hundred Per Cent. Increase in B. C. Output Since 1900.

By Guy Cathcart Pelton

THE results of the postal census taken in 1916 show that the manufacturing industries of Canada now represent a total capitalization of \$1,984,991,427, as compared with \$846,585,023 in 1905. This is an increase of \$1,138,406,404, or 134.47 per cent., in ten years. The number of establishments increased from 15,796 in 1905 to 21,291 in 1915, an increase of 5,495, or 34.80 per cent.

The salaries paid by these Canadian manufactories were \$60,143,704 in 1915, as compared with \$30,724,086 in 1905, an increase of \$29,419,618, or 95.75 per cent. The wages increased from \$134,375,925 in 1905 to \$227,508,800, an increase of \$93,132,875. Salaries and wages combined thus increased in the ten years by about \$112,000,000.

The value of the products in 1915 was \$1,392,516,953, as compared with \$718,352,603. This was an in-

crease of \$674,164,350, or 93.85 per cent. Divided among the provinces, the manufactories in 1915 showed the following figures:

PROVINCE	INDUSTRIAL CAPITAL	VALUE OF PRODUCTS	NO. OF INDUSTRIES
Alberta	\$ 42,303,893	\$ 30,594,647	586
British Columbia	158,622,862	73,606,584	1,003
Manitoba	95,855,845	61,594,284	840
New Brunswick	46,049,862	37,656,034	712
Nova Scotia	126,478,530	70,827,556	966
Ontario	955,788,021	715,921,651	9,285
P. E. Island	1,906,564	2,646,469	291
Quebec	541,196,858	384,507,054	7,151
Saskatchewan	16,788,992	15,162,574

Since 1900 the capital invested in Canadian manufacturing industries has increased from \$446,916,487 to over \$1,980,000,000, or more than 400 per cent. The value of products has increased from \$481,053,375 in 1900 to more than \$1,390,000,000 in 1915, or nearly 400 per cent. Employees on salaries have increased from 30,691 in 1900 to over 52,000 in 1915, and employees on wages from 308,482 to over 459,000 in 1915.

Canada was making substantial progress in manufacturing prior to the outbreak of the war, but the war trade helped to swell the value of the production to approximately \$130,000,000. The Department of Trade and Commerce has grouped the value of the war trade into the following figures:

Food products	\$ 5,789,354
Food products	\$ 5,789,354
Textiles	23,319,659
Iron and steel products	34,094,867
Leather and finished products	13,159,261
Paper and printing	63,853
Liquors and beverages	19,358
Chemicals and products	8,519,735
Clay, glass and stone products	82,168
Metal and metal products	9,837,013
(Other than iron and steel)	
Tobacco and its manufactures	127,686
Vehicles for land transportation	16,955,562
Vessels for water transportation	2,471,489
Miscellaneous industries	12,554,510
	\$130,466,307

According to these figures, less than one-fifth of the increased production of 1915 over 1910 was due to war orders, the combined increased production being over \$674,000,000, of which only a little over \$130,000,000 was in war orders. Thus the natural increase was considerably over \$500,000,000. This is a much smaller percentage than is generally believed by the average layman, Canadians having become more or less convinced that most of the industrial increases were due to war orders. These figures show that, altogether apart from war material, the manufacturing production of 1915 was more than \$500,000,000 greater than in 1905 and nearly \$900,000,000 greater than in 1900.

The following tables indicate the progress of manufacturing in Canada since 1900:

CAPITAL INVESTED	
1900	\$ 446,916,487
1905	846,585,023
1910	1,247,583,609
1915	1,984,991,927
VALUE OF PRODUCTS	
1900	\$ 481,053,375
1905	718,352,603
1910	1,165,975,639
1915	1,392,516,953

SALARIES AND WAGES

1900	\$113,249,350
1905	165,100,011
1910	241,008,416
1915	287,652,504

NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1900	14,650
1905	15,796
1910	19,218
1915	21,291

It is not unlikely that at the end of 1918 the capital invested in the manufacturing industries of Canada exceeded \$2,000,000,000, the 1915 total being only \$16,000,000 short of the two billion mark. The percentage of this due to war orders is comparatively small, for at the time the 1915 census was taken there had been a comparatively small output due to war orders or new capital invested because of war orders. The percentage from the 1916 output and the 1917 output would probably show much larger than did the 1915 output in war material.

The industrial growth of Canada has been especially rapid since 1900, the growth since that year being much larger than for all the combined years from Confederation up to 1900. The increases from 1910 to 1915 continued to show a continuance of the growth which marked the previous ten-year period.

In British Columbia since 1900 the capital invested in manufacturing industries has increased from \$22,901,000 to \$157,580,000, or nearly 700 per cent. Salaries and wages have increased in the same period from \$5,456,000 to over \$16,000,000, or approximately 300 per cent. The output for 1918, including shipbuilding, likely exceeded \$100,000,000, as compared with \$72,321,000 in 1915 and \$19,447,000 in 1900, an increase since 1900 of about 500 per cent.

life
ton
jus
in
on
hill
leg
the
Th
mu
bec
It
pe
the
Th
mu
by
co
fo
the
fir
fir
ar
an
he
K
a
br
wa
ha
st
m
in
th
to

A Glimpse of Korean Life

By Rev. Wm. Scott, B.A., Yong Jung, Kanto, Korea

(Note: From a long letter received by the Editor from Mr. Scott we cull the following. "To such as have the vision clear," his "celebration" of the news of the Armistice (the sub-title is ours) should speak eloquently of the conditions of "another warfare," and of the heroism of the "exiled" soldiers in it, whose work often deserves celebrating and imperial decorations no less than that of the brave men returning from the Front.—Editor B. C. M.)

. . . Now for a glimpse of Korean life. You would enjoy being with me tonight. It is nine-thirty and I have just got home from evening service in an old-fashioned log church built on the saddle rump of a fairly steep hill, which tries the faith and the legs of both the Christians below and those who live farther up the valley. They could not have built the church much higher up or they would have been on top of a wooded mountain. It seems almost as if these good people had tried their best to hide themselves away from the world. They have built themselves log-and-mud huts, some 30 or 40 feet long by 8 feet wide. A layer of thin stones covered with a light layer of mud forms the floor of the rooms and at the same time the flue of their kitchen fire. The kitchen fire is their only fire, but by the ingenious flue arrangement it heats the whole house and always maintains an evenly heated floor surface. And since the Korean knows no more how to sit on a chair than a goose does on a bramble bush, his seat is always warm. So in the coldest winter he has his heating plant already installed and little fear of any derangement. And, remember, it is cold here in winter. For some time now the thermometer has been registering 18 to 25 below zero, with a bitter north-

west wind blowing three days off and three days on, the winter through. Well, here I am seated in a large Korean room, eight feet by nine and six feet high. There is no encumbrance of furniture except what my itinerating outfit furnishes. On two sides of the room, about four feet from the floor, are two poles stretched to form a primitive shelf, and on this is loaded the clothes box, grain, and farming implements of my host. The night is too cold to keep the door open for long, but you may be sure I take every opportunity I can of airing the place and refreshing my lungs by frequent excursions to the open air. But I am privileged in thus having such a room all to myself. Next door, in a room of the same dimensions, six or seven Koreans are gathered, with the door closed tight and never a dream of opening it. They are reading the Scripture and discussing it by turns, often two or three reading aloud from different passages at the same time and others quite unconcernedly talking on different themes. How do they manage to concentrate on their work? They have done it so for generations and it doesn't trouble them a little. But God have mercy on the poor missionary, who is overworked and though tired and fatigued has to work and try to go

to sleep under such circumstances.

HOW A LONELY BRITON IN FAR
KOREA "CELEBRATED"

About the war: Thank God that nightmare is over. What would I not have given to have been in Vancouver when news of the armistice arrived! Mr. Barker has given us all the news, and it must have been great. His talks make us all proud of our British citizenship. Our men fought well, and our women worked and bore up gloriously. We have vindicated our heritage. Pity some of us were able to do so little.

Let me tell you how the good news came through to me. I left home on November 9th for a month's Bible Institute in Hoon Choon—the place five days distant from Yong Jung I mentioned above. There is no mail delivery here, and the nearest post office is forty miles from the place where we were staying. To make matters worse, the Hoon Choon river was half frozen over and in the process of freezing, so that nobody was travelling. I was there for four weeks, and during that time—a time when history was in the making and everybody was eagerly waiting news from Europe and venting their joy in bonfires, flag-waving, and all sorts of social conviviality—I never had a scrap of news from home nor a newspaper to tell me what was happening. Someone happened along on November 30th with a rumor of peace, but he could give no details and was not absolutely sure of the fact. Well, what was I to do? I came nearer throwing up the game then than I have ever been out here. Should I make for home and learn the truth, and if the news was true join hands with a good British soul and look into good British eyes and

say in good English lingo, "Thank God"? But, no; here I was at my post and I had to stick it out. Could I wait till I learned without doubt of the truth or falsity of the report? If I waited I would rob myself of the joy of the first hour's glow of pride and thankfulness. No! Truth or rumour only, I must celebrate as I might. So I got up and went out alone into the night, and there, looking up at the big bear, whose eyes I knew looked down on Flanders fields as well as on Manchurian valleys, I sang "God Save the King" and gave three cheers for His Majesty and our brave men, their leaders and their allies. And a day or two later I taught some sixteen Koreans to sing the national anthem, just to hear the words again. But, oh! for the sound of a British voice, and the grip of a British hand!

Thank God, the news was true. It's all over, and the cause of God has triumphed. Now we are eagerly following the course of peace negotiations. Wilson is great, and I, for one, am willing to trust a lot to him. It will do Britain and all Europe good to have such a man on her soil and look at life and politics through his eyes. He is eagle-eyed and sees clearly through the mists that so often befog our European statesmen's policies. Precedents, to him, weigh but little. Nothing counts with him but the right and the world's good

Let me congratulate you, D. A., on the last copy of the magazine I received. You had a good amount of copy in, and all good matter. You certainly have done well to hold out through these times, and that in itself is a promise of future success. God bless you in your effort. It is worthy.

W

been
plac
whe
wast
our
natu
ful
simi

I
dest
min
dra
cast
fam
tion
wra
des
how
fina
ma
ma
we
bits

har
hav
old
are
pri

tee
gr
int
wh
an
co
th
is
co
ar

wa
by

A Tour in Wales

By E. W. Wright

WITH the devastation in Europe, where beautiful buildings have been destroyed and ancient historical places forever swept away—in fine, where whole cities have been laid waste—occupying a vivid place in our mental vision, it is perhaps only natural that we are especially thankful Great Britain has escaped a similar fate.

It is not necessary to think of the destruction of such edifices as Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral, or the magnificent palaces and castles dotted over the country, all famous for their historical connections, for us to become seized with wrath at the idea of their wanton destruction: we only have to think how indignant we would be at the final demolition of the old ruins, many of which, without an abnormally developed organ of reverence, we would merely designate a "few bits of walls."

Yet, it is astonishing how many hamlets and villages and small towns have their show places in the form of old, battered towers and walls, which are exhibited to the visitor with much pride.

Even the country of Wales is teeming with these tangible paragraphs of ancient history. They are interspersed throughout this land, which, although it has its factories and smelting works, its quarries and coal mines, amongst the largest in the world, has a picturesqueness that is a delight to the eye and makes the country a veritable paradise for artists.

A few days' tour in Wales, either walking or cycling, is regarded by English people as one of the

most charming ways of spending a holiday.

The English city of Chester is a good starting point for such a tour. This city is of very ancient origin and is the only one in England which has its Roman walls perfect in their circuit, though its gates have all been rebuilt and alterations made at different times. The four principal streets are built, as it were, from a given centre at right angles to each other and stretch to the four gates of the city. A peculiar feature of these streets is the elevation of the pavement, which is approached by steps from the street and which is covered overhead by the projecting houses above, thus making a kind of covered archway. It gives a certain quaintness and individuality to the city, which strongly emphasizes its antiquity, and together with its old, timbered houses, presents a picturesqueness very rarely found in cities.

Travelling west, we made a detour to visit the town of Holywell. The first impression made upon us was the number of shops offering innumerable tin cans of all sizes for sale. Whilst we were wondering for what purpose they were used we saw a Roman Catholic procession proceeding solemnly along the street and almost everyone was carrying a tin can. Immediately the reason dawned upon us. These people were making a visit which was half picnic and half pilgrimage, and the tin cans were used for carrying "holy water" from St. Winifred's Well. This well is one of the wonders of Wales. The water is sent up at the rate of twenty-one tons a minute, and its

temperature, which is slightly higher than ordinary spring water, hardly ever varies. A few years ago some sensational cures, which caused much discussion, took place there. The Catholics, with a suspicion of superstition, attributed them to the intervention of the saint on their behalf, who used the waters as a means to an end; whilst the Protestants, not denying the cures, ascribed them to the peculiar properties of the waters, which were bound to have a beneficial effect on certain kinds of diseases. On visiting it we saw, here, a boy bathing his eyes; over there, a woman bathing her leg; farther on, a man fixing his ears, and so on. Many crutches and sticks and other objects have been left as votive offerings.

There are many stretches of beautiful scenery along the north coast of Wales, almost all of the towns being used as summer resorts.

The town of Conway, enclosed by its walls with their twenty-one dilapidated round towers, has a fine old fortress in Conway Castle. This vies with Carnarvon Castle for first place in picturesque ruins. Both of these are of vast dimensions and are filled with interest for seekers of historic lore. Henry de Elreton designed them and Edward I. built them, or rather started them. It is said (although the facts of history are against it) that it was in Carnarvon Castle that his infant son was born shortly after he subdued the Welsh. Edward grasped the opportunity to "present" or "foist" upon the amazed Welsh people a "prince who could speak no word of English." They were elated with his apparent magnanimity until they saw the English infant prince, when they realized, to their chagrin, that,

also, this Prince of Wales could speak no word of Welsh. From that time the eldest son of the King of England automatically takes the title of "Prince of Wales."

Close to Bangor and Penrhyn Castle are the famous slate quarries, which produce the finest slate in the world.

Returning east from Carnarvon, we passed through Llanberis, which lies at the foot of Snowdon and from which point is the nearest ascent to the summit, which can be reached by railway. It is very fine to travel up Llanberis Pass with its grand and rugged scenery, surmounted by Snowdon on the one hand and the lakes in the valley on the other. A turn to the right brought us to Beddgelert, and it was in these fastnesses of the Snowdonian range that the Welsh fought and kept the English at bay for so long. One battle is especially described when the Welsh, true descendants of the warrior Celts, hurled huge rocks over the pass onto the English army in the valley below. The Welsh love this part of their country, and most of their legends and superstitions have originated there. The principal peak of the Snowdonian Range is called by the Welsh *Y Wyddfa*—the Place of Presence; meaning, no doubt, the Place of His Presence.

Mrs. Hemans has it thus:

"Theirs was no dream, O monarch hill,

With Heaven's own azure crowned,
Who called thee—what thou shalt
be still—

White Snowdon!—holy ground."

Llanberis Pass leads to Capel Curig, which is the headquarters for tourists visiting Snowdon, and thence on, the road brings us to the beau-

tiful village of Bettws Y Coed. This is a favourite resort for pleasure-seekers and a garden of delight for artists. Wherever the eye rests there is a picture. It has its rippling streams and its beautiful waterfalls, and its fairy glens. It has not the awe-inspiring magnificence of the canyons and grandeur of scenery of British Columbia, but there is an appealing beauty in its picturesqueness which calls forth all the romance hidden in one's nature.

Intending to stay a couple of days at this charming spot, we, hap-hazardly, chose one of the numerous boarding houses. Several other guests had arrived that day. On entering the dining-room in the evening we noticed a gentleman standing at the head of the long table. He waited until all the guests, strangers to one another, were seated, whereupon he said grace. It was so strange a thing to happen in a place of this description that we were very much impressed, not alone with the fact that he said grace at all, but also with the manner of the saying. He did not garble it over, creating an impression that the sooner it was said the better, nor did he utter it in a sanctimonious tone, conveying an idea that he moved on a higher religious plane than we—he said it simply from the heart, as though he meant it, in the most cultured tones one could wish to hear. Immediately the atmosphere of the place seemed to change; we all realized that there was an unusual personality present amongst us—the keynote of conservation had been struck.

Although one dislikes to use the term "beautiful" in describing a man, yet in this case the word "beautiful" is the only one which will adequately fit. His physique, his countenance,

his sentiments, his conversation and his voice were altogether "beautiful."

Whilst telling the various points to visit we learned that he was an artist who came twice every year from London to this "Painters' Paradise," as he termed it. He told us not to be content with viewing the Swallow Falls and the Fairy Glen, but to get away from the casual picnickers' haunts into God's own secluded places.

It was a great dinner—one of the kind when, in the absorption of something else, you forget whether or not there is anything to eat.

A few minutes after the table had been cleared we were passing the pantry door when we stopped and stared in amazement. There was our friend, this graduate of Oxford, this artist of renown, this shining luminary of the Royal Academy, whose pictures are world-famed, with coat off and shirt-sleeves tucked up above his elbows and a big white apron tied about him, standing at the sink, and in the most businesslike manner was washing up the dishes. He smiled at our astonishment and continued working whilst he explained the situation.

"You know," he said, confidentially, "I like washing dishes; it is a relaxation from my studies. They will not allow me to do it at home, so I have an arrangement with the ladies of this establishment that I wash all the dishes and clean the knives and the silver belonging to the dining-room—and I do it every time I come."

And this very-human being, after all, did not lose anything in the pursuit of his hobby. The task did not degrade the man, he rather dignified the task.

Help to Clean Up British Columbia !

Suggestions for Practical Expression in this Province of "Kiwanian' Aims, Objects and Ideals"

By D. A. Chalmers

The Editor of THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY having been invited by the Programme Committee of the recently formed Kiwanian Club of Vancouver to speak on the "Aims, Objects and Ideals" of the club, made a few suggestions as to how such an organization might translate these into service.

Just as the honour of so addressing his fellow-Kiwanians came to him unsought, in like manner certain sentences in his remarks received publicity in the newspapers. While it is usually a compliment for any speaker to get independent attention from the daily press, there are times when sentences cannot be fairly interpreted away from their context.

LAWYERS AND CLERGYMEN AS POLITICIANS

Judging by the applause with which Kiwanians greeted the remark about "transferring the ban" against entrance to the Provincial Parliament from the clergymen to the lawyers, this suggestion (which was meant to ridicule the restriction) might have serious support if put to the people.

It should be remembered, however, that, notwithstanding popular prejudice, there are honest lawyers, active in community service, though they are not usually of the type that seek every possible opportunity of advertising themselves.

As politics make for publicity and professional practice (in speechmaking and otherwise) to lawyers, so interest in public affairs and various organizations may lure the ambitious parson. If a number of clergymen of the publicity-hunting type got into Parliament, its last state might be worse than its first. But though we may not want "Bishops" there, we may fairly question why the Church should be altogether "divorced" from the State.

BE DEMOCRATIC — AVOID CLIQUE GOVERNMENT

This association of business men is a democratic institution, and it is for each member to be frank in discussion. We were told something of Kiwanian purposes and possibilities by the organizers. Since then we have seen its Creed.

Now, instead of theorizing further about the "Aims, Objects and Ideals," it may be well to point out

how such a club, composed of active business men and earnest citizens, may justify its existence and make its presence felt in the community.

ABUNDANT OPPORTUNITY FOR SOCIAL SERVICE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Like others, no doubt, I have joined this club experimentally. I was unconvinced as to the wisdom of joining, even after Mr. Struthers had used his expository and pur-

suasive powers upon me. He invited me to the first meeting, however, and I was influenced towards joining by a statement of Mr. N. G. Neill as to effective work done by Kiwanians in checking voters and voting in another Canadian city. I concluded that if the Kiwanian Club—no matter where or how it originated—was to be an active force in the community for business and social righteousness, there was abundant opportunity for its service in British Columbia.

"COUSINLY REGARD"—EACH CLUB SEPARATE ENTITY

As a Canadian, and a Scottish-born son of the Empire, I have something of cousinly regard and family criticism for citizens of the United States; but I believe that, with nations as with men, we should be alert to emulate their good qualities, and careful to avoid their mistakes.

Whatever our international affiliations, each Kiwanian Club, I believe, is a separate entity, and may develop its own life and work, with the view of being most effective in its local service.

For information, and without criticism, one may—on the *inside*—raise a question as to why this club, formed about the end of the year, and collecting an initiation fee of \$15 per member, with well over 100 members, should levy its half-yearly fee of \$10 as due at 30th January instead of 30th June? . . . I find added point to that question by observing from the Kiwanian "Torch" that the Toronto club has an initiation fee of only \$10 and yet its yearly dues are only \$15.

SHOULD AID SOCIAL WELFARE MOVEMENTS

Now, as to application *outside* the club of its aims, objects and ideals. One may suggest that Vancouver

club should at once begin to take steps to justify its existence municipally and provincially by putting these ideals into practice. . . .

This organization will naturally be ready to take part with others in any large social or philanthropic movement, effort or enterprise affecting the welfare of the city or country as a whole. That is a general assumption, but we must be more definite.

MUNICIPAL AND PROVINCIAL CONDITIONS A CHALLENGE

Mutually informing, encouraging and inspiring to its membership in the first place, the club ought to face unflinchingly the conditions in city and province. These conditions, judging by what has recently been "half-revealed and half-concealed," are such as to challenge the collective heroism of spirit of the members.

Sensible men do not besmirch their country or community; but they are poor patriots who ignore the "unfinished mysteries" which tarnish their country's fame. . . . Municipally, we have had curious incidents, and promised procedure in one case seems to have been followed by promise of a counter-action in another. . . . Is that the end?

PECULIAR THINGS IN PROVINCIAL LAW AND POLITICS

In provincial law and politics, also, peculiar things have happened. Investigation of an alleged railway scandal was energetically begun, but a deadlock was reached, and some folk still ask how and why? . . . Were men of both parties involved in questionable practices, or was it, as was alleged, that one side was intimidated by threats of counter-revelations by the other? . . . Whatever the cause or causes, such procedure is not British.

Different opinions may be held by Kiwanians as to Prohibition and its method of application. But I believe we will all be agreed that lawyers or judges who let mere "technicalities" or the prejudice of precedent interfere with the administration of justice are not a credit to any court or country.

SUGGESTS "TRANSFERRING THE BAN" TO THE LAWYERS

British Columbia has the unique distinction of debarring clergymen from sitting as members of its Legislature. While not speaking as a counsel for the clergy—unless in the sense that I believe in fair treatment for all citizens—one might fittingly suggest that if one professionally-discoursing class must be kept outside parliament, the ban might be transferred for a time to the legal fraternity. In the meantime some practical business men might get a few Acts on record that would speak for themselves, and be understood and interpreted without a historical review to support them.

Come what may, let us practise ideals Kiwanian by preparing to help to clean up British Columbia, municipally and provincially.

A HIGHER STANDARD OF CITIZENSHIP NEEDED

We should also work for a higher standard of citizenship. The standard for foreigners and children born of foreign parents must be raised. Better also if the voting age for all be not under 25. Measures should be taken to see that electors are awake, not only to the rights and privileges, but to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. . . . In this connection, regulations might, with advantage, be introduced whereby citizens not exercising

the franchise at an election would be liable to have their names struck off the roll.

KIWANIANS MIGHT SELECT CANDIDATES

Why should not this Kiwanian Club *independently* take steps to select citizens whom it might invite, recommend, and work for as candidates, not for the perpetuation of petty partisanship in city and State, but for the extension of its ideals in social service?

OUTLOOK OR VIGILANCE COMMITTEE SUGGESTED

How can it be done? It is for our officers and committees to consider, consult and advise concerning ways and means in the first place; but the whole membership of the club might be formed into an Outlook or Vigilance committee to collect and collate facts concerning municipal and provincial affairs, and regarding men qualified beyond question to represent British Columbia, and to help it attain a place in the Empire and the world which shall be in keeping with all that is best in "British" and all that is fair in "Columbia," which, let us never forget, is after all a daughter nation of our own home-land.

"BE BRITISH"—TALK LESS, WORK MORE

Thus may *British Columbia* come to lead the Dominion and influence all British America by helping to make all America more intensely and lastingly British.

Whatever we do as a Kiwanian Club, let us justify our existence, not by mere "talks" and talking, but by such thought and action expressed in practical service as shall make for a brighter, better and cleaner British Columbia!

OPINIONS

OF

Public and Private Citizens

Concerning the Field and Work of the BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY

In planning to place this Magazine—independent of party, sect or faction, and devoted to Community Service, fearless, fair and free—in every home in city, suburb and country in which ideals are cherished affecting "Social, Educational, Literary and Religious" life and work, we sincerely and thankfully welcome expressions of opinion regarding its field and service.

After seven years' foundation building, we are convinced that the opportunities of usefulness open to such a monthly magazine are not secondary to any in Church or State.

The war has emphasized that whatever our country's resources and industrial progress may be, there is need to publish and practise the precept: LET BRITISH COLUMBIA FLOURISH under the Inspiration of Worthy Ideals.

—Editor, B. C. M.

BY LIBRARIAN R. W. DOUGLAS

"I am glad to know that you are planning to place the BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY independent of party, sect or faction and devoted to Community Service. That is a highly desirable ideal, and it should receive the support of the whole people. Under your splendid guidance it has already proved a noteworthy addition to Canadian periodicals. I think you should strive to improve Canadian literature through its medium. We have plenty of writers, plenty of talent, but there is some lack of interest among the readers. These should be stimulated, and the BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY should be the instrument to effect this."

MR. S. J. CROWE, M.P.

"We need such independent publications as the BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY to mould the thoughts of readers towards worthy ideals and a truer citizenship."

BY MR. R. R. MAITLAND

Ex-President Vancouver Canadian Club

"I wish the BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY very great success. A journal such as you are publishing ought to commend itself to all searchers after truth in regard to current topics. Unbiased, clean-cut, independent discussion of public questions, with a full recognition of lofty ideals in the background, cannot fail to contribute to the general uplift of the community."

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY

BY MR. F. W. COWPERTHWAITÉ
Educationalist

"The BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY suits me. There is a field for it here in the greatest Province of a great Dominion, and the work being done in that field by the magazine is worthy of strong commendation and support."

BY DR. W. H. SMITH

"British Columbia cannot flourish in a worthy way unless the ideals of the people be worthy. The war revealed sickening conditions occasioned by men of unworthy ideals whose selfishness wrung blood from many hearts. Toward the inspiration of worthy idealism the BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY has a field of unique approach. Every home would be enriched by its visits, and it might be so enlarged under the wider circulation that it could easily become *The British Weekly* of the people."

BY HON. WM. SLOAN, VICTORIA, B.C.

"I am glad to learn that the work of this journal is to be extended and broadened. Personally, I have always found the 'Westminster Review' interesting, instructive and elevating in its moral tone. The continuance of the enlarged BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY along similar lines cannot but be of the highest service to the people of the province."

BY A BUSINESS MAN

"The BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY has a wonderful field stretching out before it, affording a rare opportunity for real service. *Within* the province, it should stimulate higher

social and religious ideals and activities, as well as inculcate and foster a genuine love for the best in literature; and as its circle of readers ever widens, should more and more become a unifying influence, binding them together with the cords of common aims and kindred sympathies. *Outside* the province, the monthly will doubtless also wield an increasingly important influence, and as it enters on its second septennial period, we wish it every success." —J. K.

BY OTHERS

"The magazine is improving each month and is bound to attain its place, to attain your high ideal for it. We enjoy it, and appreciate its literary merit, its high tone, its fearless attitude on current questions." —M. P.

"The field for the magazine is as illimitable as the possibilities of our wonderful province. There is room, as far as education and interest are concerned, for a magazine affecting each source of wealth, Agriculture, Fishing, Lumbering, Mining, Manufacturing, Commerce. Equally splendid fields are open in the Religious, Literary, Educational and Political arenas.

"A solid work, well done, instinct with promise, would be my characterization of what has already been done by you." —C. H.

"I wish to congratulate you on the uniformly high standard of the articles published, and upon your editorials, which have always been fearless and helpful. . . ."

—DR. W. H. LANG.

A TYPE OF "UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL" THAT CHEERS

In Queries the Wayside Philosopher asks, Whose life have you brightened since last issue? I do not know, but this issue brightens mine. Go on and prosper.

—K. M. (formerly of Revelstoke, B. C., now of High River, Alberta.)

L Y

ctivi-
oster
tera-
ever
come
them
nmon
Out-
will
ngly
nters
l, we
K.

each
its
l for
e its
fear-
ms."
P.

s as
our
oom,
are
ting
ture,
anu-
len-
ous,
tical

inct
eter-
been
I.

the
the
your
been

G.

ERS
last



3 of the Advantages of War-Savings Stamps

- (1) You become a shareholder in your country when you invest in War-Savings Stamps, costing \$4.01 each this month, and redeemed by the Dominion of Canada for \$5.00 each in 1924.
- (2) You can register one or more War-Savings Stamps on a Certificate at any Post Office. This protects you against loss by fire, theft, or other cause. There is no charge for Registration.
- (3) You can make your quarters help by buying Thrift Stamps at 25 cents each. Sixteen Thrift Stamps affixed to a Thrift Card represent \$4.00 in the purchase of a War-Savings Stamp.



Sold wherever you see the sign.

45

Nanaimo-Wellington Coal

BEST BY TEST

Kirk & Company, Limited

929 Main St., Vancouver

Phone Sey. 1441 and 465

DR. H. E. THOMAS - DENTIST

Appointments by phoning Seymour 3848
303 Bower Building, 543 Granville St. Vancouver, B. C.

PRINTING—CATALOG, BOOKLET AND COLOR WORK BOOKBINDING

THE SUN JOB PRESSES



"Printing up to a Standard"

137 Pender St. West Vancouver, B.C



LOOSE LEAF WORK

ENGRAVING

EMBOSSING

**The Frown or
Smile Depends
on You**

Everyone responds to courtesy, face-to-face or "telephone-to-telephone." Not one person in a hundred is "set" in his telephone manners; not one in a hundred will reply with deliberate brusqueness if the smile in our voice reaches him or her.

A genial voice marks that true cordiality which is the basis of successful business and real friendship.

**B. C. Telephone Company
Limited**



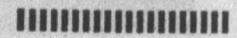
Spring
Models

IN

**Gossard
CORSETS**

\$2.75

a pair and up



Gordon Drysdale
LIMITED

575 Granville Street

Center & Hanna, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1893

PERFECT FUNERAL SERVICE

Private Exchange Seymour 2425

New Location: 1049 Georgia St., Vancouver.

Victoria and Vancouver Island Readers, Note:
Also Visitors from Vancouver City and the Mainland

The Store of

Weiler Bros., Ltd.

is a

Victoria **i**n **L**eaders
arious **L**ines

Home Furnishings

First-class in Quality and Value

Before furnishing your home, or to complete it,

VISIT
ICTORIA and

WEILER BROS., Ltd. Government Street

Clubb & Stewart, Ltd.

**309 to 315 Hastings St. West
Vancouver, B. C.**

Have been established in business here for twenty-nine years.
WE ARE THE PIONEER CLOTHING STORE OF THE
CITY. We have clothed the boy through all the stages to man-
hood. We are now clothing the second generation.

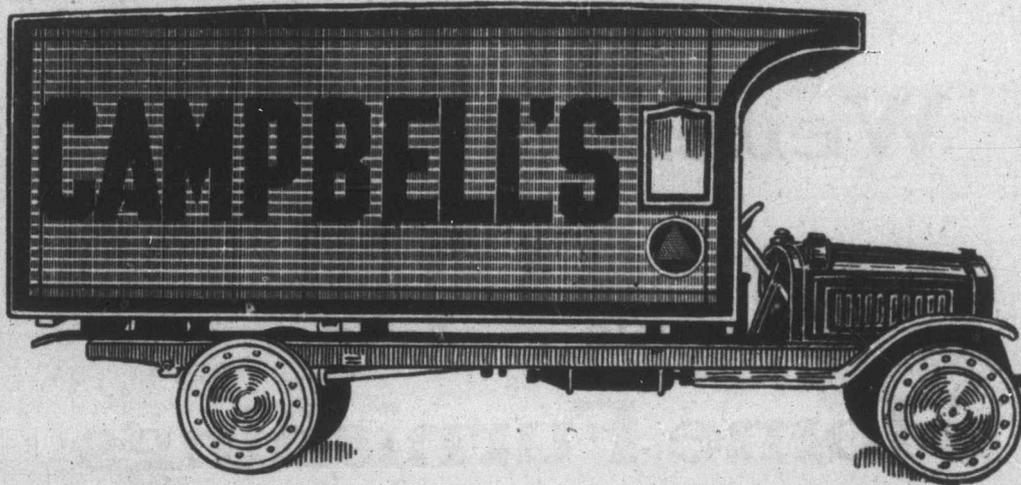
**EVERYTHING
THE MAN AND BOY WEARS**

but the boots, can be found here.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

UNION STORE

WE KNOW HOW



HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE

Moving

By modern Motor and 3-horse Car Vans. The finest equipment in Canada.

Packing

By experts, using only the newest and cleanest of materials.

Shipping

To all points in the world, by the Campbell system of pool cars.

Storage

In modern, reinforced concrete, fireproof storage warehouses.

ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY, SAFETY, SATISFACTION are watchwords in the **CAMPBELL** organization.

Only skilled men employed in every department.

We can move you from house to house or store your household effects in our storage warehouse.

We can move you from London or New York or anywhere to Vancouver or back—you can leave the entire responsibility to **CAMPBELL**. Agents for Transcontinental Freight Co., the largest in North America. We save you 25 to 40 per cent. in freight rates.

CAMPBELL'S

Security Fireproof Storage & Moving Company, Limited

CHAS. E. CAMPBELL, Manager

Offices: 857 Beatty Street

Phone: Seymour 7360