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# THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY

The Magazine of The Canadian West  
Devoted to COMMUNITY · SERVICE · FEARLESS · FAIR & FREE

Volume XV OCTOBER, 1919 No. 1 A

A MAN *of the* HOUR  
and  
AN HOUR *with the* MAN.  
President E. W. BEATTY, K.C.

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## THE SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

*A number of subscribers have been thoughtful enough to suggest that they expect that with the enlargement of the Magazine the subscription rate will be increased. That may have to be done, and it is probable that from January next the rate will be \$2.00 per year.*

*Meantime—during the remainder of 1919—the subscription rate shall be as heretofore, \$1.50 for one year, and \$2.50 for two years.*

To

## BUSINESS MEN OF B. C. and MEN INTERESTED IN B. C. BUSINESS

*To those of you who, after seeing this Magazine, may regret that you, as leaders in your line, have not been given the option of advertising your businesses or products in this issue, we would say that before going to press with the new size, it was not possible for us to communicate with more than a few firms.*

*Those outside B. C., in the other Western Canadian Provinces, Eastern Canada, the "States," or the British Isles—we invite to communicate with us directly, re rates, etc.*

*With British Columbia as its Base, this Magazine means to justify increasingly the use of its unborrowed phrases:*

THE MAGAZINE OF THE CANADIAN WEST—THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE FOR BUSINESS LEADERS IN EVERY LINE.

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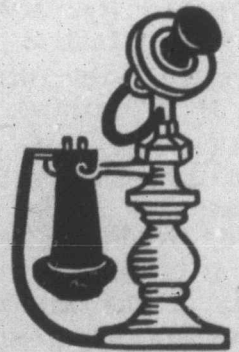
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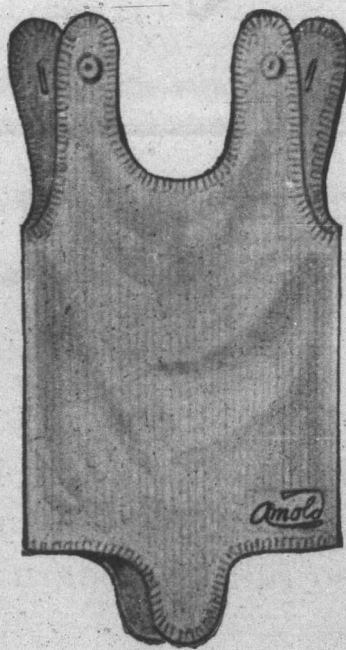
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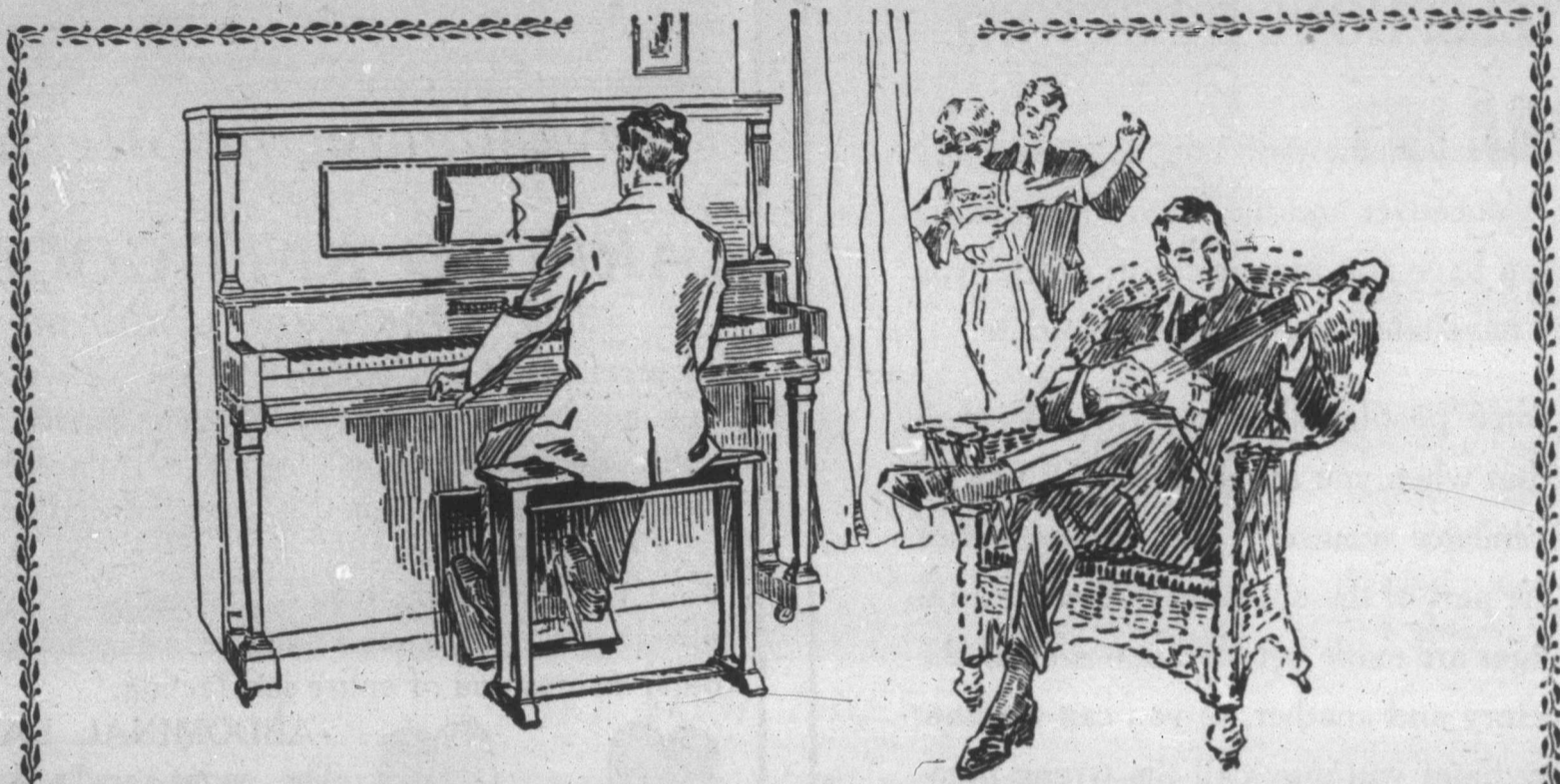


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# GLORIOUS GARIBALDI:

## *The Canadian Playground in British Columbia*

By Rev. A. H. SOVEREIGN, M.A., B.D.

Member of Alpine Club of Canada, and the British Columbia Mountaineering Club.

"From the prison of anxious thought that greed has builded,  
From the fetters that envy has wrought and pride has gilded,  
From the noise of the crowded ways and the fierce confusion,  
From the folly that wastes its days in a world of illusion,  
(Ah, but the life is lost that frets and languishes there!)  
I would escape and be free in the joy of the open air."

—Henry Van Dyke.

**M**OUNTAINS always form a nation's playground. In Europe thousands upon thousands flock to the romantic Vale of Chamonix, or to Zermatt under the shadow of the majestic Matterhorn. Snowdon and the Great Orme in Wales, Skiddaw and Scawfell of the English Lake district, Ben Lomond and Ben Nevis in Scotland, give to the crowded cities of the Home-land the necessary breathing spaces. The busy New England states love the Adirondacks, to which the tired New Yorker and weary Bostonian may flee to find rest for the body and to gain the wider vision for the mind and soul. But no province or state on this continent has a richer mountain heritage than our own British Columbia, and yet

sleep soundly, and the rising sun of the morning reveals an undreamed-of panorama of mountain scenery. Climbers of wide experience are amazed to find such a truly Alpine region within such a short distance of Vancouver. As the traveller looks about him, there comes over him the feeling of the vastness of his new surroundings, and with it the realization of the smallness of all that is human. Little things become smaller, and he smiles at the insignificance of the worries and cares of the valleys. His mind is touched with the spirit of infinity; his heart feels the presence of the Infinite. He is moved by the strange silence—the silence of the eternal hills. Yet in the silence there is music, for the mountain streams

*The Table*

*Garibaldi*



*Sentinel Glacier*

LOOKING SOUTH FROM RED MOUNTAIN.

*Warren Glacier*

Photo by the late W. J. Gray

we ourselves know so little about it and value it at so low a price. For example, within sixty miles of Vancouver there is one district possessing untold wealth of Alpine scenery—stalwart peaks, wide glaciers, vast snowfields, lakes, waterfalls and mountain flowers—glorious Garibaldi. Yet of its existence and its charms the majority of our citizens know very little.

A boat journey of less than four hours from Vancouver to the head of Howe Sound (a delightful outing in itself) brings the traveller to Squamish, from which can be seen the glistening peaks of the Garibaldi district. Then a short rail journey on the Pacific Great Eastern, twenty miles only, passing by the deep gorge of the Cheakemous River, and we are ready for a tramp up Stoney Creek. By nightfall we camp on the Black Tusk Meadows, five thousand feet above sea-level. We

on very side form a deep-toned organ with a predominant minor note, broken only by the echoing thunder of the avalanches as they break away from their rocky fastnesses and hurl themselves down to the valleys far below. The soul expands in this new glory of the out-of-doors; dull care flees away; a truer perspective is given to life. Unconsciously in this new and vast cathedral, the traveller bows in worship.

"Thou who hast made thy dwelling fair  
With flowers beneath, above with starry lights,  
And set thine altars everywhere,—  
On mountain heights,  
In woodlands dim with many a dream,  
In valleys bright with springs,  
Waiting for worshippers to come to thee  
In thy great out-of-doors!  
To thee I turn, to thee I make my prayer,  
God of the open air."





Photo by the late W. J. Gray

*Black Tusk Meadows*

What pictures unfold themselves on every side—a thousand pictures, and each so perfect in itself! To the north there rise the flower-carpeted slopes of the Black Tusk, then the ridge, and 800 feet above the ridge a peculiar black monolith. With an altitude of 7,350 feet, it is visible from every part of the compass, and on a clear day may even be seen from the north end of Bowen Island in Howe Sound. The "tusk" is composed of basalt with perpendicular columns which in places are quite isolated, but fast decomposing and falling to pieces. It is of volcanic origin, in fact the whole area is volcanic and is full of the most interesting phenomena, telling of a time of a comparatively recent date (geologically) when these peaks were wrapt in dark sulphurous clouds and streams of molten rock flowed down the slopes to the valleys below. At first glance it would seem impossible for any climber to scale its perpendicular sides, but on nearer view, deep fissures or alpine "chimneys" may be seen which offer a comparatively easy pathway, dangerous only because of falling stones. Mountain goat, ptarmigan, and marmot are frequently seen on its ridges, and at times even a wolf or bear.

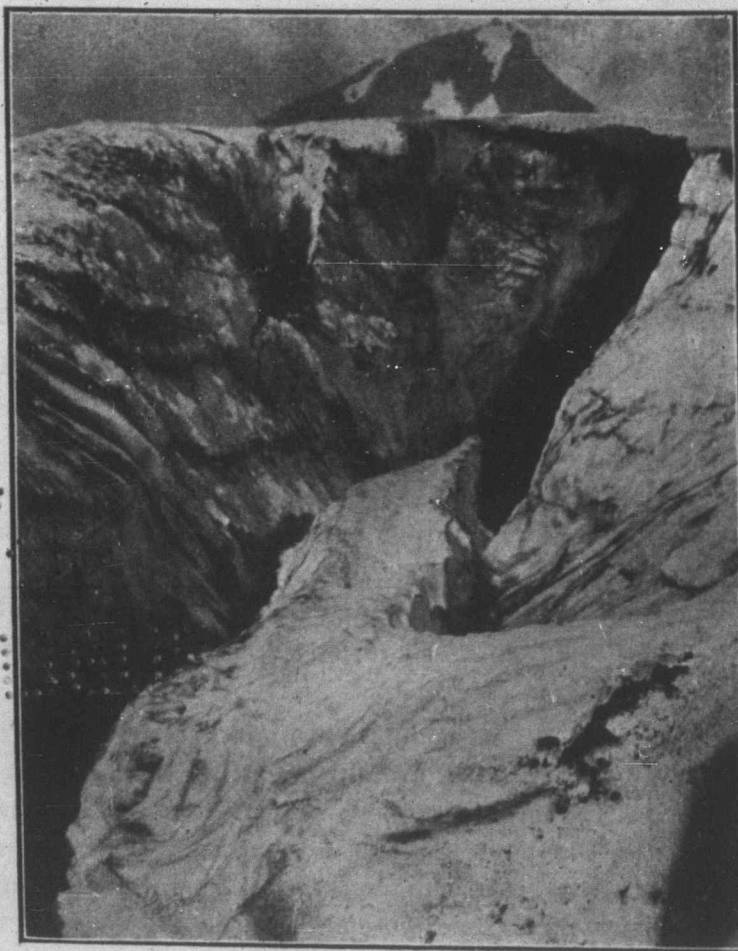
Wandering a little to the east of the Meadows, we reach a fine cascade, 200 feet high, which drains a hanging valley with ice-covered lakes. These lakes are fed by Helmet Glacier, which is divided into two parts by a ridge which at first sight looks like a glacial moraine, but which in reality is a volcanic crater, a tufa cone, 500 feet high. The crater at the summit is about 60 feet deep, and is generally filled with water and ice. On the south side, a stream from the glacier has left a section of the cone exposed, where the faulted layers of volcanic tufa may be clearly seen and easily examined.

Rising above Helmet Glacier to the south stands Panorama Ridge, and to the east Corrie Ridge. The view from the latter is most inspiring. Below is the perfect "V"-shaped valley, leading gradually up the slopes of Gentian Ridge, which lies at the foot of Castle Towers (8,000 feet), with a deeply crevassed glacier hanging on its side.

But we must not go too far afield. Returning to the Meadows we look southward, and there, 400 feet below us, is Garibaldi Lake. What a gem it is! Readers would probably smile if the writer should venture to compare it to Lake Louise or Loch Lomond or Derwentwater or Lake Lucerne, but no one who has ever seen Lake Garibaldi would smile at the comparison, for they well know that it is no mean rival to its better known sisters. It is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and 2 miles wide, fed chiefly by two extensive glaciers, the Sentinel and the Sphinx, which come to the water's edge. Like

all glacial lakes, its color is its chief charm, ever changing from bright emerald green to a deep turquoise blue as the shadows from cloud and mountain-peak play upon its surface. When no wind disturbs its calm, it forms a perfect mirror in which is reflected the amphitheatre of hills, glaciers and snowfields. I venture to predict that before twenty-five years pass it will be the chief scenic attraction of the lower mainland.

Rising from its southern shores is a wondrous panorama,—Castle Towers, Sphinx and Sentinel peaks, the Table, Red mountain, and above and beyond all, glorious Garibaldi. At one time an active volcano, but now peacefully clad in ice and snow, it stands as a majestic old giant. It has an altitude of 8,700 feet, which may seem rather small for a first-class peak, but it must be remembered that it rises practically from sea-level. If it were transferred to Lake Louise in the Rockies, it would tower above all the surrounding peaks; even Lefroy, Aberdeen and Hungabee would bow before it. Six splendid glaciers hang on its slopes—Lava, Pyramid, Garibaldi, Pitt, Sentinel and Warren glaciers. It may be climbed



A Yawning Crevasse



from the north side, though the approach from the south and east is much easier. I have often wondered if in reality the conquerors of Garibaldi do not deserve more credit than those who climb the higher peaks in the Alps. In Switzerland there are luxurious hotels, certified guides and porters, cables and chains in dangerous places and huts at convenient spots, but the pioneers of the Garibaldi district travel with their bed and kitchen on their backs and cautiously seek out a pathway up unexplored glaciers and across vast snowfields untouched by foot of man. Such has been the task of the enterprising members of the British-Columbia Mountaineering Club and the Alpine Club of Canada. But it is not necessary to climb Garibaldi in order to admire it, for the view from any part of this natural park is inspiring.

These are only a few of the interesting features of the area. Space does not permit a description of Mt. Mamquam and its surroundings, nor of Rampart Lake with its great ice-wall twenty-five feet in height, nor yet of that peculiar rock formation known as "The Table," with its flat top like the "mesas" of Arizona and Mexico, nor of Red Mountain with its two volcanic cones, one of them 200 feet deep and 300 feet in diameter, nor of Copper Peak with its rugged castellated crescent known as The Battlements. In years to come, many a traveller will find in these scenes a world of interest.

"The paths, the woods, the heavens, the hills,  
Are not a world today,  
But just a place God made for us  
In which to play."

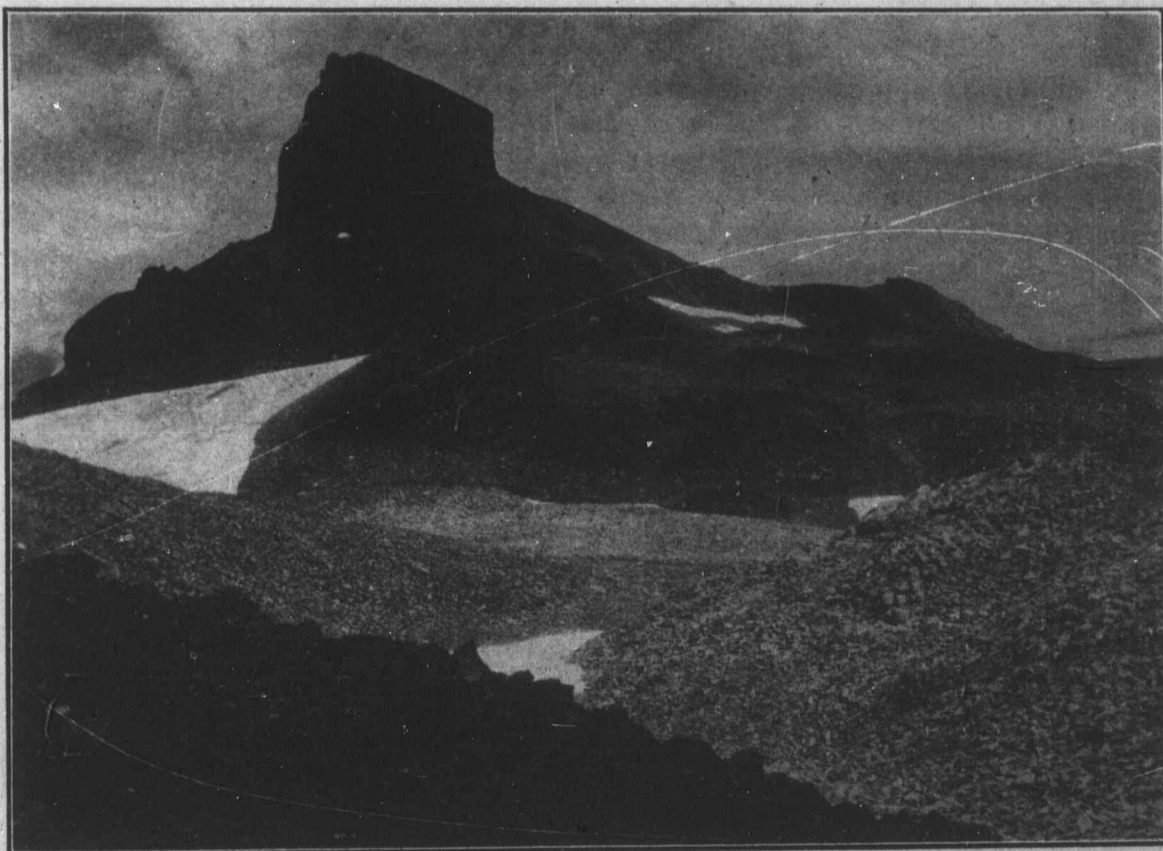
But we must not forget the flowers—the flowers that bloom above the clouds. To this park the botanist will come to find rare and beautiful treasures, for Nature has been very prodigal in her gifts. As the snow gradually recedes, the Caltha is usually the first to appear, and then follow a distinguished array—the cream-coned Anemone, the interesting little Claytonia Lanceolata, the Mimulus with its flashing yellows and scarlets, the red Indian Paintbrush, the blue Lupins, the rare Gentian with its peculiar greenish-blue flowers, the Alpine Phlox, the False Heather, the white Heather, the white Rhododendron, the tiny Saxifrage with its pink and white blossoms, the blue Jacob's Ladder, one of the rarest of Alpine gems, and a host of others which bloom "in the freedom of this Garden Wild." Splendid work of exploration in the area has been done by Professor J. Davidson of the University of British Columbia, and his enthusiastic assistants. In this Botanist's Paradise, the next generation of High School and University students will find a rich mine of flowery wealth. Is it not possible to preserve it for them?

The Geologist already has explored many parts of the section, and has found it full of the most fascinating problems. Professor Edward M. Burwash, Ph.D., of Chicago, visited the district in 1913, writing a most thoughtful article for the British Columbia Academy of Science, which has since been published. Here, as Professor Burwash points out, may be found strata of almost every geological period and volcanic phenomena of remarkable interest. A dozen glaciers gives endless material for the study of these vast rivers of ice. Garibaldi Lake and its smaller sister are kept in position by a huge lava flow which has formed what is known as "The Barrier,"

in which can be clearly traced a series of eruptions, telling of a time when the lava flowed from the belching craters of Red Mountain. Indeed, a few days in this unique area would give to a class in Geology more real first-hand information than a year in a class-room. May we not claim it for our students?

It is hardly necessary to add that the artist will love this park. Already Mr. H. J. de Forest has visited it and found it to be all that is claimed for it and more. The photographer, both amateur and professional, will revel in its vast proportions and its ever-changing scenes. On behalf of the artist and the true lover of the hills, we plead that this unique district may not be lost to our people. This mountain-paradise should belong to the people for the people.

May we not ask that the Garibaldi region be set apart as a National Park? It would comprise some 300 square miles, being all that portion having a greater elevation than 3,000 feet above sea-level, bounded by the Mamquam and Pitt Rivers and by the main stream and east branch of the Cheakemous River. Several of the members of our Provincial Legislature, including Cabinet Ministers, have been approached at different times; public bodies such as the Board of Trade have had the matter placed before them, and no objection has ever been made save one, i.e., the fear that mining rights might be interfered with. However, in the Act these rights could be amply safeguarded, and thus the only objection easily and fairly removed. The feasibility of building a motor road has already been thought of, and a surveyor-member of the British Columbia Mountaineering Club has outlined a road from Daisy Lake on the P. G. E. Railway, with an easy grade leading into the very centre of the park.



The Black Tusk.

Photo by the late W. J. Gray

Most of the states in U.S.A. have set aside similar mountain playgrounds, and thousands of citizens and tourists are drawn by them. In 1917, the Yellowstone (2,142,720 acres) was visited by 35,400 people, the Yosemite (719,622 acres) by 34,510 people, Mt. Rainier Park (207,360 acres) by 35,568 people, Rock Mountain Park in Colorado (254,327 acres) by 117,186 people, and these are only four of the 52 National Parks set apart by the Coast and Mountain states. It is to be sincerely hoped that at the coming session of the Provincial Legislature, steps may be taken to claim this area in British Columbia for all time for our province and for all nature-





Photo by the late J. C. Bishop.

On the Neve of Garibaldi Glacier

lovers the world over, so that no company or private corporation may gain possession of it and exploit it at the expense of our citizens. It is so accessible; it is on a government railroad; it is in itself a natural park; it is close to large centres of population, and but a few hours' journey from the highway of our Empire. These constitute a call to our citizens of today to save this wonder-land of mountain peaks, of glaciers and snowfields, of extinct volcanoes, of flower-clad meadows and blue-green lakes for this generation and for generations to come.

"Two dwellings, Peace, are thine.  
 One is the mountain-height,  
 Uplifted in the loneliness of light  
 Beyond the realm of shadows—fine,  
 And far, and clear—where advent of the night  
 Means only glorious nearness of the stars,



Mount Garibaldi from the East

And dawn, unhindered, breaks above the bars  
 That long the lower world in twilight keep."

N.B.—The writer wishes to express his thanks to the British Columbia Mountaineering Club for the illustrations used in this article.

## COMPETITION

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

### B.C. BEAUTY SPOTS

Prize of \$2.50 Cash, or \$3.00 value in Books by B. C. Authors.

The BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY wishes to reproduce one or two original pictures each month of the unsurpassed scenery of our Western Homeland.—Pictures sent in may be of any size, but they must be suitable for fine-screen engravings. Prints in black of photos taken in good light are preferable.

A prize of \$2.50 will be awarded each month for the photo which is considered the best, or the sender of the picture may have choice to the value of \$3.00, of the books by British Columbian authors, noted on page 18. When two prizes are awarded, one of these books will be given as the second prize.



# The Failure of Japanese Imperialism in Korea

[Written for the B.C.M. by "a Writer of Education, Experience and Insight."—Ed.]

ON March first of this year there was initiated in Korea a remarkable revolution; remarkable not only because of its severe indictment of Japanese rule, but also because of the nature and methods of the revolution itself. Despite the super-inquisitiveness of the Japanese police this people of twenty million souls rose spontaneously within a few days, and took the Japanese officials unawares. Their "Independence Manifesto" was circulated in the near-by districts by carriers, but in outlying places was posted by Japanese mail and on hand for the day of the demonstration. The method followed was that of passive resistance. No violence was resorted to. Throughout the length and breadth of the land the people contented themselves with speeches in favour of independence, with waving of Korean flags of the old regime, and with shouts of "Mansai." The thirty-three men whose signatures were affixed to the manifesto gathered in Seoul on the first, read their manifesto, and after celebrating the event by a dinner, calmly telephoned the Japanese police, and offered themselves for arrest. The police, marvelling, assented, but soon found that they had a heavier task ahead of them, as reports were flashed by wire from the provinces telling of demonstrations in all the large centres. The avowed aim of the demonstration was to protest against Japanese rule and acquaint the world at large of the Korean nation-wide desire for political independence. The Japanese authorities, taken absolutely by surprise, could think of no other method of suppression than military force, and for several days the soldiery ran amuck, creating great havoc. But the Koreans, true to their pre-arranged plan, bore it all with stoic fortitude, and only in very exceptional circumstances retaliated in kind. The rancour which such uncalled severity engendered in the minds of the Koreans was not likely to be softened by the Governor-General's proclamation in which he declared that "Japan and Korea are perfectly united into one Great Power—a Power which constitutes one of the principal factors in the League of Nations," and in which he appealed to all Koreans to "exert themselves for the harmonious unification and co-ordination of the two, in order to participate in the great work of humanity and righteousness, as one of the leading powers of the world."

Here, then, is a new thing under the sun, a passive revolution, remarkable enough for thinking men to take notice of. At this time when the two great Anglo-Saxon peoples are standing together for the principles of liberty and nationalism, for treaty obligations, and the rights of small nations safeguarded therein, for a pacific as against a military rule, twenty million Koreans make their sober appeal on these very points, and especially to these two nations. Their independent national life was throttled by Japan ten years ago, despite the fact that it had been guaranteed by treaty. During ten years they have been under the heel of a military government which has destroyed all initiative, and which her well-wishers feared had almost driven out all hope of her ever regaining a place in the sun. The Japanese had excuse for believing that their policy of military rule and imperial education had finally succeeded in crushing all national aspiration. But surely, not even the most sanguine of Japanese statesmen could deceive himself into believing that "Japan and Korea are perfectly united into One Great Nation." Union is a matter of "soul," and the soulless administration of the Japanese in Korea has only forced Korea to keep her soul apart in sullen unforgetfulness.

Korea cannot forget her history. She cannot forget that for nearly four thousand years she has been a self-governing state. It is true that she was long tributary to China, and re-

ceived most of her civilization from this great centre of Eastern culture. But she prides herself that throughout it all she maintained her autonomy. She cherishes the memory of those generals who succeeded in defeating great China, and does not forget the progress in art and science which she had made independently before her devotion to Chinese culture stultified her own native genius. It is natural enough, too, for her to remember that Japan received much of her civilization from the common Chinese source through the medium of Korea. It was a Korean scholar who first taught Japan the Chinese classics. It was a Korean scholar who first taught Japan the Chinese classics. Korean priests carried to Japan her national Buddhist religion. It is believed, too, that the Japanese official dress was fashioned upon Korean models. And there is no question that the skill of the Japanese potter was directly borrowed from old Korea.

For several centuries Korea has lagged behind her two great neighbors. Her officials were selfish despots who crushed the people, and by their system of suppression and extortion put a premium on ignorance and incompetence. The young Korean refers to this period with a keen sense of shame, but also with suppressed resentment that the sins of a past age should be saddled upon him. His resentment is the more unfeigned when he considers that the autonomy she maintained through four thousand years—an autonomy that even great China respected—should at last have been wrested from her by the nation that drew much of its ancient civilization through her medium, and whose modernism is only a few decades in advance of her own.

The events that led to Annexation are well known. The Chino-Japanese war left Japan mistress of the East, and for her own safety she demanded that Korea should maintain absolute neutrality, and be relieved of her annual tribute to China. Danger arose, however, from another source, for Russia pushed her political influence too far south for Japan's peace of mind. The result was the Russo-Japanese war with the avowed purpose of maintaining Korean independence. The outcome, however, was a Japanese protectorate over Korea, with the transfer to Japan of Korea's foreign relations. A secret protest against Japanese interference made by the Emperor of Korea to the Hague Conference of 1907 led to the dethronement of the reigning monarch and the tightening of the chains about Korea. The assassination of Marquis Ito in Harbin by a Korean, and repeated revolts in the peninsula finally gave Japan the excuse for annexation in 1910. It was done on a plea of necessity. Korea was the Eastern core of contention, and so long as she remained independent, and so ill-fitted to govern herself, the peace of the East was threatened. So Japan, in the flush of her victory over a European power, became the guardian of the peace of the East, and inaugurated her assumption of the new role by the annexation of Korea. During the ten years that have intervened she has successfully preserved the peace, but only, to use a homely simile, as a housewife preserves her summer fruit. She plucks it from its living stem, and adding enough sugar to keep it sweet throughout its captivity, corks it firmly down to keep it from external influences. It looks good enough, and promises good enough for the prospective consumer, but once the top is off the ferment begins. Japan made no mean showing in the bottling up process, nor did she stint the sugar. But there was never a shadow of doubt who the ultimate consumer should be. And now that the lid has sprung for a season the ferment has already begun.



The Administration of Japan in Korea has much to its credit. She has been jealous of the world's approval, and for nine years the Governor-General has issued a well got up Annual Report in English on Reforms and Progress in Korea. Each year there has been found material for publication. Japan has instituted and carried out very successfully a progressive programme of improvement. Highways, railways, harbours and communications—these have increased in number and efficiency, sufficient to merit the gratitude of the native and the praise of the outsider. Abuses in the local administration, in the collection of taxes, and in the law courts have been remedied. Agriculture, trade and industry have been encouraged. The number of hospitals has been increased and the police hygienic regulations have improved sanitary conditions. The educational system has been extended and made uniform. Finance has been placed on a more stable basis, and abuses in the currency rectified. These and such like reforms have compelled the Korean thankfully to acknowledge his debt to Japan.

But there are other aspects of the Japanese administration that tempt the patriotic Korean to greater thankfulness, inasmuch as they have forced Korea to still nurture beneath a mask of political indifference a hatred of Japan, and a national aspiration which has burst forth at the first shadow of an opportunity. Military occupation and military government, and the evident purpose of the administration to exploit Korea for the benefit of Japan and the Japanese settler—these rankle in the sensitive Korean mind and force him to fix his hope upon "The Day" when his "national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction." The military rule has not left him even the vestige of liberty. Every man's movements are under the inquisitorial scrutiny of police and gendarme. All public meetings and society organizations are governed by

law. A meeting to discuss world events is an impossibility; a democratic remark would inevitably mean a clash with officialdom. Free speech is unknown. Two years ago three students of the Pyengyang Union Christian College were arrested for making some liberal remarks in a valedictory address, and the literary society of that college was forced to discontinue. It goes without saying that the Press is muzzled. No progressive young Korean can find a medium for the expression of his ideas. One of the brightest of young Koreans, Mr. Choi Namsun, is credited with having edited no less than five magazines, one after the other of which have been suppressed. He is now in prison on the charge of having written the recent Independence Manifesto. Of magazines run by Koreans there are no more than one or two in Korea proper, and some four or five issued by college students in Japan. Newspapers in Korea are all edited by Japanese, and even in the case of the Christian Messenger, the Korean editor is forbidden to publish paragraphs on world events.

Religious freedom is guaranteed by the Japanese constitution, and secured for Korea by the Treaty of Annexation. It is perhaps only due to the faults inherent in a military system that subordinate officials tend to interfere even here. But interfere they do, particularly in the country districts. The administration encourages Buddhism as the national religion, and the outcry against Christians and the Christian missionaries which followed the present revolt is symptomatic of a deep-seated prejudice. At the present time all Christians are under suspicion, and non-Christians recognize that a profession of Christianity is tantamount to courting official disfavour.

The self-interestedness of the Imperial Japanese rule in Korea is well exemplified in the educational system. A study

(Continued on page 30)

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# The Canadian Brotherhood Movement

By H. J. Gardiner

(Secretary for British Columbia of the Christian Brotherhood Federation of Canada.)



WADDS PHOTO

## Mr. H. J. GARDINER

Superintendent of what is now known as "The Brotherhood House", Vancouver, and Secretary for British Columbia of the Brotherhood Federation of Canada, is a descendant of a race of Scottish farmers, the Gardiners of Philipston. Educated in Glasgow, he, in early life worked with a firm of chemical manufacturers. A man of studious nature, he became a "Fellow" of several societies. Two years ago he was placed on the Council of the newly formed Canadian Pacific Section of the British Society of Chemical Industry, of which he was elected a member in 1898.

From early manhood, Mr. Gardiner devoted his leisure hours to religious and social work in the Y. M. C. A., and also among the masses in the East of London. In 1908 he gave up business to devote himself to missionary work in Canada. He worked among the men in the construction camps in the Middle West, and later in the logging camps on the Pacific Coast.

In 1912 he returned to business life for a period. Early this year he took the opportunity of resuming social work as Superintendent of the Central City Mission, and that appointment, as noted above, has been supplemented by that of Provincial Secretary of the Brotherhood Movement.

Mr. Gardiner gives attention to the study of Social and Economic Problems, and is likely to do good service in Western Canadian community life and work.

"Nothing has been like it since the Reformation," recently remarked Professor George Adam Smith, in referring to the Brotherhood Movement, which since its inauguration in 1875, by John Blackham in the little town of West Bromwich, has been spreading far and wide throughout Great Britain, France, Belgium, Australia, New Zealand, South and West Africa, the United States, as well as in our own Canadian land.

In this Movement we have a mass of men, filled with a positive belief in the Fatherhood of God, and in the Brotherhood of Man, which has caused the professional and university man, the collier and laborer, the clerk and tradesman, the author and journalist, the longshoreman and navy, to take their place side by side.

No other union of men has given such a sense of true co-partnership, in striving for that which is highest and best, in all the phases of our everyday life and activities, and in the relationships of man with man.

When it is realized that over ninety per cent. of the Brotherhood Sunday Afternoon Meetings are held in places of worship, the effect upon the Church life and membership cannot be over-estimated.

In many London suburbs and in the large industrial centres, the membership of single Brotherhoods number in many instances from one thousand to over two thousand men. In villages the membership may only be from fifty to sixty, but as one who knows states, "it represents probably more than half the adult population of the village."

The Brotherhood Meetings are usually held from 3 to 4 p.m. on Sunday afternoons. The Service opens with a hymn such as:

"Hail, our Brotherhood foundation;  
Hail, our holy federation,  
League of service and salvation,  
Love for each and all."

One of the members leads in prayer, and this is followed by the whole audience repeating the Lord's Prayer, sentence by

sentence. A hymn specially chosen, so that it may make a strong appeal, comes next, such as—

"When I survey the wondrous cross  
On which the Prince of Glory died,  
My richest gain I count but loss,  
And pour contempt on all my pride."

Another member then reads the Bible Lesson. A solo follows and the announcements are made. New members are introduced and given the right hand of fellowship by the chairman, on behalf of the Brotherhood, and the verse is sung:

"Brother, welcome: Welcome, brother;  
Here we offer heart and hand;  
We in Christ shall help each other,  
Hard it is alone to stand.  
Father, bless us: Bless us, Father;  
Smile upon us from above;  
May we ever, as we gather,  
Be one fellowship of love."

The little ceremony is simple yet significant. The newly-introduced members realize that they are now part of a great fellowship of men, who are inspired by the highest ideals of life and service for God and man. Just before the address, a hymn is sung, such as Gillman's, which well conveys the Brotherhood conception—

"God send us men whose aim 'twill be,  
Not to defend some worn-out creed,  
But to live out the laws of Christ  
In every thought, and word, and deed.  
God send us men with hearts ablaze,  
All truth to love, all wrong to hate;  
These are the patriots Britain needs,  
These are the bulwarks of the State."

It is in these Sunday afternoon meetings that the members of the Brotherhood get their spiritual uplift, which helps



them to "play the man" during the week, in home, office, warehouse or factory. It makes them better fathers, sons and brothers, better employers and employees; better citizens and hearty good fellows. It encourages the spirit of co-operation and comradeship and, above all, the sense of goodwill.

The result is that the Brotherhood becomes the centre from which good deeds emanate. Certain members are set apart as visitors, not only for the purpose of rounding up absentees, but to make certain that the cause of absence is not sickness, or some untoward event in which the brotherly hand might be extended. Employment is got for others, and many little acts are done that bring comfort and pleasure.

Believing as we do that God lives and reigns, and that Right must triumph, who can predict as the Brotherhood spirit speeds on its way, what the results of this great Brotherhood Movement will be?

Social questions are fully discussed from time to time, and so there is being built up a large and intelligent opinion regarding the degradation and wrongs which exist throughout the whole of our so-called civilized life.

When in these present days of strife and unsettlement, some three-quarters of a million men, from time to time in their Brotherhood services, sing that noble song of Felix Adler, "The Golden City"—

"Sing we of the Golden City,  
Pictured in the legends old;  
Everlasting light shines o'er it,  
Wondrous things of it are told.  
Only righteous men and women  
Dwell within its gleaming walls;  
Wrong is banished from its borders,  
Justice reigns throughout its halls,"—

who can but believe that the men of the Brotherhood have caught the true conception of God's Will and Christ's Sacrifice, and so are working to hasten on the time—

"When man to man, the world o'er,  
Shall brothers be."

The time has now come for us, the men of Western Canada, to speed on this great Movement among our fellows. In Vancouver the work has begun, and within the last few months the first Brotherhood Federation of British Columbia came into being, linking up the existing brotherhoods and clubs and forming others, in connection with the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches; and it is hoped that other local Brotherhood Federations will soon be organized in other parts of the province.

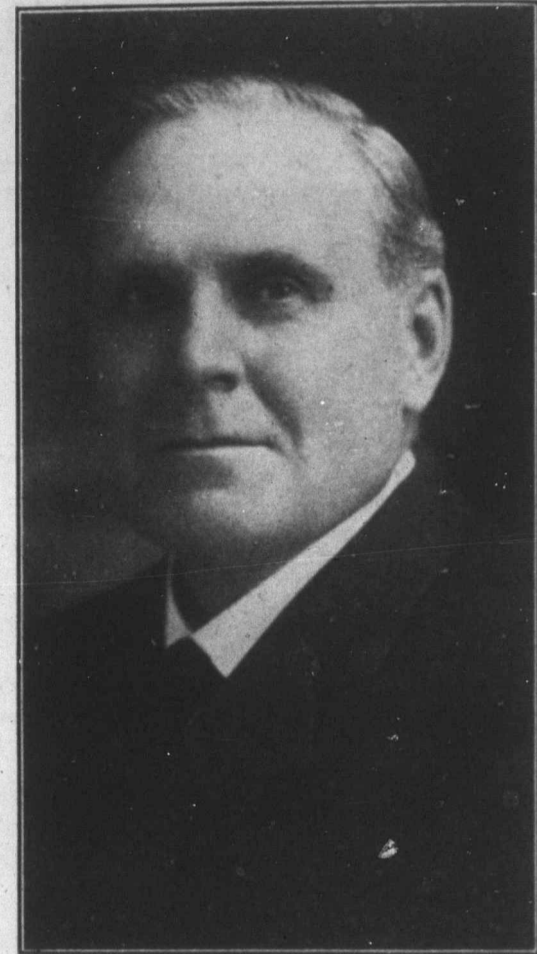
As a guide to the development of the Movement, it is interesting to note the definition of its aims as laid down by the Vancouver Brotherhood Federation:

"To federate all brotherhoods, men's classes or clubs, in Vancouver and district, which are organized for the following or kindred purposes:—

- (a) To extend the Kingdom of God in Canada and in the world.
- (b) To foster worthy ideals of citizenship, and to focus public opinion upon great moral issues.

Note.—Implied in the aims of the Federation is: A belief that Righteousness can be realized in the complex conditions of modern life only through the application to all human affairs of the principles of the Kingdom of God."

Note.—In connection with the preparation of this article, the writer has to acknowledge his indebtedness to William Ward's "Brotherhood & Democracy."



MR. FRED T. SCHOOLEY

First President of Vancouver Brotherhood.

Because we believe all British Columbians interested in the spread of the Brotherhood Movement will also be interested in the first president of the Vancouver Federation, we have made a point of securing the following particulars concerning Mr. F. T. Schooley. An Eastern Canadian, born in Welland, Ontario, Mr. Schooley spent most of his boyhood in Merritton in the same province. His school education was completed while at Ridgeway, Genessee County, New York State. He went early to Manitoba, where he homesteaded. After some years' experience as Postmaster of Merritton, Ontario, he returned to Manitoba, and took up general mercantile business.

In 1895 he sold out his business interests and joined the selling staff in Winnipeg of the Royal Crown Soap Company, for which he in 1898 came to British Columbia to open the branch of which he has since continued Manager.

For many years Mr. Schooley has been a member of the Quarterly Official Board of Wesley Church, Vancouver, and he is also president of the All-Round Club of that church. He is an Oddfellow, a Rotarian, and one of the Executive Council of the Repatriation and Community Service League, and he was this year elected Commodore of the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club.

A man of quiet and unassuming manner, the first president of Vancouver Brotherhood, gives the observer the impression that his varied experience of life, together with his business training, and many-sided interests in social and religious work, ought to fit him very fully for the onerous task of guiding the first Brotherhood Federation of Vancouver.

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# Educational Men and Matters

## THE USE AND ABUSE OF VACATIONS

From the Educational Standpoint.

By D. Ogilvie

"Farewell to study and to books,  
Now comes our glad vacation."

NO doubt the correct attitude towards summer holidays is that of the boy who resolves from now on to do nothing for ever and ever. No doubt the attitude of the old Roman philosopher is equally correct when he maintains that the children of a large city do quite enough if they remain healthy during the summer months. But we live in a pioneer country, where juvenile propensities and philosophical outlooks must give way to the more practical necessities of the moment; and one of these necessities is unfortunately the employment of child labour.

There are, of course, certain aspects in this employment of children and adolescents which are altogether reasonable and even praiseworthy. Healthy boys and girls will gain nothing but advantage from engaging in so-called "chores" for a few hours a day. Perhaps even outside employment during the morning and evening hours need not be considered injurious. But where adolescents are allowed to accept engagements that entail their absence from home and all its protecting influences for two months on end, then serious injury may be anticipated.

After all, the strain of Public and High School life is and ought to be severe enough to necessitate the recuperation that inevitably accrues from putting the brain out to pasture for a time. I mention the brain, but the body, too, of a growing lad or girl requires far more rest, accompanied by temperate exercise, than is ever possible under the exigencies of regular and remunerative employment. The hurry-scurry of many trying, distracting, sometimes indoor, and therefore in the hot months unhealthy occupations, leaves the young employees in need of nothing so much as a rest when they return to school in September.

This rest, we know from experience, is just what they do take, and perhaps here is one explanation of that failure to "attack" school studies with the proper zest which is so characteristic and so disquieting a feature of modern life.

Even where physical injury is not present, the mental and moral outlook of immature lads is distorted by the unregulated intercourse with adult minds, and by the too easy acquisition of considerable sums of money—so much so, indeed, that that they return to school wholly incapable of concentration upon what they consider dry-as-dust studies, that lead nowhere and bring apparently nothing in their train.

"Unless ye become as little children, ye shall not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven" is to them a meaningless expression. They are not little children, and have no knowledge of or interest in that Kingdom of Heaven which lies within their immediate grasp. The casualty list amongs such students is usually very heavy. In other words, their future stay in High School is for all concerned, parents, teachers and pupils alike, a *via dolorosa*, and for the pupils themselves too often ends in a sudden and unsatisfactory withdrawal from the classroom before matriculation in any department is ever obtained.

Far, far better would it be for those parents and guardians who have a scholastic career in view for their children, to keep them well within their own control during vacation, steadily resolved that their charges shall be, humanly speaking, in the best physical and mental condition for the resumption of those studies in the autumn which mean so much to them, and which, to be of any service at all, must be approached in a spirit of reverence and devotion.

### Note:

Though the School By-Laws have been defeated—for the time being at least—we believe the importance of the subject warrants our retaining Mr. Gordon's contribution in this issue.—(Ed. B.C.M.)



INSPECTOR J. S. GORDON

Whose reference to Vancouver Schools By-laws appears in this issue. Perhaps no one in the province is better qualified to sum up the situation, as he has been in touch with Vancouver schools for 23 years.

In answer to questions by the *British Columbia Monthly* representative, Mr. Gordon replied that he was born on a farm in Prince Edward Island—his ancestors having come from Inverness, Scotland, at the time of the revolutionary war.

Mr. Gordon took his training in Montreal, and is a graduate of McGill University (being gold medallist in his year). He afterwards graduated in theology in Montreal, and was pastor at Mount Pleasant, Vancouver, for a year (1896-1897).

He had, however, taught school for three years before entering college and in 1897 he returned to teaching work. After five years' service he was given the position of Provincial Inspector of Schools, which he held until 1910, when he was promoted to the position of Inspector of High Schools for the Province. In 1912 he became Municipal Inspector for Vancouver.

### THE VANCOUVER SCHOOL BY-LAWS.

(By Inspector J. S. Gordon)

At this time the ratepayers of Vancouver are asked to vote on school by-laws aggregating \$465,000. This amount is urgently needed by the School Board if the educational requirements of the city are to be adequately met even for the next two years.

To realize fully how urgent is the necessity of providing increased school accommodation at the present time, the following facts should be carefully noted:

In the past seven years our school population has increased from 12,000 to 17,000. Even in old and well-settled portions of the city the growth in school population has been most surprising. Between Granville street and Stanley Park we have 72 classes today where we had only 40 in 1912. In this district alone we have seventeen temporary class rooms, many of them quite unsuitable because never intended for class room work. Surely it is not making too great a demand on Vancouver citizens to ask that they borrow \$72,000 to enable children to be taken out of attics, basements and other poorly lighted and poorly ventilated rooms in this part of the city and educated in up-to-date class rooms.

Turning to the south-west portion of the city, extending from Granville street south to Alma Road, we find the demand for increased accommodation is still more urgent. There we have seventy-nine classes where we had only forty-seven seven years ago. The accommodation is, in the main, good, but so inadequate that in one instance six classes are being taught in three class rooms—three classes attending from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., and three from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. In another school two classes occupying the same room are getting tuition for only two-thirds time.



In the portions of the city east of Granville street similar growth has marked the past seven years, and similar unsatisfactory class room conditions are found. The demand for an average of twelve additional class rooms per year in these parts has forced the School Board to place pupils in attics, basements and other undesirable rooms; and still leaves only five vacant rooms.

To sum up the public school needs: We have a net surplus of only three rooms and many unsuitable ones in territory where we have had an increase of school population necessitating an average of over twenty additional class rooms per year for the past seven years. To meet the needs in the next two years the School Board are asking for only \$78,000, an amount that at best will provide for the erection of not more than forty cheap temporary class rooms—the minimum requirement.

Turning to the high school and technical school situation, to cope with which \$230,000 is asked, we find the need to be equally pressing. Our high school population has doubled in the past seven years; the number of technical students has increased from 54 to over 300 in three years, and there are today in the city twelve more high school classes than there are high school class rooms. Under such circumstances as these we may reasonably expect the enthusiastic support of every ratepayer who realizes that our future success will be determined largely by the thoroughness of the education our young men and young women receive.

The experience of all cities goes to prove the desirability of securing school sites well in advance of a city's early needs that is, at a time when suitable ones are available and before prices become prohibitive. The \$20,000 the School Board is now asking for will purchase 18.42 acres of most desirable land in an ideal location for both a high school and a public school in the not distant future. As the price asked for this is less than the amount hitherto paid for about three acres, no better situated, Vancouver citizens should not hesitate to mark their ballot in such a way as to give coming generations of children this magnificent school site and pleasure ground.

The last, but by no means least necessary, amount asked for school purposes is \$65,000 for furnishings and equipment of new schools and for school laboratories. It should be unnecessary to point out that, if the ratepayers support by-laws to provide buildings, it is only reasonable that they take the next logical step and provide money for equipment. To provide good school buildings and engage a good staff of teachers without giving them and the children ideal conditions under which to work would be the veriest folly.

A word as to additional cost to ratepayers already burdened with taxation. The total amount asked for will cost the taxpayers yearly for interest and sinking fund not more than 25 cents on every \$1,000 assessment. On a property assessed at \$4,000 the extra tax would be only \$1 at most; if we take into consideration the provincial and federal grant, amounting to about \$50,000 per year, the actual net increase of taxation for the citizen would be a mere trifle.

It may be well to supplement the foregoing notes by pointing out that the \$78,000 referred to unfortunately appears in the By-laws as an appropriation for "Special and Extraordinary Expenditure." That wording is apt to mislead the ordinary voter in so far as it may lead them to suppose that it is for other than class room accommodation.

It should also be noted that if this by-law is defeated at this time, it cannot be voted on again for another six months. This, we understand, would cause delay in the building operations and put the schools of Vancouver in a very undesirable condition when opening in September, 1920. In fact we are informed that the schools would then be practically crowded out.—(Ed. B. C. M.)

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# From a Woman's Point of View

The Attitude of the Literary Novelist Towards Women.

(By Alice Brewer)

Sometimes a little boat is needed to sail us past despondency of life and the fear of extinction. There comes a time in the lives of all women when "the forward reach, and the upward struggle suspended," life falls flat; at such periods comfort must come from somewhere or disaster ensues. It may seem inept to point to literature, music, or the drama for consolation, but in these great sources of inspiration, there is food for all complaints, and in three short articles I propose to show, if ever so faintly, the literary, the musical, and the dramatic attitude towards women. The truth is what we need for the healing of life, and some grain will be found to fit each individual case in each of these arts.

Have you ever paused to consider how unaccountable and nothing short of mysterious, is the intimate knowledge of the secret and inner make-up of a woman's nature, displayed by the elect of our greatest novelists, both past and present? You come across a phrase whose absolute truth fills you with wonder and profound respect. Whence comes this knowledge? Not by the study of one or more women. Such truth and precision could never be arrived at by the profoundest powers of reasoning. It is not the scientific conclusion of the dissector, impassable continents dividing the mechanic from the genius, though both are brothers in the rudiments of his art. Such divinatory powers as those of George Meredith, John Galsworthy, Bernard Shaw, and now W. L. George, can come only from the inspiration lighted by real love of its subject. There is something of the mystic in all these men, the mystic who dwells with sorrow and renunciation but is crowned with hilarity. It is well for women that such as these exist, for we know there must be others who feel, but are not articulate. If some great woman writer could but exchange highplains, and give men the same belief in the kindness of the average woman's heart towards, not a man, but mankind in general! But the ways of the sexes are eternally different, or seem so to be. The profounder changes in man are often, and indeed usually, effected long before they become apparent to his consciousness; whereas with a woman the imagination explodes, surrounding her with pale golden fires. Friendship and shadowy love leap into flame. Often the forces of life ripple over a man's soul and he will fail to divine their origin, so that in the same breath they are lost and spent.

Meredith and Galsworthy in particular, have climbed the slopes at the base before attaining to the golden snows of knowledge and love of women, for that is really what is acquired; the power to love! the greatest and the very rarest power on earth. The intellectualist is usually sensitive without being sympathetic and so many brilliant writers betray their utter ignorance of women, though excelling in many other subjects. The power of loving creates understanding of what was inexplicable. Women are shown as being the holders of the torch of love always by Meredith; Shaw, in his great knowledge, going still further. Galsworthy makes his women not quite so clear-visioned, but always ready to reject the counterfeit after ringing the base and spurious metal. subtly he mirrors, what every woman senses in her inmost heart, that the moment she steps aside, she is in a foreign place lit only by the slant fires of Desire; where she is not known, and which she cannot understand. Shaw, and the great social writer, George, give great emphasis to the release of the feminine spirit who, deciding to follow the laws of love, is at once surrounded by repose, while beauty is radiated from the soul. These thoughts must stand before

women like their own children. Such men are the tutors of our souls, they teach us to look into the still pool of truth, and by looking beyond what is mirrored the soul gains a little more freedom. Beauty (being Truth) alone speaks the tongue comprehended of the souls of women. We look into the eyes of seeming truth, thinking it is surely love throned there, when it is but the reflection of our own souls, but neither man nor woman shall see anything more beautiful or unbeautiful than themselves.

Meredith's "Diana" is the symbol of ardour, the archetype of all women, passionate of heart, who will call to love unafraid, and will be either led through suffering to exalted purity, or walk in the shadow slowly with bent head, her chin resting in the rue that is bound round her breast.

A woman's life may be as the toiling of a bulb through the clay, sending out thread after thread for sustenance, and saying always "Above, it is day; a little warmth may steal down to me."

We have more to offer these discerners of women than mere gratitude, for they give us the belief in love and life, which is in such perilous danger of being lost so often; infusing such beauty into their words, that they ripple and sparkle across the page like showers of falling stars. With a shaft as of light, it is pointed out for our guidance that it is better to relinquish all than to suffer the pain of only receiving a part of some other's spirit; and that neither man nor woman, whose lives are modelled by love into nobility, shall ever follow those laws without leaving behind him some work of art or prophecy.

So to those whose "years are few and whose souls are new" to whom Love will come as a splendid revolution; and to those mature in passion and sorrow upon whom Love falls as a purifier and consoler, I say, take to your heart Meredith's "Feveril," W. L. George's "Little Beloved," Galsworthy's "Dark Flower," and anything at all of Bernard Shaw's. They are all tribute to the soul of women, and are as grateful as flowers circled about with aurioles of floating perfume, from which so many of us have taken sweet toll.

## GALSWORTHY AT HIS BEST

(By Laura Marshall Jamieson)

We have had many stories of the war from the soldier's point of view; many also from the idealist's and moralist's point of view. Here is a story of war-time by a novelist who in his writing is both artist and philosopher. Galsworthy never moralizes, but he tells a story of strong emotional interest. Through it we see the effects of the war on individuals and institutions, and we see it not from one viewpoint, but from the viewpoint of each character in the story.

It is a real story; we feel it being lived about us, and so convincing are its characters that we fancy we recognize Jimmy Fort in some familiar khaki-clad figure, limping along the street; and we half expect to see the haunting, girlish figure of Noel seated on a bench in the park.

Aside from the story, Galsworthy has given us character study at its best. He shows the more thoughtful men and women in the story striving to keep the spiritual values of life from becoming hopelessly confused by the upsetting effects of the war. Other characters, who feel rather than think, are shown tossed about on the varied winds that blow from the fields of carnage and desolation.

(Continued on page 34.)



## The British Columbia Monthly

Publishing Office, 204 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C.

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Devoted to

**COMMUNITY SERVICE, FEARLESS, FAIR AND FREE  
THE MAGAZINE OF THE CANADIAN WEST**

Promoting

Social Betterment, Educational Progress, and Religious Life;  
but Independent of Party, Sect or Faction.

**"BE BRITISH," COLUMBIANS!**

Vol. IV.


OCTOBER, 1919.

No. 1. (A)

### EDITORIAL

#### OUR NEW FORM AND MOTTO:

**Community Service, Fearless, Fair and Free**

FTER some unavoidable delay the BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY in this issue makes its debut in a new and enlarged form. As heretofore, we do not intend detailing at length our good intentions regarding future issues. We shall rather be content to endeavour to follow the advice of our old acquaintance of happy (literary) memory, Marcus Aurelius—"Hark you, friend, let your actions speak!"

This and following numbers may "speak" for us; but we wish them also to speak increasingly for, as well as to, our readers. To that end we shall welcome comments, criticisms, and suggestions.

We hope that the phrase "Fearless, Fair and Free" will suggest exactly what these good English words mean. We are not indifferent to changes in the use and meaning of our language so well set forth in Trench's Book on the Study of Words. We are also aware that there are words other than "The grand old name of gentleman,

Defamed by every charlatan,

And soiled with all ignoble use,"

but, (to follow Tennyson further), we trust this Magazine may "bear without abuse" the motto now on its cover, which, so far as we know, has come to us independently.

In other times and ways we have put emphasis upon kindred phrases, used to indicate the ideals inspiring the work of this Magazine. Whatever may be the changes in its size, or the enlargement of its scope, we hope it will always continue to be reckoned a periodical "Promoting Social Betterment, Educational Progress, and Religious Life"; and will continue to be "Independent of Party Sect or Faction"—which, however, does not mean it is to hesitate on occasion in expressing definite opinions concerning men and affairs, "Social, Educational, Literary and Religious."

The agility with which some people and publications manage to follow the line of least resistance, trying to please everybody and offend nobody, may be very profitable when certain ends only are kept in view. That "there are two sides to most questions" is a trite truth, learned even in school days. But there are times when, whether or not it is easy, it is cowardly to "sit on the fence" in relation to public men and matters. To exercise care in expressing opinions and to avoid pronouncing judgments "without knowledge, without necessity, without love," is a highly commendable and indeed christian course. But it is equally true that it often happens that when the facts are ascertained or ascertainable, it is the duty of a publication, no less than a person, to accept the responsibility of taking a decisive attitude.

**Progress by Service.**

In addition to the new motto on the cover, we have in recent months in connection with our Business Department, used the phrase "Progress by Service." We are set on increasingly achieving that in every department of this Magazine's work.

In connection with the "make-up" of the Magazine, it was with some reluctance that we decided to change the form so as to inter-mix the advertisements with the literary matter. But we believe it is our duty to plan every department of the work to be of the fullest possible service.

#### RENTS—WANTED A GOVERNMENT VALUATOR?

Few people may question that during the war property values fell so low that not only did owners not receive legitimate returns on capital invested, but in many cases got little more than cover expenses, and sometimes not even that. This year a reaction has set in and as the demand for houses and housing accommodation generally is now in excess of the supply, it is unquestionable that in many cases property owners are succumbing to the temptation to take undue advantage of the situation and are charging rents out of all proportion to the assessed or marketable value of their property. With the cost of living otherwise high, it is not to be wondered at that complaints are to be heard on all sides. The cost of material and of labour at this time of readjustment is naturally such as to make people of moderate means and incomes delay building, but there is clearly a need for a check being put on the conscienceless raising of rents to exorbitant figures.

In this connection it may fairly be suggested that a Government Assessor or Valuator might be appointed, who, if he were not empowered exclusively to fix rentals, might at least be authorized to act as arbiter when repeated increases are imposed.

In the case of apartment blocks it is to be admitted that the higher cost of fuel and service must in some measure affect the rents charged, but there is little doubt that in this case, as in others, the temptation is to increase the individual rent so that in the aggregate a very safe margin will be left the owner to meet the extra charges.

In the case of house property, however, there are instances where owners are asking about double the reasonable rent on the property value and at the same time doing little or nothing to counteract depreciation or improve the property for the tenant's use.

Perhaps one of our Social Service Clubs—Rotary, Kiwanis, or Brotherhood—might take this matter up and see whether they can get civic or provincial action pro bono publico?

#### TITLES—DID CANADA "PROTEST TOO MUCH"?

Even among people born in the British Isles, there may be the disposition to question the wisdom and validity of continuing titles, such as Marquis, Earl, Duke and especially "Lord" among mere mortals. At the same time we believe that a good case can be made out for the continuance of some form of special recognition of a man who earns it by definite social service. A simple Knighthood, which carries with it the dignity of "Sir," if bestowed for personal worth, independent of heredity, would not be inconsistent with the development of a great democracy and would indeed preserve a method of recognition much more valuable than some that have been in vogue in this Dominion.

It might also be pointed out that if no such form is maintained a tendency, which needs no fostering on this continent, may be strengthened, namely: to estimate success on the vulgar basis of dollars and the accumulation and display of material things that so often follows therefrom.

It will be a pity if this part of the British Commonwealth is, by the action of a body of transient politicians, cut off from such recognition from central authorities of the Empire, as tends to demonstrate to the public that money and position are not the worthiest objects of human ambition, and that notable service in any department of social, intellectual, or spiritual life are more worthy of outstanding honour from King, Country, or Province.

(Continued on page 21.)



# Let Your Christmas Portrait be a Picture



*Child Portrait by Geo. T. Wadds.*

## GEO. T. WADDS

*Photographer*

337 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

Seymour 1002



LET YOUR LITERARY INTEREST BEGIN AT HOME

GET WORTH WHILE BOOKS BY B. C. AUTHORS

\$2.50 in Cash or Books value \$3.00, selected from the following list:

- Mist of Morning (Mrs. Ecclestone MacKay's latest book—just published)
Up the Hill and Over. (By the same author).
The Romance of Western Canada. (By Rev. R. G. MacBeth, M. A.)
The Chivalry of Keith Leicester. (By R. A. Hood, M.L.)
My Brave and Gallant Gentleman. (By Robert Watson).
Tsoqalem. (By Lionel Haweis).

—shall (as noted below) be awarded in connection with EACH of the Literary and Advertising Departments of the BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY. Also for the best picture sent in each month. (See page 8).

COMPETITIONS FOR ALL READERS

(1) Prizes of \$2.50 cash or Books by B. C. Authors to the value of \$3.00 are offered for a note stating what you or your home-circle consider the best, that is,

THE MOST ARRESTING OR ATTRACTIVE ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS ISSUE—AND WHY.

The note should be short—preferably not more than 250 words.

(2) SIMILAR PRIZES ARE OFFERED FOR

A WELL-EXPRESSED OPINION OF THE LITERARY SECTION OF THIS ISSUE.

For the best short review—preferably not more than 250 words—of this issue, or of any article in it, sent in before 25th October, we shall give \$2.50 in cash or choice of books value \$3.00 as above noted.

In their reviews writers may make comments, criticisms or suggestions re the work of the Magazine.

(3) B. C. BEAUTY SPOTS COMPETITION: FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Similar Prizes (See Page 8)

(4) COMPETITION FOR BOYS (SEE PAGE 34).

LET THE WEST AWAKE MORE FULLY TO LITERARY WORK WORTH WHILE!

PRACTISE THAT GOOD INTENTION:

ACT TO-DAY! YOUR OBITUARY MAY APPEAR TO-MORROW!!

To Office Heads and Home Heads on BOTH sides of the Home:

As new readers and friends, you may say "Yes, I appreciate this Monthly and its purpose of becoming increasingly the Canadian Magazine for the OFFICE, the STUDY, and the HOME, and I'll be a subscriber at least." That you too may "act in the living present," we shall give space here to

A FORM TO SAVE YOU WRITING A LETTER.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY, 204 Winch Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

PRESENT RATES: One year's subscription, \$1.50; two years, \$2.50.

Please enter on your subscribers' lists, beginning with this issue, the name or names noted below, for which I enclose \$.....

Name..... Address .....

Name..... Address .....

Let Your Magazine Interest BEGIN AT HOME!



TO  
**Edward**  
 PRINCE OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH



As Edward of the Commonwealth,  
 First-born of Britain's kingly home,  
 And heir to Empire dwarfing Rome,  
 We greet you. Welcome! Hail! May health

Be yours always! And with the years  
 A woman's love, the gift of Heav'n  
 And Crown of Home! That life is giv'n  
 For service, Sires and kindred peers

Have taught you timely; ere you dared  
 The dangers of the battle-front,  
 In hellish war, whose heavy brunt  
 Heroes from humble homes have shared.

Your sunny smile and golden hair,  
 Your modest ways and youthful guise,  
 But manly mien and friendly eyes,  
 Proclaim you George and Mary's heir.

The subject of an Empire's pray'rs,  
 The Prince in whom the people hope,  
 May strength be given you to cope  
 In judgment wise with world affairs;

To learn to lend your weight of pow'r  
 Supporting righteous men and laws,  
 And social customs free from flaws,  
 That mould an Age, yet serve the hour.

So shall the Empire's Nations draw  
 In closer union with the years,  
 And hold you peerless 'mong your peers  
 Who served and reigned by love and law.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 And other Peoples shall discern  
 That kingship lies in service great,  
 Uniting parties in the State  
 In noble aims. Thus all may learn,

Whate'er their rank or social claim,  
 That *work for human brotherhood*  
 (By autocrats not understood)  
 Is *worthy source of royal fame.*

Vancouver, B. C.  
 September, 1919.

—D. A. CHALMERS.



# *Extra Passenger Service To Be Inaugurated by--- Canadian National Railways*

**A** MOST important factor in the upbuilding of commercial and social relations between the principal cities in the Dominion is that of a daily passenger service between Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Eastern Canada and United States points to be inaugurated October 5th, by the Canadian National Railways. Train will leave Vancouver at 9 a.m. Agent will be pleased to give you all the information about this new service.

## **Canadian National Railways Express**



Type of modern locomotive and express train with which the Canadian National Railways will inaugurate its daily train service on October 5th, between Vancouver, Winnipeg and Toronto, and Eastern Canada, and United States points. Twelve of these trains will be crossing Canada simultaneously.

For particulars apply to

**Assistant General Passenger Agent**

605 HASTINGS STREET WEST

VANCOUVER, B. C.



(EDITORIAL—Continued from page 16)

It is the more fitting that this should be emphasized as there is evidence that "position" and the luxuries of life often go to men as the result of wire-pulling and undue influence, just as wealth itself is often secured by unfair and dishonest methods in business—not to mention "profiteering" practices.

Citizens who hail originally from the Home-lands of the British Isles may be as much averse to hereditary titles as any people born on the American continent, but it is a source of cynical laughter to find folk who decry titles vying with each other in what might be called the "Society-Display" Class; in the securing of residences in the Sunshiny Heights districts of the cities; and in rivalling each other in the daily newspapers, which, with big "Society pages" (practically unknown in the older countries) publish in tit-bit form the little personal details concerning the week-end absence of Messrs. Brown, Jones and Robinson, and, at frequently recurring periods, reproduce portraits of various local Mrs. Grundys at whose homes tea parties are held on behalf of this organization or that—in connection with which functions there is recorded as news, the names of those who discharge the onerous duties of "ice-cutting" (ice or cakes, of course?) and "tea-pouring." (C'est la rire!).

In the matter of titles it might be well if each Canadian province "spoke for itself." But in any case let us, as Canadians, be consistent. If objection be taken to titles as undemocratic, let stronger exception be taken to vulgar and pretentious display, which indicates, not progress in Social Service, but pitiable snobbery.

**National Board of Public Recognitions Suggested**

For our part we hold that it were better that "Knighthood be in flower" and given to mark real service in all spheres of activity than that this far-flung Dominion within the British Commonwealth be the one self-governing nation to decline honours in the gift of the Crown. If, in the past, there have been abuses in regard to such honours—if now and then they have been sought or obtained mainly or merely by moneyed men or by party politicians and their friends who practice "push" and "pull," why not form in Canada a National Board of Public Recognitions (with provincial committees) drawn, not merely from the politicians of the day, but from the more stable and not less serviceable societies or representative organizations—Public, Legal, Clerical, Medical, etc.—which Board might have a large say in recommending the names of persons to be considered for submission to the Crown or its responsible Ministers pro tempore?

## A Man of the Hour and an Hour with the Man: President E. W. Beatty, K.C.

(By D. A. Chalmers)

*"No, we did not ask Mr. Beatty to disclose the secret of his success, but he did so better, perhaps, than if he had been cross-examined on the subject; for his revelation of it came unconsciously and of his own free will. . . . Following about an hour's frank and friendly man-to-man conversation with the new President, we believe his success*



PRESIDENT E. W. BEATTY, K.C.

*may fairly be said to be due to FIRST, personal application in service, based on genuine interest in the work in hand; SECOND, not ambition in the ordinary sense of the word, but the ambition that expresses itself in doing the best one can for the man, the company, or organization for which one works, and 'leaving the rest to Providence'."*

"We pass; the path that each man trod  
Is dim, or will be dim, with weeds:  
What fame is left for human deeds  
In endless age? It rests with God." —Tennyson.

The prestige and prominence that come from the presidency of the biggest Corporation in Canada are themselves sufficient to make any man an object of interest. But curiosity will be increased in proportion as people understand that the official does not dominate the man.

**"Shaking the Lion's Paw."**

"Shake!"; "How are you?"; "Glad to meet you again"; "Pleased to hear your excellent address"; "How soon can I meet you to get your special message for the Worldly Wiseman, the Rising or Westering Sun, or the Pioneer Province of the Pacific?" Expressions akin to these no doubt greeted Mr. E. W. Beatty at the Hotel Vancouver at the close of his address given under the auspices of the Vancouver Canadian Club and the Board of Trade. It was indeed a study to see

the types of men who watched and waited for an opportunity to have a hand-shake or a word with the C. P. R.'s chief.

The editor of this Magazine had had no intention of joining the throng so far as Mr. Beatty's connection with the big company was concerned, but the clear-cut and pointed address of the guest of the day, together with the evidence of strong but unassuming personality in the man, prompted one to take advantage of a moment when none but an irrepressible star reporter sought to lead Mr. Beatty where he might further enlighten the World. Later, we were fortunate in having a walk down Granville Street with him, and were gratified to find that, notwithstanding the shortness of his time at the Coast, he was gracious enough to arrange to spend an hour of it with the editor of the **British Columbia Monthly**.

**Kindred in Vancouver.**

People of any experience of human life know how often families and relatives become detached, and in the one case



easily drift apart, and in the other scarcely meet. Cousins by birth, or their children, kindred whose parents or grandparents have had the same home associations, shared the same hardships and faced and fought the same difficulties in life's journey, and exercised mutual helpfulness towards higher things, may not even know of each other's existence, or, knowing of it, not meet for years, if at all.

The *British Columbia Monthly* representative was reminded of this phase of life when a gentleman, a business man in Vancouver, who sat next him at the luncheon in the Hotel Vancouver, mentioned that though he had not till that day seen Mr. Beatty, his father and Mr. Beatty's father were full cousins.

#### "A Bit of Irish."

Thus it happened that before the new president had made his address in the stately and spacious ballroom of the palatial Hotel Vancouver, and before the writer had had the opportunity of meeting him, he learned that Mr. Beatty, though Canadian born, is of Irish extraction.

It may seem easy to impute notable characteristics to a leader in any line, particularly to one whose "lines" have not only "fallen in pleasant places," but have also got "over the Rockies" and are now right down to the perennial Pacific. But from observation alone no man of any experience of human nature would need to pose as a physiognomist in order to maintain with confidence that E. W. Beatty has one or two outstanding features in his personality that would make for success, whether or not he had a big company at his back.

#### In the Youth of Life's Mature Years.

His bearing and manner of address proclaim him sturdy, straightforward and business-like, and yet unaffectedly genial and sincere. In the early "forties"—the decade in the seven which represents but the youth of the intellectual period of life's richness and ripeness born of experience—this man may have a generation in which to exercise his powers at the government and working of an organization which is inseparably bound up with the development of this great Dominion.

Whatever may be the points in the C. P. R. open to criticism by the man in the street, the newspaper office or the employment of the company, the unprejudiced must admit that such an address as President Beatty gave in Vancouver augurs well for the service as well as the management of this corporation in the new era upon which we have entered. In counsels of councils formed of representatives from both sides—call them Employer and Employed, Capital and Labour, or what we will—must be found the source of a sure solution of practically all outstanding questions of the work-a-day world to-day. Therein also lies hope of progress towards a brotherhood of service in which man shall be valued and all worthy work duly honored, from sweeping streets and governing communities, to influencing and directing thought in Church or State or Public Life.

#### Still a Bachelor—A School Friend.

"You seem to be rather familiar with the 'Lion of the hour,' Friend G.," the B. C. M. representative had occasion to remark to a staid business man from the East who recently had the good sense or good fortune or both to come as the representative of another notable company to settle in this Farthest West Terminal City. "He was a school fellow of mine," was the response. It was not surprising to gather that the new Chief had been popular in his school days, but it was surprising to find that this well set-up chief is still roaming this vast continent in single blessedness, wedded only to his work. Some cynics may suggest that this is the main secret of his success, while many will hold on the other side, that at worst it is a defect which there is still time to remedy.

#### The Secret of His Success—

No, we did not ask Mr. Beatty to disclose the secret of his success, but he did so better perhaps than if he had been cross-examined on the subject; for his revelation of it came unconsciously and of his own free will. No doubt many men have remarked of him as of others who have been appointed to responsible positions, "Lucky fellow! He just happened to be there, or he just happened to know so-in-so, or Lord Tom Noddy took a fancy to him; or he was secretary or right-hand man to this dignitary or that politician or millionaire, or a college classmate of this prelate, and he got him the job or pushed him forward, etc., etc." In some cases of men prominent in public life—in Church and State—there may be elements of truth in such assumptions; for everyone knows there are party "heelers" and hangers-on in all circles, who, having sold their personal independence, if not their souls, to a man or an organization—

#### "Creep and Intrude and Climb into the Fold"

whether it be represented by Church, Government Service, or gigantic corporations. But these are seldom men who matter. Such men would be parasites under any "system" of government or society, just as some men are born to be leaders and inspirers of other men and movements regardless of salaries and emoluments—which, in the final issue, however cynics in all circles of society may sneer, are secondary things—provided men have any real sense of proportion and vision of life's purposes and possibilities.

#### —Genuine Interest in Work.

Men who have not learned that apart from the race course and gaming tables, there is no such thing as "luck" in human life may not agree with the interpretation here placed upon Mr. Beatty's revelations, and others may hold our conclusions prosaic. Following about an hour's frank and friendly man-to-man conversation with the new President, we believe his success may fairly be said to be due to:

FIRST, personal application in service, based on genuine interest in the work in hand. SECOND: Not ambition in the ordinary sense of the word, but the ambition that expresses itself in doing the best one can, for the man, the company, or organization for which one works, and, in one of those familiar phrases the President was man enough to use, "leaving the rest to Providence."

There are people to whom these secrets of success will be no secrets at all, just as there are others whose idea of success is somehow to get "easy money" with as little effort or exercise of body or brain as possible. But the fact remains that after giving an outline of his career to date—of his various positions and promotions throughout the years, the new President of the C. P. R. almost incidentally re-emphasized through his experience and the revelation of his mental attitude to work, that there is no "royal road" to real success, any more than to the acquirement of knowledge. There may in many cases be room for adjustment in the methods of companies to the real workers of the world, but there is no doubt that most of the world's worth while work has been, or is being, done under the inspiration of such a spirit of service. As human beings learn a little of the eternal truths that seem to permeate not merely the world's life but the universal destiny itself, they begin to pay tribute to these truths, and to shape their life and work accordingly.

#### What of Ambition?—A Man, Not a System.

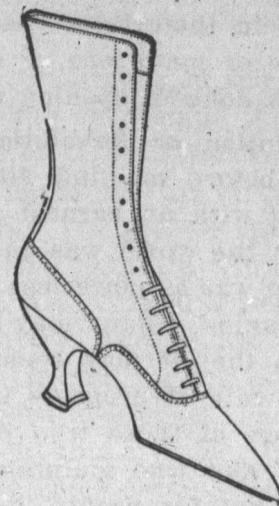
The public who have not met the man Beatty, would probably make bold to qualify, if not to question, any statement purporting to come from him to the effect that he had not known ambition in the ordinary sense of the word. Yet the impression left upon one is that that is wholly in keeping with



# 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 Fall*

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"

the personality of the man as revealed at a meeting at which discussion of unstudied subjects of conversation led to impact of personality with personality. Under such circumstances, whether or not men's words "half reveal and half conceal the soul within," their manners cannot altogether disguise their real character.

This man may not have had to "breast the blows of circumstance, and grapple with an evil star." Some men have to do that before they get into the running for far-reaching influence or service in any sphere of life; but Beatty's phrase about doing one's best, and leaving the rest to Providence is just another way of suggesting that increased influence and capacity come from doing one's work "as ever in the Great Task-Master's Eye."

We understand it is already on record that someone after meeting this young President remarked, "Beatty, when I met so-and-so I always came away with a feeling that I had been in touch with the system; but when I have had a chat with you I come away with the impression that I have been in communication with a man!"

### The Value of the Personal Equation.

That is about the best compliment that can be paid to any President or prominent official in Church or State, and the writer of these notes can unfeignedly endorse it as his impression also. The man in Church or State, Business or Society, who, consciously or otherwise, lets his office or his honours overshadow his personality and come between him and his fellows, may be a very efficient official an ornamental figurehead or an adept manipulator. But he will best serve any organization, who, whatever his weight of office, can awaken kindred chords of interest and sympathy, which have so much to do with making the personal equation tell in all work for human welfare and institutional progress.

As Mr. Beatty outlined to the writer the various positions he had held in the C. P. R. Company's service prior to his

selection for the Presidency, one felt that he had "made by force his merit known" in the past by application to his work, and untiring interest in its details. It was in keeping with that development in his own case that he should emphasize his belief that the opinion held of, or reputation sustained by a Company in a community or district depended very largely on the character of the individual persons representing it.

### Foresight, Enterprise, Effort Accumulate Capital in Some Form.

Questions of all kinds can no doubt be raised about corporations and the rights and abuses of capital, precedents and power. The writer has no brief for the C. P. R. any more than for any other big company, but we believe it is common knowledge (apart from its management by directorate or otherwise) that that company's accumulated wealth in land, etc., has resulted in large part from the enterprise and adventure, in the literal meaning of these words, following the foresight of those men who believed in the possibilities of development of the Canadian West, and who by their undertaking blazed the railroad trail over the Rockies to the unresting Pacific.

No sane man will surely grudge the pioneer who goes into the virgin forest land and literally clears for himself a homestead and meadowland, a measure of rest and recompense in his later years, following from the increased value of his property. What is true in the individual case must apply to men in the mass. This remains true even when the work involved leads to the formation of "Companies," although we sometimes find that companies here and there are so managed or manipulated that even charitable people may regret that "they have neither a body to kick, nor a soul to damn."

It is easy to say to the settler in later years, your homestead has increased in value because of other settlers who have come in, or because of this and that cause outside



yourself. But no one who has even a temporary and limited intimacy with pioneering conditions, will hold it unfair that pioneers in their later years, or their children, should live under better conditions, or reap some benefit from the strenuous work done in opening up the country.

#### Evolution or Revolution?—"A Fly on the Wheel."

Just before meeting Mr. Beatty the writer had a conversation with an earnest student of Social conditions who held that the world was on the verge of revolution and that each man was as powerless as a fly on the driving wheel of a mighty engine. Many may hold that there may be such rapid evolution that it may seem like revolution when compared with the rate of progress in former years. But whether or not we are of those who jibe at all forms of expression of "Capital" and who maintain that "Production should be for use, and not for profit," it may be held that whatever the standard of values, there must be some form of expression for the wealth of the world as it is increased through the labour of generations—not labour of hands merely, but of brains and growing souls. If we could do away with our gold standard and all relating to it, we would still need to find some standard of values.

#### Principals That Apply to All Work.

While the first business of this article is to convey something of the impression left with the writer by E. W. Beatty, it will be understood that, as it was no stenographic message that we sought from him, exchange of thought was natural. It was a pleasure to find that the new head of the leading Canadian Company could understand and appreciate the application of the same principles of work and belief in service as expressed by a Magazine Editor who believes "A good Magazine should be the next best thing to a good Book"; whose inspiration towards working out his ideals has been drawn partly from Addison in the past, and from the need of a Social Gospel in the present; and who in that way aims at "Community Service, Fearless, Fair and Free," and "Independent of Party, Sect or Faction."

#### Vanity or Vision?

It was natural that the Editor of this Magazine, who has spent eight years in efforts to waken men in Church and State, Business and Society, in this British Farthest West to the dominant value of ideas and ideals expressed through articles on Social and Christian progress in an independent publication, should indicate to this Presidential product of work and service that in British Columbia the foundation has been laid of a Magazine which it is hoped will continue to serve this community of the British race long after the present generation has passed. Nor was it altogether in jest that with that belief we coupled the suggestion that this magazine might be a "going concern" when passengers in the airships of other days coming over the "Rockies" gaze by the way on the present route of the C. P. R. as tourists to Alaska and the Yukon now look down in some parts on the vanishing "trail of '98."

The President smilingly expressed agreement. In the same way he readily concurred when we reminded him that in the meantime there might never-the-less be large opportunity for good work to be done by him and those associated with him in running this earth-bound line!

#### C. P. R. To Be Congratulated.

The man in the street, in the office and elsewhere who sometimes judges superficially and hastily, may be ready to speak in a congratulating way of Mr. E. W. Beatty; but we rather think that the C. P. R. and all who are connected with its directorate are to be congratulated on the choice of personality for its prime pilot. As already mentioned Mr. Beatty was good enough to indicate, in outline, the steps of his own progress through the years. We know nothing of the human agency influencing the officials or directors

who, we suppose, appointed him to the post of President. But if a human interest in life, unhampered by any disposition to promote or pander to that veneer of alleged "divinity that doth hedge" those higher authorities (born of tribal days and ways) is to be valued in these days of the dawning of a dauntless democracy—a democracy which will none the less need leaders—we can only hope that other corporations, companies and organizations which must bulk largely in the public life of this Dominion and the world, will be as fortunate as the C. P. R. seems to have been at this critical time in its choice of a man.

#### A CONTRAST IN FORM AND SERVICE.

If a comparatively young man may follow the reminiscent manner of journalistic raconteurs, he might note by the way that in meeting this first officer of Canada's gigantic corporation, he was reminded of an experience which fell to his lot in the late '90's at Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, when he was sent from the Supreme Court to do a little secretarial work for His Grace the Earl of Leven and Melville, who, as Lord High Commissioner represented Queen Victoria herself at the General Assembly of the Established Church. His Grace was surrounded with functionaries of one kind or another, including powdered footman, who amuse more than impress people of insight. In the historic case the weight of class distinction was relieved by the appearance of a lady, charming and gracious independently of the title she shared, who beautified the room with flowers—and her presence.

In that old Palace of Holyrood one seemed at best an insignificant vassal doing a little handiwork for the big man, who in life was already shrouded in oppressive dignities of form and title, and (to other souls equally free born but less hampered with a heritage) tiresome trappings of which the large percentage represented or suggested "vanity of vanities."

But here in the spacious comfort of the palatial Hotel Vancouver, was a young President, not like the noble earl of other days, filling a position in which he was mainly a figure-head, but full of life and purpose; awake to the Dominion-wide service of the vast concern of which he is the practical supervising chief; ready to recognize the worth of effort in every line of genuine work, and talking in a matter-of-fact way to a magazine editor of kindred years of real values as resident, not in any exterior trappings of life, or nominal positions, but in the greater wealth of devoted service.

Consistently with his recognition of true democracy in service as well as in citizenship in this self-governing Dominion under the British flag, and in harmony with the straightforward and friendly character of the man as revealed throughout the interview, President Beatty inquired as to the likelihood of the writer visiting Montreal, and, as we exchanged good-byes, extended a cordial invitation to call upon him there.

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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	Manilla Drips
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**Ramsay Bros. & Co. Ltd.**  
VANCOUVER, B. C.



## THE BOOK WORLD

## A PRACTICAL FARMER ON RECONSTRUCTION

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

Books written by farmers are not numerous, the reasons being doubtless that writing is not their specialty, and that their ordinary occupation leaves little time for extras. A great many farmers have scarcely any correspondence beyond the bare necessities of business, because they claim that they have enough to do without writing letters. These remarks perhaps apply rather more to the years past than to the present. Labor-saving machinery has lessened certain parts of the farmer's toil, but no machinery runs without a man to look after it, and man-power has become difficult to secure. Wages in factories are high, and many men prefer the life of the city with its shorter hours of toil. The "eight-hour day" is more or less a myth on the farm, unless it be eight hours in the forenoon and eight hours in the afternoon of the same day. On the other hand, farming has become a highly scientific business; the Agricultural College is abroad in the land; farmers' conventions and associations are everywhere marked by a high intelligence and a power in debate which augur well for the part to be taken in our great agricultural country by members from the farming areas. The day of having rural constituencies represented in parliaments and legislatures by professional men from the cities, is about over. Class representation is not a desirable thing in any country where it is narrow and oblivious of the fact that there are other people in the land with other occupations than those to which a legislator belongs. But all elements in the composite of human society should have a voice in order that the rights of all should be conserved, and the good of the whole people, and not merely that of any one section, should be steadily kept in view. Or, as the ancient sage expressed it, let "the greatest good of the greatest number" be an antidote to selfishness.

I am moved to this general introduction because there came into my hands a few days ago from J. M. Dent & Sons, of Toronto, a book by Mr. W. C. Good, whom I know as a practical farmer on the homestead between Brantford and Paris, in Ontario. And the book is on a difficult and important subject suitable for this reconstruction period in our history. It is entitled "Production and Taxation in Canada from the Farmer's Standpoint." Had I been the publisher I think I would have called the book "A Farmer on Production and Taxation." That puts the farmer in the foreground, writing on a highly technical and economic subject hitherto reserved for specialists, and the passer-by would have been more apt to say, "Let me now turn aside and see this great sight." But once anyone picks up the book the title is not important. The careful reader will find that it is written with great ability even though he may query certain points where Mr. Good emphasizes certain points in the too exclusive interests of farmers. If he does that, however, I believe it to be unconscious, because by temperament and desire he aims at being fair.

I have the good fortune to have known Mr. Good with considerable intimacy in years past. The fact of thus knowing an author may be both an advantage and a disadvantage in reviewing his book. It is an advantage in that one understands the author's motive, and it is a disadvantage in that one rather dislikes to act the part of a "candid friend" and find some flaws in a friend's book. Fortunately it is not very necessary to find flaws in this case, and if any are pointed out Mr. Good is not the kind of man to complain. He believes in "give and take" without fear or favor,

Mr. Good's brief and modest autobiography in the preface is given with a view to letting readers understand that when he speaks about farming he knows what he is talking about. He says: "I was born and brought up, as was my father, upon the farm which I now own and work. The greater part of the years 1896-1901 I spent in under- and graduate work in the University of Toronto. In January, 1902, I took a position in the Chemical Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, where I stayed nearly two years. In the fall of 1903 I returned to the farm, where I have been ever since, and where I expect to stay." Let me supplement this a little. Mr. Good is a B.A. of Toronto University. He had a large career opening out to him in the college, but he was the only son, and on his father's death he unselfishly abandoned professional work to come back to the homestead and look after his mother and sisters. Later on, when he got affairs in shape, I had the pleasure of marrying him to Miss McCormick, the daughter of Mr. George McCormick, one of a well-known and highly respected family of farmers on the Paris Plains. I had the added privilege of baptising their eldest-born. Mr. and Mrs. Good are both thoroughly practical in their knowledge of every department of farm work, and they pursue it with skill and a just pride in their vocation. Doubtless Mr. Good means to stay on the farm, as he says. I think both he and his wife would prefer it, and they realize that it is a good place to bring up their family. But Mr. Good has become widely known as a thinker and speaker both in the cities and country places of Ontario. The farmers are coming more and more to the front. He has been nominated for the Legislature for North Brant, and one would not be surprised to see him a member of the Government in Toronto or Ottawa. But he would not get out of touch with the farm. So much about the author. His personalty enhances the value of his book. Mr. Good has put all his scientific knowledge into his farming occupation. He has worked hard himself and lived with economy. But he says that there are general economic conditions which militate against the success of the farmer, and he writes this book in order to give us his opinion of the trouble and the remedy. And he claims that better conditions for the farmer will lead to wider and more general prosperity for the country as a whole. There can be no doubt of the general truth of that statement. The whole business world in Canada is restless and nervous when crop reports are bad: and vice-versa when they are good. Mr. Good is entirely right when he says: "Of all the industries that contribute to human welfare agriculture is undoubtedly the most important." Here, of course, he is speaking of industries rather than callings, for he recognizes the paramount place of mental and moral excellence. He feels that it is the fresh blood of the country that saves the city and civilization itself from death. He believes that a "numerous, strong, intelligent and independent yeomanry is the best guarantee for the maintenance of democracy." He thinks "a high standard of life on the farm is a condition upon which depends the quality, and indeed the very existence of the whole social fabric."

"Till fares the land to hastening ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

And then Mr. Good goes on to show that rural depopulation has been going on at an alarming rate for twenty years past, and maintains that there is no use in telling men to stay on the farms and produce more unless they get a better share of the proceeds than they now receive.

Mr. Good justly flays the land gambler who holds land for

(Continued on page 32.)



# RELIGIOUS LIFE AND WORK

## *Nisi Dominus Frustra*

### B. C. MEN NOMINATED FOR COLLEGE PRINCIPALSHIP

A feeling of "How happy could we be with either were the other"—capable candidate—"away," may have been common to impartial Presbyterian folk, after they heard that some delay in appointment of a successor to Principal Mackay had been caused by the nomination of two worthy and well qualified gentlemen.

At the time of this writing we understand that Rev. James A. Sharrard is leaving Vancouver to take up the duties of Professor of Philosophy in the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon. Rev. W. H. Smith on the other hand has been re-nominated for the Principalship by B. C. Presbyteries in such a way that it is a reasonable inference that the Management of the Board of Westminster Hall, (a majority at a largely attended meeting of which formerly voted for him) will at least give that gentleman the option of accepting the appointment. It is no secret to say that there are those who hope that, in that event, Dr. Smith will be held from acceptance of what, under present conditions, is an exceedingly responsible and onerous post, not only so far as the Presbyterian Church is concerned, but the religious life and work of the Pacific Coast Province.



Wadds Photo  
Rev. W. H. Smith, M.A., B.D., Ph.D.

In keeping with this Magazine's interest in such men and matters, we specially requested that information be given us of the careers of these two nominees. Meantime that is kept on file. It goes without saying that it is also as a result of our voluntary action or request that the photographs herein reproduced have been obtained.

The outlines in our possession of the careers of each are just such as is usually obtained in such cases for submission to authorities. It is generally recognized, of course, that all such academic or educational records are supplemented by, and are indeed secondary to, the powers and expressions of personality—which no degree can guarantee.

Under present circumstances it may suffice to note that both gentlemen have had ample academic training and experience in study, teaching, preaching and expository work, supplemented by years of practical service, to fit them for membership of the staff of any university or college in Canada.

Notwithstanding the unfortunate occurrence of their being both nominated at this time for the same position, friends and well-wishers who have seen no occasion to disparage one nominee even while (it may be) preferring the other, will hope that British Columbia will ultimately have the benefit of the learning and ability of both.

Unaffectedly friendly and characteristically unassuming, Mr. Sharrard must impress most men who come in contact with him as an earnest student, an able teacher, a likeable soul—

"wearing all that weight  
Of learning lightly like a flower."

Dr. Smith is also a well-trained man, equally sociable in his

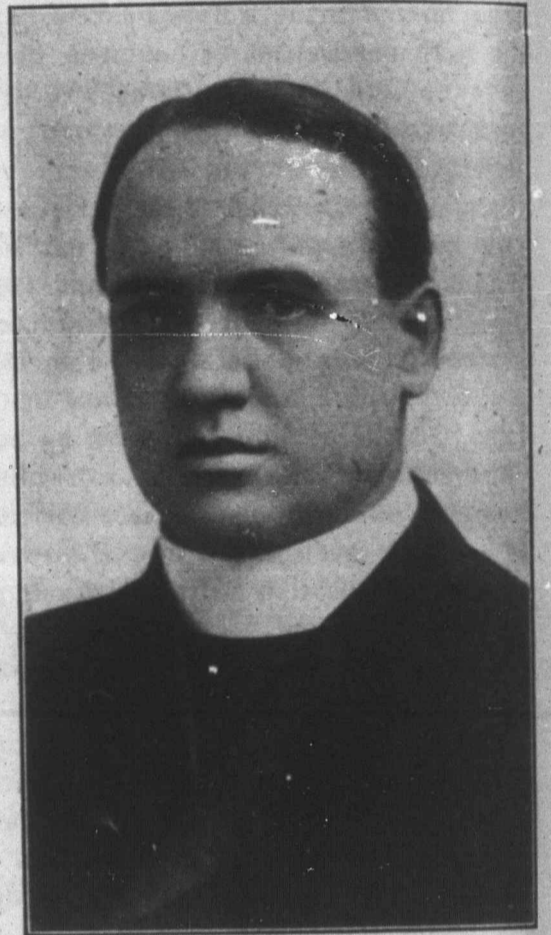


Photo by Hacking.  
Rev. James A. Sharrard, M.A., B.D.

attitude to his fellows, and perhaps his more extensive pastoral work has made him more popular in his appeal to the people in the mass. In the long run we hope British Columbia Educational Institutions will be big enough to retain or secure the services of both.

### REV. A. H. SOVEREIGN, M.A., B.D.

WHO contributes the article on "Glorious Garibaldi," (to which we felt warranted in adding the fuller title) was educated at Woodstock, Ontario, and Toronto University, where he tied for first place in his third and fourth years. He studied theology at Wycliffe college at the same time, graduating with first-class honours.

In 1906 he became assistant to Rector C. C. Owen, Christ Church, Vancouver. For ten years he has been the first Rector of St. Mark's Church, Kitsilano, a section of Vancouver which, when he began his work there, was a wilderness of stones, stumps and trees. St. Mark's is now one of the leading churches of the Diocese of New Westminster, and has a Sunday school of 500 children, which we understand is the largest Anglican School in Western Canada.

The Rector of St. Mark's was first Professor of Dogmatics and Apologetics at Latimer Hall. His "B. D." is from the Canadian Church, but he took a year's post-graduate course at Oxford University in Theology and Philosophy under distinguished leaders.

Unable to leave for the front at the beginning of the war, Mr. Sovereign in 1918 volunteered under the Canadian Y. M. C. A. and was chosen as one of the Board of Six Speakers to speak throughout Canadian Corps on "Conditions in Canada," and "Canada's Problems."



# Pacific Coast Rest-Home for Far-Eastern Travellers

A Question for B. C. Homes of All Denominations: Should We Initiate a Building Fund?  
 Asked "Without Prejudice": YOUR Answer May Influence Decision.

Is the time ripe for asking readers of this magazine to join with it, not in a premium competition, but in a new form of practical social service? In that connection an idea has come to us which we believe is worth putting before subscribers new and old.

The China Inland Mission has a hostel in Vancouver City and those interested in that institution know that twice recently it has had to change its quarters. That fact together with the knowledge that numerous inquiries have been made concerning a place of residence by travellers to and from the Far East, have suggested to the editor of this magazine not only the desirability of a permanent building, but raised the larger question as to why such a residence should not be built and managed undenominationally.

Whatever our individual views concerning "Evangelical Religion" may be, we may all have to learn that the scriptural injunction which the venerable Hudson Taylor emphasized in his life-work, involves one of the first lessons in life—"HAVE FAITH IN GOD." It is curious to note how "religious" some people can be without giving much evidence of possessing such faith.

**Practical Christian Service.**

Consistently with our ideals of service, we should like to

have this magazine associated for all time, not only with social and educational work influencing literature and life, but with practical Christian service; and we wonder if members of all the churches would care to co-operate with the **British Columbia Monthly** in raising a fund for the erection of such an undenominational Rest-Home?

**Suggested Plan—Does It Commend Itself to You?**

Here is a plan which occurred to us as worthy of submission to earnest folk of all denominations. Prior to the present enlargement, our subscription rate was \$1.50 for one year, and \$2.50 for two years. We do not wish to increase that rate if that can be avoided, and, at all events, shall not do so during the remainder of 1919.

Supposing that on new subscriptions marked "Rest-Home Department" and sent in to us directly within the next three months by individual persons or organizations interested, we undertake to credit fifty cents on each yearly, and \$1 on each two-yearly subscription to a fund to be devoted exclusively to such a Rest Home in Vancouver, would readers, new and old, commend such action?

**Who Will Offer a Site?**

If, after the plan is published, some one approving of the proposal offers land as a site for such a building, we shall accept that as a challenge to the **British Columbia Monthly** to go ahead in raising a fund for the erection of the hostel itself.

**"East is East and West is West"**

Whatever denominational and other publications may be issued in Eastern Canada, we have, in these eight years, demonstrated that there is a place and a service for such a monthly magazine in the Canadian West.

Perhaps we should add at once that, if the above proposal is taken up, we would not wish any new subscribers to be listed "JUST to help the Rest Home Fund." We are satisfied that when all earnest citizens know of the **British Columbia Monthly** and its field of service, they will, in any case, have the magazine in their homes.

**In Circulation QUALITY Counts Too,**

It may be as well to meet a certain obvious line of criticism. Many people think that the main claim to business consideration by a publication lies in the SIZE of its circulation. Of course that applies largely to newspapers and hence their adoption of premium competitions, etc. But even when a magazine aims to be national in its scope and influence, the increased cost per thousand of production has to be considered and in Western Canada in recent years there was one notable instance of a publication committing suicide by securing a larger temporary circulation through premiums than it could maintain.

Especially under present conditions, therefore, when any publisher might use such a saving clause as "Printers' Prices Permitting," this magazine continues as much concerned about the quality as the quantity of its circulation, and does not wish in that respect, any more than in others, to undertake more than it can reasonably hope to overtake.

Independently, too, in connection with the present enlargement of the **British Columbia Monthly**, we have plans under way for a considerable increase in circulation in a direct business way through capable agents.

In the circumstances, therefore, if the "Rest-Home" proposal commends itself as readily as it may to folk actively interested in this section of the magazine, we may have to put a limit to the number of subscriptions which we would consider accepting under the "Rest-Home Dept."

Meantime we shall be glad to have the views of readers and friends.

R. L. & W. continued on page 35.)



Rev. A. H. Sovereign, M.A., B.D.

We believe that the large Sunday School at St. Mark's may be taken as at once an indication and proof of the Rector's interest in Child Welfare, but his concern in that subject is not confined to his own congregation. He is a member of the Child Welfare Association and Chaplain to the combined Cadet Corps of Vancouver.

From conversations with him we have gathered that Mr. Sovereign's hobby is mountain climbing. We believe acquaintances, no less than personal friends, will agree that it is no flattery but due compliment to say that Mr. Sovereign is one who impresses people as a man of unaffected sincerity and geniality. Friendliness and goodwill seem native to his character.

The Rector of St. Mark's, himself a good public speaker, is often in demand as a judge at the more prominent debating contests.

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## CONCERNING BOYS

(By H. Fiddes, Captain 5th Vancouver Coy. Boys' Brigade)

### BUSINESS MEN—A SOUND INVESTMENT.

The boys of to-day are the men of to-morrow. The men of to-morrow form the community of the future, and the community of the future will constitute Canada. As was well said in another connection at a recent luncheon in the city, "The most valuable resources of our country are not our minerals; our fisheries or our grains, but our human resources." Therefore, whether looked at from a business, community or religious standpoint, it is of vital importance that we conserve these resources, and see that they develop into a strong manhood, so that we may have a powerful and righteous Canada.

Business men look around for sound investments—not necessarily investments that will bring immediate returns, but will bear equivalent interest in the future for coming generations. Mr. Business Man, what better investment can you make than to invest your means, your time and yourself to build up a manhood worthy of the wonderful Dominion of which we now form part? Your reward will be in the knowledge that you have helped to give to Canada and the world strong men, clean men, reliable men, and that the credit and status of the Dominion have been thereby enhanced.

### A Practical Suggestion for Boys' Workers.

Various organizations are tackling the problem of "getting hold of the boy." We have in our city Boys' Brigades, Canadian Standard Efficiency Tests and various unnamed Boys' Clubs. Each organization seeks to solve the problem according to its ideas, its accommodation and means. It appears, however, to the writer, that there is weakness and lack of unity amongst the various organizations. They are all aiming at one goal. Why not come together, RETAINING THEIR INDIVIDUALITY, exchange ideas to help each other, and devise some scheme of common unity? It was gratifying to see that steps were recently taken in the organization of an "Older Boys' Camp" to which ALL the boys of British Columbia were invited.

Now why not carry the scheme further and during the coming winter form a league, say in gymnasium work, open to ALL Boys' Clubs, irrespective of denomination or organization? The leaders of each Club could be invited to meet in committee and arrange a competition. We would suggest that the first year's competition be in "Free Gymnastics" (with or without music). This would give the smaller and financially weaker clubs an equal chance against the better equipped organizations.

### "Positives" Not "Negatives" Needed.

A most subtle influence in the community to-day amongst our boys is the pool-room, and yet pool-rooms fill a place in many older lads' lives that no other organization has attempted to occupy. There are few more enjoyable games than pool or billiards, and it is only natural that a spirited boy, even against father's strict orders, should creep into a pool-room to have a game of "Snooker." There is a regulation forbidding any boy under 18 years of age to enter these places, but the rule is often observed in the breach. That the influence of many (although not all) pool-rooms is bad, few people will deny, but there is little use "Holy Willies" holding up their hands in righteous indignation, if they do not try to provide a substitute.

Amusement is an essential part of a boy's make-up, and it is useless for people to try to bring up the future manhood of our nation on "negatives." We need "positives." Instead of continually decrying the terrible condition of things, why do

those who are intent upon helping our lads to a better standard of living not get busy and provide substitutes. It is not the GAME of pool that is wrong. It is the ENVIRONMENT. Churches and other organizations would be well advised to provide Public Pool-rooms for boys and have them strictly supervised by sensible broad-minded Christian men. This would eliminate the influence of bad environment and would go far to solve the Boy Problem.

### The Question of Dancing.

Another influence to be reckoned with is the Public Dance Hall. Perhaps the evils attendant on the "Merry Hop" are greatly exaggerated—perhaps not. Be that as it may, it does seem absurd that dances should start at 9 in the evening and continue until one and two in the morning. Why the late hours? Dancing is an excellent and most invigorating exercise. This was proved during the recent war when thousands of convalescents were helped back to health and strength by dancing lessons given by competent instructors. That any ban should be placed upon public enjoyment is a pity but we think that if dance committees would adjust the hours, say from 8 to 12 midnight, much of the criticism levelled at dances would be obviated, and much of the temptation to "wild spirits" avoided.

The antidote to possible harmful influences of public dances, is to encourage the old fashioned "home party," and "surprise party," or for societies whose aim is Community Service to arrange—even Dances (!)—for our boys and girls—BY INVITATION. Here again it is the ENVIRONMENT that counts. "Let joy be unconfined." It is not enough to condemn. Destruction will only leave us a bleak barren wilderness of discontent. Construction—by encouraging legitimate pleasures, in good company—even if these pleasures do shock the "unco guid"—will build up a happy contented manhood and womanhood. Let us be sensible and see the boys' viewpoint.

### "OH, WHERE IS MY CHILD?"

The other day a distracted mother 'phoned the police that her little child was lost. After considerable searching the child was located in Stanley Park.

The anxiety that a lost child causes a mother might often be spared if each mother attached to her child's clothing a leather tag bearing the child's name and address, or if each child wore an identity disc on the wrist, similar to that worn by many soldiers while overseas.

### A PUBLIC SWIMMING POOL REQUIRED.

The opportunities for swimming during summer in and around Vancouver are exceptional, but the facilities for swimming during the winter months are very limited indeed. It is a duty the city owes its citizens, that every boy should have the opportunity of learning to swim, and a fully equipped public swimming pool is an urgent necessity.

A few churches are blessed with swimming tanks, but many smaller boys' organizations have to work under big handicaps. Is the community and brotherhood spirit strong enough to influence, even at some small inconvenience, the more fortunate churches to assist their weaker brethren, by allowing them the use of the swimming pools certain hours each week? Many would be willing to pay a small fee to cover light, heating and janitor's expenses.



(Continued from page 10)

of it discovers three determining principles. (1) Koreans shall be converted into Japanese. (2) Emphasis shall be laid upon a technical education, but (3) Koreans shall not be entrusted with a liberal higher education. In order to accomplish the first of those aims, the chief subject of study in the common school curriculum is the Japanese language. Not only is there more time given to this subject than to any other two subjects together, but every other subject is taught through the medium of this language, except the Korean script. This subject is given no more than two periods every second day, so that if the Korean child still understands his native tongue it is despite his education. Korean history as such is banned. In its place is a history of Japan, with Korean history interspersed here and there much as colonial history is mentioned in a school history of England. Japanese patriotic songs are meant to cultivate the national spirit. A sense of Japan's military prowess is duly impressed upon the youthful minds by the full regalia—even to the sword—of his Japanese teachers. The second aim of laying emphasis upon a technical education can, in itself, do no harm. The Koreans sorely need to be taught the dignity of labour. But standing, as it does, as the sole purely educational aim, it inevitably gives the

Korean the idea that Japan wishes to make him the hewer of wood and drawer of water. To win unqualified praise such education must go hand in hand with a higher grade general education. But it is just here that the educational system of Korea is chiefly deficient. It is in the interest of the Japanese imperial idea that Korea should be kept ignorant of modern events, and the authorities are afraid of a thoroughgoing liberal education. Other than the three special colleges, one each of law, medicine and technical, there are neither academies, colleges, nor a university provided by the government in Korea. The academies that existed before annexation have been abolished, and replaced by "Higher Common Schools" of a much lower standard.

Not only is it in the system of education that the Koreans criticize the administration, but in the inadequacy of the number of schools provided for the population, and especially in view of the discrimination in this respect made in favour of the Japanese residents in Korea. The following table will show the statistics for the year 1916 as published in the Governor-General's annual report, together with a comparative statement of Protestant Mission schools.

(Concluded in November B. C. Monthly.)

Comparative Statistics of Schools in Korea for Koreans and Japanese (with Statistics of Mission Schools).

Government Schools for Koreans.				Government Schools for Japanese			Christian Schools.	
Kind of School.	No.	Scholars.	Applica- tions.	Kind of School.	No.	Scholars.	No.	Scholars.
Common Public .....	447	67,629	.....	Elementary .....	324	34,100	601	22,542
Higher Common .....	3	537	2,651	Middle .....	3	375	17	2,125
Girls' Higher Common.....	2	164	187	Girls' Higher .....	9	526	14	1,352
College .....	3	277	844	College .....	2	91	4	250
Government Subsidies .....	Y.602,888			.....	Y.339,660		None.	
Population .....	1,750,000			.....	300,000		300,000	

The above table shows that for a Korean population of 1,750,000 the government has provided only 447 schools capable of receiving no more than 67,629 scholars, or about 1-300th of the population. Compared with this there has been provided for the 300,000 Japanese residents 324 schools capable of receiving 34,100 scholars, or 1-9th of the population. This does not mean that the Koreans are unwilling to educate their boys. The Governor-General reports the existence of no fewer than 21,800 old type village schools, which must provide the elements of education to some 500,000 boys. To this must be added the 22,542 children attending Christian schools. But it is the higher grade school system that receives most criticism from the Korean. Not only do the Japanese boys and girls in Korea get a higher standard of education than the native Korean, but more ample provision is made for their numbers. Including the three colleges, there are only seven schools for Koreans above the common public school grade, capable of admitting no more than 978 scholars, whereas the Japanese children have 14 schools, with a capacity for receiving 992 scholars. Surely this leaves the administration open to the charge of discrimination, and to the further charge of refusing the Korean the benefits of higher education. Here again the excuse cannot be made that Koreans are indifferent to higher education, for in 1916 there were 3,682 applications for the 978 places. The much suspected and maligned Christian church has stepped into the breach, and with its 31 academies and 4 colleges receives yearly almost 4,000 students. If it be argued that the government encourages young Koreans to take their higher education in Japan, the answer is that for most young men the cost is prohibitive, and that what applies to the Korean youth should apply equally to the sons of Japanese settlers. Not until the Government makes as fair provision from public funds for the native Koreans as she does for the Japanese colonists, will she free herself from the stigma of "race-discrimination" within her own empire.

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# The Progress of Proportional Representation.

(Garfield A. King)

In recent months, "P. R." has made advances of the most substantial character in Canada. In June, both the Provincial and Dominion conventions of the Great War Veterans' Association passed strong resolutions of support, demanding its immediate application to all elections. Then the Mathers' Commission on Industrial Relations, obviously impressed with the inadequacy of our representative system, urged in its report that the government of Canada give the closest consideration to the merits of P. R. The commissioners, doubtless had in mind the value of proportional representation as a factor in promoting better relations between capital and labour. Sir Robert Borden then announced that, following the September session of parliament—which will deal with the Peace Treaty only—the government would appoint a conference to study the whole question of P. R. and its application to federal elections. Doubtless this conference will be modelled after the "Speaker's Conference" which Premier Asquith appointed in 1917 in the old country. It will be recalled that that conference, which was presided over by the Speaker of the House, and which included representatives of all shades of political opinion in England—Liberal, Conservative and Labour—unanimously recommended proportional representation as a necessary electoral reform. That recommendation, however, failed, by a narrow vote, to pass the House of Commons.

If Sir Robert Borden has the selection of the personnel of this conference, it is to be hoped that he will make it completely representative of all shades of political thought in Canada.

## The Liberal Convention and P. R.

It was a matter of some surprise to learn that the recent Liberal convention unanimously adopted a resolution presented by W. L. Mackenzie King, which "endorsed the principle of Proportional Representation." This resolution acquired special significance when the convention later on elected Mr. King as leader of the Liberal Party. For the future, evidently, we can look for more than "theoretical attachment" to the cause of Proportional Representation by that party. The new Liberal leader has for quite a number of years been a member of the executive committee of the Canadian Proportional Representation Society, which owes its inception to the late Earl Grey, then Governor-General.

As a matter of fact, P. R. should do a great deal to ameliorate the petty divisions and animosities of party life, and to prevent what threatens some of our parties, viz.: their splitting up into fragments. Under Proportional Representation, parties can bring their ranks closer together, but within those ranks they will find room for a great diversity of opinion, which, of course, is essential within any living and active political force. This is the actual experience of Proportional Representation in other countries. Instead of new, separate parties being formed, there will be play for differences of view within a party. Proportional Representation should serve therefore to revivify both the Liberal and Conservative parties. To the Labour party it offers a legitimate hope for fair representation in parliament by men of their own selection and election.

## The Movement Abroad.

The first members of the British House of Commons to be elected by Proportional Representation were returned by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Trinity College, Dublin, the Scottish Universities and the group of newer English Universities. The experiment was on so modest a scale that its lessons are usually undervalued. But these elections gave results which bore a reasoned relation to the votes cast,

and in this respect they presented a great contrast to the result of the general election voter as a whole. To illustrate how Proportional Representation safeguards minorities: No Liberal has sat for a Scottish university since 1885; yet a Liberal was returned at the first Proportional Representation election. An Independent Unionist was returned for Trinity College, Dublin—the first Independent sent from Ireland since 1885!

**SLIGO:**—Last year parliament passed a private measure giving Proportional Representation to the city of Sligo. The first elections under the act created a profound impression throughout Ireland. Certain sections of the citizens of Sligo had had little or no representation since 1898; under the new system they resumed their place in municipal life. The election succeeded where the arguments presented by proportionalists failed. This concrete example of Proportional Representation at work so impressed the British government with its advantages that, on their own initiative, they put forward and passed, on June 3, 1919, a bill applying proportional representation to the election of all Irish local authorities! So that next year, all municipal bodies in Ireland will be elected by this method.

**SCOTLAND:** A still greater practical success has to be recorded. In Scotland the County Education Authorities under the new Scottish Education Act of 1918 were elected by Proportional Representation in April, 1919. The single transferable vote was used for the first time from one end of Scotland to the other. It had never been applied on so large a scale and the system emerged triumphant from this great test.

**AUSTRALIA:** The assembly of New South Wales has adopted Proportional Representation for the election of all members of the Lower House of Parliament. The constituencies will return either 3 or 5 members. This victory has aroused the friends of Proportional Representation in other states and one important movement is the demand for the application of Proportional Representation to the election of the Australian Senate.

**FRANCE:** In France, Switzerland, Holland and Germany, the movement for Proportional Representation has met with success. Switzerland approved by a popular vote, 297,000 for; 147,000 against. The Dutch elections were held under Proportional Representation in July 1918 with complete success. Their provincial and municipal councils have also been elected this year under the same system.

In Germany, the National Constituent Assembly was elected on a proportional list system. The election yielded an assembly much more fairly representative of the voters than the British House of Commons, and the results made a great impression on the British press and public.

Note: For information as to membership in Proportional Representation Societies, and explanatory pamphlets, Mr. King notes that readers may be referred to:

Ottawa, Canada, Mr. Ronald Hooper, 13 Second Avenue.  
London, England: John H. Humphreys, 82 Victoria Street, Westminster, S. W. 1.  
Philadelphia, Pa.: American P. R. League, Franklin Bank Building.

Our contributor's modesty prevents him noting his own address, but even a superficial acquaintance with the local organization would reveal the fact that Mr. King has been and is doing unselfish service for this cause. His office is at 543 Granville Street, Vancouver.

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(Continued from page 25)

a higher price—"an unearned increment," but he rather puzzles one by declining to condemn the cold storage fiend or the farmer who holds his grain till the price advances. He explains this no doubt to his own mind, and I see his point, but his argument here will not convince everybody. However, he thinks a wild or vacant land tax will cure the land speculator. He discusses the matter of manufacturing, and holds that protective tariffs are too "protective" of certain industries, and ought to be abolished. He thinks "free exchange" the proper policy.

His discussion on "rich and poor" is illuminating and fresh, and he concludes an able contribution to the subject of reconstruction by an appeal to the higher motives and the true religious conception of things. The publisher is justified in saying about this book that "no political leader, business man, rural reformer or student of public affairs should fail to read it." Everyone will not agree with all Mr. Good's positions, but he represents a body of opinion that must be studied with zeal and care.

#### "A SONG OF THE PRAIRIE LAND" AND OTHER POEMS

By Wilson MacDonald

(Published by McClelland & Stewart of Toronto)

This book should be of special interest to British Columbians on account of the fact that the poet lived for some time in this Province, and several of the poems are dated from places within it. In these his intimate acquaintance with it and his keen appreciation of its beauty and charm are strongly indicated.

Judged on its merits alone, the collection is a most welcome addition to Canadian poetry, and especially because of the fact that as a whole it is so distinctively Canadian in subject matter and in spirit. Almost every poem is subscribed with its date and the place where it was written, ranging from Vancouver on the West to Kingston in the East, and this feature lends an interest and an added zest to the reader's enjoyment. The genius of Canada seems to speak in almost every line as we are made to feel the magnificence of its wide spaces and the grandeur of its mountains and rivers.

"The Song of the Prairie Land" is a fine piece of work celebrating with much richness of imagery and telling choice of words the charms of these great fields:

"I'll walk with the winds to-night;  
And under the burning moon  
Shall the white night wake a silver lake  
Where the rolling grasses croon;  
Shall waken a silken crest  
That swings to the night-bird's breast  
As the blue waves swing to the sea-gull's wing  
Where the gallant wind blows West."

But the poet loves the prairie in its sombre moods as well as in those that are more enticing. Of its song, he says:

"The winds that moan are its undertone;  
And the sullen sky its art."

The poem on British Columbia, while strong and vigorous, betrays perhaps a more perfunctory tone, and probably one gets more pleasure out of "The Mongrel," written at Harrison Hot Springs, "where the invalids go for a bibulous spell." This little ballad has plenty of swing and vigour, and is a clever piece of work of its kind, while not attaining or attempting any high poetic flights. It sets forth the poet's rebuke to a stranger who asserted that the West had no place for a poet, and denies his right to speak either for the West or the East. At the same time the poet is keenly conscious of the materialism and philistinism of the Age, and in other poems time and again laments this tendency. This is strongly brought out in "A Song to Canada," which is a fine

effort with a striking strain of patriotic sentiment. In this, he upbraids his country for its neglect of him:

"A garland of sheltering leaves I wove her to wear;  
And she gave not a hint of her love to the sheen  
Of their shimmering green,  
But fingered away at her gold; I despair; I despair."

It is no second-hand emotions that the poet interprets to us, and his vigour of expression and freshness of outlook lift his work out of the commonplace. As, for instance, in "The Cry of the Song Children," where he voices the poet's despair because with the necessity to toil for bread he is unable to give birth to the poems, the children of his mind:

"And I cry to God:  
Shall my blood be shed  
And my years be trampled away in the sod  
For bread, for bread!  
O, softly I cry, nor chide my fate  
But the rose hangs red  
Far over the beautiful garden gate,  
And the children wait."

For lyric charm, simplicity and tenderest pathos the little poem entitled "Whist—Whee!" is one of the gems of the collection. "The Whip-Poor-Will" is an ambitious effort which Mr. Smythe in his preface to the book compares, perhaps not unjustly, with Keats' "Nightingale" and Shelley's "Skylark." The verse of this has a fine, majestic sweep, and shows that Mr. MacDonald when he likes has the facility to write upon the older, more rigid standards that he affects at times to despise, and takes pleasure himself, on occasions, in "the perfect phrase to even cadence spun." This poem is rich with classical allusions happily selected, and in its manner is most reminiscent of Gray. Its treatment of nature and the intimate knowledge of this which it reveals are shown in such delightful passages as the following:

"To-night again I lie on that green isle—  
That magic isle amid the singing reed—  
And watch the hills lift up a rugged pile,  
Scarred oft with birch, whose silver leaf is freed  
Most early: blown the seed  
Of vagrant goldenrod across my brow,  
Where falling spindrift tames its restless wing,  
As life has tamed my spirit, wherefore now  
To Nature's brow I cling."

There are four sonnets in the collection, all of which have their charm, but the most noteworthy are perhaps the introductory one, "A Toast to Beauty," and that on Pauline Johnson, which is especially fine in its tone of tender melancholy, the majestic sweep and dignity of the lines in the octave and the exquisite touches of fancy and fine climactic effect in the sestet:

"To-night she walks a trail past Lillooet:  
Past wood and stream; yea, past the Dawn's white fire.  
And now the craft on Shadow River fret  
For one small blade that led their mystic choir.  
But nevermore will Night's responsive strings  
Awaken to the "Song Her Paddle Sings."

Were one anxious to point out the flaws and the technical crudities in certain of Mr. MacDonald's lines, no doubt one might do it, but it were an ungrateful and a futile task; and he has himself forestalled the "sting of your critic's tongue" and declared his independence of conventional canons of versification. The true poet is a law unto himself, and Mr. MacDonald, we feel, has proved the justification of his stand by the enjoyment which his work has brought and will bring to many who will thrill under its moving force and inspiration and glow with its sincerity and patriotic fervor. It will be well if Canadians will take to heart the plea that forms so insistent a part of his message and learn to put a higher value on the things of the spirit, and on the men, like himself "poets forlorn," who give out their best to elevate the thought of the world and keep it sane and sweet.

—R. A. HOOD.



# THE WAYSIDE PHILOSOPHER

## ABRACADABRA

(All Legal Responsibility Assumed by the Author)

The death of Andrew Carnegie removes one whose life was a strange career redeemed from its earlier follies, or mistakes, by its later sincere devotion to the interests of humanity in its truest sense.

One, acquainted with the history of the Homestead riots and the causes which led to such a condition, would be entirely unprepared to find the man responsible for such conditions devoted to the interests of education, mercy, and charity in a space of not more than fifteen or twenty years. Yet, there can be little doubt that the conditions forced on the homestead workers by Carnegie are a direct and startling contrast to the activities of his later life.

Little can be recorded of interest in regard to Carnegie's life beyond what already has been said in various quarters, but one incident may be recalled of one of his mistakes in judgment, for the lesson it teaches of the value of descent.

Those, conversant with Scottish history, will remember the history and character of the Macdonnells of Glencoe and the fate which befell them at the instigation of a Dutch elector, whom accident made King of England. They will also recall that, when in later life, Carnegie wished the distinction of title, he sought to secure for himself the title of Glencoe. Perhaps, a long residence in America had led him to believe that such a distinction was possible to a man of honest family, who had the experience of being many times a millionaire.

The point worth noting in the matter is, that notwithstanding the poverty of this clan; notwithstanding its abil-

ity to assert for itself the title prescribed for loyalty to the Stuart cause, the British sense of what was due to birth resulted in Carnegie's being unable to obtain the proud distinction of being Laird of Glencoe.

In passing, it might be noted that Sir Donald Smith, whose estates in that district are well known, had the good taste to appreciate such distinctions and chose for himself the title of Strath-na-co or Strathcona.

Carnegie has passed. It is not ours to judge of his life and its results, but we can all join in praise of the splendid work of his later years. We can feel glad that he was thus led to atone for the mistakes of his earlier life.

Apropos of the Prince's visit, we can remark with pride on the great satisfaction Canadians have found in the truly royal bearing of the young man. Full of royal dignity, he is free from false pride of position. Clean, wholesome, adaptable, lovable, he has won Canadian hearts, and, should he have the good fortune to ascend the British throne, he will have the knowledge as King that he has, by his visit, immensely strengthened the ties which bind Canadians to the British throne.

It is interesting to note that among his distinguished titles, he carries the proud one of "Lord of the Isles." It would, no doubt, be interesting to many of the readers of the Monthly to learn how this title was acquired by him. Perhaps some of the Magazine's contributors or readers will oblige with the data? (Address, Wayside Philosopher.)

USE---

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## GALSWORTHY AT HIS BEST

(Continued from page 15)

Noel Pierson feels much and thinks little. Her elder sister, Gratian, is of the intellectual type. She "wants the truth" and cannot accept her father's dogmatism. "I don't think I mind much about it, one way or the other," says Noel. "I don't know what I want—except that sometimes I want—life—awfully."

This "longing for life" is the thread of the whole story. During the war many besides those actually on the battlefields were faced with the annihilation of life in some of its phases; and Galsworthy shows the various means by which people clung desperately to what was "life" for them.

Noel Pierson is seventeen, pretty, wilful, affectionate. Her father is a saintly, "otherworldly" clergyman. Noel falls deeply in love with a young lieutenant, but her father refuses to let her marry him upon so short an acquaintance. Faced with the fear of losing him forever, Noel gives herself to him before he leaves for France, with the half-reasoned, half-instinctive belief that "now nothing can take him from me." Her lover is killed and Noel is stunned with grief and the knowledge that she is going to give birth to a child. She gradually derives comfort from the thought that by so doing she will be keeping her lover alive. She does not feel any of the remorse expected of her. "He was my husband," she says to her sister Gratian, "as much as George is yours."

She receives her greatest comfort from her sister's husband, George Laird, a cheerful, busy surgeon. "Life's a huge, wide, adaptable thing, Nollie, and life's going to be the important thing in the future, not comfort and cloistered virtue and security, but living, and pressure to the square inch. All the old hard and fast traditions and drags on life are in the melting pot. . . . You're going to make life—well, that's something to be thankful for, anyway. . . . And if you're not ashamed of yourself, no one else will be."

Nevertheless, Noel feels it difficult and gradually impossible to make this armor of defence invulnerable against the fierce arrows of "public opinion," which for so many centuries has held the attitude of condemnation for the unmarried mother.

The hardest to bear is her father's silent grief and horror, and his inability to help her; for as she is incapable of remorse, so she is unable to accept the spiritual comfort he offers her. Pierson now finds both his daughters shut off from him by an invisible barrier, and his loneliness is increased by the gradual realization that he is out of touch with the world in general.

He goes for advice and comfort to a cousin, Leila, who is nursing in London, after an absence of some years. Her theory of life is exactly the opposite of his, but she is warm-hearted, and helps him while she despises his asceticism. "It is the repression of one's natural instincts, and trying to make others repress theirs that makes half the misery in the world," she says, blaming Pierson for his daughter's tragedy, because he had forbidden her marriage.

Leila has renewed a friendship, begun years before in South Africa, with an invalided soldier, Jimmy Fort; and now at forty-three, feeling youth slipping away from her, and sick of the continual atmosphere of death, she falls in love with Fort and enters with him another stage of her adventurous career. Fort accepts this phase of life with the thought: "What else is there in this God-forsaken world?" He soon has compunctions, however, for he knows that he is not really in love with Leila, and "his heart, for all his wanderings, was soft; he always found it difficult to hurt anyone, and especially anyone who did him the honor to love him." The picture of Fort is evolved slowly and with a master hand. He is never idealized; we see him as a very mortal bit of clay, unobtrusive, not brilliant, not even robust and

cheerful like George Laird, but quiet, steadfast and unfailingly chivalrous.

Fort had met Noel long before, and always thinks of her as a "fairy princess." When Leila, secretly jealous of Noel, tells Fort of her tragedy, hoping to disgust him, she is chagrined to find that, instead, it rouses in him a dangerous compassion.

From this time Leila realizes that she is playing a losing game. There is no greater tragedy in the story than that of this clever, charming woman, who has always tired of a lover before he tired of her, finding herself, almost at middle age, in love with a man who is kind and chivalrous to her, but whose love she cannot hold. Loving him too much to hold him against his will, she slips quietly away to South Africa, facing a hopeless future. Thus Leila finds herself "repressing her natural instincts" after all, because of her love for another.

This ability of Galsworthy to life the so-called sordid into the realm of beauty and tragedy is a power given to few novelists.

The working out of Fort's love for Noel need not be outlined here.

The book is full of bits of trenchant philosophy. In one paragraph, Fort, filled with a burning pity for Noel, says to a group who are philosophizing on life: "These are times of action. Philosophy seems to mean nothing these days. The one thing is to hate tyranny and cruelty, and protect all that's weak and lonely. It's all that's left to make life worth living, when all the packs of the world are out for blood. Why, even we who started out to fight the Prussian pack have caught the pack feeling—have got it all over the country on every sort of scent."

The author makes more than one reference to this "pack feeling" engendered by war. Noel speaks of the brutal treatment of conscientious objectors, and adds: "I don't see much difference in being brutal for good reasons and being brutal for bad ones."

A bit of the philosophy of war is expressed by the Belgian painter, Lavendie: "This war is one great forcing house, mademoiselle. Every living plant is being made to grow too fast, each quality, each passion, hate and love, intolerance and lust and avarice, courage and energy, yes, and self-sacrifice, all being forced and forced beyond their strength, beyond the natural flow of the sap, forced till there has come a wild luxuriant crop, and then—presto! the change comes and these plants wither and rot and stink!"

It is a story that holds the reader's interest by its convincing plot and characterization. It has the added charm of pleasing style and exquisite descriptions of English landscape and of English life; while the varied theories of life and of war expressed by its characters stimulate reflection and leave one with the feeling that the author's own philosophy must be one which "blends, transcends them all."

\*"Saints' Progress," by John Galsworthy.

## Look Here Boys---

### A Competition for You

The winter will soon be here, and we want to help each other to spend the winter evenings happily. Do you know a splendid indoor game, which costs little for equipment, suitable also to be introduced in Boys' Clubs? Write and tell us all about it. We will give \$1.00 or a copy of either "The Chivalry of Keith Leicester" or "My Brave and Gallant Gentleman," to the boy who sends in the best suggestion. A post-card will do. Address your reply to: Editor, Boys' Page, British Columbia Monthly, 204 Winch Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.



## A NOTEWORTHY WAR MEMORIAL

PROTESTANTS and Roman Catholics alike may note with satisfaction a form of War-Memorial to be adopted by Perth County and city of Scotland, and we shall not be surprised to learn that subscribers include people of all branches of the Christian Church. Scotsmen the world over, whose generosity is not the less genuine or far-reaching in good causes, though they are so often associated (in story) with exaggerated thrift, should find pleasure in contributing to this fund to which donations are invited.

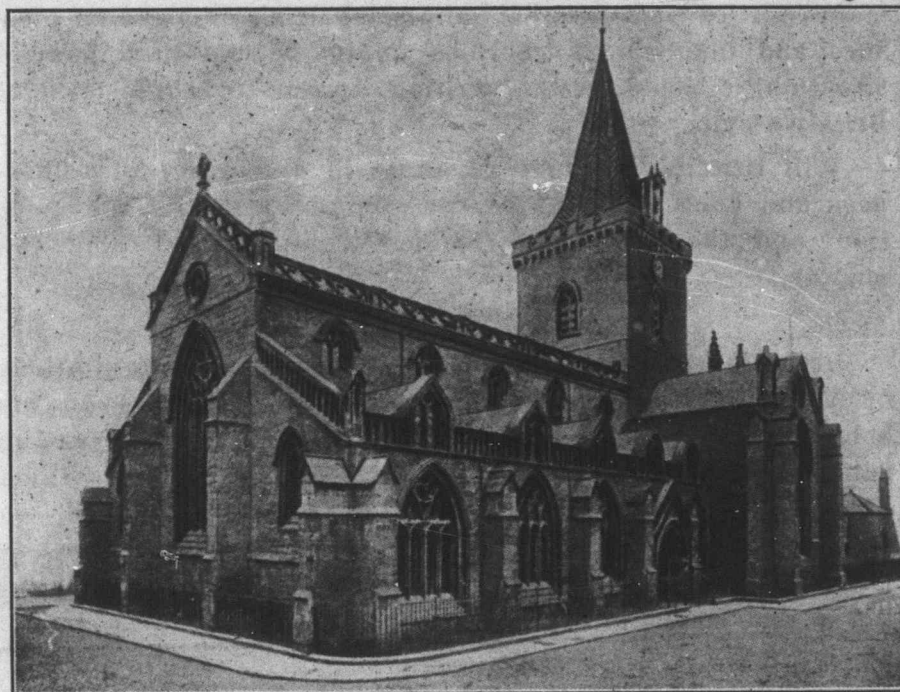
The memorial involves a real measure of "Restoration" in one of the most ancient Scottish churches. In recent generations the Church of St. John in Perth City has been divided for the use of three separate congregations—those of the East, West, and Middle "Parishes" and each of the three divisions contained unsightly "galleries." About a score (or more) of years ago the East Church was renovated, the galleries being removed. It is now proposed to restore the entire building to its original grandeur, and to place within it a memorial roll of the men of the shire who fell in the Great War.

Perth or "St. Johnstown" is one of the oldest cities in Britain, having been the capital of Scotland before Edinburgh. The "Fair City" of later times, is well known to readers of Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth." The "Fair Maid's House" is still extant and is at one end of a lane or "Wynd" which still bears the name of "Hal' o' the Wynd"—borne by the doughty champion in Sir Walter's novel. Nearby, too, citizens or visitors may read beside a small belfry the legend in that setting so suggestive to the reflective mind—"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day."

The writer happens to have memories of St. John's, but intimate acquaintance with the church is not needed to justify our bringing before Scotsmen in British Columbia, the world-wide appeal made through the press in the names of the Duke of Atholl, H. M. Lieutenant County of Perth, Lord Provost Scott, and Mr. Alex. Macduff, chairman of the Executive Committee. Donations are to be sent to Mr. Robert Keay, City Chamberlain, Perth, Scotland. If any readers of this magazine care to contribute through this office, we shall be glad to acknowledge such contributions and forward them to Mr. Keay. We purposed noting a guinea as a contribution which we hoped would foot a B. C. list, but we have put over that sum into securing the accompanying engraving of the church. It was carefully prepared in Vancouver from a picture in "Picturesque Perthshire," by Mr. J. E. A. Steggall, M.A. Trin. Coll. Cam., from whose interesting book we quote:

"St. John's is one of the earliest stone churches in Scotland. Originally magnificent and extensive, it was granted in

1227 to the monks of Dunfermline, under whom it fell into disrepair. Bruce began a restoration which ceased when he died in 1329; it was repaired again by 1450 and remained



St. John's Church, Perth, Scotland.

complete until at the time of the Reformation it fell the first victim to the destructive zeal of Knox."

Even those who may sympathize with the "zeal" will regret its "destructiveness." It is so much easier to destroy than to construct.

It should be added that St. John's Church has a notable chime of bells which in these later generations not only call citizens to the House of Prayer and Worship on Sundays, but are made to peal forth arrestingly on week-days. During the week tunes connected with "the Auld Scotch Sangs" are heard from them, and to those who hold dear that Scots dialect which may be held as much "British" as the original "English" tongue, St. John's chime can convey much solace and suggestion.

The present proposed restoration of the ancient Church is one exemplary form of War-Memorial, and merits the practical support of Britons—and Perth and Perthshire people particularly—in all parts of the British Dominions.

NOTE:—"Impressions of Pacific Coast Presbytery," and other notes concerning this department are unavoidably held over.—Ed. B. C. M.

### AN INSTRUMENT

What various hands may use that little quill,  
What various ends that little quill may serve—  
Childhood's soft touch its simple task fulfil,  
To draw a square, or trace a dotted curve.

Business may add what it has lost or gained,  
Or palsied Age sign all its goods away,  
While what it wrought in other spheres has waned,  
It may survive within a poet's lay.

What various powers may use a human life—  
One, Plunder-laden, is by Death surprised,  
One proves a hero in a nation's strife,  
One stands when Duty's force is mobilized.

Rusted, unused, aside this one may stand,  
While that may be God's very voice or hand!

Alexander Louis Fraser.

Halifax, N. S.

### DOES ADVERTISING PAY?

(Insurance Monitor.)

A. & F. Pears, the English soap makers, were spending about a quarter of a million dollars annually some fifteen years ago, and they were selling each year a good many million dollars' worth of soap. Everyone knew about Pears' soap—the name was familiar in the farthest corners of the globe, but the board of directors decided that they would get along without advertising because they were selling all that their factories could produce. They did no advertising during the following six months, and in that six months lost 35 per cent. of their total business. It cost them six and a half million dollars in additional publicity to get back where they had left off. This shows how quickly the public forgets when advertising is withdrawn. It illustrates the need for constantly repeated advertising.

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Perhaps one of the most interesting phases of the reconstruction period is the crises now facing Great Britain. Viewed at this distance, the question would seem to be, whether or not class selfishness is stronger than the natural virtues of the British people?

While this class selfishness is apparent in labour circles, it would seem to be present, more or less, in all classes. One cannot but feel that it constitutes a very real menace to Great Britain and Great Britain's future. In the main, questions seem to be discussed and dealt with, chiefly from the standpoint of class interests and sympathies or personal pleasure and indulgences. Serious as may seem the financial situation, it would, at this writing, appear to be the least of Britain's evils.

Will Britons, one and all, unite in a sacrifice of selfishness and class interest for the common good, is the question, and the outside world has a vital interest in the answer.

Brigadier-General Odium is still receiving congratulations of Vancouverites, and particularly, the old timers on his splendid war record. It is refreshing to find he retains the same genial comradeship and unassuming manner which marked his pre-war days. It is always a pleasure to see men succeed. It is doubly a pleasure when that success is not secured at the expense of their better qualities of manliness and sound hard-headed democracy.

William Lyon MacKenzie King has accepted the onerous duty of Leader of the Dominion Liberal Party. Various comments have appeared at different quarters on his election. Taken as a whole, these would seem to indicate that, for some reason or other, he has not fully established just what his virtues and qualifications may be. From a political standpoint, the most impressive and amusing ones are those liberal utterances which emphasize his ability to fill the position of leader of the opposition. Taken by and large, it would seem to be quite the assumption that as leader of the opposition, he will reach the summit of his achievement. This may be of substantial comfort to the Unionist forces, which will oppose him, whatever the character and make-up of such forces may be.

It would seem that the Honourable Robert Rogers is seeking to create a Dominion Conservative Party under his own leadership. Regrettable as it would be in any case, to have a mere party contest in the face of the difficulties confronting Canada, it would be infinitely more regrettable if the Conservatives of the Dominion were to make this attempt under such leadership.

It may be far from wholly pleasing to Conservative-Unionists to accept conditions as they are. It can not but be infinitely preferable to a separate existence under any such leadership as that of the Honourable Rogers.

With the provincial election contest at most a bare year away, what are we doing to secure a strong and stable government for British Columbia?

Now that the war is over and we are trying to put things on a sound basis, why not content ourselves in British Columbia, with developing what we have and doing what we can, rather than aiming at great things which are not in accord with our present circumstances and conditions?

Vancouver Harbour development is the theme of a considerable discussion. Were the matter not so serious, one could laugh heartily at many of the arguments used for and

against the respective sites of proposed improvements. How would it do, if instead of leaving matters to be settled by government engineers, political pull, and interested parties looking for financial reward or political preferment, we left the matter of Vancouver's requirements to be determined by a commission of three practical shipping men and navigators and required the Harbour Board to accept and carry out their recommendations? This would be a decided departure from present possibilities, but such an experiment would seem well worth trying.

#### QUOTATIONS FOR THE JUNIORS

A long head is never head-long.

Nothing is too small to be well done.

Accuracy, neatness, rapidity, step by step we climb the hill to perfection.

Genius is the capacity for taking pains.

Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle.

Shun delights to live laborious days.

An honest man is the noblest work of God.

To err is human; to forgive divine.

"Know thou that God is life, and life is love."

#### BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW

MR. STANDFAST, By John Buchan (Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd.)

RE-UNION IN ETERNITY, By W. Robertson Nicoll (Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd.)

THE LAST MILLION, By Ian Hay (Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd.)

CHRISTINA FORSYTH OF FINGOLAND, By W. P. Livingstone (Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd.)

BY AN UNKNOWN DISCIPLE (George H. Doran Coy.)

RAINBOW VALLEY, By L. M. Montgomery (McClelland & Stewart, Ltd.)

MIST OF MORNING, By Isabel Ecclestone MacKay (McClelland & Stewart, Ltd.)

BULLDOG CARNEY, By W. A. Fraser (McClelland & Stewart, Ltd.)

JANET OF KOOTENAY, By Evah McKowan (McClelland & Stewart, Ltd.)

#### COME TO THE WEST, DEARIE.

(By Robert Watson)

Come, dearie! come to the West with me,

—Beauty pines in the shadow—

Weep no more for the things that be;

Come to the El Dorado!

Over the waves where the wild birds shriek;

Over the prairie, vast and bleak;

Up and over the mountain peak

Till again we scent the sea;

There, dear heart, is the land we seek

Come, oh, come with me!

Come, dearie! come to the West with me,

—Voices afar are calling—

Thistle-down on the breeze floats free,

And perfumed cones are falling.

Bees are droning in homeward flight;

The sun caresses the hills, good-night;

The wild-cat purrs to her forest wight;

And the stream croons on to the sea.

Our cabin glows with a rosy light,

Come, dearie! come with me!

VERNON, B. C.



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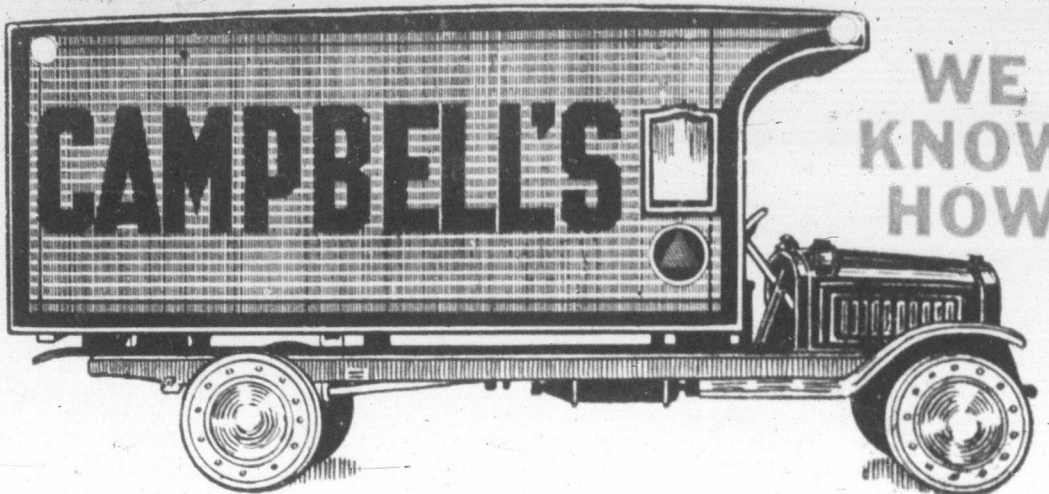
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