



The Week



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The CALL OF DUTY

The sailors and soldiers of the Empire are doing theirs. I have only to look at this page to see how nobly, and at what a sacrifice.

Every true Briton who cannot fight is asking "WHAT CAN I DO?"

This question has been answered all over the Empire, and the answer is the same. "I CAN HELP THOSE WHO ARE FIGHTING TO PROTECT MY HEARTH AND HOME AND TO PRESERVE MY LIBERTY."

HOW CAN I HELP THEM? BY GIVING ACCORDING TO MY MEANS.

For men who are giving their lives I cannot do less than the utmost. I can help during the war:—

1. TO SUPPORT THE WIVES, CHILDREN AND DEPENDANTS OF THOSE ON ACTIVE SERVICE.
2. OF THOSE KILLED IN WAR.
3. OF THOSE PLUNGED INTO WANT BY THE WAR.

To do this is at once a DUTY—A PRIVILEGE—A SACRED TRUST.

My offering can be devoted to the above purposes by placing it with

The Victoria Patriotic Aid Society
Corner of Fort and Broad Streets

Progress of the War

LAST WEEK it was possible to say that for the first time since the outbreak of the war, Great Britain and her Allies could breathe easily. This week one may go a little further, and say that the spirit of reasonable optimism is dominant. When the allied forces could hold the Germans for three weeks, it was demonstrated that the tactics of the invader had failed. When in addition to holding them, their wings had been forced back and their right wing swung round to such an extent as almost to have reached the culmination of a turning movement it is impossible to deny that the Allies have established an undoubted supremacy. The only safe messages to accept are those which emanate from the official Bureau in London, or from the French Government. The Wolff Agency can be ignored and the picturesque letters of correspondents taken with a grain of salt. London and Paris both state in careful language that the Allies have gained considerable ground on their left wing, that they have resisted a terrific onslaught in the centre, and that they have made specific advances against the German left wing. These may be taken as the outstanding facts of three weeks fighting of a character unequalled for strenuous sustained ferocity in the annals of warfare. It is agreed by all the military experts that the German armies are in danger, that the German right wing may be enveloped, and the retreat of the Crown Prince's army cut off. Not the least important contributing factor to what would be a "debacle" for the German forces has been the continuous strengthening of the Allies in the North. The secret has been well kept, but it is no longer a secret that two hundred thousand Russian troops have now been landed safely in Belgium. These men have been in England for nearly a month, and have been equipped by the British Government. They are now either in touch with, or approaching the fighting line. Indeed there is every reason to believe that they took part in the heavy engagement between Termonde and Aerschot, which was reported on Thursday. In addition it must not be forgotten that ten days ago King George reviewed one hundred and fifty thousand men at Aldershot, and they were just ready to embark. Beyond this it is not necessary to speculate.

Indeed it may be taken for granted that the left wing of the Allies has been so strengthened that no reinforcements which the Germans are capable of bringing against it can possibly prevail. It is a reasonable expectation that within a short time Belgium soil, at any rate, will be free from the invader, and the German armies in France will either be surrounded or driven helter-skelter to their base. Undoubtedly the tactics of General Joffre and Sir John French are intended to prevent them from reaching it, and there is more than a probability that they may be successful. The triumphant progress of the Russian armies continues. While they have met with a check in East Prussia, they have continued to overrun Galacia, have advanced within a short distance of Cracow, and are now authoritatively reported to have entered Hungary through the passes of the Carpathians. It would be interesting to know the strength of the Russian forces in the field. The military correspondent of the London Times says that the Russian armies are advancing in a series of parallel lines, which will ultimately be deflected to converge on Berlin. This accounts for the vastly different rate of progress made in certain localities, and explains how it is possible for one army to be approaching Cracow while another is pushing through the defiles of the Carpathians through Hungary, another is in touch with German army corps at Thorn, another advancing in the Northwest of East Prussia, and still another fighting the Germans on the Niemen. Experts have estimated the Russian forces in the field at four millions. This is probably too high, having regard to the fact that it is only two months since war was declared, but their numbers must be very great to have completed the demoralization of the Austrian army in so short a time, and to have established such strong advanced positions in East Prussia, Silesia, Galacia and Hungary. At the present moment, there is at least one Russian army much nearer to Berlin than any of the armies operating near the French frontier. It is said to be the intention to advance upon Buda Pest, the capital of Hungary, but this duty will be assigned to another army, and will not delay the advance on Berlin. When one considers the long distances covered, the remarkable successes of the Russian army over the Austrians, and the formidable front which they have presented in East Prussia, and remembers that all this has been done within the period which was assigned for Russian mobilization, it is impossible not to contemplate the future conduct of this campaign with confidence. Meanwhile we are still waiting for the Navy, which has yet to deliver its mighty stroke, and will do so in good time, and with due effect, but will those fearful ones who are getting impatient bear in mind that even if there has been no great naval engagement, German commerce has been swept from the seas, tens of thousands of troops have been convoyed from India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada without the loss of a man or a ship, and that when this work has been completed, there will be set free a fleet of cruisers which will soon rid the Oceans of every German mischief-making craft. Patience has been strained, but the strain will soon be over.

Our Belgian Brothers

IF THE present great war has achieved anything significant, it is a demonstration of the fact that the Belgians, who in the halcyon days of the Roman Empire, were the bravest soldiers in Europe, are still entitled to that appellation. History records no finer instance of a small nationality courageously opposing invasion by a great world power, and holding that power at bay long enough to defeat its strategic purposes. We shall never know what the Allies and the world of civilization owe to the prowess of Belgian arms, nor can the debt ever be paid. Meanwhile, from every part of the British Empire, material aid is forthcoming for Belgian families, who have been reduced to want and misery by the atrocious conduct of the invaders. Victoria is not less enthusiastic in this work of relief than cities geographically much nearer to the scene of conflict. The local Belgian Consul, Mr. W. S. Terry, has initiated a movement, in which he has been seconded by many of our leading citizens. Gifts of money, food and clothing are pouring in, and on Tuesday next the Alexandra Club will be open all day for a public rally in the interests of this

London Gossip

Supplied Specially to The Week by the International News Correspondence Service, Ltd., Goschen Building, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, England.

London as Usual

London is instantly reacting to the good news of the past week, culminating as its first period did with the ever-memorable story of the British army's terrible ordeal and of its triumphant emergency from it. You would see a difference in the eyes and bearing of the recruits today that are being drilled in squads all over the open spaces of Hyde Park, and in the dash of the new cavalry men riding in the outskirts commons. Business in the city visibly increased, and the shopping streets of the West End were so crowded and gay that it might have been an ordinary September afternoon—with nobody out of town. There were crowds of motors and many carriages in the park, and it was difficult to believe that one was in the Capital of a State of war and exerting all the pressure of its resources. Even Bond Street seemed to be doing some business, and wagonettes bucketed along the streets laden with American tourists seeing the sights and consulting their guide books. Of course, one needed only to scrutinize the surface a little more closely and the signs of war were plain. I saw three officers with their arms in slings, and women in mourning could be seen in nearly every West End street. The parks are full of little parties of middle-class Belgian and French families marching rather purposelessly about and looking with unseeing eyes at the London sights that once would have delighted them. The great change in the streets these last few days is the advent of the Russian flag. It is conspicuous now in Piccadilly, Regent Street, and Oxford Street, and in other big thoroughfares, as though people were now making up for former neglect. These flags being few, and the Russian red, blue and white being a very carrying combination, the eye cannot escape them. The hawkers have them, too. Men in khaki are now scarcer in the streets. Most of the London Territorials have now left London, and are having new experiences elsewhere.

"Now Then, Germany!"

The happy friendly aliens of London show no signs of undue depression over the war or over the continuous influx of Belgian refugees who come to keep them in countenance. Soho (London's principal mixed foreign quarter) last night was the one bright spot in a darkened city, and trade at the bright little shops and in the open street market seemed as brisk as ever. Food—especially fruit and vegetables—seemed as cheap as, or cheaper than, ever, and even the rain failed to drive the chattering crowd indoors. Almost the only echo of the war that one heard in the foreign quarter was of a quaintly humorous kind. A little girl marching along from a stall was stealthily approached by another child who pulled her hair from behind. "Now then, Germany!" cried the victim, casting an angry look over her shoulder. The stories of German brutality must have sunk pretty deeply into the popular mind when even the street children have come to use the reference to characterise any act of unprovoked violence. Just over the borders of Soho, however, one found the war in actual progress. A policeman and a Grenadier Guardsman were talking at a street corner when a civilian approached with an inquiry whether something could not be done to stop some Germans from drinking the health of the Kaiser and success to the German army in a neighboring restaurant.

"Don't tell us what is to be done," said the Guardsman to the policeman; "leave it to me." In another minute the Guardsman was in the restaurant. "Gentlemen, I give you the health of the King!" One German declined to drink it, and without more ado the Guardsman proceeded to clear the restaurant. He emerged happy and triumphant, explaining that it was perhaps as well that the commission-

aire interfered or the German might have been "really hurt." It is the kind of thing which has happened more than once recently in the West End. Yesterday afternoon some clubmen visited a cafe at which the playing of national anthems was tabooed, and forced the band to play "God Save the King," the "Marseillaise," and "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary." London, September 15th, 1914.

WATER NOTICE

APPLICATION for a licence to take and use water will be made under the "Water Act" of British Columbia, as follows:

1. The name of the applicant is Alex. Gillespie.
 2. The address of the applicant is East Sooke, B. C.
 3. The name of the stream is Unnamed Creek.
 4. The stream has its source in Mount MacGuire, flows in a Northeasterly direction, and empties into Sooke Harbour on Section 92, Sooke.
 5. The water is to be diverted from the stream on the Westerly side, about 7 chains from Easterly Bdy, Section 110.
 6. The purpose for which the water will be used is domestic.
 7. The land on which the water is to be used is described as follows:—Section 110, Sooke, B. C.
 8. This notice was posted on the ground on the 28th day of July, 1914.
 9. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the requirements of the "Water Act" will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Victoria. Objections may be filed with the said Water Recorder, or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C.
- ALEX. GILLESPIE, Applicant.
Oct. 3 Oct. 24



DEPARTMENT OF WORKS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS Diamond Crossing School

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Diamond Crossing School," will be received by the Honourable the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Monday, the 12th day of October, 1914, for the erection and completion of a one-room addition to the existing school at Diamond Crossing, in the Newcastle Electoral District.

Plans, specifications, contracts, and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 25th day of September, 1914, at the office of Mr. G. Thomson, Government Agent, Nanaimo; Mr. J. Maitland Dougall, Government Agent, Duncan; Mr. L. Portrey, Secretary of the School Board, Ladysmith; and the Department of Public Works, Victoria.

By application to the undersigned contractors can obtain a copy of the plans and specifications for the sum of ten dollars (\$10), which will be refunded on their return in good order.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equal to ten per cent. of tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Deputy Minister and Public Works Engineer, Public Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 24th September, 1914.
Oct. 3 Oct. 10

ONLY
\$6 Round Trip to
Sol Duc

Where the Tortures of
Rheumatism

Gout, Neuritis, Lumbago, disappear as if by magic. Remarkable and permanent results in even advanced cases Diabetes and Bright's Disease; also all kidney, bladder, stomach and intestinal ailments.

Finest Time of Year to Visit This Noted Health and Pleasure Resort

Modern 100-room sanatorium (separate from hotel); baths of all kinds under medical direction. Main hotel, 165 beautiful steam-heated, electric-lighted rooms, with unexcelled dining service, \$2.50 and up per day. Temperature Sol Duc Hot Springs, 140 degrees.

Official analysis and fine colored booklet mailed free. Address Sol Duc Hot Springs Co., Seattle. Steamer Sol Duc Leaves Victoria daily (except Sunday) at 1 p.m.)

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with a

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Ward Investment Co. Limited.

We build the best homes in the city. Plans and terms to suit purchaser.

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Head Office: Jones Bldg, 713 Fort Phone 874



SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2,500 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Applications for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub Agent of the District in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The least will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$10.00 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. March 22

WATER NOTICE

Clearing-Streams

TAKE NOTICE that Merrill & Ring Lumber Co., Limited, whose address is Chancery Chambers, Langley Street, Victoria, B. C., has applied for a licence to use the waters of the mouth of the Jordan River for "clearing-streams" purpose (i.e. clearing and improving the stream for the driving, booming or rafting of logs). The points on the stream between which it is proposed to clear are from the mouth of the river and extending up the river for three-quarters of a mile or thereabouts, and to construct a logging boom at the mouth of said river, as shown on the plan filed with the Comptroller of Water Rights. The estimated mileage between the said points is three-quarters of a mile. The term proposed for the licence is ten (10) years.

Application will now be made for the approval of the plans submitted in connection with the project.

A copy of this notice and a petition pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914" will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Victoria.

Objections to the application and petition may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper.

The petition for the approval of the undertaking will be heard in the office of the Board of Investigation, Victoria, B. C., at a date to be fixed by the Comptroller. Any interested party may file an objection thereto in the office of the Comptroller at Victoria, or of the Water Recorder at Victoria, B. C., where copies of the petition will be filed.

Merril & Ring Lumber Co., Limited, Applicant.

By Thornton Fell, Agent. The date of the first publication of this notice is September 5th.

SPIRELLA CORSETS — Comfort, with straight lines; boning guaranteed unrustable and unbreakable, one year. Professional corsetiere will visit residence by appointment. Mrs. Godson, Principal Scientific School of Corsetry, 106 Campbell Block. Phones 4465, 4269R.

The average girl is terribly disappointed if a fellow doesn't go to the dogs after she has refused him.