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THE CRANBROOK HERALD

A PAPER FOR THE HOME—THE INTERESTS OF CRANBROOK FOREMOST ALWAYS

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CONDITIONS IN U.S ARE DRIVING PEOPLE OUR WAY

EXTENSIVE TRAVELLER WRITES INTERESTINGLY FOR HERALD READERS

ATTITUDE OF LABOR RETARDS DEVELOPMENT

Cites Only a Few Instances of Advantages Canada Has to Offer Homeseekers

(By P. A. O'Farrell, written for the Herald)

CALGARY, Alberta, April 13, 1920.. Alberta is preparing for a perioc of unexampled development and prosperity. Every hamlet town and city has an incipient building boom. The farmers are building feverishly expecting bumper crops this coming season. The immense snowfall is the harbinger of prolific crops and settlers from the United States are already trooping in and buying up lands in all parts of Alberta.

The States of the corn belt have had one of the most frenzied land booms in history. Farmers grow so rich owing to war prices and world scarcity that speculators began buying farms everywhere in the corn belt. The boom gathered force as it swept over the country and hundreds of thousands of farmers sold their lands and homes at prices ranging from $300 to $600 per acre. Probably a hundred thousand farmers with their families have abandoned agriculture and retired to the towns and cities.

Too much prosperity has separated them from life-long occupation. In the Middle West a vicious system has grown up in recent years. 30% or 40% of the farms are not cultivated by their owners but by tenant farmers, whose sole aim is to get all they can out of the land and then move on with money enough to buy farms of their own further West. The "Boom" has sent a hundred thousand, or it may be two hundred thousand of these tenant farmers in search of new lands further West or in Canada and with their savings they can buy farms larger than they left behind for 10% of the prices being paid in Iowa or Illinois. One farmer who sold a 160-acre farm in Iowa for $92,000 last Fall, has just bought a farm of 1,000 acres 100 miles North of Calgary for $30,000. He says he will grow 500 acres of wheat this year and that he ought to harvest 20,000 bushels, and such a crop at present prices will pay for the farm. He believes Alberta land will raise more grain and feed, more live stock acre for acre, than the best land in Iowa, and in five years he believes his farm in Alberta will be worth more per acre than the land he left in Iowa.

He got over $500 an acre for his farm in Iowa, and the 1,000 acres he has just bought for $30,000 he thinks will be worth $500,0000 in five years from now. Tens of thousands of the farmers who sold out during the boom are migrating to Oregon and Washington and Idaho and British Columbia. Lands in California are no longer cheap, neither are there any cheap lands in the Red Apple Valleys of Oregon and the Columbia Valley. That is why so many farmers from the Corn Belt are migrating to Saskatchewan and Alberta.

It is said that fully a million people will have changed during 1920 from their old homesteads in the Corn Belt to other homes and lands. Fully a billion dollars of banking capital has been tied up financing the "Frenzied Land Boom," and it has led or is leading to the greatest migration of farmers the world has ever known. The boom in land values and this immense trek of farm population is one of the unexpected consequences of the war.

Those who have been expecting a slump in land values and in the prices of farm products had better watch this migration of farmers carefully. There will be fewer acres of land tilled in 1920 than in 1918. A hundred thousand farmers have retired to the cities, tens of thousands of farm laborers have found some congenial work in the steel mills, in motor factories and in coal and metal mines.

In the lumber and mining camps, shiftless and inefficient labor is getting $5.00 and $5.50 for 8 hours work. Only very inferior labor can be obtained on the farm for $100.00 a month and board. Intelligent agricultural labor is daily growing scarcer and the speculators who bought farms in the Corn Belt for $500 an acre will have a hard time to make them pay. The tenant-at-will, even if a good farmer, will exhaust the land and will only cultivate to make the most money for himself and he will not multiply his crops or his live stock, nor will he stick to a farm that ceases to be profitable to him.

Many appeals have been made to the public to go slow in consumption and acquire habits of thrift. All such appeals are idle. 90% of the population spend all they earn. They want the good things of life while they have the money to buy them.

The two per cent save and put their savings away for a rainy day but Americans are generous spenders, hence the tremendous increase in consumption and business. In 1920 Americans will spend a billion more for sugar than they spent in 1913. This sounds absolutely incredible yet it is but too they would eat 1,000,000 tons more than seven years ago.

In like manner they are spending $2,000,000,000 a year more for the cotton fabrics they use than they did in 1913. They consume $2,000,000,0000 worth of hog products more than in 1914, and they export another billion of hog products.

It is idle to appeal to them to lessen their sugar and meat end egg consumption, while they have the money to pay. The farmer, the carrier, the manufacturer, the banker and the middleman are all getting a slice of the increased profits, they are all sharing in the general prosperity save and except the great multitudes who are engaged in professional or clerical work or in casual unorganized labor. The wages of this vast multitude, the largest part of the population, are not yet adjusted to the new scale of prices of farm products or to the wages paid in essential industries to organized labor..

It is useless to hide the fact that organized labor is arousing intense animosity among nine-tenths of the community by its everlasting resort to strikes and slacking to enforce its demands. When a ten million dollar plant is closed down for months by a strike or lock out the public pays in higher prices for the commodity made in that plant. When the workman is only 50% efficient in a coal mine or on a farm the public and not the proprietor is cheated for the costs of loafing always falls upon the consumer. No sane man objects to the workman's efforts to better his condition, but in our complicated civilization neither employers nor employed should be permitted to wrong the 90% of the nation dependent upon their industry. Governor Allen of Kansas has led in the figth to end all strikes and lockouts by referring labor disputes to the courts.

Another economic change which the immense growth in consumption and business will bring about is the electrification of all the railroads of Canada and the United States. The great trunk lines can no longer do the business being offered them and business is growing and will grow faster than ever. The American railroads need seven billions for extensions, betterments and equipment, and the Canadian railroads need at least $500,000,000.

Lots of people said that the Canadian Pacific was ten or even twenty years ahaed of the business of the Dominion, yt today the Canadian Pacific traffic has outgrown its facilities. On the main line from Calgary to the Coast the traffic has reached its limit. Only by routing freight over the Southern line through the Kootenays can it take care of the expanding business.

Already its great tourist hotels, from the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec to the Empress at Victoria, are making unprecedented reservations for th summer. How the Canadian Pacific is going to take care of this immense coming traffic from the States is a mystery.

A great deal of the tourist travel will be done in motor cars, for Canada will be America's playground during the Summer of 1920. The Canadian Pacific is doing all that is possible to build and buy new equipment, and it is doubling its yards and side tracks, but business keeps growing faster than construction.

For years to come the great economic problem of the North American Continent will be a wholly inadequate labor monopoly. $7,000,000,000 must be expended on the American railroads to fit them for the work they have to do. $5,000,000,000 more must be spent immediately for new homes and stores and buildings and factories, barns and warehouses. The need is there, the harvest is great and the laborers are few. Yet American ingenuity may overcome this labor shortage.

The electrification of the railways

(Continued on Page Five)

SENIOR FOOTBALL CLUB ORGANIZED; NAME OFFICERS

At a meeting held in the "Y" on Monday evening, a Senior Football Club was organized. The officers are as follows:

President—Rev. Harrison.
Secretary—George Page.
Treasurer—A. B. Davidson.
Captain of the Team—S. Malcolm.

Various names were suggested as members of the team or teams. Any wishing to join will hand their names to any of the officers, or the general secretary.

AGENT-GENERAL WADE'S SALARY PAID JUST SAME

MEMBERS INCLINED TO DO AWAY WITH THE B.C. HOUSE IN LONDON

WILL ABOLISH PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Present Government Not Failing to Look After Its Political Friends

(By Our Special Correspondent in the Legislative Press Gallery)

VICTORIA, B.C., April 14—The Public Utilities Commission, that unnecessary bit of machinery which the present government insisted upon croating last year for the avowed purpose of providing for the proper supervising of the B. C. Electric and B. C. Telephone companies and, opposition critics were then unkind enough to suggest, to provide a nice fat job for Mayor Gale, of Vancouver, a strong party friend of the Attorney-General, will, in all ikelihood be scrapped. This economy would undoubtedly not be considered by the government were it not for the strong protest from opposition and government members at the action of the government in making provision in the budget for the coming year for continuing the commission. Since the above two companies have withdrawsn themselves from the jurisdiction of the commission and come under that of the Railway Commission of Canada the provincial body finds itself, so to speak, all dressed up and no where to go. Major Retallack, commissioner, is enjoying a salary equal to that paid to the premier of the province and it is proposed to increase the salaries of the secretary and chief clerk of the commission, both party stalwarts.

When the commission was appointed last year members of the House could see little advantage in it. The opposition strongly objected to it in view of the necessary financial outlays wwhich had to be met for other and infinitely more important purposes. But a Public Utilities Commission was one of the Attorney-Genereal's babies and he insisted upon its creation. Mayor Gale got the appointment, as was arranged, but no sooner was that appointment announced than the returned soldiers emphatically voiced ther protest against anyone other than a veteran securing the job. The Attorney-General bowed before the storm, the Gale appointment was cancelled, and Major Reteallack, also a strong Liberal supporter, got the job, one which has proved to date to be the one best sinecure in the government service.

The proposal of the government to vote $25,000 this year to carry on an institution without power or duties has brought forth protests from its own supporters, many of whom have also demanded the elimination of B. C. House, in London, the quarters of the Agent-General, Mr. F. C. Wade,. Mr. Wad, it will be remembered, did yeoman service for the present Liberal administration in 1916, when as editor of the Vancouver Sun, he conducted a campaign against the late government which for virulence and personal animosity was without a rival in the political history of the Dominion. But he got his reward, and when the late Sir Richard McBride died, he was given the office and is now enjoying a salary of $8,000. He was recently back in B.C., ostensibly on sick leave, though his erstwhile ffriends declare they never saw him looking in better health. The opposition members took considerable interest in Mr. Wade's movements. To the question whether Mr. Wade was in the Province the Premier replied he did not know where he was, though at that time Mr. Wade was holding daily a sort of levee in the corridor of the Legislative chamber. Asked if Mr. Wade, while here was on full salary, the Premier rewhetherplied "presumably so, and asked whether Wade, while back here, was privately negotiating in connection with certain private matters, the premier gave the reply, "no information." In fact there appeared considerable mystery in connection with the Agent-general's visit but, judging from the attitude taken by some of the government supporters anent the London agency, it would appear there is a growing belief that Mr. Wade's work in the Empire's metropolis is not woth the money being spent thereon. Mr. Wade has developed a business system, apparently, for it developes that in order to beat the adverse exchange rate he has secured advances on account of his salary to meet personal liabilities on this side, one such advance amounting to some $800 odd.

Whatever may be the shortcomings of the present Liberal administration, failure to look after its friends has not, so far, been one of them.

The projected expenditure for the coming year threw into bold relief the fact that half a million is to be spent upon new administrative branches, some of them useful and some of them such as, in view of the existing financial position of the province, might well be done without. The amount of $32,770 for a Bureau of Information, would appear to indicate a policy of preparedness in view of the forthcoming general elections. Rumor has it that Mr. W. W. Baer, erstwhile Methodist parson, political editorial writer and, until recently, private secretary for the premier, is slated for the position of head of the bureau at a salary of $2,400. Mr. Baer has in the past done peoman service for the Liberal ucase. But lately he was ousted from his position as secretary and something else is to be found for him. Another party stalwart provided for is Mr. Walter Hepburn, movie censor whose chief claim to fame would appear to lie in his clash last year with the returned soldiers who sought to secure opportunities to train as moving picture operators in conjunction with the operators' union. Mr. Hepburn is alleged to have termed the returned men "pin heads" because they did not approve of his autocratic methods. Then, too, it will be remembered, Hepburn was on hand to exercise his power of censorship in connection with moving pictures of the rush for liquor at the Vancouver government store last year. He banned the pictures, his excuse being that he did not consider it proper that people who participated in the stampede for booze should be screened. Another explanation offered is that these films would have demonstrated what eevryone with ordinary intelligence was aware of, that so far as enforcement of the Prohibition Act was concerned, it had become a farce and the government store was doing a veritable land office business in filling prescriptions which, apparently, wer being issued without stint. But suppression of the pictures would prevent undue advertizing of the laxity of the Attorney-general's administration and as the moving picture censor is also under the jurisdiction of that department, it was natural that the power to suppress the films should be exercised.

Other party stalwarts well provided for are Colonel Sclater, prohibition commissioner with his $3,700 per year; Major Retallack, public utilities commission, $7,500; Major Martyn, industrial commissioner, $3,120. A. Turnbull, a friend of the minister of lands, who entered ehtservice two years ago as clerk at $150 per month, and is now Lumber Trade Commissioner at $3,000; J. D. McNiven, deputy minister of labor, a one-time defeated Liberal candidate, $3,720; W. McKenzie, American citizen, named grazing commissioner by the minister of lands, at $3,000, and Colonel Bruce Poyley, head of the government labor bureaus, $2,700. The clan of McInnes at Vancouver has also been well looked after, Civil Service Commissioner McInnes, who has succeeded in setting the whole civil service by the ears, is to have a salary increase from $4,000 to $4,120. Another McInnes, lawyer of Vancouver, secured a plum in the shape of $2,685 as counsel fees in connection with drafting the legislation under which the settlement between the former P. G. E. interests and the government, was effected. The 'Wade's, McInnes' and Brown's", that aggregation of party favorites and stalwarts, concerning whom Mr. Bowser was wont to dilate, would appear to have been well-looked after by the present Liberal administration.

CANADIAN PACIFIC BEGINS SURVEY AT INVERMERE FOR THE MONSTER TENTED CITY

An engineer representing the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is at Invermere with a force of assistants laying out the monster tented city which will be a permanent thing at that place henceforth, to care for the thousands of tourists going into that scenic section in the future.

Besides a large diningroom which can be used as a dance hall, a number of small cottages will be erected to be let to those desiring to stop over or make a lengthy stay at that point.

All modern conveniences will be incorporated in the work, such as a water system, sewerage system and in fact everything to make the surroundings pleasant and perfectly sanitary.

Ponies for the use of the tourists are to be kept there and guides will accompany the visitors to points of interest, accomodations for autos also, being in the program.

KOOTENAY-BOUNDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS ELECT OFFICERS

The first annual meeting of Kootenay and Boundary School Teachers' Association, held here last week, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—E. D. Daniels, Fernie.
Vice-President—R. S. Shields, Cranbrook.
Recording Secretary—Thomas Prescott, Coal Creek.

OPPOSITION MAKES PLEA FOR ECONOMY

SHOWS LIBERALS WHERE GREAT SAVINGS COULD BE EFFECTED

MR. BOWSER DELIVERS BRILLIANT ADDRESS

Was Temperate in Tone and Unmarked by Anything in Nature of Political Rancor

(By our Special Correspondent in the Legislative Press Gallery.)

VICTORIA, B.C., April 14.—The outstanding feature of the proceedings in the Legislature was undoubtedly the speech of Mr. W. J. Bowser, K.C., Conservative leader, in the budget debate, one which made a deep impression upon the House as was evidenced in the subsequent outspoken criticisms by Liberal members concerning the carnival of expenditures proposed for the coming fiscal year, criticisms which made it clear that, as George Belli Liberal member for Victoria, declared the government in its demands upon the people of the province for more and still more taxation is reaching the point where further imposts cannot be borne. "The people of this province are dispairing of ever seeing and end to this continued and increasing taxation," declared the Victoria member, who urged the government to wipe out non-essentials and by economy and thrift, virtues always being preached by the premier, to ease the burden upon the taxpayer.

Mr. Bowser's effort wos one of the best he has ever made in the House. It was temperate in tone and unmarked by anything in the nature of political rancour, the while clearly emphasized the opposition view-point that the present increasing overhead cost of administration must be reduced, that increases in a staff already greatly over-manned must cease and that while adequate provision must be made for essentials that the frills must be eliminated. The present civil service stax, he claimed, could be reduced by twenty-five per cent. without any loss in eciency and to the great benefit of the people who, in the face of the increasing cost of living, should not be regarded as a perrenial source of money without stint or limit. It was all very well for the minister of finance to bring what he (Mr. Bowser) declared to be "camouflaged surpluses", to seek to prove that the government is living within current revenues, but the fact was the net result in the financial operations of the government was an annueal deficit increasing in amount as the years went by. The book-keeping expedient of charging to capital account large sums in an effort to show that current outlays were being kept within current revenues was no relief to the over-burdened tax-paper who footed the bill in any event. As a piece of financial legermain it might serve to distract the attention of the public for the time being but the final outcome was always the same—the people paid.

"We don't know where we're going, but we're on the way," appeared to the opposition leader to aptly sum up the government's financial policy. Te said that had the late government seen fit to charge up annually several millions to capital account it, too, could have shown paper surpluses but, instead, it had preferred to invest its revenue in permanent public works to the advantage of the people who were putting up the money. The result had been that when the present government took office there were capital assets over capital liabilities of over $16,000,000. He criticized the administration of the Department of Public Works pointing to the present bad condition of the roads of the province and asserting that assets, left by the former government had bn allowd to deteriorate to the point where it will require millions to restore them. He regarded the announcement by the minister of public works that $5,000,000 would be borrowd to improve the main trunk roads and that amount together with $1,500,000 to be advanced by the Dominion for public works purposes and the equal amount it is expected the municipalities will contribute under the new Highway bill, would be spent on road work, as a mere sop to the electors on the eve of an election. The minister, Mr. Bowser opined, had painted a glowing picture of road construction but he was content to let the public judge, in the light of past experience, just how much of that promised programme they might properly expect to see inaugurated and completed.

Mr. Bowser twitted the minister of finance upon the latter's propensity for political post-mortems, aserting that what the people today demanded was attention to their present and future needs. The government could not excuse its lack of administrative efficiency by continually damning the late government or criticizing the present day opposition because it was not continually aiding the government by constructive criticism and suggestions. The oposition, he said, would ever be found ready to assist in promulgating policies for the benefit of the people but the fact was the electors saw fit to put the Liberals in power, to entrust them with the affairs of the province and it was to the present administration they were looking for results. The present administration must account for its work and upon its record alone could it base any claim to continuance in office.

The opposition leader went at length into the claim of the minister of finance that the present government's financial policies had restored the credit of the province pointing to the fact that just before the late administration had left office it had

(Continued on Page Two)

East Kootenay Ores Attract

Mining Men at International Convention in Seattle Take Great Interest in Display

J. F. Huchcroft, secretary of the B. C. Prospectors' Association of this city, who was at the International Mining Convention held in Seattle last week, arrived home Tuesday evening. Mr. Huchcroft was the delegate to the convention from the local Prospectors' Association, N. A. Wallinger being a delegate representing the Board of Trade.

George Carr and William Van Arsden, were also in attendance.

Mr. Huchcroft said the convention was very largely attended and that the East Kootenay and West Ko tenay displays, arranged side by side, made the most attractive exhibit on the ground. He spoke in the highest terms of the treatment the delegates received and anticipates a great number of mining men interested in prospects will be in this section as soon as the weather will permit of examination. The requests for blanks for information regarding certain properties were numerous, he said, and aside from this the delegates have been told personally of the intentions of engineers and others to come in here as soon as examinations can be made.

En route home Mr. Huchcroft stopped in Spokane in connection with the coming from that city of parties interested in prospects hereabouts.

The next meeting of the convention will be held at Portland, Ore., the delegates from the Kootenays voting as a unit for that city. The date is to be announced later.

Mr. Wallinger has not yet returned remaining in Seattle in charge of the exhibit, the executive of the mining convention requesting that the East Kootenay exhibit be left at the Washington State University until the Portland convention is held, agreeing to make a permanent exhibit of the display at the university.

It is estimated by those in a position to know that there were fully 1000 delegates at the gathering.

N. A. Wallinger, of this city was given a place on the permanent committee of the convention as a representative of the Cranbrook Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF CRANBROOK BOARD OF TRADE TO BE HELD FRIDAY EVENING

The important special meeting of the Cranbrook Board of Trade, called for tomorrow evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, in the City hall is open to everyone—a public meeting.

Business of vital importance to all resident within the district is to be considered and all are urged to attend.

Among the matters to be discussed will be conservation of the timber, along the main trunk roads; provisions for tourists coming this way and making game reserves out of the St. Marys and Premier Lake sections.

WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN LUMBER MAGNATES COMING

The syndicate of Wisconsin and Michigan lumbermen, which recently acquired the 10,000 acre tract of timber West of Cranbrook, and which syndicate intends establishing a big plant near Wattsburg, are expected to arrive here Saturday and go into the preliminaries in connection with getting the mill and other works under way at the earliest possible date.

This will add to the district another industry worth while.

The purchase of the tract and the plans of the company were outlined fully and exclusively in the Herald at the time the deal took place.

CELEBRATION FOR MAY DAY SHAPING GOOD

SPORTS COMMITTEES ARE BUSY WITH PROGRAM OF BIG EVENTS

FAMOUS BOXER WILL BE ONE OF FEATURES

Horse Racing and Other Sports Will Go Towards Making One Grand Day

The Twenty-fourth of May Celebration Committee, having to do with the big second annual celebration to be held in Cranbrook on May 24th, met Monday evening in the City hall to compare notes and arrive at some definite program.

A representative number of those having the arrangements in charge was on hand, Chairman Percy Adams occupying the chair.

A general discussion was entered into, and the boxing committee made a report, showing it had made most excellent progress and would have some of the best talent in the game here to put on a match.

The committee reported that the lightweight champion of Canada, McCarthy, and James Clark, the army champ, would in all probability be the top notchers, with other lesser lights in the preliminaries.

This part of the program will be staged in the skating rink and the seating capacity when arranged finally will accomodate over 2000.

Arrangements have also been made to bring in three cars of the fastest trotting, pacing and running horses to be had, and there will be sports and amusements for all.

An effort is being made to stage a baseball game between teams representative of Cranbrook District and Waldo and Baynes Lake, and some lively sport can be looked forward to by lovers of baseball.

The committees are working hard to make the celebration a success and will meet again tomorrow evening in order to perfect arrangements for some of the events.

At the meeting tomorrow night the sports program for children will also be discussed.

Special trains are being arranged to bring in the visitors from points both East and West and the largest attendance in the history of celebrations here is anticipated.

Memorial to Be Erected Here

Meeting Held in City Hall Tuesday Evening Decides to Go Ahead —Committee is Named

At a fairly representative meeting held in the City hall Tuesday evening for the purpose of discussing the advisability of undertaking the erection of a suitable war memorial in this city it was decided to go ahead with the memorial.

His Worship, Mayor Genest, Messrs. Fink, Eakin, Maharg and Guimot were named as a committee to get the undertaking under way.

It is planned to make the memorial a part of the wark to be undertaken by the Board of Trade and C. P. R. in beautifying Baker street at the depot and with the plans as outlined this point would be one of the beauty spots of the city and located at a point where all passengers going through the city by rail or torists coming in by auto, could see it.

Funds are to be realsed by popular subscription to carry on the work.

It was also decided that the committee named can add to its number from those outside the city to make it more representative of the whole district.

WILL CRANBROOK GET ONE OF AIR ROUTE STATIONS? HAS ALL REUIREMENTS

Will Cranbrook get one of the air-route stations in the sheme to establish an air-route across Canada now being investigated?

It is believed by many, in view of the fact that the city has everything to offer the undertaking, that Cranbrook is to be considered in the plan.

Parties investigating the route for the airplane scheme are now en route to the West from Eastern headquarters and it will not be surprising if the question will be brought up soon.

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CRANBROOK, BRITISH COLUMBIA
THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1920

OPPOSITION

(Continued from Page One)

floated loans at a rate of 5.50 per cent. The first loan by the present government had cost seven pere cent, and only within the past year had it been found possible to float loans on as favoramble terms as had been done in 1916. The reckless charges made by the Liberals in 1916 concerning the credit of the province had been responsible, Mr. Bowser held, for the later difficulties in floating loans, the calamity howling of the then Liberal opposition having naturally brought discredit upon B. C. Instead of taking credit for restoring the credit of the province the minister should, Mr. Bowser said, admit that credit would never have been impaired were it not for the Liberals themselves. He declared that in the face of the saturnalia of expenditures and borrowings indicated by the present budget the minister need not expect that a domestic loan would be possible, and he punctured the minister's claim to having secured last year the most favorable terms for a loan of $2,450,000 by showing that through Hon. Mr. Hart's inexperience in finance that loan would actually cost, not five and one-half per cent. as claimed but nine per cent. That issue, a five-year, five per cent. one with principal and interest payable in New York would, in view of the present adverse rate of exchange, an adverse rate that could be expected to continue for the next five years, would cost for exchange on the annual interest payments alone, $14,700 per year or an aggregate of $75,500 in five years. At maturity it would cost the province $294,000 to transfer the principal to New York. In all there would have to be paid $367-000 in addition to the regular interest charges of $612,500, just because the minister did not know enough of finance to have made the principal and interest payable in Canada, or have made the loan for twenty years within which time the adverse exchange rate would have disappeared. He recalled the Liberal critics in 1916 were wont to score the then administration for having alienated all the natural resources of the province, the lands, timber, minerals, etc. Yet the present government had not been in office six months before it was issuing the most glowing advertisements telling of the millions of acres of land, the billions of forest timber and the scores of millions of acres of coal and other minerals possessed by the people. Perhaps, he said, he should not be too hard upon them. They were after office in 1916 and any means to an end seemed good to them. The people had been misled and took them at their word. Now the stern duties of office faced them and they were compelled to make good. Mr. Bowser recalled the declaration by the minister of finance two years ago that he was "going to the mat" with the federal minister of financeto force the latter to leave this province in undisputed control of the enforcement of the income tax. But, Mr. Bowser said, the provincial minister had never even got his coat off, he had proved a most docile warrior and now he proposed to hold a conference with the federal minister. He criticized the minister for proposing to still further increase the income tax burden by restricting the exemption limit for widows, widowers, and unmarried males, declaring the only practical result of such a step might be to encourage matrimony thus permitting the minister to collect a few more dollars through the issuance of marriage licenses. He held the present was not the time to reduce the exemption but rather, in the face of the increasingn cost of living, to increase it.

The opposition leader roundly rapped the government for its failure to give and adequate assistance to the municipalities declaring the proposal to hand over the unpopular poll tax and one-half of the amusement tax, which latter it was proposed to double so that the government would still retain its present returns the would be called upon to pay the shot, while the people of the municipalities was a plain case of the mountain laboring and bringing forth the mouse it was a veritable municipal goldbrick, he asserted. Truly, he thought, the minister must have broken his heart, must have strained himself, in making that offer to the municipalities. Nor could Mr. Bowser see the object of the minister, in his budget speech, going out of his way to cast reflection upon the municipalities for their present financial position. They now faced a condition not a theory and it was part of the minister's duty to lecture them. They asked for aid, admitting the faults of the past; they had received a stone. He pointed, too, to the minister's intention of taking the municipalities by the throat and frocing them to relinquish the municipal sinking funds in return for which they would receive government bonds which might or might not be disposed of at par. The minister, he said, having used up all the loose change of the Workmen's Compensation Board was now, apparently, to go after that of the municipalities, for he knew the future of the money market was likely to be unfavorable and would not absorb the provincial bonds under seven per cent.

Mr. Bowser devoted some time to the failure of the land settlement board to produce results despite the lavish expenditures of public moneys and the heavy overhead cost of that body. The minister of finance had referred with unction to the fact that through the board's efforts settlement was proceeding, that through the efforts of the board the returned ment are going upon the land, that individually and through community settlements the men are taking up farms and are making good. Mr. Bowser suggested the minister was merely drawing upon his imagination. The fact was the returned men did not know when, if ever, they were going to get on the land and at the very moment the minister was displaying such satisfaction at the work of the Board, a delegation or irate veterans from the Courtenay soldier settlement areas was interviewing the government and demanding that they be given their lands and insisting their many grievances be met. The soldier settlement policies of the government had proved a long series of mistakes and blunders. Already $360,000 had been spent on the settlement sheme and though promised a year ago they would be given their allotments not a a man had so far been granted his farm. The cost pro-rated over the holdings would be so great that the federal authorities would never loan on the valuations fixed by the province. So far the board members appeared to spend their time fighting among themselves. The Creston soldier area was another evidence of incapacity, Mr. Bowser asserted, as he pointed to the fact that out of 7,000 acres purchased, 2,000 were useless, but would be charged up against the soldiers, that a large amount has been spent and not a solider knows when, if ever, he would get his allotment. The same story of incompetence attached to the Christian Ranch, near Kelowna, the area on which some 55,000 has been spent, of which $9,000 went as a rake-off to the president of the local liberal association, hat area had been purchased by the board without first ascertaining that not a drop of water for irrigation purposes was available. Mr. Bowser stated it was quite clear that there has been absolutely no co-operation between the board and the minister of lands and while the quarrel between the two yas going on, the returned men were suffering and public moneys being dissipated.

The opposition leader pointed to the fact that the Sumas reclamation scheme, one promised as an election bait to secure the election in 1918, of the present minister of agriculture, was being gone ahed with on plans prepared by a man who could not in any esnse be regarded as an engineer of standing. He urged that in that scheme as well as in the proposed diversions of the line of the P. G. E. near Quesnel, the government should secure the report of engineers of undoubted knowledge and thus assure the province against loss. He suggested that if the premier woud forget for the time being his assumed qualifications as an engineer, railway builder, and general all-around expert, leaving these matters to men who were really qualified therein, and spend more attention to his warring ministers, the results from the standpoint of the people would be more satisfactory. He held that if the government desired to develop a colonization policy it must place that work under a competent head, one who would give all his time to it. At present the land settlement board'r wosk was being handled by a minister of agriculture as a mere lide-line and the result was no considered scheme but a haphazard plan costing large amounts with no return in concrete settlement.

When the vote for the provincial labor bureau was being considered, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Newcastle, urged that the time had arrived when there should be a separate labor department. His suggestion was combatted by F. W. Anderson, Kamloops, who however, felt the need of taking the land settlement and colonization work away from the department of agriculture and placing it in a separate department.

The policy of the government in placing large areas in the Peace River district where indications were petroleum exists was criticized by opposition and government members. The discussion centered around an item of $25,000 for further exploration work in that field this year. W. R. Ross, Fort George, asked for an explanation of the vote and also for a declaration of the government's policy as to petroleum exploration by private parties.

The propriety at this stage when the home market cannot be supplied, of spending large sums upon the lumber trade extension work of the provincial government, was called into question by F. Giolma, of Victoria, during the discussion of the estimates of the forest branch in the legislature Monday.

The member suggested that the item of $40,000 for that work be cut to $10,000, suggesting that as it was apparent that under existing conditions British Columbia lumbermen cannot supply the home demand, it was a waste of money to seek to extend the foreign market for the home product. Mr. Giolma's motion to reduce the amount was defeated.

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A Savings Bank Account with this Bank assures ready money when needed. Interest paid at current rate.

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OF CANADA

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Sub-Agency at Kimberley.

MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRL ON SCREEN COMING TO REX

Ruby de Remer, whose latest work is the creation of one of the principal roles in "Ashes of Love," the new photoplay written and directed by Ivan Abramson for the Graphic Film Corporation, at the Rex theatre, Friday and Saturday, enojys a dual popularity, accorded to many of the present-day young stars, as a stage and screen favorite. Possessed of a wonderful voice, in addition to marked dramatic ability, she has not only starred in many photoplays but is well known for her work as prima donna in a number of Broadway musical shows. She is looked upon as one of the most beautiful girls on the screen.

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A tiny bottle of "Freezone" costs so little at any drug store; apply a few drops upon any corn or callus. Instantly it stops hurting, then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callus right off with your fingers. Truly! No humbug!

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS; W. E. WORDEN NEW PRESIDENT

At the adjourned general meeting of the Cranbrook District Agricultural Association, held in the City hall last Friday evenin, W. E. Worden was elected president for the ensuing year.

A general discussion as regards the financial standing of the association was had, and the meeting decided to appeal to the Provincial government to secure its assistance in connection with caring for the mortgage on the fair property.

The election of officers resulted in the following being chosen:

President—W. E. Worden.
First Vice-Pres—F. H. Dezall.
Second Vice-Pres.—Dr. J. W. Rutledge.

A request wil be made of the Agricultural department at Victoria to have the Fall fair dates so arranged that the fair here can be held on Sept. 1 and 2, that more favorable weather can be had and which date will permit of more attractions coming this way, heretofore prevented from taking part because of the old dates conflicting with other and larger fairs held at the same time.

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"Diamond Dyes" Make Old, Shabby, Faded Apparel Just Like New.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, draperies,—everything!

A Direction Book is in package.

To match any material, have dealer show you *"Diamond Dye"* Color Card.

CANADA'S AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Throughout Canada there is one automobile for every twenty-five people, the Dominion in this respect taking only second place to the United States, where there is one to every fifteen persons. Since the introduction of the car into Canada, the industry has made phenomenal strides. Just how remarkable the growth has been may be realized from the fact that whereas in 1903 in all the breadth of the Dominion there were but 220 car owners, in 1919 the number of registrations totalled 324,886. By provinces the registration of cars is as follows: Ontario, 139,288; Saskatchewan, 54,792; Alberta, 34,000; Quebec, 29,183; Manitoba, 29,163; British Columbia, 19,500; Nova Scotia, 9,900; New Brunswick, 8,061; Prince Edward Island, 999.

At the present time the sum of $50,000,000 is invested in the Canadian motor industry, and its various lines account for the employment of more than 15,000 people. The estimated aggregate sale of cars in Canada last year was over $100,000,000 and expert investigation has elicited the probability of a 35 per cent increase over these figures for the year 1920.

Ontario Canada's Motor Province.

Ontario is the motor province of Canada in manufactures as well as ownership. Windsor, with its surrounding communities of Walkerville and Ford City, Oshawa and Toronto are the most important manufacturing towns. The Ford Motor Company at Walkerville employs 3,470 employees at the home office. The plant covering 9 acres. The recently completed plants of the Canadian Products, Ltd., division of the General Motors of Canada, constructed at Walkerville, cost $6,000,000. Other large plants in the Windsor district are Maxwell's and the Studebaker Corporation, in addition to which there is a large number of plants turning out accessories and automobile parts. At Oshawa, the General Motors Corporation of Canada has three large plants, where McLaughlin, Chevrolet and Oldesmobile cars are manufactured. Last year between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 was spent in this town on extensions and improvements in connection with the industry. In Toronto the Willys-Overland is the principal plant, whilst London, Chatham, Kitchener, Hamilton and Brockville are also interested in the manufacture. Montreal, in Quebec, is also largely interested in motor industries.

Imports and Exports.

Canada is largely interested in both the import and export of automobiles. In 1919 the imports of cars, parts and accessories amounted to $12,201,119, while exports for the same period were valued at $10,889,234. The imports were practically all from the United States. The growth of the export trade can be seen from a comparison with the figures of 1917 and 1918 which were $3,110,120 and $4,418,976 respectively. Australia was the Dominion's best buyer last year the Commonwealth buying $2,440,000 worth of cars. New Zealand came next with $1,185,000, then the United Kingdom, $721,000 and India $664,000. Turkey took freight automobiles to the value of $621,023, exports to the United States totalled $329,068, mainly parts, and to the Argentine Republic $552,460.

The British preferential tariff which went into effect on September 1st, 1919, is expected to impart a considerable stimulus to the Canadian automobile industry. It grants preference of one-third provided that not less than 25 per cent of the labor on the finished car shall have been done within the British Empire.

PET CORNS

Few Drops of "Freezone," Then Lift Corn Right Off

A tiny bottle of "Freezone" costs so little at any drug store; apply a few drops upon any corn or callus. Instantly it stops hurting, then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callus right off with your fingers. Truly! No humbug!

Do not forget to file your

Income Tax Return

on or before the 30th of April, 1920.

Dominion of Canada

Department of Finance

ALL persons residing in Canada, employed in Canada, or carrying on business in Canada, are liable to a tax on income, as follows:—

1. Every unmarried person, or widow, or widower, without dependants as defined by the Act, who during the calendar year 1919 received or earned $1,000 or more.

2. All other individuals who during the calendar year 1919 received or earned $2,000 or more.

3. Every corporation and joint stock company whose profits exceeded $2,000 during the fiscal year ended in 1919.

Forms to be used in filing returns on or before the 30th of April, 1920.

ALL INDIVIDUALS other than farmers and ranchers must use Form T 1.

FARMERS AND RANCHERS must use Form T 1A.

CORPORATIONS and joint stock companies must use Form T 2.

Penalty

Every person required to make a return, who fails to do so within the time limit, shall be subject to a penalty of Twenty-five per centum of the amount of the tax payable

Any person, whether taxable, or otherwise, who fails to make a return or provide information duly required according to the provision of the Act, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of $100 for each day during which the default continues. Also any person making a false statement in any return or in any information required by the Minister, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding $10,000, or to six months' imprisonment or to both fine and imprisonment.

General Instructions.

Obtain Forms from the Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors of Taxation or from Postmasters.

Read carefully all instructions on Form before filling it in.

Prepay postage on letters and documents forwarded by mail to Inspectors of Taxation.

Make your returns promptly and avoid penalties.

Address INSPECTOR OF TAXATION, VANCOUVER, B.C.

R. W. BREADNER,
Commissioner of Taxation.

2

MY LADY NICOTINE IN CANADA

(1) Hauling Tobacco to the Curing Barn. (2) Full grown White Burley Tobacco in Ontario.

Tobacco culture in Canada is an industry of comparatively recent date. Extensive development has taken place in the past twenty-five or thirty years, and recent seasons have proved the adaptability of widely separated sections of the Dominion to this very profitable line of agriculture. Since the protective duty of 28 cents per pound has been imposed on all foreign leaf tobaccos, the Canadian industry has received a yet greater stimulus, and interest in the culture is becoming wider and more diversified yearly.

The two principal provinces where tobacco has been successfully grown for many years are Ontario and Quebec. Very successful results have been obtained also at Kelowna, in the Okanagan district of British Columbia, and the growing of tobacco may be said to be firmly established as an industry there. Recent experiments in the Lethbridge irrigation district in Southern Alberta, would indicate great possibilities for the growth in the prairie province.

Tobacco, in Ontario, is grown in the counties of Essex, Peels, Kent, Prince Edward, Elgin, and Lincoln. A total of 9,220 acres among these counties was devoted to the cultivation of the tobacco plant in 1919, producing a yield of 10,709,400 pounds, or an average of 1,150 pounds per acre.

The Burley, variety, suitable for chewing, is grown in five counties: seed leaf in Essex; snuff in Kent; and Havana in Lincoln. Maryland tobacco has been introduced into Prince Edward County with success. During the past few years the growing of bright tobacco (flue cured) has extended rapidly on the light sandy loams near the shores of Lake Ontario, and some gravelly hills with good drainage. The annual production of this variety is nearly 2,000,000 pounds, with the yearly demand increasing. A limited amount of Seed Leaf and Fire cured leaf of the heavier type is grown in certain sections. The cost of cultivation in the province, including the labor of the grower has been estimated at from $50 to $75 per acre, and the average yield about 1,300 pounds per acre.

The increased demand, and higher prices of recent years have given tobacco growing in Ontario a considerable impetus. The provincial Board of Agriculture, realizing this, instituted a tobacco station at the Harrow experimental farm, which has done valuable work in proving species of plants adapted to the various soils of the province, and encouraging limited production and improvement in quality rather than a large acreage and mediocre quality, by improved methods of culture.

The tobacco production of the Province of Quebec for the year 1919 was about 10,000,000 pounds and there were 22,404 acres under cultivation. As a tobacco growing area, the French-Canadian province has been coming more to the fore every year. This is illustrated by the fact that in 1911 there were only 12,134 acres devoted to this culture. In the counties of Berthier, Joliette, L'Assomption, Montcalm, Portneuf, Richelieu, Rouville, Terrebone, Vercheres and Yamaska the industry is carried on a very large scale. There are federal government stations at Saint-Jacques de L'Achigan county of Montcalm, and at Saint-Cesaire, Rouville. In many counties the tobacco plant is grown for cigar manufacture, the principal species sown being Havana, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Comstock, Simmers Spanish, Cannelle, and Persian Rose; but greater success is achieved with pipe tobaccos, such as white burley, red burley, blue prior, yellow prior, hester yellow mammoth and Tennessee Red.

The planters of the Yamaska Valley have formed a co-operative society and established at Saint-Cesaire a large warehouse for the curing and sale of Comstock Spanish tobacco as fillers and binders for cigars. The society sells annually from 500,000 to 600,000 pounds of tobacco at from 30 to 40 cents per pound. The purchase of tobacco according to quality has greatly improved methods of cultivation and treatment.

The growing of tobacco in British Columbia is practically confined to the area surrounding Kelowna in the Okanagan Valley. The total 1919 output, which amounted to about 120,000 pounds was sold at 20 cents per pound to a Quebec manufacturer. Interest in tobacco production in the Pacific province is on the increase, and in many sections of its area can be found warm, sunny, well-drained slopes of sandy deposits well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco plants of the heavier type.

The possibility of successfully growing and curing tobacco in Southern Alberta has been clearly demonstrated by the experimental farm at Lethbridge. Sixty plants, grown in the season 1919, produced prolific foliage, which was cured on the farm and made into cigars. Experiments will be carried on a more extensive scale with a view to establishing the industry as a commercial proposition in the irrigation belt.

The successful growing of tobacco calls for rich and light soils containing a good supply of vegetable matter, and will yield the best results. Soils deprived of humus, however, rich in mineral elements, are not suitable for its growth. Good drainage of the subsoil water is essential. The soils of hillsides, with a gentle slope, generally give excellent results, mainly on account of the rapidity with which an excess of water drains off. The best soils for successful growing are those which contain a sufficient proportion of clay and humus to enable them to retain a good supply of moisture, known as "clamy soils." Stiff clay soils are the least suitable.

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12.25 p.m. Lv. Cranbrook Ar.	4.05 p.m.

Train 823 will leave for Kimberley daily except Sunday at 7 a.m. and train 824 will arrive from Kimberley daily except Sunday at 2.10 p.m.

Kootenay Central Branch no change.

ATLANTIC SAILINGS

WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE

Portland, Me., Halifax, Liverpool

From Portland—Halifax

Canada .....April 17th—April 18th

Montreal, Quebec, Liverpool

Megantic .....May 22nd; June 19th

Canada ..... June 12th; July 20th

AMERICAN LINE

New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton

Philadelphia ....April 17th; May 15th

New York ..... April 24th; May 22nd

St. Paul ..... May 1st; May 29th

NEW YORK, HAMBURG

Mongolia.....April 10th—May 22nd

Manchuria ..... May 8th; June 19th

RED STAR LINE

New York, Southampton, Antwerp

Finland .....April 7th—May 15th

Kroonland .....May 1st; June 5th

Lapland ..... May 8th; June 12th

WHITE STAR LINE

New York, Liverpool

Cedric .....April 17th

Baltic .....April 17th—May 22nd

Celtic ..... May 15th; June 19th

New York, Cherbourg, Southampton

Adriatic .....April 24th; May 29th

New York, Gibralter, Naples, Genoa

Canopic .....ay 11th; July 6th

Cretic ..... May 26th; July 21st

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THE SEA MUSSEL INDUSTRY

A novel industry which promises rapid expansion and great popularity, is no less than the development of a substitute for the succulent but somewhat costly oyster. This is the sea mussel, found in vast quantities along the low tide mark of the Atlantic coast, chiefly in New Brunswick. The Dominion Government, with the co-operation of scientists, has conducted experiments to this end in Western University laboratories and it is now claimed that mussels can be produced commercially and sold profitably at 15 cents per quart, as compared with the $1.00 per quart around which oyster prices hover.

The mussel is by no means a new article of diet to the people of Canada, and besides being used extensively in coast towns has found its way to the tables of inland cities in Central Canada. Its delicacy of flavor and high food value have been much advertised since the establishment of government investigation and experiment, and deserve to be much better known. There is yet much to be done in the line of research to ascertain conditions under which production would be most rapid and profitable, and to this end the Council of Industrial and Scientific Research is devoting its efforts.

A survey of the mussel beds of the St. Croix River, which constitutes the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine, has occupied the attention of a scientist of the council for three years now, and it is expected that this summer will see the satisfactory conclusion of the research. It is believed that the beds of mussels are practically unlimited, and the work occupying those engaged is merely the best conditions of development. It has also been determined that mussels become sweeter and more palatable the farther north they are found, and in this regard Canada has a distinct advantage over the mussel beds to the south of the Dominion. Those of the Hudson's Bay make particularly excellent eating.

The sea mussel cannot be produced in fresh waters so that there is no possibility of developing an industry in the Great Lakes. It is believed that there are possibilities, however, for the development of fresh-water clams there and the Dominion Government at the instigation of the Ontario Fishermen's Association is conducting a series of experiments which will probably result in interesting developments.

Let us supply you with your next counter sales books. We have a complete line and prices are as low as the out-of-town fellow will give you. The Cranbrook Herald.

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QUAKER BRAND

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Vancouver, B. C.

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PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vim and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. $3 a box, or two for $5, at drug stores or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

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HEPATOLA removes Gall Stones corrects Appendicitis in 24 hours without pain. Registered under Pure Food and Drug Act. $6.00
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Saskatoon, Sask.

Former Cranbrook Man Dies in North

Robert O. Jennings Succumbs in His Cabin at Prince Rupert—Well Known in Cranbrook

The Prince Rupert News says of the death of a former well-known Cranbrook men at that place recently:

"The death occurred Tuesday, April 6th, about 6 o'clock of Robert O. Jennings, a well-known and highly respected old itmer of this city and district. It is believed that his demise was the result of heart failure. The news of the death came as a shock to the whole city as almost all pioneers in the place knew Mr. Jennings.

Warden Bailey, of the City Police Force, was the first to discover the death. Mr. Jennings' cabin on Ambrose Avenue is located close to his residence. While he was sitting at dinner a small girl came to the door telling that Mr. Jennings was lying on the floor. Warden Bailey at once wnt to investigate and found Mr. Jennings dead and cold with the supper cooking on the stove. Dr. Cade was at once called and pronounced life extinct.

"Mr. Jennings was about sixty years of age and is a native of the province of Ontario. Coming west many years ago he became interested in mining in the Kootenays. He came to Prince Rupert about twelve years ago and was road superintendent until January, 1917. Since that time he acquired a promising mine at Amsbury which he developed on a small scale. At the time of his death he was employed at the local dry dock.

"A widow and two stepdaughters, Grace and Dorothy Tovey, survive him. They are now resident in San Francisco and have been communicated with. Pending word being received from them, funeral arrangements are being left over. Mr. Jennings was a member of the Masonic order, although not affiliated with the local branches."

THE HISTORY OF BATTLEFORD

It is only of recent years, since the opening of the country by the railroads and the discovery of its wonderful possibilities, that Western Canada has found its way into the histories of the world. The stories of the early settlers who penetrated an almost unknown land full of hope but of uncertainty of the future, the Indian troubles, the proving of the fertility and productivity of Western soil, the transition of the prairie from its primitive wildness to the huge productive grain areas supplying the granaries of the world—all these are almost too near our own epoch to yet be history. Yet there are certain localities which constitute landmarks in the glowing story of Western progress, names already fragrant with historical aroma, blending the romance of early settlement with the bustle of modern industry and agricultural progress. The Battleford district is one of these.

The city of Battleford, beautifully situated where the Battle river and mighty Saskatchewan converse, was one of the earliest of Western settlements—a thriving little community in the era before the railroads. It linked up Winnipeg with Calgary and Macleod on the main trail which led through what are now the prairie provinces. In 18[illegible] it was made the seat of the North West Territories' Government and Parliament continued to meet there until the penetration of the Canadian Pacific Railway further south and the consequent attraction of settlers along its tracks caused it to relinquish this honor in favor of the more conveniently situated town of Regina. Its name occurs frequently in the tales of early western settlement and the Battleford district was the scene of many bloody encounters between pioneers and Indians. At the barricades of the town the Indian Chief Poundmaker surrendered to General Middleton on May 26th, 1885, virtually closing the chapter of Canada's Indian wars.

It is in this historic district, that one of the last blocks of land owned by the C.P.R. is just becoming available for settlement. It is a beautiful park area of picturesque shady groves, rolling upland and luxuriant meadows. The country is admirably suited to mixed farming and the live stock industry, for its rolling slopes produce fine hay, and its clumps of trees, whilst offering no serious obstacles to grain growing, afford shade in the summer and shelter in the winter. The soil is a rich chocolate loam with a clay subsoil ensuring a conservation of these ingredients which make for rapid and hardy growth. Wheat is grown extensively and successfully as well as other cereal crops. Every phase of agriculture in fact, has been successfully carried on. Poultry raising, market gardening, and vegetable growing flourish, whilst there is no better dairying locality in the Western provinces.

If you want news while it news, subscribe for the Herald.

Sore Throat, Colds

Quickly Relieved By Hamlin's Wizard Oil

Hamlin's Wizard Oil is a simple and effective treatment for sore throat and chest colds. Used as a gargle for sore throat it brings quick relief. Rubbed on the chest it will often loosen up a hard, deep seated cold in one night.

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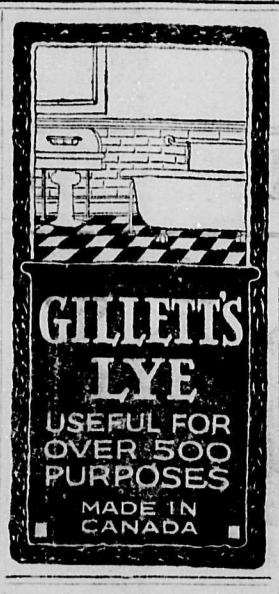
Ever constipated or have sick headache? Just try Wizard Liver Whips, pleasant little pink pills, 30 cents. Guaranteed.



ROD AND GUN FOR APRIL AN INTERESTING NUMBER

A. Bryan Williams, former Chief Game Guardian of British Columbia is the latest addition to Rod and Gun in Canada's splendid list of sportsmen writers. In the April issue he takes his readers on a big game hunt into Northern British Columbia. T. W. Wilson and William Beck, the wwell-known Nature and Fishing writers of B. C. also have interesting articles in this month's issue. Other splendid stories and articles are "Wild Goose Shooting in Nova Scotia" by Bonnycastle Dale; "At Daybreak," by L. B. Birdsall; "Sea Ducks," by F. V. Williams and "Bass Fishing," by Robert Page Lincoln. The gun "crank" is well taken care of by Ashley A. Haines in latest article on "The Back Woodsman's Stand-By." The Trapline, Kennel and Trapshooting Departments are up to their usual high standard. Rod and Gun in Canada is published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

THE HERALD WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS IN CANADA.$2 YEAR

Big Athletic Contest Soon

Program Promulgated by the Y. M. C. A. of Interest to Boys and Young Men of Cranbrook

With at least twelve thousand boys taking part, living all over Canada from coast to coast and from Point Pelee to Prince Rupert, Peace River and the Pass, the Canadian National Athletic Contest for Trail Rangers and Tuxis Boys will in point of numbers and possibilities of developing athletes, be the biggest athletic event pulled off in Canada. This big event takes place in the week of April 19 to 24th, and is under the direction of the National Boys' Work Board of Canada which is the co-operative body representing all the Protestant churches and the Y.M.C.A. with Fred J. Smith national physical education secretary of the Y. M. C. A. as manager and chief director.

The contest is conducted as a part of the well-known Canadian Standard Efficiency Training program. The entries are made by groups and any Tuxis Square or Trail Ranger camp with a registered mentor can enter. Two or more groups conduct their contests together and a record is kept. Every boy must compete unless excused by a medical man or physical director as unfit, and the average is taken of the group. The records are taken by the mentors and forwarded for comparison with those of other groups. The standards of excellence are varied according to the ages and weights of the boys, and the records are kept by points. The provincial and national championships will be decided from these records and will be suitably recognized.

The Trail Rangers, who are boys fifteen and under or up to seventeen and under weight will have contests in standing broad jump, one potato race, three potato race and floor push. The Tuxis boys who are older will compete in the running broad jump, running high jump, three potato race, five potato race and 8-lb shot put.

In places where there is only one group and a competition cannot be held, special arrangements are made for the group to have its contests by itself. Each group must have at least six members, and only members who come up to a certain standard of attendance at the Sunday and mid-week sessions of the Camp or Square can compete. The whole contest is a part of the C. S. E. T. program for all round development of the boys.

T. H. Hutchinson, secretary of the boys' work department of the Y. M. C. A. and also of the boys' work committee of the Religious Education Council is the executive head of the contest management for Alberta and British Columbia.

The mentors or leaders of the organized boys' groups in Cranbrook are R. E. Pow and John. R. Sinclair.

Irrigation Best Kind of Farming

Col. J. S. Dennis tells of Introduction.

J. S. DENNIS C.M.G
CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COLONISATION & DEVELOPMENT

Just why the farmers of the southern territory of the prairie provinces are clamoring for further extensions of the existing irrigation schemes was made clear recently, when Col. J. S. Dennis, of the C. P. R. Department of Colonization and Development, addressed the professors and students of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, on irrigation in the west. The large attendance listened interestedly to the lecture, which was admirably illustrated with a series of lantern slides depicting the progress of the C. P. R. irrigation system and the fruits of this method of farming.

The speaker divided his discourse under three heads, dealing with the introduction of irrigation in Alberta by the C.P.R., and the motives which had induced him to recommend and urge this; the success as proved by the company but the temporary failure of some settlers due to lack of experience in the application of water and cycle of wet years; the reversal of opinion after practical tests, and the consequent overwhelming demand for further irrigation projects on the prairie.

"For a long time," said Col. Dennis, "there were many who claimed that irrigation was unnecessary in Western Canada. Because conditions of drought do not regularly occur there, they argued, there was not the same urgency for irrigation as in other less fortunately situated countries where the rainfall is usually so small as to make agriculture practically impossible without artificial application. It is rather gratifying now," said the speaker, reminiscently, "in view of this tremendous opposition, to see the radical right-about-face in sentiment and to hear these same men assert that practically the whole of the south country needs irrigation to make agriculture permanently successful. The experience of the past two years with a rainfall in Southern Alberta of less than 10 inches, and the bumper crops raised by irrigationists, is responsible in no small measure for this great change in opinion."

Outlining the extent of the semi-arid portion of the province of Alberta, which he stated stretched 160 miles north of the American boundary and from the Rocky Mountains to the Cypress Hills in Saskatchewan, the speaker stated that American irrigation engineers of prominence, after investigating conditions thoroughly, had given it as their opinion that the rainfall was insufficient to follow farming profitably, and the question to be decided was not whether water was needed, but rather just how long this territory could grow any kind of crops without irrigation.

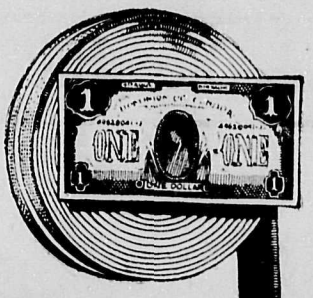
"Irrigation, when practically applied, is the best kind of farming," said the colonel with conviction, "because it is the only system that permits of the most intelligent treatment of every individual crop to suit its own requirements. It eliminates the necessity of summer fallow and elaborate treatment of the soil to conserve moisture. It is quite agreed that mixed farming is the basis of agricultural prosperity and this system flourishes splendidly under irrigation in the raising of special fodder crops which it is difficult to raise without water.

"In every case where it has been put to the test in competition with ordinary farming methods, irrigation has been proved to increase production from 25 to 100 per cent. This accounts for the fact that in the irrigation belt land is being sold for considerably over $100 per acre, and that farms are seldom offered for sale even at that price, the owners being reluctant to sell. The "Lethbridge Herald," by careful compilation, placed a conservative estimate of $54.71 as the average value of the production on an acre of the 2,220 acre tract. Cases were many where potatoes yielded $170 to the acre, alfalfa $125, and wheat $166 per acre. The annual report issued by the Board of Trade in this same city contains a comparative statement showing the results of crops grown on dry and irrigated land and gives the following increases of crops grown under irrigation:—Wheat 23 bushels, or 77 per cent.; oats, 36 bushels, or 54 per cent.; barley, 36 bushels or 81 per cent.; peas, 14 bushels, or 51 per cent.; potatoes, 250 bushels, or 105 per cent.

"The Canadian Pacific irrigation scheme in Southern Alberta Col. Dennis signalized as the largest individual project on the American Continent, with an area greater than the whole irrigated area of Colorado or California. The irrigable area totals more than 600,000 acres whilst the aggregate length of its canals and ditches is greater than Canada's longest river or the rail distance from Vancouver to Halifax. To this original block a further area of 100,000 acres in the Lethbridge district was added when the C. P. R. took over the block originally developed by the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, and this has shown the same remarkable progress and prosperity.

"Agitation at the present time is for further irrigation and quick irrigation," continued Col. Dennis. "Farmers claim with justification that it is a life and death issue with them. If they are to remain on the land they must have it; if they do not get it the only thing to do is get out. That the Provincial Government realizes this also is very evident from the fact that they have energetically taken up the new projects. The Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District scheme comprises the irrigation of about 100,000 acres and will cost between three and four million dollars. Just recently farmers in the Raymond, Magrath and Sterling district were called upon to vote on the formation of a further irrigation project which would embrace a total area of 190,000 acres and irrigate 95,000. When the ballot came to be counted there was not a solitary vote recorded against the project.

"A vast sum of money," said Col. Dennis in concluding, "was put into the irrigation scheme by the C.P.R., but it has proved a sound proposition. The bumper crops raised on these irrigated farms, the high prices at which the land is held, the reluctance on the part of farmers to sell, and, above all, the general clamor in the south country for schemes to include the greater part of the south territory all prove that the initiative and foresightedness which promoted the project are now appreciated and rewarded."



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Furred Tongue, Bad Taste, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and clogged bowels, which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a swill barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. A Cascaret to-night will give your constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist will keep you feeling good for months.

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A Direction Book is in package.

To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

MILDRED DAVIS IN "FROM HAND TO MOUTH," PLEASES

Mildred Davis makes her first appearance as Harold Lloyd's leading lady in "From Hand to Mouth," and a distinctly favorable impression the petite blonde made on the critics who have seen the newest of the two-reel Lloyd laugh provokers.

"Mildren Davis," wrote one reviewer, "who is now playing the pretty girl part in the Harold Lloyd comedies in place of Bebe Daniels, gives will make a lasting impression on all who see her.

all who see her.'

Another wrote: "A pretty new leading lady supports Harold Lloyd in the person of Mildred Davis," while still a third said: "Harold Lloyd has a cute and breezy little leading woman in Mildred Davis."

"From Hand to Mouth" is being featured at the Rex theatre Wednesday and Thursday.

NO PROFITEERING WITH ZAM-BUK

Before the war, Zam-Buk was 50c. a box. All during the war, when the cost of production was rapidly advancing, the price of Zam-Buk to the consumer remained the same. Now, with the war over, while some prices continue to soar, Zam-Buk is still 50c. a box! Not only so, but the same high standard of quality has been maintained throughout.

There has been no profiteering in regard to Zam-Buk. For every box you have bought, you have been asked to pay fair value only.

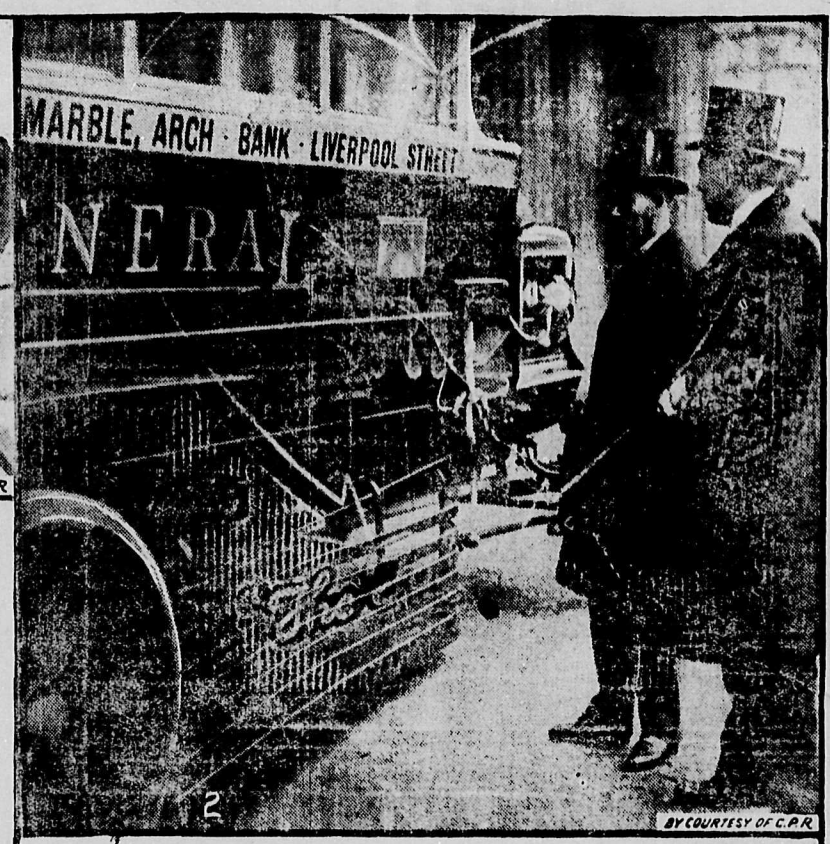
Is this method of doing business not worthy of recognition? Answer this question by continuing to recommend, to appreciate, and to use Zam-Buk—the greatest household healer of modern times.

Use it for all skin troubles, eczema, ringworm, abscesses, ulcers, boils, pimples, piles, blood-poisoning, chapped hands, cold sores, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, etc.

All Dealers, 50c. Box.

Zam-Buk

„Ole Bill" Famous War Bus --- The Princes at Cambridge



(1) Prince Albert and Prince Henry at the Cambridge University steeplechases.

(2) "Ole Bill," the famous war 'bus just returned to London from France, being inspected by King George. Thousands of wounded and foot-weary soldiers during the war were relieved and cheered when it came into view.

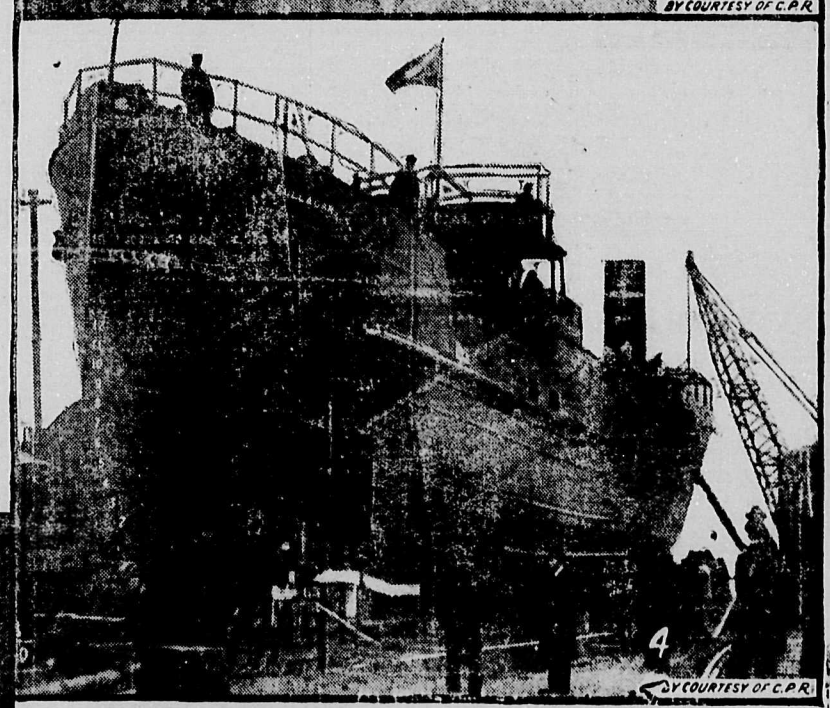
(3) Princes Albert and Henry, now at Cambridge University, find the motor-cycle a great means of exercise.

(4) A notable ship, the "Fullagar," has just been launched at Birkenhead, England, which has for her propelling machinery a completely new opposed piston type of internal combustion motor.

(5) London Taxi Drivers had a one-day strike. Travellers had to resort to the old hack.

(6) The Provost of Trinity College with the mace bearer going to preside at the wedding of Lieut.-Col. Boase and Miss Barnard, the Provost's daughter, in Trinity College Chapel, Dublin.

(7) International Rugby Match at Dublin—England vs. Ireland.



C.P.R. EXHIBIT AT BERMINGHAM ENG.

One of the most striking features of the British Industries Fair at Birmingham was the Canadian Pacific Railway exhibit in the Town Hall. The majority of the exhibitors had their stands made in Birmingham to a standard pattern, but the Publicity Department of the C.P.R., with its customary foresight, decided that they would get away from the regular stands, and have a special exhibit designed by the well-known architect, Mr. A. H. Jones. The work was carried out by Messrs. Gaze & Co., of Kingston-on-Thames, and the exhibit was sent from Kingston to Birmingham on a motor lorry. Three expert fitters went down from London to Birmingham, with the result that the C.P.R. stand was the first to be finished in the whole of the Brit- Mr. W. T. Treadaway, the energetic representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Birmingham, and Mr. Owen of the Birmingham office, received many congratulations upon the Canadian Pacific Railway Exhibit.

2 IN 1

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	Brown	150.00 to 100.00	75.00 to 60.00	50.00 to 40.00	35.00 to 28.00	35.00 to 20.00
	Pale	75.00 to 50.00	45.00 to 35.00	30.00 to 26.00	25.00 to 20.00	25.00 to 15.00
Light Furred	Dark	100.00 to 80.00	75.00 to 60.00	50.00 to 40.00	35.00 to 28.00	35.00 to 20.00
	Brown	75.00 to 60.00	55.00 to 45.00	40.00 to 30.00	26.00 to 22.00	26.00 to 15.00
	Pale	50.00 to 40.00	35.00 to 30.00	28.00 to 24.00	20.00 to 18.00	20.00 to 12.00

FISHER

Fine, Dark	250.00 to 200.00	175.00 to 150.00	125.00 to 100.00	90.00 to 70.00	90.00 to 40.00
Brown	175.00 to 150.00	125.00 to 100.00	90.00 to 70.00	65.00 to 45.00	65.00 to 30.00
Pale	125.00 to 100.00	80.00 to 60.00	55.00 to 45.00	40.00 to 30.00	40.00 to 20.00

MINK

Fine, Dark	40.00 to 32.00	28.00 to 22.00	20.00 to 16.00	15.00 to 13.00	15.00 to 8.00
Usual Color	30.00 to 25.00	20.00 to 17.00	15.00 to 13.00	12.00 to 10.00	12.00 to 6.00
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CONDITIONS IN

(Continued from Page One)

and of power plants will release 500,000 workers for other jobs. Moreover, 500,000 men now engaged in coal production can be switched to other industries by the proper utilization of the country's coal resources. The United States is burning up 500,000,000 tons of bituminous coal annually. 115,000,000 tons of this is consumed by the railways. Only 20% of the energy or of the values in this enormous tonnage are utilized or recovered. The average cost of this coal to the railways, not at the mines, but at the place of consumption, is not less than $5 per ton. The by-products lost in smoke when this coal is burnt in a locomotive are worth at present prices $20 per ton. In other words the railways lose $2,300,000,000 of the chemical by-products in consuming 115,000,000 tons of coal for their motive power.

Were this 115,000,000 tons of coal distilled or refined and its valatile matter converted before the carbon contents were utilized for fuel, the distillation would be:

345,000,000 gallons of motor spirit;

1,840,000,000,000 gallons of fuel or diesel oil;

80,500,000 tons of smokeless fuel capable of producing more heat than 150,000,000 tons of original coal.

700,000,000,000 cubic feet of rich gas which could be used for heating, lighting, generating electricity, or for steel making or metal making;

1,035,000 tons of ammonia sulphate for fertilizers.

Considering that motor spirit is now worth 30 cents a gallon and fuel oil 7 cents, the motor spirit and fuel oil lost in smoke yearly in locomotive steam engines is the equivalent of $1,400,000. At 50 cents a thousand for this rich gas the waste is $350,000,000 a year, and the sulphate of ammonia lost, and the greatest efficiency of the fuel, will bring it up to over $2,000,000,000 yearly. Thus the Republic's annual loss through failure to utilize all the valuable by-products of coal equals $10,000,000,000 yearly, or one-third of the cost of the World war to the United States.

Were coal properly distilled and refined 100,000,000 tons of coal would give all the light, heat and power now produced by 500,000,000 tons.

Sixty years agon the petroleum oosing out of the ground was a waste product and a veritable nuisance to farmers and fishermen. Then chemistry solved the problem of distilling or refining the waste. That discovery is adding $3,000,000,000 yearly to the wealth of the United States and it has revolutionized the transport of the World on land and sea and made the navigation of the air a reality.

The distillate of coal will add a hundred fold more wealth to the World than all the gold and silver ever recovered from the earth since man's advent to this planet.

Between one-sixth and one-seventh of the coal resources of the World are in Alberta. Their conservation and proper utilization will make Alberta the richest nation ot the earth. In no other Commonwealth can coal be mined so economically as here. The by-products of this coal are worth today $20 a ton, and the smokeless fuel left in the retort has a heating power equal to the finest anthracite, and 50% per cent. greater than good bituminous. Alberta has one thousand two hundred and sixty billon tons of coal that can be distilled for petrol, oil, gas, carbon and fefrtilizers. To put it in another way, Alberta can harvest more wealth from her coal mines in this century than alll the nations of the Old World accumulated since civilization's dawn.

It has six times the coal resources of Great Britain and more than all Europe and Africa and Asia combined if we leave out China's coal. The United States possesses more than half the coal of the World but it is mainly at the Atlantic seaboard, while Alberta's coal is but five or six hundred miles from the Pacific.

The World's petroleum or oil supply will reach its peak of production in 25 years. In fifty years petroleum wells and sands will be negligible. Then petrol, kerosene, toluene, phenol, paraffin and other petroluem must be distilled from coal or oil shales. There is enough fuel oil and petrol in Alberta's coal deposits to provide full oil and petrol for the World for a cenutry or two even with treble the present consumption.

The marvellous wealth of coal is chiefly on the East slope of the Rockies, where mining and carbonization of the coal can be most economically secured. There are four railroad lines already linking Alberta to the Pacific through the lowest passes of the Rockies. Alberta has immense hydro-electric power of her own and at her Western gates are the greatest water powers of the World. It needs no prophet to foretell that a day will come when the whole World of the Pacific will be drawing its fel oil and petrol and its toluene and phenol and sulphate of ammonia from Alberta. The pioneers treking westward from Kentucky and Iowa may not know all this but they don't know that Alberta has the richest and most prolific grain fields and meadows of the World. They are wiser than they think, for Alberta, with its glorious clime and wealth of soil and mine is infallibly destined to lead all the nations in wealth, in prosperity, and in industry.

It is well known that the two great economic revolutions essential to the progress of the World are the electrification of the railways and the most economic utilization of coal which scientific research can devise. All coal should be distilled at the pit's mouth and the oil, petrol, and gas should then be utilized to manufacture power and ligth. Thme smokeless fuel could be shipped for heating, but power and light in the economic world of the future will be distributed from the waterfall or from the pit's mouth over copper wires to the cities, homes, factories and railways. The United States can dispense with the mining and distribution of 400,000,000 tons of coal yearly through the proper utilization of 100,000,000 tons, and the distillation of this 100,000,000 tons will save $2,000,000,000 of commodities now lost.

Already the St. Paul is driving its trains between Butte and Seattle with hydro-electric energy. It finds the wear and tear of its tracks and rails 40% less than with steam locomotives. It finds its cost of operation amazingly reduced. It has blazed the trail for electrification of every railroad management which is up to date knows that electrification is not only inevitable but most desirable.

It will taken ten billions in the States and two billions in Canada to finance these industrial reforms, but Canada and the United States had little diculty in financing a war waste treble this expense. The United States will save the whole cost of the transformation the first year these industrial reforms are completed. The Canadian people are paying $80,000,000 a year, including cost of transport, for the coal they secure from the United States. This means 4% on two billions of capital. Let Canada electrify her railroads and distill her soft coal and not one pound of fuel, or oil, or petrol, or gas, or ammonia sulphate need be imported from the United States.

These economic reforms release for other industries 500,000 railroad workers and 500,000 coal miners. 1,000,000 effective men released for agriculture and other industries, the new wealth created by this million of workers will be at least a billion and probably $2,000,000,000. This is how discovery and scientific industrty enriches the World. Invesors will say that the carriers will be ruined if the coal traffic be eliminated. This is blindness for far more profitable traffic will develop, and besides the railroads are no longer capable of handling the present traffic. To build and equip new railroads and restore the old and provide adequate equipment, tracks, yeards, terminals and maintenance to care for the abounding and expanding traffis, will cost within five years fully ten millions.

Eliminating the coal traffic and electrification will dispense wiht an enormous amount of new construction and will restore efficiency of transport.

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A man at sixty years of age is either a failure or a success. BEECHAM'S PILLS have been made for sixty years and have the largest sale of any medicine in the world! Millions use

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Sold everywhere in Canada. In boxes, 25c., 50c.

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Office at residence, Armstrong Avenue

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Afternoons ..... 2.00 to 4.00

Evenings ..... 7.30 to 8.30

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For mother, father, the boys and girls. It's the sweet for all ages—at work or play.

When you're nervous or tired, see how it refreshes!

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WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM

WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM

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A-9

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P. W. WILLIS, Manager.

Foremost Cleaners and Dyers of Everything

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Methodist Church

SUNDAY NEXT

11 A. M., DIVINE WORSHIP

7:30 P. M.—Divine Worship.

Preacher: REV. R. W. LEE

You are Invited

REMEMBER THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE HERALD REMAINS THE SAME--ONLY $2 PER YEAR

LODGES AND SOCIETIES

I. O. O. F.

KEY CITY LODGE, No 42

Meets every Monday night at Fraternity Hall. Sojourning Oddfellows cordially invited.

Noble Grand, J. H. Cameron — Rec. Sec., W. M. Harris

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Cranbrook, B. C.

Meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. in the Fraternity Hall

C. G. Borgstrom, C. C.

C. H. Collins, K. R. & S.

Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

CRANBROOK FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Regular Meeting

SECOND SATURDAY of each month at 2 p.m. in the City Hall

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

Meets in the Parish Hall first Tuesday afternoon of every month at 3 p.m.

Pres. Mrs. E. H. Leaman

Secy, Mrs. J. W. Burton, P. O. Box 621.

All ladies cordially invited

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROSPECTORS' ASSOCIATION

East Kootenay District

Lt.-Col. C. H. Pollen....Hon Pres

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..... Secretary-Treasurer

J. T. Laidlaw, Esq. .....Executive

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John Leask, Esq. ..... "

Wm. Evans, Esq. ..... "

Organization completed Jan. 7, 1920, membership roll open for the enrolment of prospectors. Applications and correspondence with suggestions tending to promote the interests of prospectors solicited. Annual membership fee, $5.00.

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Get all your equipment in return for a little spare time work

Summer is coming and fishing has already started. You are offered a chance to get the outfit you have dreamed of—without cost.

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needs representatives in all parts of the province. Their offer is so generous it hardly seems true. No guess work—no strings to it. What you get depends only on yourself. Get all the facts at once. Full information free.

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(6)

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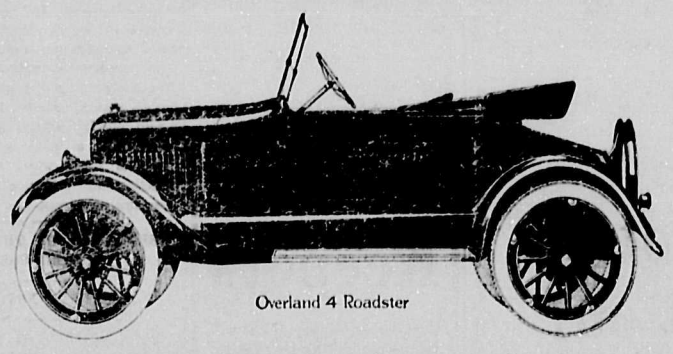

Overland 4 Roadster

The Triplex Springs of the new OVERLAND 4 make possible the first light car with the steadiness of a heavy, long car.

Public appreciation of the new features of the Overland 4 is shown in the ever-increasing demand for this car. Upkeep cost is low because the Triplex Springs protect the mechanism from the usual road shocks. Light weight creates great Economy of fuel and tires.

FRANK DEZALL, Local Agent

REX THEATRE

Amusement Par Excellence

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

"ASHES OF LOVE"

STARRING
JAMES K. HACKETT
SENNETT COMEDY
"HER SCREEN IDOL"

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

CONSTANCE TALMADGE
—in—
EXPERIMENTAL MARRIAGE

LLOYD COMEDY
Entitled
"DON'T SHAVE"
And Last Episode of
"THE TIGER'S TRAIL"

WEDNESDAY — THURSDAY
ENID BENNETT
—in—
"Stepping Out"
—and—
HAROLD LLOYD
In his third one hunderd thousand Dollar Comedy Entitled
"FROM HAND TO MOUTH"

Over the Tea Cups

Insure with Beale & Elwell.

+ + +

A dance was held at Jaffray last night which was quite largely attended by dancers from this city.

+ + +

The annual meeting of the Railway Young Men's Christian Association, is to be held in the Association building on Tuesday evening, April 27th, beginning at 8.30 o'clock.

+ + +

Fred Bider, district organizer of the Log Workers' Industrial Union, was the principal speaker at a meeting held in the union hall on Sunday April 4th. Fred Brown occupied the chair.

+ + +

The Demille Quartette, the fourth number of the Lyceum course here which was heard at the Auditorium theatre last Wednesday evening, was most highly enjoyed. The personnel of the quartette follows: 1st tenor, Illie Baker; 2ned tenor, Ernest Hazeldine; baritone, Hartwell De Mille; basso, Alf J. Atkinson; pianist, Hilda W. Buckingham.

+ + +

C. Gardner Sullivan, famous screen writer, who provided the story for Enid Bennett's latest picture, "Stepping Out," which is on view at the Rex theatre Wednesday and Thursday, is an original writer of plot and technique. Mr. Sullivan has furnished some of the best picture plays of *the screen. They have all been based* on original stories which he himself as placed into moving picture technique.

NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Railway Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the Association building on Tuesday evening, April 27th, at 8.30 o'clock. All members and friends are hereby urged to be present.

There will be a reception of the various reports for the year, discussion of next year's activities, and election of Directors for the filling of the vacancies, caused by retirement or otherwice.

The Board of Directors for the past year stands as follows A. A. MacKinnon, Pres.; G. J. Sprnell, Vice-president; J. L. Palmer, Rec.-Sec'y and Treas.; H. White, F. W. Burgess, W. D. McLeod, W. J. Reed, J. E. Beaton, W. S. MacDonald.

Nominationes must be immediately handed in to the General Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. E. POW,
4-15-2t General Secretary.

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The Hotel With a Personality.

Convenient to Everything

Very Moderate Rates

Regular Meeting Of City Council

Considerable Business Transacted by *City Fathers—G. W. V. A.*

Secures a Grant

At the regular meeting of the City Council held on last Thursday evening Mayor Genest and Aldermen MacKinnon, Jones, Eakin, Flowers and Dunn were in attendance, Alderman alment being absent.

The Special Import Film Co. had a communication before the council suggesting the sale to the city of a film of the Peace Day celebration for one hundred dollars. The letter was referred to the Rex theatre management.

The Board of Trade through its Secretary, Mr. W. M. Harris, thanked the council for the grant recently made to the board.

The annual fee of $15 for membership in the Union of B. C. Municipalities was ordered paid. Nelson will be the next place of meeting of the organization.

City Engineer Easie and Fire Chief Reece presented their monthly reports.

The Farmers' Institute was represented at the metting by a delegation led by A. H. Playle and P. M. Morrison, who wanted to confer with the council regading the pound law now in force. At the suggestion of the spokesman of the delegation, Mr. Playle, a committee consisting of Aldermen Eakin, Flowers and MacKinnon were named to meet a committee from the Farmers' Institute.

As chairman of the special committee named to confer with the G. W. V. A. relative to the grant of $1500 asked from the council by the veterans, reported, recommending a grant of $800 be made. Alderman Eakin moved a grant of $700 be made, the motion carrying unanimously.

The old buildings adjoining the veterans' hall, which were not included in the original arrangement when the hall was given over to the veterans for a home, were voted to their use.

Upon motion of Aldermen Eakin and Jones citizens will be notified to have all garbage arranged in a suitable place for the garbage collector for removal before May 1st.

The question of improving the street crossings, brought up by Alderman Eakin, was referrd to the city engineerr for report at the next meeting.

The Board of Works was given the power to co-operate with the oard of Trade and the C. P. R. in the contemplated improemvents on Baker street near the C. P. R. station, which improvement will be commenced very soon.

The road tax by-law will be finally considered at the next regular meeting.

A number of miscellaneous accounts were allowed and ordered paid.

The C. P. R. has made repairs to the station platform by renewing some of the slightly decayed planks.

Following are the newly elected officers of the Cranbrook Lawn Tennis Club: Hon. Pres.—Col. C. H. Pollen; President—N. A. Wallinger; Secretary-treasurer— S. S. Rumsey; Executive — President, secretary and treasurer, Mrs. H. A. McKowan, D. A. McDonald and G. Simpson; Ladies' Committee—Mrs. M. A. Beale, Miss Cartwright, Miss Wallinger, Miss Woodland and Mrs. C. R. Ward.

TAKES OFF DANDRUFF, HAIR STOPS FALLING

Save your Hair! Get a small bottle of Danderine right now—Also stops itching scalp.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf.

There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store. You surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine. Save your hair! Try it!

Cow Keepers

Owing to the supply of mill feed—Bran and Shorts—not being further obtainable, I just got a few cars of choicest alfalfa. This is the best substitute for mill feed. Orders, and hay purchased before April 15th will still be able to take advantage of the Government grant on feed.

Have ample supplies of best Timothy Hay in stock.

Jas. Kerrigan

DISTRIBUTOR

Social-Personal

R. R. Piper and wife, Creston, were here Monday.

W. Winlaw, Creston, was a business visitor on Monday.

W. F. Cleland, Invermere, was in the city Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Callighan, Wycliffe, were guests in the city Saturday.

David Scott, Vancouver, of the Provincial police department, was here on Monday.

Dr. Mackinnon was in Yahk Monday on professional business.

T. R. Wilson, Nelson, was a business visitor in the city Monday from Nelson.

M. M. Ingram and wife, Spokane, were guests in the city Monday.

Fred G. Perry, official court stenographer, was in the city Tuesday in attendance on County court.

W. R. Dunwooody, inspector of Provincial police, Fernie, was in the city on Tuesday.

A. McNeill, barrister, Fernie, was here on professional business Tuesday.

Wm. Spiller, of the Provincial police department, with headquarters in Fernie, was in the city Tuesday.

E. J. Sylvester and wife, Moyie, were here the rstfi of the week.

J. G. Gamble, the diamond drill selling agent, was here on business Tuesday from Nelson.

E. Cook, Waldo, was here the first of the week.

Mr. McKee, who recently acquired the Bush ranch near here, together with his wife and family and his brother-in-law and his wife, have arrived from Lanagan, Sask., and are at the ranch. They will engage extensively in cattle raising.

James Greaves of the Cranbrook Drug & Book Company's staff, will depart next week for Denver, whence he goes for the benefit of his health. It is hoped that "Jim" will find the climate there beneficial.

Dr. Miles, who has been quite ill for some days, will resume his dental practice on Monday.

J. D. McBride, who arrived here recently from points in California, has departed for Eastern States points.

Jas. Conroy, together with his family are sojourning at Pacific Coast points.

Mrs. D. Emery, of Crow's Nest was here last week and accompanied her little son, Frederick, who has been a patient at St. Eugene hospital, to their home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Eakin will shortly take up their residence on their ranch at Duck Creek, Mrs. Eakin and the children already having departed for their future home. Mr. Eakin will devote all his attention to the raising of small fruits.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Montgomery are expected to arrive home from the East where Mrs. Montgomery has been for the winter, about the first of the coming week. Their little daughter will accompany them.

GIVE "SYRUP OF FIGS" TO CONSTIPATED CHILD

Delicious "Fruit Laxative" Can't Harm Tender Little Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing at once. When peevish, cross, listless, doesn't sleep, eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again. Ask your druggist fo a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CRANBROOK

GARBAE NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all residents will be required to clear up their yards and to have their garbage and refuse placed in proper receptacles in the alleys at the rear of their dwelling, on or before the 1st day of May, 1920.

Persons not complying with this request will be required to remove the said refuse after that date at their own expense.

T. M. ROBERTS,
4-15-3t City Clerk.

The teen age girls Mission Circle of the Methodist church, will hold a Handkerchief sale and afternoon tea in the Gym on Saturday, April 17th, commencing at 3 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

EAST KOOTENAY SUPPLIES BULK OF ORE TO SMELTER

The mines of East Kootenay supplied the bulk of the ore to the Smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited at Trail for the week ending April 7th, the report of the shipments received following:

Mine and Location	Gross Tons
Sullivan, (zinc) Kimberley	3978
Sullivan, (lead) Kimberley	205
Ptarmigan, Athalmer	2
North Star, Kimberley	86
Donohue, Nicola	35
Emerald, Salmo	41
Josie, Rossland	172
	4588

MRS. MILES TAKES PLACE AS MEMBER OF SCHOOL BOARD

At the regular meeting of the Cranbrook Board of School Trustees, held in the City hall, for the first time in Cranbrook's history a woman sat as a member of the board, Mrs. F. B. Miles, who was recently elected by acclamation, being present and taking part in the proceedings.

Routine business only was discussed, and accounts against the board were paid.

SALVATION ARMY NOTES

Capt. Gray and Lieut. R. Thierstein, officers. Phone 263.

Sunday school, 3 p.m. 7.30 P. M. Lieut. R. Thierstein from Winnipeg, will speak.

Monday—Y. P. meeting 7 p.m. L. S. Guards (14 years up) meet Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Wednesday praeyr meeting on behalf of missionary work.

Friday—L. S. Scouts meet, 14 years and up, 7.30 p.m.

COMING EVENTS

Y.M.C.A.—Annual meeting on Tuesday evening, April 27th, 8.30, in the Association building.

HANDKERCHIEF SALE AND TEA—By the teen age girls' Mission circle of the Methodist church, in the gym, Saturday April 17th.

CELEBRATION—Watch for the announcement of the 24th of May Second Annual Celebration.

REX THEATRE—Good program all during the week.

European Battlefields Tour, conducted by the Rev. Robert Hughes, Kaslo, B.C. Party leaves in July; returns end of August. Circulars on application. 4-1-5t

WANT ADS.

STAR SECOND HAND STORE
Phone 9.

Carpet weaving loom in perfect order; instructions for use given.

PIANOS

To be sold at a bargain as we want the room.

Dorothy piano, condition good as new; grand tone; the greatest bargain ever offered.

Kerr Piano, perfect tone, $250.

Iron frame, just the thing for learner, $125.

ANCONA EGGS FOR HATCHING—Prize winners at Vancouver, New Westminster and Nelson. $5 per setting of 15. Apply at the Herald office. 4 15-4t

FIVE ACRES FOR SALE— A SNAP—Located two miles East of the city Cheap for cash. Good frame house and chiken houses, outbuildings and barn. Good well and springs at door. All cleared. Apply at the Herald office. 4-15-4t

WE ARE OFFERING SIX MONTHS free subscription to the Texaes Pa-Pacific Oil News to all persons sending in their name on or before the 1st of June, 1920. Latest information from all points direct from Texas. Keep posted if you have invested or contemplate investing. York & Webster, publishers, 419 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C. 4-15-1t

WANTED—Young woman to cook for small country hospital; live in. State experience and salary required. Fisher, Secretary, Invermere, B.C. 4-1-3t

PIGS FOR SALE—Purebred Yorkshire pigs for April delivery. A. B. Smith, Cranbrook. 3-18-5t

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—With all conveniences; three or four rooms or larger. Apply pat the Herald office, Box B. 3-18-3t

SWEEP, SWEEP, SWEEP—I clean your chimneys good and cheap. Take no chance of fire, have your chimneys swept. W. J. SELBY, P. O. box 219. 3-11-1mo

FOR RENT IMMEDIATELY—Two large front rooms, well furnished and heated; on Garden avenue; suitable for gentlemen. All conveniences. Apply box A, Herald office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Eight rooms, furnace heated; sewer connections and bath room; concrete basement, etc. For terms, apply to Mrs. Geo. Leitch. 3-11-1t

CANARIES FOR SALE—Singers and hens. Prices on application; reasonable. Box 861, Kaslo, B. C. 2-19-8t

ANOTHER SHIPMENT

Of Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens have just arrived, and it makes no difference what style you require, we have it. The Waterman Pen Co. are to be commended in that they have made

No Advance in Price

during the war and up to the present time.

Retail prices set by the L. E. Waterman Co. from $2.50 up.

W. H. WILSON
Jeweler

METHODIST CHURCH LADIES' AID HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Methodist church Ladeis' Aid Society was held on Tuesday afternoon in the parsonage. The reports for the year were given as follows: Balance on hand from last year, $120.96; monies collected during the year for dues, *cooking sales, bazaars, etc.*, $998.40, the total income being $1119.36 from which amount the society paid out during the year $1074.40, leaving a balance of $44.96 and a membership of 27 to begin the years work'

After the monthly business was transacted the Pastor, Rev. R. W. Lee, took the chair and complimented the retiring officers and the members as well, for the splendid work done during the year.

The following offcers were then duly elected: Mrs. H. A. McKowan, president; Mrs. W. H. Wilson, vice-president; Mrs. J. T. Sarvis, secretary and Mrs. T. C. Phillips, treasurer.

Dainty refreshments were served by the hostess and a social hour spent after which the meeig adjourned.

GENUINE ASPIRIN HAS "BAYER CROSS"

Tablets without "Bayer Cross" are not Aspirin at all

BAYER

Get genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in a "Bayer" package, plainly marked with the safety "Bayer Cross."

The "Bayer Cross" is your only way of knowing that you are getting genuine Aspirin, prescribed by physicians for nineteen years and proved safe by millions for Headache, Neuralgia, Colds, *Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, and for* Pain generally. Made in Canada.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—also larger sized "Bayer" packages.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company, Ltd., will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

New Idea Patterns

NOW THAT SPRING SEWING IS IN ORDER YOU MAY REQUIRE PATTERNS.

THE NEW IDEA IS AN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD ONE AND WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE.

CALL AND SEE THEM

THE FISH MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

NEW DIRECTOR FOR MISS CONSTANCE TALMADGE NOW

Miss Constance Talmadge, Select's charming and winsome star, is ably directed in her latest Select Picture, "Experimental Marriage," by Robert G. Vignola, whose name on a production is the sign of a good picture.

Mr. Vignola had a stage career of seven years, during which time he played in Shakespearian drama. He has also had a wide and varied career as director, producing many successful pictures, including Clara Kimball Young in "The Reason Why" and "The Claw;" "The Vampire," "The Reward of Patience," "Great Expectations," "The Fortunes of Fifi," "Her Better Self" and "The Love That Lives." His skilful handling of the perimental Marriage," in which Constance Talmadge is presented by Lewis J. Selznick and which can be seen on Monday and Tuesday at the Rex thactre, stamps him as one of the foremost directors of the day.

"Experimental Marriage," which is an adaptation of the stage play, "Saturday to Monday," by Wm. J. Hurlbut, is a farce stor yof a woman's liberty after marriage, and is full of sprightly humor. Constance Talmadge is excellent in the characterization of Suzanne Ercoll, the widow who feared to marry again because she thought she would be compelled to sacrifice too much of her dearly prized liberty. Popular Harrison Ford again plays opposite Miss Talmadge. Walter Hier, Vera Sisson, Edythe Chapman, Maym Kelso and Raymond Hatton complete the cast.

READ THE HERALD, $2.00 A YEAR

IF YOUR NERVES NEED NOURISHMENT AND YOUR SYSTEM CALLS FOR NEW STRENGTH, NOTHING WILL HELP YOU QUICKER THAN

Penslar Dynamic Tonic

FOR OVERWORKED MEN AND WOMEN, FOR FEEBLE FOLKS OF OLD AGE AND FOR DELICATE CHILDREN, THIS TONIC IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.
READ THE EXACT FORMULA ON THE LABEL.

Penslar Dynamic Tonic Comes in Two Sizes,

75c and $1.50

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If you are in the out-of-town district, drop us a letter or card and anything you want in our line will be sent by return mail or express. We give special attention to out-of-town orders.

OUR SUNDAY HOURS ARE 4 to 5 P. M. and 8 to 9 P. M.