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VOLUME 15 — CRANBROOK, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1913 — NO. 1

TO SETTLE BRITISH COLUMBIA LANDS

DELEGATION OF VANCOUVER BOARD OF TRADE INTERVIEW SIR RICHARD McBRIDE.

Victoria, Dec. 30.—The facilitation of land settlement and the development of the agricultural industry and the home production of food essentials within British Columbia formed the text of representations made to the provincial executive by a special committee of the Vancouver board of trade, which included Messrs. A. B. Erskine, president of the commercial body in question; S. H. A. Stone and W. A. Blair, respectively chairman and secretary of the board's land settlement committee; W. H. Malkin, A. C. Flumerfelt, J. B. Mathers and Professor E. Odlum. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Charles E. Tisdall, M.P.P., who spoke briefly in introducing the spokesmen of the special committee, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Stone, Mr. Mathers, Mr. Malkin, Mr. Flumerfelt and Professor Odlum. At the conclusion of the interview the visitors left with the prime minister a memorandum covering the recommendations.

There are two great changes that we particularly and earnestly urge upon you, said Mr. Stone, chief speaker. One is the clause which recommends that all agricultural lands be withdrawn from sale except under binding improvement and settlement conditions. The necessity of something being done and done quickly, to encourage settlement is too well known and exhausted a subject to need dwelling upon. We venture to attribute this lack of farm development to the three following causes:

(1) Land speculation; (2) the almost insurmountable difficulties to the individual farmer in clearing draining or otherwise starting or extending farming operations, and (3) the general need of transportation facilities for reaching a market for produce.

"As regards that of land speculation, a few minutes' walk around real estate centres, or talk with real estate men, will convince you, if conviction be needed, of the enormous quantity of agricultural land in the vicinity of towns or possible tawns, of harbors or possible harbors, in the track of railways or possible railways, and therefore the most desirable lands for agriculture have been taken out of the farming level and raised to the dignity of lots and high-priced acreage. The farmer is diverting his attention to the real estate market and to the disposal of his holdings. Lands in the path or the probable path of the Pacific Great Eastern railway, which is the first railroad ever built or contemplated in the interest of the commerce of British Columbia, are being eagerly secured for speculative purposes, to the detriment of a land settlement policy, and if persisted in will considerably diminish the benefits which we should derive from the government-assisted railway. Desirable lands near the coast are being secured in considerable blocks and the outlook for the pre-emptor seems more hopeless and remote through this loss of government control of the choicest lands hear to transportation."

In response to an interjected question from the prime minister, Mr. Stone intimated that in the opinion of the committee many pieces of desirable land were held as pre-emptions which were in reality held for purposes of speculation. The government should name an official who should exercise authority to examine into the status of such holdings and cancel those adjudged to be held by speculators.

Sir Richard thought that in practice it would be found exceedingly difficult to apply a close definition of the "speculator." In this western country almost everyone was a speculator to a certain extent. The adoption of such a suggestion as had been put forward would provoke a storm of protest. Incidentally, he could inform those present that it was Hon. Mr. Ross' intention shortly to appoint an inspector of homesteads. The government was doing what it could to see that pre-emption requirements were adhered to.

"Lands for pre-emption," said Mr. Stone, continuing, "with slight exceptions are without bridges, roads or transportation facilities, and therefore lack those essentials without which farming cannot be successfully prosecuted.

"Regarding the difficulties of land clearing and the absence of transportation facilities, it is abundantly evident that the expense, delay and laborious work of clearing and preparing lands for farming debar any settler of moderate means from making a living by taking up timbered pre-emptions in this province. It is further evident that even with a cleared farm a fair prospect of return for labor expended is impossible without not only good main roads but also reasonable transportation facilities to reach a market. Settlers in the Cariboo, Chilcotin, Squamish, Pemberton Meadows and Fraser Valley, even at Langley, bear testimony to these facts."

Mr. Mathers, following, devoted himself briefly and exclusively to the recommendation in clause 13, with respect to governmental encouragement of the establishment of coast fishing sestlements. This was in strict accord with British Columbia sentiment on the naval question, and should be the means of establishing on our coasts a fisherman population that would be a very important factor in national self-defence.

Replying to the representations of his visitors, Sir Richard McBride referred in gracefull terms to his and the government's full appreciation of the pleasant relations existing between the administration and the government which were always of a most friendly character and appreciated as distinctly helpful.

OUT OF SIBERIA

RUSSIAN POLITICAL EXILE IS MAKING HIS HOME IN EDMONTON.

Edmonton, Alta., Dec. 31.—Emile Petronovitch, a political exile, whose sensational escape from the salt mines at Saulritz, Siberia, was the talk of two continents, recently, has come to Edmonton to make his home in the north country. Officers of the third section of the Russian police followed him to the eastern states and did not abandon the chase until the former prisoner landed on Canadian soil.

Petronovitch, whose father was an officer of the Royal Guard in St. Petersburg, was arrested in Moscow in the fall of 1903, while participating at a secret meeting of students, and was rushed to Siberia, where, according to his story, he and his fellows suffered unspeakable cruelties at the hands of the guards. His face and body show the effects of slashing with the knout. He said among other things:

"The chances of escape after getting out of the mines was hazardous in the extreme. The country is a barren waste and every man is an enemy, but an exile will not hesitate to take chances.

"I was assisted in escaping from a living death by some of my fellow prisoners the night before six of them were led to the gallows to expiate a crime they had not committed, and returned to Moscow, where I was placed in hiding by friends. Some time afterward I went to France and the first man I met in Paris was Solaski, the most feared police official in all Russia.

"He followed me to Liverpool and London. When I sailed for South America, landing in Buenos Ayres five weeks later, Solaski was there appealing for extradition papers. Thence I went to Cuba with the chief of the third section hard on my trail. Solaski followed me to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and only left when I landed in Montreal.

"The family estates were confiscated by order of the Czar after my arrest and two years afterward my father and mother died. I shall send for my sister, who was exiled to France under penalty of life imprisonment if she returned to Russia."

CANADA'S TRADE RECORD

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—That the year now closing has been one of unexampled prosperity has been shown by figures of Canadian trade for that period. The aggregate will be a billion dollars' worth, which creates a record.

In January the total was $63,680,443. February saw an increase of one million, while by March it had jumped to $83,000,000. The increase throughout the summer was steady, and October reached the total of $101,277,469. November figures, now being computed, will go three million ahead of this. The grand total to November 1 was $821,723,347, and as stated, the total of the calendar year will be a billion.

DECEMBER WEATHER REPORT

(1912)

Ther. max. Dec. 4, 40 degrees.

Ther. min. Dec. 21, 6 degrees below.

(1911).

Ther. max. Dec. 1, 43 degrees.

Ther. min. Dec. 26, 10 degrees below.

Dec. 1912, total depth of snow, 7 inches.

Dec. 1911, total depth of snow, 10 inches.

SNOWSLIDE SWEPT SIX INTO ETERNITY

TWELVE CARPENTERS BURIED UNDER AVALANCHE AT COAL MINES—SIX RESCUED BADLY INJURED.

Fernie, B. C., Dec. 31.—A heavy snowslide struck the Coal Creek mines of the Crows Nest Pass Coal company at 7.45 o'clock Monday morning, carrying with it the carpenter shop, in which twelve men were working, six of whom were killed and six severely injured and some of them very seriously injured.

THE DEAD.

The death roll is as follows:

Jas. Buckley, Fernie.
Harry Neill, West Fernie.
Alex. Worthington, Coal Creek.
D. Rosario, Fernie.
D. Naslyczuk, Coal Creek.
T. Kitenary, Coal Creek.

THE INJURED.

Archie Nicholson, Fernie, back injured.

Percy Jones, West Fernie, injured back, pelvis and perhaps internal injuries.

Fred Platt, West Fernie, foot fracsured and dislocated, wound on face.

Sam Cardamoni, Fernie, shoulders fractured and back injured.

Tony Secrereti, Coal Creek, fractured leg.

George Michel, Coal Creek, leg injured.

Walter Campbell, Fernie, slightly injured.

Coroner H. A. Wilkies has impanelled a jury and the inquest will be held as soon as the government can be heard from.

The slide of snow was 150 feet in width when it struck the carpenter shop of the Crows Nest Pass company, near the northern end of the big steel trestle. The avalanche burst upon the shop so quickly that every man in the building was caught, no warning sound having preceeded its advent. The electric light wires supplying light to the offices and other buildings being in the path of the slide gave the first warning to those outside the shop by ceasing to do their duty, and a rush of men from all directions was soon upon the scene and rescue work began immediately. Five lifeless bodies were brought out and one, that of young Worthington still showing signs of life. A pulmotor was used for some time vigorously but without result; this made a total of six fatalities. Six other men are all severely and some very seriously injured, were also recovered from their snowy coverings and are now either in the hospital at Fernie or in their homes.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HUMANITY

An interesting description of the scope of the training institution for Salvation Army officers which it is hoped shortly to erect in London was given recently by General Bramwell Booth. This "university of humanity" is to cost $1,000,000 and will accommodate two hundred men and three hundred women. According to present plans, the college will consist of a collection of simple buildings holding fifty inmates each and grouped round a central building in which will be a kitchen, dining-rooms, and lecture halls. Members of the college will do all domestic work except that a cook or two will be employed.

Training will be both educational and practical. Future officers will be taught the elements of history and geography, the principles of religion and of army organization, in addition to a knowledge of shorthand and accounts. Practical training will include active work in the slums, at the slehter and homes, and in prisons and hospitals.

A year's course at college will, it is believed, give men and women an insight into slum life that will enable them to continue the good work. The college will be open to foreigners, who have been deputed by army representatives abroad on account of their special aptitude. The living expenses of these strangers will be covered by the local organizations that sent them, and they will follow the same course of training as the others.

Good results, the general added, could only be obtained by the services of competent men and women. At present the small training college at headquarters can receive only 250 out of the 4,000 candidates who apply annually for admission.

ATHABASCA ELECTS A LIBERAL

Prince Albert, Sask., Dec. 30.—The result of the recent bye-election in Athabasca gives a majority of 110 to Joseph Nolin, Liberal, over G. R. Russell, Conservative. Two polls are yet to be heard from.

PROTECTION FOR LUMBER INDUSTRY OF CANADA

(By A. E. Watts).

There are only two reasons why ordinary justice is not granted to the only unprotected industry in Canada, and both reasons are the immediate results of fear.

First, tne politicians, who really do not understand all the complexities surrounding the question, labor under an indefinable fear that the granting of common justice to a suffering industry will mean loss of votes, thereby loss of power and its attributes which are sweet.

There is reason for this fear and it should be analyzed and the antidote found. The analysis will be painful to two classes, the political trickster and his more than equal in guilt and deception, the class of men, who are few, but are and will be extremely powerful until truth shall strike and shatter their rotten foundations, which are based on misrepresentation, fraud, base injustice and absolute robbery.

The first two charges built up the prospectuses of certain concerns who obtained thereby millions from innocent investors, some have already made the name of Canada stink in the nostrils of investors in the financial centres of the world, and the indications are that some of the greater culprits will ere long do even greater damage to the credit of Canada. Experts in the trade know it, but few dare tell it, dreading, as they do, the mighty power of the huge sums of capital under the control of unscrupulous men. By fraud the huge sums of capital were obtained, and by base injustice and robbery attempts are made to wring the wherewithal to pay dividends on the imaginary value of watered stocks and bonds, the aqueous nature of which has been the subject matter of debate in the house of commons.

The most glaringly false statements are made as to the earning capacity of Canadian sawmills during a time when the Canadian market is inundated with American lumber, sold at much below the cost of production.

Some of the guilty concerns make strenuous attempts to make good by opening up retail establishments, and by virtue of enormous capital they crush out or absorb old retailers. In some districts success attends their unholy efforts, then commences the injustice and absolute robbery of the poor settlers on the plains, the mal odor raised clings to the honest manufacturer and all are counted amongst the robbers of the poor. In large centres these huge concerns cannot extirpate competition, and they sell goods at one half the price charged to the isolated settlers in rural districts.

The writer dares any lumber trade journal to publish the foregoing. It would mean the loss of high priced advertisers. The honest manufacturer dare not criticise the huge concerns controlling many hundreds of retail yards, they would ostracise aim.

Under these circumstances is there any wonder that political heelers on both sides seize the opportunity of making political capital out of oppression and robbery committed by these huge concerns who have obtained enormous sums of capital by false pretenses and pay fictitious dividends from capital account, in hopes of establishing a permanent method of legalized robbery on the poor struggling settlers of the plains.

A fair analysis of the situation will show that the struggling, honest lumber manufacturer has interests identical with his brothers who produce the necessaries of life on the prairies.

The searchlight of publicity, the educator and elevator of the masses, is hated by the guilty manipulator, he does not want the pros and cons debated on the floor of the house of commons. The truth which would be disclosed would be cabled to the financial centres of the world, and his vocation, as a robber of widows and orphans by his fairy tales of enormous profits, to be made by robbing the toiling farmer of the west, to whom he boasts of selling 80 per cent of his goods, would be gone forever if the truth teller gets a fair show. Nemesis, the goddess of vengeance, he knows will quickly follow.

Certain political heelers in high places, benefit and in collusion with certain interested parties, wield a club over common sense and justice, blinding the latter and preaching sedition against her to the detriment of one of the most important industries of Canada.

Publicity is the only antidote, the "cure all" of oppression and robbery, the instigator of healthy legislation, so much needed in Canada.

Wattsburg, B.C.,
Jan. 1st, 1913.

CASE STATED FOR CANADIAN NAVY

HON. GEO. E. FOSTER'S POWERFUL DEMONSTRATION THAT THIS IS ONLY EFFECTIVE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM.

There have been so many references recently to Geo. E. Foster's speech in parliament on March 29, 1909, supporting the proposal that a Canadian navy should be established that the Herald, for the public information, herewith reproduces the essential portions of this speech, in which the reasons for such a navy are 6set forth with extraordinary clearness. At the present time, when the possibility or desirability of a Canadian navy is being attacked by Mr. Foster's colleagues, this deliverance is well worth a careful reading. Mr. Foster said:

"The first and greatest objection which I have to a fixed money contribution is that it bears the aspect of hiring somebody else to do what we ourselves ought to do; as though a man, the father of a family, in lusty health and strength, should pay his neighbor something per month for looking after the welfare and safety of his home instead of doing that duty himself. That seems to me, when you work it out, to be a basic objection to this form of aid. It goes still further than that. Suppose you contribute this year your sum, the next year your equal sum, and thereafter year after year. After ten or twelve, or twenty, or thirty years, you will have paid out an immense amount of money. You will have been protected in the meantime, but in Canada itself there will be no roots struck, there will be no residue left, there will be no preparation of the soil, or beginning of the growth of the product of defence. Yet sometime or other, no one can doubt that, with resources and with a population constantly increasing, we must and will have in this country a naval force of our own for our own coast and home defence.

"The interest we take in a contribution spent by another is not the interest that I desire for Canada. I want to see something grafted on the soil of Canada's nationhood, which takes root and grows and develops until it incites the spirit of defence in this country, leads to a participation in the defence, leads to that quick interest in it, its glories, its duties, and its accomplished work which is after all the one great thing that compensates a people for great expenditures, either on land or on sea, in the way of defence and of the maintenance of the rights of the country.

"Again, it disjoins what has been joined together from the earliest days of the world's existence—commerce and the protection of commerce. After all, the basic idea of a naval force is the protection of the commerce of a country. A commerce side by side with its protector, and its protector side by side with the growing commerce of a country, flourish best together, and are the surest helpers to each other. That is the idea which is in my mind—that when we make our contributions in the way of a fixed sum and it goes from us, and we are not responsible for it, we have none of the inspiration arising from the growth and development of a system of future defence in our own country. We are deprived of the larger benefit ourselves, and io the future we do no greater service to the empire of which we form a part in this matter of defence.

"Then, again, I think this method ignores the necessities and the aspirations and the prospects of a great people, such as the Canadian people are destined to become. We must have beginnings; these must at first be small; but sometime or other, as I have said, our country will have its naval force for the defence of this country if for nothing else. The point with me is as to whether it is not the greater wisdom to sow the seed at once and cultivate its growth as best we may, in our circumstances and with our resources, until at last we arrive at that stage of expansion which we have reached in the great lines of our country's progress. You will notice that while I have tried to discuss the pros and cons in connection with this method, while I have stated reasons in favor of and others against it, my own mind rather tends towards the employment of another form than that of an out and out money contribution.

"The second policy to which I would refer is the assuming by ourselves the defence of our own ports and coasts, in constant and free co-operation with the imperial forces of the mother country. Let us see what are the objections to and what may be urged in support of that second policy. It has its advocates and its opponents. In the first place we begin with no plant, no expert skill, no cadets, no trained sailors. In these respects Canada is a blank sheet. Whatever may be necessary has to be collected and assembled and developed with such expedition and with such abundance as circumstances will allow. Under that system our first vessel would be British built, British equipped, British manned, British officered from stoker to captain. There is no other way in which we could proceed. We are absolutely bare of the skill, the experience, the training and the machinery necessary to put one single war vessel on a proper footing; but—and it is but the beginning of a circle—the first Canadian-owned vessel, built and equipped in Britain, and sent out to defend our coasts would become the neucleus and the training ground of Canadian stokers, Canadian sailors and Canadian officers and by and by perhaps a Canadian admiral on the Canadian coast. How much time would be taken in completing that circle none of us can say, but if we begin the tracing of it and follow it fairly and faithfully, the tim must come when we get a complete circle and have an imperial adjunct to the British navy for the defence of Canada and the defence of the empire in which Canada has some of her body, her bones, her blood, and her mental power, her national pride.

"Then would come the dockyard which would be of sufficient size to enable us to repair the smaller vessels and in time build the smaller vessels and in time build the smaller class of vessels that we need at first, to be implemented by co-operation between Canada and Great Britain in the shape of a dockyard sufficient to dock any lame vessel of the British navy that might happen to limp to our coast and require refitting and repairs. And so, in that progressive, gradual way working up to the fulfillment of this idea, a defensive force in Canada which would be an auxiliary in the case of an outbreak of actual hostilities, which would be sufficient for the ordinary of our coasts and which would be, in time of war, sufficient to work in conjunction with the main portion of the fleet that would be sent to the part of our country that was menaced.

"I have spoken of commerce and the protection of commerce as falling side by side. I believe that Canada has, on the line of water development as great a future as on the line of land development. We have fallen victims to our imaginations. Struck at once and forcibly by our vast landed estate we suffer ourselves to think that the land is the sole theatre of the triumphs and the development of Canada. But look at what nature has given us. View the immense oceans on our east and west and the waters that lie between. Note the conjunction of coal and iron and of lime stone and all building material. Look at our ports and harbors, dotting every portion of our coast, the most of them yet unused and a large number of them serviceable to the degree. Look at the 40,000 or 60,000 fishermen and boatmen on our coast, our rivers and great lakes, born and bred within the sight of and largely upon the water, making themselves fit candihates for the career of commerce, and all that pertains to it in the development of the progress of this continent. It seems to me that with the immense grain producing and meat producing resources of Canada, with our immense productive power in other respects, with our sea and water privileges, the imagination can scarcely grasp the commerce that waits for Canadian vessels manned by Canadian crews, and a mighty instrument of expansion and wealth to be held almost completely in our own hands. But to accomplish that purpose we must build steel vessels. Take Great Britain and go around its coasts where shipbuilding is carried on from Newcastle to the Clyde, what are the great forces at work? The building of warships is the strong encouragement of the steel and iron commercial shipbuilding in Great Britain today. The two are joined. The one works into and out from the other. I say that the steel shipbuilding inaugurated in this country developed to tht capacity of turning out war vessels would not only benefit Canada but Great Britain as well. For the old empire has not passed its zenith. Though it has run its course of so many hundred years. There is no reason to believe that a still longer course is not before it.

"I do not believe that irrevocable fate decrees the death of nations. I believe that comparatively they may have eternal life if they will seek for it in the tight direction; and the old blood that some sneer at in the effete veins of the old country may easily be reinvigorated in the overseas possessions by the young floods of life and development and enterprise flowing back into the heart at home rejuvenating and revivifying the race. It is no stretch of the imagination to believe that the empire with its component parts in full accord may have at some time immense dockyards in the Dominion of Canada, on the Pacific coast and on the Atlantic coast in which will be built not only our own vessels distinctly Canadian, but a part of the navy of Great Britain itself. In Australia the foundations of such a course are laid. That country today has taken its line of policy; within seven years her programme calls for an expenditure of $11,000,000 on torpedo vessels and that kind of coast defence and $2,000,000 annually thereafter to keep up and forward in an equal line of progression. After having tried the contributory method Australia has adopted this policy with the best of concert between the mother country and herself, the coast defence in times of peace, the auxiliary body to the fleet in times of war, both carried on with the co-operation and good will, which perfect trust in each other engenders and keeps strong."

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

CRANBROOK AND KIMBERLEY LODGES, A.F.&A.M., HELD JOINT MEETING FOR THAT PURPOSE ON ST. JOHN'S DAY, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27TH.

Cranbrook's Masonic Temple was largely attended last Friday evening, the occasion being the joint installation of the newly elected officers of Cranbrook lodge, No. 34, and of Selkirk lodge, No. 5, of Kimberley.

W. Bro. W. H. Wilson acted as installing master and the following were installed for Cranbrook lodge:

W. M.—F. B. Miles.
S. W.—H. White.
J. W.—H. Hickenbotham.
Treas.—J. P. Fink.
Sec.—J. S. Peck.
S. D.—H. Banfield.
J. D.—J. H. Spence.
I. G.—J. E. Davis.
S. S.—A. B. Norris.
Organist—E. Elwell.
D. of C.—W. H. Wilson.

The J. S. elect and the Tyler, W. E. Worden and H. B. Carter, were unavoidably absent owing to indisposition.

Below is a list of the officers installed for Selkirk lodge:

W. M.—N. W. Burdett.
S. W.—D. T. Evans.
J. W.—Fred Ege.
Treas.—A. Ferris.
Sec.—Thos. Miller.
S. D.—M. Martin.
J. D.—W. Chamberlain.
S. S.—A. Cameron.
J. S.—G. W. Wirenan.
Tyler—C. E. Joslin.
J. G.—R. A. Webster.

At the close of the formal proceedings, adjournment was made to the banquetting hall, where an excellent repast was served, to which ample justice was done. In due course cigars were lighted and a programme of toasts, songs, etc., was disposed of. There were several very bright talks given by the new officers of both lodges and by other visitors and old time brethren.

An incident arose during the speech making, which somewhat dappended the enjoyment of all present. Reference was made to the early departure of Past Master D. J. McSweyn from Cranbrook. This announcement came as a great surprise to the bulk of those present and expressions of regret of succeeding speakers were sincere and thoroughly appreciative of his many good qualities as a Mason and as a business man.

A pleasing incident of Friday night's meeting was the presentation by M. W. Bra. Dr. D. Corsan, of Fernie, D.D.G.M., of a gavel, a very handsome piece of workmanship. The lodge passed an unanimous vote of thanks.

The annual general meeting of the parishioners of Christ church parish will be held in the church of the parish on Monday, January 13th, 1913, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Business: Appointment and election of church wardens; election of sidesmen; election of lay helegates to the Diocesan synod; reception and consideration of reports; formulation of plans for next year's work.

The fullest possible attendance is greatly desired.

E. P. Flewelling,
Rector.

Christ Church, Cranbrook,
Dec. 31st, 1912.

Corporation of the City of Cranbrook

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH, 1912

RECEIPTS.

Source.	Amount.	Total.
Taxes	$34,807.40	
School Grant	5,156.70	
Fines	4,577.50	
Trade Licenses	2,505.00	
Liquor Licenses	3,200.00	
Dog and Pound Tax	403.60	
Cemetery Fees	375.50	
Road Tax	732.00	
Water Revenue	19,728.66	
Water Connection Fees	999.14	
Bills Payable	19,000.00	
Bank Balance	1,398.98	
		$92,884.48

EXPENDITURES.

Balance From 1911		$ 4,597.65
School Board	$17,182.92	17,182.92
Finance Committee		
Salaries	$ 4,240.00	
Elections	30.40	
Furniture	894.37	
Printing	242.13	
Stationery and Postage	342.85	
Expense	1,280.63	
Tax Sale Surplus	237.33	
Real Estate	313.60	
Interest Account	529.38	
Municipal Building Repairs	327.70	
		$ 9,488.39
Fire and Police Committee.		
Street Lighting	$ 3,367.70	
Police Salaries	5,016.95	
Police Court	507.70	
Police Supplies	289.00	
Keep of Prisoners	147.69	
Grants	1,050.00	
Fire Department	5,179.69	
Fire Department Equipment	5.00	
		$14,513.89
Board of Works.		
Public Works Equipment	$ 847.15	
Street Improvements	7,719.19	
Concrete Walks Extras Account	1,021.60	
Concrete Walks, Owners' Proportion:		
Block 88	720.72	
Block 89	486.21	
Block 90	744.48	
Block 91	432.14	
Block 93	780.20	
Block 94	518.11	
Concrete Walks, City's Proportion	1,378.34	
		$14,648.14
Health and Relief, including Cemetery Improvements	1,138.34	1,138.34
Sewerage Maintenance	504.25	504.25
Debenture Repayment.		
Instalments and Interest	16,702.80	
Sinking Fund By-Law No. 88	248.08	
Sinking Fund By-Law No. 96	1,326.30	
		$18,277.18
Water Committee.		
Hydrants	$ 121.10	
Meters	19.02	
Water Records	263.93	
Service	1,169.67	
Water Extensions	4,266.39	
Equipment	201.31	
Maintenance	6,492.30	
		$12,533.72
		$92,884.48

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.
Cranbrook, B. C. Dec, 16, 1912.

Corporation of the City of Cranbrook, Cranbrook, B.C.

Dear Sirs: I hereby certify that the amount of $248.08has been placed to the credit of a sinking fund account under By-Law 88 and the amount of $1326.30 under By-Law 96.

Yours truly,
(Signed) H. H. Bourne,
pro Manager.

DEBENTURE STATEMENT YEARENDING NOVEMBER 30TH, 1912.

School Debenture.

		Dr.	
Hypothecation	$ 5,200.00	Amount Paid on School Board Orders	5,751.45
Balance Due Bank	635.77	Interest	84.32
	$ 5,835.77		$ 5,835.77

NOTE.—The amount authorized to be raised under these Debentures is $6,500.

Sewerage Debenture.

		Cr.	
Proceeds of Debentures	$90,281.97	Accounts Paid as Certified by Engineer in Charge	100,087.97
Accrued Interest	2,057.94	Bank Balance	105.44
Special Connection Fees	457.25		
Sale of Pipe	396.25		
Hypothecation of New Issue	7,000.00		
	$100,193.41		$100,193.41

NOTE.—The amount authorized to be raised by thesecond issue of the Sewerage Debenture is $30,000.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
Year ending November 30th, 1912

LIABILITIES.

Debentures.		
Municipal Building No. 1		$ 5,957.20
Fire Hall Building and Equipment		3,177.17
Street Improvement No. 1		7,943.91
School Building No. 1		31,663.06
Street Improvement No. 2		9,046.59
Water		63,326.12
Municipal Building No. 2		15,000.00
Sewerage Debenture No. 1		100,000.00
Hypothecations.		
School Building No. 2		5,200.00
Sewerage No. 2		7,000.00
Bills Payable		19,000.00
Current Account Bank Balance		1,398.98
School No. 2 Bank Balance		635.77
Excess of Assets Over Liabilities		43,817.03
		$313,165.83

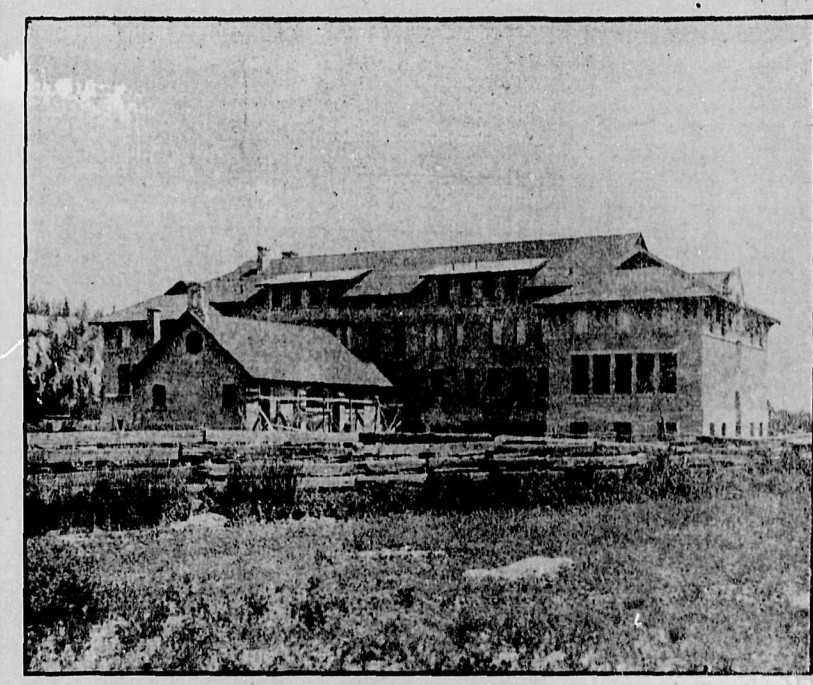
ASSETS.

Municipal Building		$30,500.00
Fire Hall Building and Equipment		6,620.00
Furniture and Fixtures		1,374.37
Water System		75,460.66
Water System Tools and Equipment		275.43
Public School Building		51,663.06
Manual Training School		5,835.77
City Pound		500.00
Cemetery		500.00
Sidewalk and Street Improvement		16,990.50
Street Equipment		1,320.00
Concrete Walks Equipment		790.00
Sewerage System		97,798.97
Sewerage Disposal Equipment		400.00
Sewerage Equipment		1,889.00
Sinking Fund By-Law No. 88		248.08
Sinking Fund By-Law No. 96		1,326.30
Outstanding Accounts:		
Water	3,494.06	
Taxes	11,370.71	
Concrete Sidewalks Extras Account	1,021.60	
Concrete Sidewalks Due From Property Owners Blocks 88, 89, 90, 91, 93 and 94	3,681.86	19,568.25
Sewerage Debenture Bank		105.44
		$313,165.83

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined the City Books and compared the vouchers and find everything correct.

JOHN CHOLDITCH,
Auditor.

Cranbrook, B. C.,
December 16th, 1912.



VIEW OF THE REAR OF THE NEW INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, SHOWING THE CHAPEL, TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH WEST CORNER.

DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR CAN BE STOPPED WITH HERPICIDE

Every woman who is obliged to wear false hair or man, a toupee, feels that it is a misfortune. What makes the burden so doubly hard to bear is the knowledge that the loss of natural hair could, in most instances, have been easily avoided.

The arch enemy of good hair is the dandruff germ. This is now a well *established scientific fact.* There is no remedy on the market which, used regularly, will kill the germ *and keep out every trace of dandruff.*

This remedy is Newbro's Herpicide long known as the Original Dandruff Germ Destroyer. By keeping the scalp clean, Herpicide not only prevents the hair from falling out but allows it to grow as nature intended. Begun in time and its use persisted in, this valuable remedy insures a nice healthy head of hair.

Herpicide imparts a life and luster to dull, dead, brittle hair, making it light, fluffy and beautiful.

Don't wait. Begin now to save your hair.

Applications can be procured at the better barber shops and hair dressers.

A nice sample and booklet on the care of the hair will be sent to anyone upon receipt of 10c. in postage or *silver. Dept. R., Detroit, Mich.*

Newbro's Herpicide in 50c. and $1.00 sizes is sold by all dealers who guarantee it to do all that is claimed. If you are not satisfied your money will be refunded.

Beattie-Murphy Co., Ltd., Special Agents.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Herald is in receipt of the following communication from York, England:

Dear Sir: I should be much obliged if you would kindly send me a copy of the weekly or daily paper which best gives an idea of the country and its daily life, cost of living. I want *to find reliable information* about such points as the cost of food, rent and so on, advertisements often tell one.

Is the cost of motoring in a runabout high? Is it difficult to get bread, fuel, laundry work and occasional help in housework in the small towns and villages."

Some of our readers may be able to grapple with the problems raised by our correspondent, so that we give herewith his address:

S. F. A. Dott, Esq., Dringhouses Vicarage, York, England.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

Machela, Nature's Scalp Tonic, the only remedy ever discovered that is similar to the natural hair foods or liquids of the scalp. Has a record for growing hair—95 cases out of 100. Price for complete home treatment $1.00. Sold and guaranteed by the Cranbrook Drug and Book Co.

FERNIE LAND DISTRICT

District of South East Kootenay.

TAKE NOTICE that Benjamin B. Ralph, of Winnipeg, Man., occupation physician, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the south end of an island in the Elk River, opposite Lot 227 and following the shore around the island to point of commencement, being 10 acres, more or less.

Benjamin B. Ralph.
Dated 28th August, 1912. 38-9t*

WATER NOTICE.

For a License to Take and Use and Store Water.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Wm. M. Campbell, of Cranbrook, B. C., will apply for a license *to take and use 40 acre-feet of water* out of Paton's Lake, on Lot 2245, and empty into a pond near Lot 2245 and 2869. The water will be diverted at the lake and will be used for irrigation purposes on the land described as Lot 2245, Group One, Kootenay.

Notice is also given that he will apply for a license to store or pen back forty acre-feet of water from said lake. The water will be stored in a reservoir of 40 acre-feet capacity, built or to be built at the out*let of said lake, and will be used for* irrigation purposes under the above notice of application for a license to *take and use water.*

This notice was posted on the ground on the 17th day of December, *1912.* The application will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Cranbrook.

Objections may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

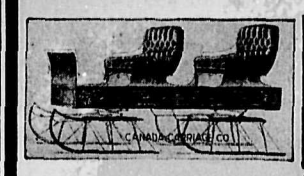
Wm. M. Campbell, Applicant.
by A. H. Playle, Agent. 51-4t

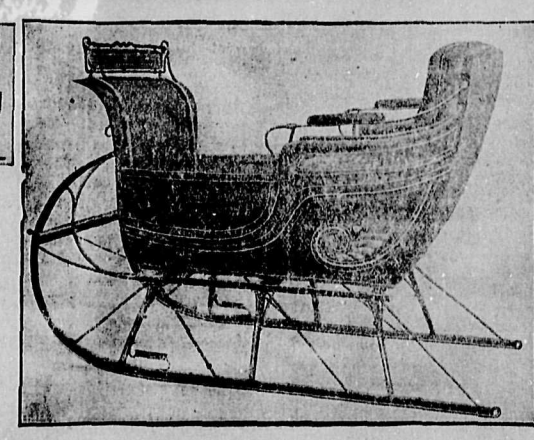
AROUNB THE WORLD EXCURSION

The Canadian Pacific railway has decided upon a new departure in connection with the first sailings of the new "Empresses," which are now completed, and will be ready for service early next summer. The C.P.R. will divert from the ordinary course of sending the vessels around Cape Horn to make a start in the Pacific service from Vancouver, and instead have arranged attractive Around the World trips for their first voyage. A start will be made from Southampton, England, and the "Empress of Russia" will be the first vessel to sail on April 1st, while the "Empress of Asia," which was launched at Govan recently, will leave the *English port on* May 27th. Both steamships will call at Gibralter, Monte Carlo, or Villefranche, Port Said, Suez, *Colombo, Penang,* Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohomo and arrive in Vancouver about two months later. Arrangements have been made for the Canadian passengers to leave from Canadian and American ports in time to catch the "Empresses," and the fare for the round trip exclusive of the cost of hotel expenses in England, and sleeping car berth and meals on the Canadian railway will be $639.10. An arrangement has been made for the inclusion of meals and sleeping berth across the Canadian continent on payment of an extra $29.20. These two vessels are sister ships, and 590 feet long, 60 ft. beam, with gross tonnage of 16,850, and a speed of 20 knots, and *are the first merchant vessels* with cruiser sterns, a feature which is especially adapted for speed and increases the *stability, besides securing* more room on the various decks. When ocean liners were built so that they should float with two of their compartments filled with water it was considered a great thing, but the new "Empresses" can have four compartments filled and still float. The vessels constitute the very latest improvements in ocean liners, and the initial trips of the "Empresses" offer a unique opportunity to make an "Around the World" tour covering the whole distance under the Canadian flag. Various side trips will be arranged for from the ports of call between Southampton and Hong *Kong.*

WOOD FOR SALE

APPLY L. LEASK
PHONE 114





CUTTERS
PUNGS
SLEIGHS
BOBS
DELIVERY SLEIGHS
ETC.

McLaughlin and Canada Carriage Co.'s make

Call and get our Prices

The Cranbrook Trading Co., Ltd.

PHONE 183 DURICK AVE., OPPOSITE DEPOT CRANBROOK

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager — JOHN AIRD, Assistant General Manager

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 REST, $12,500,000

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank. 8.4

R. T. Brymner, Manager Cranbrook, B. C.

A Good Home

is what is dear to every man. A home is where Peace, Comfort, Contentment, and Plenty is found. That is the reason men throughout British Columbia, when "Cranbrook" is mentioned think of the provisions Jos. Brault has made for an ideal home at the

Canadian Hotel

A Wise Legislator once said:

"If I had my way. I would write the word 'INSURE' on the door of every house."

Remember, the neglect to insure to-day does not provide for sickness or accident of to-morrow.

Spend five cents a day with us, and we will step in when you are disabled. It means protection to you and your home. Our

Accident and Sick Benefit Policies

are real protection. Let us add you to our list of Policy-holders.

Corwin-Bruce Investment Co.
Agents International Casualty Company
CRANBROOK, B. C.
P. O. Drawer 50 Phone 437

VIC. ROLLINS, Mgr. Phone: Seymour 7930

Granville Palace Hotel

ROLLINS BROS., Proprietors

1221 Granville Street

VANCOUVER - B. C.

Two hundred elegantly furnished rooms. Every modern convenience. Elevator service. Cafe in connection. Rooms $1.00 per day and upwards.

Up-country visitors to the Terminal City will find every convenience and comfort at the Granville Palace, special attention being paid to their wants.

P. BURNS & CO., LTD.

Cranbrook, B. C,

PROVISIONERS and EXPORTERS

All Our Meats are Government Inspected

Head Office, CALGARY, ALTA.

If You Want

Your house connected with the new sewerage system, PHONE 340. Our work guaranteed. Estimates of cost cheerfully given.

The Cranbrook Plumbing, Tinsmithing and Heating Company
W. F. JOHNSON, Proprietor
P. O. BOX 904 WORKS: EDWARD 4

MARKET FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER

NEW ZEALAND WILL SOON HAVE TO PURCHASE PRODUCT OF OUR MILLS.

That New Zealand will call upon British Columbia and (with the completion of the Panama Canal) Eastern Canada for timber supplies to a greater extent as years go by, is proved by the following extract of a report by the New Zeland lands department:

"From the more accurate information that is now available, it will be seen that there is ample justification for the diminished estimate of our timber supply. An impression prevails that, owing to the increased use of substitutes for timber in construction of buildings, the future demand may not be so great as was anticipated. But, as the population of the Dominion (New Zealand) is constantly increasing, and there is a rapidly increasing demand for timber in every branch of industry, we must realize that our timber resources will be taxed to their utmost capacity in a very few years, and the future generations will have to face a serious problem that, up to now, has not been regarded with much concern.

"Out of the gross amount of milling timber estimated to exist at the present time," the report continues, "it will be noticed that nearly one-third is composed of timber not commercially used to any extent, also a large portion is situated on land too difficult of access to be profitably worked for many years to come. The net quantity likely to be available for sawmilling would therefore amount to 16,000,000,000 superficial feet."

The report goes on to state that, as the recent output of timber is over 400,000,000 superficial feet, it is a fair assumption that the average output for the next generation will be about 450,000,000 superficial feet. If the present estimated supply is divided by this amount, it will be seen that there is only sufficient timber to last the sawmiller for about 35 years, and this is without taking into account the inevitable loss that periodically occurs through accidental fires.

During this period large supplies of foreign timber might be expected to arrive, and so reduce the strain on local forests, but, as every country in the world would be feeling the effects of the universal demand, it was not to be expected that such timber could be produced after ten or twenty years, save at much higher prices than now are current, and in gradually decreasing quantity.

The annual output in British Columbia at the present time is about one and a half billion feet, or ever three times the consumption of New Zealand, and as this is only one-quarter of the possible production, the sister colony will be able to secure timber for many years. But British Columbia woods stand a tremendous risk from fire. Only through adequate fire protection will this province be able to hold her place in the lumber world.

AGED GRIT GIVES WAY TO HUNGRY TORY

Morrisburg, Ont., Jan. 1.—Wm. Gow, who has been postmaster of Winchester, near here for no less than sixty years has had his office taken from him. He is an old man and it does seem as if the government might have allowed him to remain to the end. Such a record is unusual and it is a pity the government should have broken it in this way. Morrisburg is the home town of Sir James Whitney, the premier of Ontario.

MISS FIELD
Maternity Nurse
Graduate of Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, England
Patients attended, Town or Country
Address P. O. Box 112, or Phone 339 City

THE ALLEN-SMITH COMPANY
ACENTS AND AUDITORS
Chartered Companies a Specialty
W. R. ALLEN E. H. SMITH
P. O. Box 1140
NELSON - - B. C.
50-4t

FREE TO FUR SHIPPERS
The most accurate, reliable and only Market Report and Price List of its kind published.
"The Shubert Shipper"
Mailed FREE to those interested in Raw Furs
SEND US YOUR NAME ON A POSTAL—TODAY
It's not a Trapper's Guide, but a publication issued every two weeks, which gives you reports of what is doing in all the Markets of the World in American Raw Furs. This information is worth hundreds of dollars to you.
Write for it—NOW—IT'S FREE
A. B. SHUBERT
The Largest House in the World dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs
25-27 W. Michigan St., Dept. 94 CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

HENRY FORD

(From the Fra Magazine)

Henry Ford, perhaps the greatest *manufacturer in the world today*—a man who has standardized a vast industry to a degree of efficiency unequaled, who has cut out lost motion and eliminated the economic slack, who does more business with less advertising and a smaller per cent paid to the genus middleman than any other man in the world, and whose bussness now is practically in its infancy—is a road-builder.

Henry Ford's methods will be adopted and put into other lines of trade and manufacture: a simple, quiet man who thinks deeply, who asks for little, who gives much—a man who is interested in birds and bees and butterflies and bugs; who erects bird-houses; who listens wherever he goes for the song of "our brothers in the air"; who not only loves the little things in life, but who has the brain to appreciate the great and far-reaching.

Henry Ford is laying hold of the age to come. He is building for generations yet unborn, and he gets his reward every day out of his work, and is getting an education in his work, by his work, and through his work.

In great degree, by the excellence of his methods, Henry Ford has eliminated competition in his own particular line.

When this great national highway way is completed it will be in one sense a monument to Henry Ford more than to any other living man.

One-third of the automobiles built in ninteen hundred and twelve were "Fords." It now looks as if one-half the automobiles built in nineteen hundred and thirteen will be "Fords."

Henry Ford is the man who has made it possible for all the world to ride in motor-cars.

The motor-car once was the plaything and the luxurious vehicle of the rich.

Ford has changed all this. The Ford machine is the belonging of the common people—"the kind God loves, otherwise he would not have made so many of them," said Abraham Lincoln.

When the procession of automobiles starts in nineteen hundred and fifteen for San Francisco—for every one is going to San Francisco, and many of us will go in our own machines—one-half the machines on that roadway will carry on their polished fronts the legend "Ford."

Some of us in our high-power *sixties and nineties will pass these* Fords and have an opportunity to count them. We will wave back as we glide by, and then a little later in the journey while we stop to tinker, the Fords will move quietly, surely, without fuss or frivol past us. So we will see them twice.

This highway will be built on the initiative of the automobile interests—competitors united in a common cause—rivals forgetting prejudice, lating aside dislikes, getting together, pulling together, moving together, and together bringing about this wonderful betterment! The plan is that each automobile manufacturer shall subscribe one per cent of his gross receipts for one year.

This subscription absolutly insures the success of the project.

To some manufacturers this will be a big tax on their profits. The smaller the profit on the machine, the bigger the subscription.

Henry Ford, making but a very small profit, will thus necessarily pay a bigger tribute, proportionately, than the maker of a high-priced car who gets a big profit.

Thus, Henry Ford will, in a double sense, be building a monument to himself. He will not only be the *largest subscriber, but he will have* double the number of cars of any other manufacturer on the road.

The subscription already signed by some of the smaller mgnufacturers will put a crimp in their finances, but they are standing together, oblivious to personal interests. They simply are going to pull this thing off, and they will pull it off. No automobile-manufacturer can afford to stay out of this enterprise.

WILL TAKE UP MINERS' DISPUTE.

W. H. BULLOCK WEBSTER NAMED CHAIRMAN OF PEACE BOARD.

Nelson, B. C., Dec. 22.—W. H. Bullock Webster, barrister, of Victoria, for some years resident of Nelson, will be chairman of the board of conciliation appointed by the minister of labor to investigate the dispute which has arisen between the miners and mine-owners in the Kootenay district regarding the demand for an increase of 50 cents per day wages.

C. R. Hamilton, K. C., represents the mine operators on the board, and John W. Bennett, of Fernie, is representative of the miners. The board will convene in Nelson for the first sitting January 6th.

TORONTO NOMINATION DAY.

Toronto, Dec. 23.—Mayor Hocking and Thomas Davies were nominated today for the mayoralty for 1913.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF VICEROY OF INDIA

Delhi, India, Dec. 23.—Lord Chas. Hardinge, Viceroy of India, was wounded, and an attendant of his was killed by a bomb hurled at the Viceroy from a housetop as he was entering the new capital in state today. The bomb struck the Howdah of the viceroy's elephant, killing the attendant instantly. The extent of the viceroy's wounds was not known. He was hurriedly removed to a hospital.

Lord Handinge was wounded in the shoulder, but how seriously could not be determined in the confusion which followed the bomb throwing. He was hurriedly removed to a hospital. Lady Hardinge was unhurt but was much shaken by the explosion. The bomb was very powerful.

On arrival at the hospital surgeons found that the wound in the Baron's shoulder was slight.

Lady Hardinge suffered severely from shock, and it was found necessary to apply soothing remedies.

Norval Bapty, the well known skating expert, will be at the Arena rink Saturday evening, January 4th, 1913. Don't overlook this fixture if you like to witness really first-class skating.

FOR CONSTIPATION

A MEDICINE THAT DOES NOT COST ANYTHING UNLESS IT CURES.

The active medicinal ingredient of Rexall Orderlies which is odorless, tasteless and colorless is a comparatively new discovery. Combined with other extremely valuable ingredients, it forms a perfect bowel regulator, imtestinal invigorator and strengthener. Rexall orderlies are eaten like candy and are notable for their agreeableness to the palate and gentleness of action. They do not cause griping or any disagreeable effect or inconvenience.

Unlike other preparations for a like purpose, they do not create a habit, but instead they act to overcome the cause of habit acquired through the use of ordinary laxatives cathartics and harsh physic, and permanently remove the cause of constipation or irregufar bowel action.

We will refund your money without argument if they do not do as we say they will. Two sizes, 25c. and 10c. Sold only at our store—The Rexall Store, Beattie-Murphy Co., Ltd.

WATER ACT.

Notice of Application for the Approval of Works.

TAKE NOTICE that the British Columbia Southern Railway Company, will apply to the Comptroller of Water Rights for the approval of the plans of the works to be constructed for the utilization of the water from Moyie River, which the applicant is, by Permit No. 32 authorized to take, store, and use for and make surveys necessary for the construction of works.

The plans and particulars required by subsection (1) of section 70 of the "Water Act" as amended have been filed with the Comptroller of Water Rights at Victoria and with the Water Recorder at Cranbrook, B.C.

Objections to the application may be filed with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Dated at Cranbrook, B.C., this 30th day of November, 1912.

W. F. Gurd,
50-4t Agent of the Applicant.

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT.

District of South East Kootenay.

TAKE NOTICE that Robert James Crooks, of Cranbrook, occupation Baggageman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at the south east corner of lot six thousand three hundred and forty-five (6345), group one (1); thence west eighty (80) chains, more or less, to the east boundary of lot eight thousand five hundred and forty one (8541), thence south ten (10) chains, more or less, to the north boundary of lot six thousand two hundred and forty-three (6243), Group One (1); thence east eighty (80) chains, more or less, to a point due south of the point of commencement; thence north ten (10) chains, more or less, to the point of commencement, containing forty (40) acres, more or less.

Robert James Crooks.
Dated November 28th, 1912. 48-9t

Mac's Auto Service
PHONE 94
Prompt Service New Cars

Dr. de Van's Female Pills
A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at $5 a box, or three for $10. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont. For sale at Beatie, Murphy & Co.,

Not a seed in "Sunkist." Juicy, rich, healthful oranges—the finest selected tree-ripened fruit grown in the world.

"SUNKIST" oranges are the cleanest of all fruits. Never touched by bare hands—all "Sunkist" pickers and packers wear clean cotton gloves while at work.

Buy a box of "SUNKIST" oranges—much cheaper by the box or half-box than by the dozen.

"Sunkist" lemons are the finest, juiciest fruit—mostly seedless—thin-skinned, too.

"Sunkist" Oranges and Lemons Bring Handsome Rogers Silverware

Send the trademarks cut from "Sunkist" orange and lemon wrappers to us. We offer as premiums, elegant *Rogers guaranteed A-1 Standard* silverware. 27 different, magnificent premiums in exclusive "Sunkist" design.

This handsome orange spoon sent to you for 12 "Sunkist" trademarks and 12 cents. Trademarks from "Red Ball" orange and lemon wrappers count same as "Sunkist."

In remitting, send amounts of 20 cents or over by Postal Note, Post Office or Express Money Order.

Buy "Sunkist" Oranges and Lemons at Your Dealer's

Send your name and full address for our complete free premium circular and *Premium Club Plan.* Address all orders for premium silverware and all communications to

California Fruit Growers Exchange
105 King Street, East, Cor. Church
TORONTO, ONT.

FRUIT TREES

BUY HEALTHY HOME GROWN TREES
No danger of importing pests. No injury from fumigation
No drying out in course of shipment

AND THERE IS NO DANGER OF WINTER KILLING
All our trees are wintered in frost-proof cellars
Therefore protect yourself by buying our trees. Write for Catalogue and Price List to

THE RIVERSIDE NURSERIES
DEPT. B. GRAND FORKS, B. C.
Established 1900. One hundred and twenty-five acres
Representative: F. H. WORTHINGTON
N. B.—We have DWARF stock in McIntosh Red, Wealthy, Jonathan, Cox's Orange, Ontario, Northern Spy and Wagener

CAMPBELL & GARRETT
CASH
BOOT AND SHOE STORE

HILLSIDE DAIRY

MILK MILK MILK

Experience has taught us every precaution for the production of the highest grade of milk. We feel sure that one trial will prove this.

J. A. PRINGLE, Prop'r
JOHN MANNING'S GROCERY
PHONE: HILLSIDE DAIRY Box 373

An Opportunity for a Reliable Man in Cranbrook

We have some Gilt Edged Original Prairie Townsites (not sub-divisions), which appeal to the intelligent investor, and we intend to put on an extensive advertising campaign in CRANBROOK as soon as we complete arrangements with a first-class man, who can follow up inquiries. We mail the district thoroughly. The right man who will apply himself can make this a permanent and very profitable position. Apply H. W. McCurdy, 502 Temple Building, Toronto.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869
HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL, QUEBEC
Capital Paid Up $11,500,000 Reserve $12,500,000
H. S. HOLT, President E. L. PEASE, General Manager

Accounts of Firms, Corporations and Individuals solicited.
Out-of town business receives every attention.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT—Deposits of $1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rate. No formality or delay in withdrawing.
A General Banking Business transacted.

Cranbrook Branch: T. B. O'CONNELL, Manager

CRANBROOK HERALD
By the Herald Publishing Company,
F. J. Deane, Managing Editor.

CRANBROOK, B. C., January 2, 1913

NOTICE.

Owing to schedule changes in the legal rate at Victoria and consequent changes in the various papers throughout the province the Herald announces that beginning with January 1st, the following charges will be made for advertising all legal notices: Application for liquor license, $6.00; liquor license transfer, $8.50; land purchase, $7.00; land lease, $7.00; certificate of improvement, 10 cents per line first insertion and 5 cents each subsequent insertion; delinquent co-ownership notice, 10 cents and 5 cents; duplicate certificate, 10 cents and 5 cents; water notice, 10 cents and 5 cents; coal and petroleum notice, $6.00. 51-tf

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Herald very sincerely extends to all its readers best wishes for the New Year. We hope and believe, that the coming year will prove of exceptional growth and sound prosperity to this city and district. Last year witnessed an extraordinary growth in the city, along sound lines, and this good work will undoubtedly be followed up this year, upon an even larger scale. Last year also witnessed a large influx of new settlers into the surrounding districts, adding materially to Cranbrook's outside trade. The success that has attended the efforts of these new settlers will doubtless be emphasized by a still larger influx. There is abundant opportunity in this district for skilled farmers, market gardeners and horticulturists, and now that these facts are more and more widely known there will assuredly be a constantly increasing flow of the best class of settlers into this district.

An apology is due our readers for this issue of the Herald. In the first place the holiday naturally interfered to some extent with its production, and in the second, the Herald staff, like that of most other places of business in the city, has been affected by the more or less general visitation of la grippe. The foreman has been sick a bed for several days, and our machine operator should also have been hors de combat, but he has stuck manfully to his machine and made a special effort to enable us to publish as nearly on time as was at all possible. Necessarily these circumstances have militated against as full and comprehensive survey of the past week's events as we should have liked, but we have done the best possible and trust to the kindliness of our readers to overlook any and all defects.

TOWN TOPICS

LOST.—Between new post office and Raworth Bros. store a pair of Shuron eye glasses. Finder will be rewarded by returning to R. S. Garrett. 1-1t

A livery has been established in connection with the new hotel at Bull River, which will be conducted by W. Chad, well known throughout the district, as the right man for the job.

A Canadian newspaperman figures in the New Year's honor list. J. S. Willison, editor of the Toronto News, has been created a Knight Bachelor, which entitles the bearer to be designated as "Sir."

Obituary LLLL LL LL LL L

The ninth annual ball of the Ancient Order of Foresters, City of Cranbrook, No. 8943 and Pride of Cranbrook Circle, No. 153, will be held in the Auditorium on Friday evening, January 17th. It is quite unnecessary to add that the Foresters will see that every visitor has a good time.

The next meeting of the Women's Institute will be held at Carmen's hall Tuesday, January 7th at 3 p.m., when the annual election of officers will take place. The fancy work class will meet on Friday, January 10th, at 8 p.m. All members and ladies welcome and a full attendance requested.

The license for the new hotel at Bull River has been issued, dating from January 1st. The formal opening of Jim Bates' new hostelry will take place on Wednesday, January 22nd, with a big dance, at which the best of music will be supplied and every effort made to provide all visitors with a thoroughly good time.

La grippe is still unpleasantly prevalent in the city. Almost every business house in town has one or more of its members confined to his bedchamber by reason of the ravages of this tiresome complaint. Two bank managers are among the victims, Mr. R. T. Brymner, of the Bank of Commerce, and Mr. W. H. Supple of the Imperial bank. There are several others, not forgetting the foreman of this office, whose absence from work has mightily inconvenienced us, and delayed this issue.

Commencing Monday, January 6th, there will be a week of special evangelistic services in the Methodist church in which the pastors of the Presbyterian and Baptist churches will take part as follows: Monday, Rev. O. E. Kendall, of the Baptist church; Tuesday, Rev. Stevens, of the Presbyterian church, Wardner, B. C.; Wednesday, Mr. Cameron, secretary of the Y.M.C.A., and Capt. Carruthers, of the Salvation Army; Thursday, Rev. Dunham, of the Methodist church; Friday, Rev. W. Kelman Thimson, of Knox Presbyterian church.

A man named Pratt, or Piatt, appeared in the police court the other morning to answer to the charge of attempting to cash a bogus cheque on the Imperial bank. The accused denied any attempt at fraud and claimed that the story told against him was manufactured out of whole cloth. He was finally committed for trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction. This morning when Pratt appeared before His Honor Judge Thompson, the complainant did not put in an appearance and the case was further adjourned, whilst the police make an effort to locate the man who preferred the charge.

That the humble hen has strongly marked charitable instincts is being demonstrated in Spokane this week, where three thousand hens that came for show remained to lay. The product of their efforts is being given to the needy people of Spokane, some of whom are enjoying for the first time in many years an egg that a hen would be proud to claim as its output. It is the joint donation of poultry raisers and hens from all parts of the Pacific Northwest, assembled at the annual show of the Inland Empire Poultry and Pet Stock association. The fact that the show comes during Christmas week led the exhibitors to agree to donate all eggs laid by their show birds to a good-fellowship fund being raised by the Associated Charities.

R. E. Beattie was down from Calgary during the week. He reports business very good in the Albertan capital. He pointed out with some pride that a number of the school children of Calgary were asked to inspect the various store windows on Christmas Eve and afterwards vote upon which in their opinion was the most tastefully decorated. They were offered a prize and many of them took the opportunity of examining the many very beautiful windows of the city shops. After the final vote was taken the windows of the James Findlay Drug Company, Limited, were shown to have a large majority. This is the business now largely controlled by Mr. Beattie. Nearly all the children who entered for the prize were unanimous in their opinion that the windows of Findlay's drug store, Eighth Avenue East, were the most prettily and tastefully decorated.

VITAL STATISTICS

The statistical report of the births, deaths and marriages recorded in the electoral district of Cranbrook during 1912 was as follows:

Births	157
Deaths	80
Marriages	55
Died of typhoid fever	15
Died by violence	14

CARD OF THANKS.

The officers and members of the Cranbrook Fire Department wish to express their thanks to Mr. V. Hyde Baker for his generous Christmas present, a substantial cheque.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Pastor, Rev. W. K. Thomson.

Morning service, 11 a.m.—The sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Evening service, 7.30.—Rev. Mr. Dunham of the Methodist church, will preach.

NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCES

CRANBROOK CITIZENS WELCOMED 1913 TO THE STRAINS OF GOOD MUSIC AT TWO DELIGHTFUL DANCES.

The joint annual ball of the B. of R. T. and L. A. to B. of R. T. took place on New Year's eve in the Auditorium. Needless to say this always popular dance, was very largely attended. The large floor was crowded from nine o'clock until the early hours of New Year's morning with a thoroughly representative gathering of Cranbrook citizens, their wives and daughters, as well as a number of visitors from outside points, including well known railroad men from Lethbridge, Calgary and nearer by points. The hall was most tastefully decorated with the Brotherhood's colors and electric lights, the stringing of which was a credit to Mr. Maurice Quain.

The committee in charge of arrangements, were made up as follows, and right well did they perform their arduous duties, in view of the very large number present:

Committee—Mrs. C. H. Knocke, Mrs. A. Dufour, Miss M. Lafleur, J. B. Culley, F. S. Ryckman, J. R. Reburn, Mrs. R. W. Killins, Mrs. C. N. Parker, Mrs. P. Dallas, H. P. Woodhouse, W. Harrison, J. E. Kelly, Mrs. J. B. Hall, Mrs. Smoke, Mrs. H. C. Hughesi B. Goddard, J. E. Henley, W. M. Mallinson, Miss E. Parks, Mrs. B. Goddard, Mrs. D. A. McLean, C. N. Parker, J. H. Cameron, R. E. Knight.

Mr. C. H. Knocke acted as floor master and performed that trying work with a precision and a courtesy that gave the utmost satisfaction.

Everyone enjoyed the dance thoroughly and was warmly enthusiastic in his or her praise of the arrangements and of those to whom the carrying out of the various items on the programme had been entrusted, including the dance progrgmme, refreshments, etc., etc.

Music was supplied by the Fernie Italian orchestra and it was certainly exceptionally good.

DANCE AT THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

Whilst the Auditorium was crowded with railroad men and their friends on New Year's eve, the Masonic Temple was equally the scene of a large dance. Friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Macdonald and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Nisbet gathered there and engaged in the light fantastic until 5 o'clock the following moroing.

A long programme of dances to admirable music was heartily enjoyed, the floor being in excellent shape and everybody being bent upon having a good time.

OBITUARY

The community at large was shocked to learn of the sudden death of little Rainsford W. the only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Parks, on New Year's eve, aged 12 years and 11 months. The youngster was a particularly bright boy, and his sudden demise has proved a terrible blow to his parents, in whose grief the citizens of Cranbrook sincerely share. The cause of the lad's sudden death was an attack of uraemia, which proved fatal in a very short time, despite medical attention.

The funeral took place this afternoon from the family residence at 3 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Dunham conducting the services, the funeral arrangements being in the hands of W. R. Beatty. There was a very large and thoroughly representative attendance of citizens, as a mark of respect to the parents. The Boy Scouts, of which corps young Rainsford was a member, turned out in goodly numbers, and the pall bearers were picked from their number.

In addition a large number of local Masons attended, Mr. Parks being a respected member of the Craft.

Among the wreaths and other flowers covering the coffin, was one presented by the Boy Scouts, of smilax and white flowers, in the shape of a large ring with a smaller one in the center, being the Scots trail sign, "I Have Gone Home."

CITY COUNCIL

A special meeting of the city council took place on the evening of Tuesday last, at which were present Mayor Bowness and Aldermen Atchison, Erickson, Clapp and Cameron.

John Cholditch was appointed auditor of the books of the board of school trustees.

On motion of Aldermen Erickson and Clapp the city clerk was requested to ask Mr. John Haddin, engineer for the Galt Engineering company, to come to Cranbrook and assist in adjusting the firm's accounts with the city.

Moved by Alderman Atchison and seconded by Alderman Erickson that the city engineer be instructed to place J. C. Glenday back at his old position as foreman of the water works and that upon completion of the work on the Hill, only one man, with Glenday, be kept on the payroll, excepting such temporary assistance as may be required for emergency cases.

Council then adjourned.

We Wish Our Many Friends and Customers A Happy New Year

F. Parks & Co.
Hardware and House Furnishings
CRANBROOK - B. C.

MARRIAGES

BENNET—MOORE.

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Bennett, Wycliffe, B. C., when their youngest daughter Violet Marguerite was united in marriage to Richard H. C. Moore, of Cranbrook. To the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, played by Miss Nellie Handley, the bride entered the reception room on the arm of her father. She was attended by Miss Bella Taylor and the best man was Jas. MacFarlane, of Cranbrook. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. P. Flewelling, of Christ church, Cranbrook. The bride looked very sweet in white Brussels net with shadow lace embroidery over white Duchess satin with the wedding veil. She carried pale pink carnations and smilax. The bridesmaid wore a dainty dress of white chiffon over pink silk and carried pink carnations and fern. After the ceremony, the guests, numbering about fifty, sat down to a dainty luncheon in the dining room. The house was decorated in evergreen and Christmas bells, holly and mistletoe.

The groom's gift to the bride was an Egyptian pendant and chain and to the bridesmaid, the organist a pearl pin and to the best man a pearl stick pin.

The happy couple left later in the evening by auto for Cranbrook and are spending their honeymoon in Seattle, Portland and other coast cities.

The bride's going away dress was of navy blue whip cord, with a navy blue silk blouse and a white beaver hat. Upon their return they will take up their residence on Hanson avenue, prepared for them by the groom.

The beautiful and costly presents show the esteem in which the young couple were held by their many friends. A few of the presents were as given below:

The bride's parents—A china dinner set.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Mellor—Cut glass water bottle and glasses.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Burdette—Salad bowl with servers.

Jas. MacFarlane—Cut glass punch bowl.

Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, Kenex, Alta—Silver and glass butter dish and pickle dish.

Mr. and Mrs. Conover—Carving set.

Mrs. and Miss Handley—Handpainted china tea set and biscuit jar.

Mrs. E. Bidder—Glass cheese dish.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. James—Silver berry spoon.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Burton—Cut glass berry bowl.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Ferris—Sterling silver butter knife.

Mr. and Mrs. H. MacKenzie—Cut glass olive dish.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ege—Cut glass butter dish.

Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Evans—Cut glass spoon tray.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Dixon—China salad bowl with servers.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Davis—Half doz. pearl fruit knives.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Staples—Cut glass salts with sterling silver spoons.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Taylor—Cut glass and silver salad bowl.

Miss B. Taylor—Cut glass salts with sterling silver spoons.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Edwards—Glass and silver cream and sugar.

Rev. E. Curry, Michel—Half dozen silver knives and forks.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Tisdale—Carving set.

Miss Addie Moore, Londonderry, Ireland—Irish linen table cloth and napkins and pillow cases.

Mr. Stanley Peck—Electric toaster.

Mr. A. Erickson—Leather chair.

Mr. J. D. McBride—Silver knives and forks.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Nixon, Nanton, Alta.—Silver berry spoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mancell, Fletcher, Ont.—Venetian lace center.

Mrs. T. C. Armstrong—Lace center piece.

Misses Moore, Dublin, Ireland—drawn tea cloth and sideboard scarf.

Davis Bros and E. Ismay—Electric reading lamp.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Moore, Edmonton—Eiderdown comforter.

Miss M. Armstrong—China bon bon dish.

Mr. A. L. Couzens, Nanaimo—Glass and silver cream and sugar.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Hope—Set of table linen and electric iron.

Mr. and Mrs. Labadie, Nelson—Pearl handle butter knife.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M Reid, Creston—Pearl handle cake knife.

Mrs. Gamble and Lois—Cut glass vase.

F. Murphy and N. Harrison—Cut glass water pitcher.

A. Raworth—Cut glass berry bowl.

Mrs. Wilson—Oak and silver biscuit jar.

RENDALL—JOHNSTON.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place on Christmas morning at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Johnston, when their eldest daughter Ella Edna became the bride of Mr. Harry J. Rendall, of this city, the Rev. W. Elson Dunham, pastor of the Methodist church, officiating. As Lohengrin's wedding march was played by Miss Florence Belau, the bride entered the room on the arm of her father and took her place beside the groom.

The bride was becomingly attired in a gown of cream Alexandria cloth, and carried a beautiful bouquet of bridal roses and lillies of the valley.

The young couple were attended by Miss Ada Hickenbotham, as bridesmaid, and Mr. J. S. Peck, as best man.

After hearty congratulations the guests retired to the dining room, where the wedding breakfast was served. Many beautiful and useful presents attested to the hign esteem in which both young people are held.

Mr. and Mrs. Rendall left on the west bound flyer for a short trip and will return to make their home in this city.

MARRIAGES.

At Christ church, Cranbrook, December 23rd, marriage was solemnized by the rector, Rev. E. P. Flewelling, between Frank Theodore Weinberg, of Kimberley, and Agnes Connolly, of Cranbrook.

At Christ church, Cranbrook, on the evening of December 21st, William Robert Gibbs and Dora Elizabeth Barrett were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by the Rev. E. P. Flewelling, rector.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES AT CHRIST CHURCH

Services were held on Christmas day in Christ church at 6 a.m., 8 a.m. and 11 a.m.

The earliest service was designed for the few who, because of secular duties, could not attend at a later hour. The quiet of the early morning was conducive to devotion; and a very helpful service was the effect.

At 8 o'clock a goodly number came for "The Breaking of Bread." This service was brightened by the singing of the beautiful familiar Christmas hymns "The Adeste Fideles" and others.

At the 11 o'clock service the church was filled. The service was began with a very pretty Christmas hymn "Christians Awake." The service was choral, Tallis' Festal Responses being used.

The anthem by Thomas Smith, "For Unto Us," was well rendered by the choir under the leadership of Mr. Brymner. The service throughout was bright and hearty, the congregation taking proper part throughout.

The number of communicants at the three services far exceeded the numbers at any Christmas services in the history of the parish. The offerings for the day were liberal, cheering the heart of the treasurer, who always strives faithfully to have a clear balance sheet at the end of the year.

CHRIST CHURCH CHRISTMAS TREAT.

The annual treat for the children of the school will be given in the Carmen's hall on the afternoon of Monday, January 6th, the festival of the Epiphany. Children will assemble at the hall at 4.30 o'clock.

Contributions in money for purchase of gifts, will be thankfully received by the rector. Contributions in articles required for the tables, will be thankfully received by the ladies of the Guild of Christ church at the hall at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FOR RENT.—Office building on Fenwick avenue, corner of Baker street, formerly occupied by the Lund Land and Development Company. For particulars apply to P. Lund, Wardner. 37-tf

Norbury Avenue Snap

Sacrifice Sale

132 feet frontage on Norbury, and 122 feet on Edward. Positively the best available close in corner in the City.

Price $2,000.00
Half Cash

Better see this at once. Exclusively by

Chapman Land & Inv Co.
Two doors from the Rex Theatre

We Wish You a Happy and Prosperous New Year

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ALL STOCK OFFERED FOR SALE GROWN IN OUR OWN NURSERIES
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CAPITAL AUTHORIZED	$10,000,000.00
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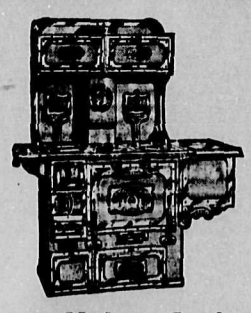
MONARCH



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The Range to Buy. Come in and see them

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Cranbrook, B. C, Phone 5

YOUR CHURCH PULPIT
should have a vase of
CUT FLOWERS

every Sunday—and none but the choicest are worth while. We make a specialty of charming bouquets for any occasion. Our expert designer has the "knack" of giving that perfect arrangement to any Floral Decoration which stamps it with supreme beauty.

Scores of Societies, Clubs, Churches, Etc., send here for their flowers. Let us fill your next order. If it amounts to $5.00 or more,

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Read the Herald, $2.00 Year

We wish all our many Patrons and the Public

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

The Beattie-Murphy Co., Limited

The Rexall Store

WHERE IT PAYS TO DEAL

Cranbrook - - - B. C.

FINE DIAMONDS

Many shrewd persons save their money buy buying diamonds set in rings, pins and other articles of jewelry. You can always sell a diamond at a fair profit—if you buy right. Purchasing diamonds will not only, therefore, enhance your personal appearance, but save your money—and bring you a reasonable profit.

RAWORTH BROS.

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS

A Happy New Year

A Bright and Prosperous New Year is our wish for all, and if by any chance you have overlooked anyone, we still have left some very nice gifts, which we are certain will be very acceptable, even should they arrive a little late.

W. H. WILSON

Jeweler and Optician

TOWN TOPICS

Meet me at Bob's Place.

Miss Opie, of Wasa, is spending her holidays in town.

Miss Clark, of Macleod, Alta., spent Christmas with Mrs. Leitch.

Mr. and Mrs. Cock are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Brymner over Christmas.

Born.—At Cottage hospital on December 25th to Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Keysor, a daughter.

Mrs. Gordon Sutherland, of Medicine Hat, spent the week end with her mother, Mrs. Leitch.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson Hall spent Christmas in Cranbrook with Mrs. Leitch, Mrs. Hall's mother.

Miss Griffin, of Calgary, Alberta, is staying with Mrs. Harold Darling during the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Salmon, of Lethbridge, is the guest of Mrs. Watts, at Wattsburg, during the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Ed. Elwell, who has been ill for several days, is recovering and expects to be about again next week.

Meet me at Bob's Place.

Mrs. Erickson gave a delightful dance on Christmas night.

Mrs. Tracey, of Lethbridge, is the guest of Mrs. Geo. Hoggarth.

Mrs. Watts and Mrs. Salmon were visitors in town on Monday last.

Born.—On December 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Thompson, of Gold Creek, a son.

FOR RENT.—Store 44x25 ft., possession December 1st. Apply W. J. Atchison. 46-tf

Miss Bessie Pye returns to the Normal school at Vancouver on Monday next.

D. V. Mott has been appointed general agent for B. C. for the Studebaker car.

Born.—On December 30th, at the Cottage hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Lower, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hoggarth gave a musical at the Hotel Cranbrook on Saturday evening last.

FOR SALE.—Ten thousand shares Society Girl stock, Moyie, in blocks to suit. I need the money.—W. R. Beatty. 49

FOR SALE at a sacrifice, lady's coon skin coat, gold filled watch. Apply Mrs. W. H. McDonnell, Clark avenue. 1-1t*

Jack A. MacDonald has gone down to Antigonish, N. S., to visit a sick brother. He expects to be away about two months.

E. H. Small has gone to Strathmore, Alberta, some thirty miles beyond Calgary, where he will take over the King Edward, a fine, modern hotel, with accommodation for eighty guests.

It takes a good business man to fully value good printing, and to lay down the law, in his office, against inferior printing—no matter if it should be "cheaper" in price. The printing always represents the business.

Word comes from the coast that the poll tax is doomed. Notification has been received at the provincial assessor's office in the courthouse, New Westminster, that all receipt books issued for the collection of poll tax are to be returned to J. B. McKilligan, surveyor of taxes and inspector of revenues, and that collection of the tax was to cease on December 31st, 1912.

Attention Conservatives

A GENERAL MEETING

of the Cranbrook Central Association will be held here on the evening of

Friday, Jan. 10th

To discuss business of importance to every Conservative in the district, and everyone should attend.

Meet me at Bob's Place.

Roomers wanted. 'Phone 199. 1

Harry Robichaud left Tuesday for a visit to Spokane.

Customs collections for December, 1912, amounted to $5464.83.

Mr. Dexter, of Alice Siding, who has been engaged to take the place of Miss Dick in the Cranbrook public schools, has arrived in the city.

WANTED.—Position by stenographer with six years experience in all kinds of general office work. Good references. Box 133, Cranbrook, B. C. 1-1t*

Dr. F. B. Miles who was suddenly called to Kalispell, Mont., last Saturday by the death of his uncle, Frank R. Miles, returned this afternoon.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Cranbrook Poultry and Pet Stock association will be held at the city hall tomorrow (Friday) evening, January 3rd. It is hoped that all members will be present.

The deal for the Hanson estate at Wasa may now be considered un fait accompli, as both Mr. Hanson and his local solicitors have been advised that a payment of $50,000 on account, has been forwarded from England.

James Finlay left for Spokane this morning to arrange with his business associates in that city for his forthcoming visit to Paris, France, where his mission will be to interest French capital in some coal mining properties in which he and his associates are heavily interested.

Lawrence Power was found dead in bed at the Golden restaurant and boarding house about 2 o'clock last Wednesday morning. Power carried stationary engineer's papers and was one of the best known men in this section of British Columbia. He had lived at Golden and Athalmere for a number of years.

An official "call" has been issued for the third annual convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor, to be held in Victoria on Monday, January 13th, and following days. At the close of the session it is expected the delegates will make their annual call upon the prime minister to present suggestions in the matter of labor legislation. The annual convention of the B. C. Fairs association is to be held in Victoria on the 25th proximo, when representatives of all the various agricultural associations of the country will attend, even Fort George, in distant Cariboo, having already named its delegates.

D. J. McSweyn, manager of the Fink Mercantile company's clothing department, will be leaving for his new field of labor about the 15th inst. He is going to take over the management of the Shawnigan Lake hotel, which has recently been purchased, together with a large block of the finest arable land, by Mr. James Finlay. Whilst Mr. McSweyn will occupy the position of manager for the next six months, it is optional with him to remain longer, or, as he intimates may be the case, he will likely engage in business in the city of Vancouver, on his own account. He has already rented premises in the Terminal city, with a view to some day engaging in business there. It would be quite impossible for the Herald to express adequately the wide regret expressed at Mr McSweyn's forthcoming departure from Cranbrook. He has been engaged in business in this city for a long period, and as a business man, his standing is very high. He will be greatly missed in many circles in this city, particularly by members of the Craft and of the Cranbrook Operatic society, of which he is an active member.

When you make up your mind to use nothing but good printing—you make a big jump forward in your business. It's one of those decisions you look back to in after years, with amazement at your state of mind, which postponed it for so long!

FOR SALE.—Circular sawmill machinery, complete with edger, trimmer and sorting rig, in first-class running order; also all appurtenances thereto. Capacity 70,000 ft. B. M. per 10 hours. Several logging trucks and sleighs and general loggers' outfit. Also two lots and office building, corner Baker St. and Fenwick Ave. For further particulars apply to The Lund Land and Development Co., Ltd. 33-tf

Arrangements are already well in hand for the annual bonspiel of the Golden Curling club, which will commence on January 27th, and J. C. Sheirlock, secretary, reports that rinks are expected here from points in the upper country and cities east and west to compete for the many valuable prizes which will be offered. The local rinks are at present curling for the trophies presented for local competition and a good season's sport is expected to be provided by the grand old roarin' game.

The appointment of a commission to consider the question of better terms for British Columbia will be dealt with by the Dominion government on the return of Prsmier Borden. There are to be, according to the arrangement agreed upon, three commissioners, to be selected by the province, the Dominion and the colonial office. The question to be determined is as to whether or not the province of British Columbia, for physical reasons, is entitled to a preferential subsidy from the Dominion. The question has been at issue between the province and Dominion for many years, but is now in a fair way of being settled.

Lady Show You, a white Plymouth Rock hen, that won the national egg-laying contest at the state poultry station, Mountain Grove, Mo., has been bought by an Illinois man for $800. Her record was 281 full-weight eggs in the year. Lady Show You, having convinced even the people from Missouri of her worth, is the undisputed champion in hendom. Her example is such a good one that all other hens in all other places would do well to follow it. Thus would they prove themselves to be the benefactors of the humans who are now paying around 75 cents a dozen for new-laid eggs just as good as the storage house ones at 34 cents.

A branch of the National Railway association is being organized in Sarnia, Ont., and the stock is being subscribed by local railway men. The branch will open in the grocery line and later widen to dry goods, boots and shoes, etc. The object of the branch is to keep down the high cost of living, and the movement is backed by the National association, which is capitalized at five millions, with headquarters in Toronto. These branches have been in operation in Mimico, West Toronto, North Bay and a number of other places. It is understood that some two hundred railway families in Sarnia have pledged themselves to support the proposed branch there, which will be a serious matter to the local grocers.

Mr. O. P. Forde, of Revelstoke, for the past two years resident provincial engineer for the West Kootenay district, has been appointed resident Federal government engineer for the whole of Kootenay electoral riding in succession to Hon. F. W. Aylmer. Mr. Aylmer has been in charge of the ridings of Yale-Cariboo and Kootenay and the district has now been divided into two parts on account of the heavy programme of public works which is in progress and which is planned for next year. He will in future have charge of the Yale-Cariboo riding. Mr. Forde is an old-timer in British Columbia. Twenty-two years ago he joined the engineering staff of the Canadian Pacific railway in British Columbia and for seven years, previous to his appointment as resident provincial engineer, was resident engineer for the company at Revelstoke.

Mr. Lloyd George's head, according to a writer in an Indian magazine, has increased in size from 23 to 23¼ inches during the last eight or nine years. The circumference of M. Paderewski's head is 23¼ inches; that of Kubelik is 22¼ inches, Mark Hambourg 23½, George Robey 23½, Harry Lauder, 23⅝, Robert Blatchford 23¼ and Sir Robertson Nicoll 23¼. Sir Geo. Alexander and Sir Hiram Maxim each claim 24 inches, Sir Ernest Shackleton, 22¾, Dr. Russel Wakefield, Bishop of Birmingham, 23½, Dr. John Clifford, 23¼, Mr. Henniker Heaton 24½, Ranjitsinhji 22, C. B. Fry and the Rev. R. J. Campbell 22½, the late Mr. Wilson Barrett 24, and the late Dr. Joseph Parker 24½. Many of the best literary types of head vary from a little under 23 to 23½ inches, and beyond this measurement and up to 24¾ inches are found men of powerful intellects. Beyond 25 inches the scientist of the head begins to look for hydrocephalic tendencies.

It is the intention of the attorney-general at the next session of the legislature to introduce a bill providing for the appointment of a provincial auditor, who shall occupy an independent position somewhat analagous to that of the auditor-general of the Dominion, that is to say, he will not be subject to dismissal except by a resolution of the legislature after charges have been preferred against him and an inquiry held. The idea is that the auditor who occupies this position will be able to see that the law is enforced and that no public money is expended illegally. There will be a treasury board composed of members of the government competent to overrule his decisions, but in all such cases a report will have to be made to the legislature at the following session, setting forth in full the expenditure to which the auditor objected and his reasons for objecting, together with the reasons of the treasury board for overruling him.

Mr. F. T. Congdon, ex-M. P. for the Yukon, arrived in Vancouver last Monday and left in the evening for Toronto and Ottawa, via Seattle and St. Paul. To a representative of the News-Advertiser, he stated that he would be a candidate for the Federal parliament at the next general elections if he could secure the nomination. He declared that the wholesale dismissal of office holders had made Dr. Thompson, the present Conservative member, very unpopular and he was confident the constituency would go Liberal by an overwhelming majority. He expressed a belief that in a very few years the Klondike and Alaska would become the greatest gold-producing fields in the world. One reason for the opinion was the installation of modern machinery such as big dredges which enabled the mining to be carried on more thorough lines. The present year's output was a record one. Prospecting was going on steadily, and with success. Mr. Congdon said that the condition governing the staking out of claims should be considerably modified; as the present laws put the miner at a great disadvantage. He was put to a tremendous expense before being able to mine a shovelful of ore.

Sincere Wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year

McCreery Bros.

Cranbrook's Dry Goods and Clothing Stores

WHEREAS, In times past it hath been the custom in sundry places and divers manners on the recurrence of the day whereon is celebrated the Birth of our Saviour for all good people to send felicitations and good wishes to their best and dearest friends:

Now, therefore, know ye that the good things said said and done in the Olden Tyme be not forgotten and fall into desuetude, to the detriment of the good feeling holding between friends, and

WHEREAS, It is good and profitable to the soul's health to interchange sentiments of goodwill, particularly at this time and especially toward those for whom a sincere regard is entertained, and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that this commendable custom should be maintained, we hereby in all good faith and honesty wish our many friends and customers, Health, Happiness, and all the Compliments of this Joyous Season.

Cranbrook Co-Operative Stores Limited

The New
Blue Amberol Records
played on an
Edison Phonograph

will give you more pleasure than any records or any sound-reproducing instrument have ever been capable of giving you before. This is because the Blue Amberol has caught all of the richness and beauty of the music sung or played by the great artists, and because the Edison Phonograph brings out all that is in the Blue Amberol. And the pleasure you take in your Edison and Blue Amberols will never diminish because the Blue Amberol will never wear and is practically unbreakable. Hear them today at your Edison dealer's.

Thomas A. Edison, Inc., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J., U. S. A.

A complete line of Edison Phonographs and Records will be found at

"The Beattie-Murphy Company, Limited"
"The Cranbrook Drug and Book Co., Ltd."

COST OF BALKAN WAR TO EUROPE

THIS RELATIVELY SMALL AFFAIR HAS INVOLVED OUTLAYS OF MANY MILLIONS.

London, Jan. 1.—The cost in money to all the nations of the Balkan war has been reckoned up and the cost is going up day by day. The reports as to the killed and wounded include only the period up to the proclamation of the armistice.

England, of the great European powers not actually engaged in the war, has escaped with the least expense. Almost the entire extra expense incurred by the British government was for naval movements and its outlay has been officially placed at $300,000. There was no mobilization of troops by England.

Exact figures from Belgrade are very hard to get, but the figures are partly correct. Servia had 300,000 men, of these 50,000 stayed at home for service there. They lost 22,000 killed and wounded. Of these they claim only 4000 were killed and the rest wounded.

The Bulgarians sent to the field 800,000 men with 50,000 on the northern frontier. They lost in killed and wounded 80,000 men and at Kirk Kilisseh alone they lost 20,000.

Montenegro sent 75,000 men to the front, of which they lost between 6500 and 7000.

The Greeks contributed 120,000 men and they have lost up to the time of writing about 7000 men.

Servia was spending $100,000 a day from October 18 until December 23, making $6,000,000. She mobilized her army eighteen days previous to the outbreak of war, which cost her $1,800,000. She has a reserve fund enough for her to fight four months longer without borrowing.

Bulgaria, for sixty days has been spending $120,000 a day, making $7,020,000. Her mobilization cost her another $2,160,000.

Greece has paid out $3,660,000 up to the time of writing, that is about $60,000 a day.

Montenegro spent $10,000 per day, and she has fought for fifty-seven days, bringing her expenses up to a total of $450,000, all of which was supplied by Russia and Italy.

Servia has captured, according to official information 308 cannan, 213,000 rifles of various types, hundreds of quick-firing guns, 42,000,000 cartridges and 110 wagons. The ammunition and all the rest of the property is in good shape. Servia gave Bulgaria $6,000,000 for war expenses, besides much ammunition and the uniforms for 30,000 men.

At present Austria-Hungary's daily expenses for her army are calculated at about $200,000, and those of the navy expenses, $80,000. The total expenses are estimated at about $260,000 a day. This outlay has now been going on for 90 days, therefore Austria's total military and navy expenses to date has been about $23,400,000. The loss in wages and international profits is more difficult to compute, but high financial authorities in Vienna put it at $15,000,000.

Italy's army being already on a war footing following the Tripoli campaign her military expenses, owing to Balkan situation is far less than it would otherwise be. The war department at Rome estimates that 90,000 men are still with the colors who would have been disbanded but for the Balkan trouble. The upkeep of these men means an expense of about 20 cents a day each. Then, calculating the price in wages to these men to an average of about sixty cents a day, a head, though many of them lost a great deal more, the total expenses of Italy is $72,000 a day, or a total up to date of $3,140,000.

In Berlin it is understood one hundred thousand German troops are involved in the war preparations at an expense of $8000 per day. The preparations in Germany extended over five weeks, giving an approximate outlay of $280,000. To this must be added the cost of commandeering 40,000 carriages and trucks for moving the men and supplies, which have been going on for a month a railroad service of $160,000. This is in addition to normal expenses for the maintenance of the German army, which is always on a war footing.

Though France, properly speaking, did not mobilize her army to any degree as a result of Balkan crisis, she went to great extra outlay for military preparation. For the past six weeks France has been spending $1,000,000 a week on military preparations over and above the routine cost of her army. Instead of having 550,000 men with the colors, the French have at present over 700,000 men. Such a partial mobilization costs millions of dollars over and above the regular military expenses. Each reservist must be transported from his home to the garrison to which he belongs and must be clothed and equipped.

As this operation is renewed every four weeks when a fresh contingent comes up, the cost is very large and an estimate of it is difficult. But with this mobilization service working at high pressure and getting all the machinery ready in case of a general mobilization, it costs a great deal of money. Orders for each individual man were prepared, the railway authorities were worked night and day preparing time tables for trips to take this enormous mass of men and the thousands of tons of war stores and provisions. In addition papers were made out to requisition railway horses and autos for the military service, to carry war material and forage and generally do everything that human foresight could do to reduce not by days but by hours and minutes the time of mobilization of the effective fighting machinery of the third republic.

FANCY PRICE FOR BULL.

W. J. CUMMINGS, OF WINNIPEG, PAYS $10,000 FOR PURE BRED HOLSTEIN.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 30.—Bringing with him a 13 months' old Holstein bull, which he bred at his White Bluffs farm, D. G. Monroe, a prominent eastern Washington cattle man, stock raiser and breeder, arrived this morning and left at 2 p.m. on the Canadian Pacific for Kingsgate, Mr. Monroe will return from Kingsgate, but the prize bull will be taken to Winnipeg to W. J. Cummings, it's new owner. Mr. Munroe sold the bull for $10,000.

"That's quite a compliment and an honor to sell an animal to a complete stranger without ever having the buyer see the bull," said Mr. Munroe, "and particularly when the buyer writes a cheque for four figures."

PEERAGE FOR JAMES BRYCE.

London, Dec. 31.—It is reported that the King's New Year honors include a peerage for James Bryce, the British ambassador to the United States.

SEEKING AFTER GOOD ROADS

CANADIAN HIGHWAY AND THE FUTURE—BRITISH COLUMBIA LEADS THE WAY.

The "Fairy Godfather of Roads in Canada" is the well-deserved title which has recently been bestowed upon W. J. Kerr, president of the Canadian Highway association. No man has done more to father the great movement for a continuous highway in Canada than he. With an active organization at his back he has given an impetus to the good roads movement during the past year (crystallized at the recent convention) which cannot be conveyed by printed word.

In his work he has been aided strongly by A. E. Todd, the well known motorist of Victoria, who is a vice-president of the Canadian Highway association, in addition to being president of the Victoria Automobile club.

The universal slogan of civilized mankind today; the movement which has swept like an earthquake wave over the old world and the new; the crying need in freshly-opened countries, and the greatest factor of all in development—each and all are expressed in the words, "Good Roads."

Every stage of progress has registered itself in the road. Primitive man walked in a trail that wandered whither it listed, and ended where he became weary. He saw the trail and recognized the tracks thereof, but whence it came and whither it went he knew not. It was simply a trail and nothing more, without beginning of time or ending of days; it was as aimless as his life.

There is something primitive and permanent and imperishable about the road. Mankind has never got anywhere without a road, and the rate and direction of human progress has always been determined by the roads of a people.

The inventions of modern progress have essayed to despise the road. Steamships have sailed away in contempt of the highway on the shore, and the locomotive has sounded its jeering screech at every crossing on its right of way. Trolley cars have whizzed past and now the aeroplane shakes the dust of earth from its wings and rises in disdain above the old dirt road.

But the road stays on. The ascending rockets of ambition oft fall back, stick-like, upon the earth, and some of the high-minded travellers are often more than glad to take once more to the good old road their fathers trod. The road is very much like human life, in that it bears the scars of all who pass over it. It has been in turn the path of progress, the trail of torture, the highway to happiness, the road to riches—and the poor house. Priests and paupers, millionaires and medicants, maidens and soldiers and little children all pass in the road—for once on a common level.

It has been proven by a pathfinder of considerable eminence that a real Canadian highway does not exist; that the way which has been so termed is often a mere trail, frequently indistinguishable, sometimes losing itself altogether in the vastness of the prairies or in the thick of a forest. Corduroy roads, old gumbo roads, are component parts of it; now and then the great Canadian highway runs amuck in old farmyards or terminates abruptly at some saloon door.

No wonder the Canadian Highway association is extending all its efforts to build up a strong coherent link between east and west, between Atlantic and Pacific. Strange it is that after occupying this northern continent so long we should just be beginning to build roads in a large way. Stranger still that it has taken the bicycle, the automobile and the scientific farmer to make the movement anything more than a politician's shouting point in a campaign. But it is coming, and there is a new appreciation of good roads abroad in the land.

British Columbia has been one of the first to take up the thread of the movement and weave it into something strong and lasting. It possesses the best roads in Canada—and the worst. Within its boundaries are exemplified all that a road should be and all that it should not. In time other provinces will follow the lead, will build and build, until like a winding ribbon of white the highway stretches from shore to shore.

The road is a challenge, and no man with a spark of ambition can continually resist its appeal. It goes somewhere, and way down in the distance there is a clump of trees, a turn of the hill and beyond that the mysterious and magic call of the unknown. The road has always called men out of their ruts and smaller horizon to the bigger things that flit beyond and hide behind every distant grove.

There is an unconscious and official dignity about the road; any road you please. It may be but a rough track worn by the clumsy carts of the peon, but it is a path dedicated by the tramp of weary feet and christened by the drops of sweat that have tested the burden of toil.

LAND NOTICE.

Cranbrook District.

TAKE NOTICE that Annie Macauley, of Cranbrook, B.C., occupation nurse, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commenciog at a post planted at the N. W. corner of Lot 10086, G. 1., thence north 50 chains, more or less, to the southwest corner of Lot 3552, G.1.; thence east 40 chains; thence south 60 chains, more or less, to the N. E. corner of Lot 10086, G.1.; thence west 10 chains, more or less to point of commencement, containing 200 acres, more or less.

Annie Macauley, Applicant.
J. G. Cummings, Agent.
Staked Dec. 19th, 1912. 52-9t*

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT.

District of East Kootenay.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas Joyce, of Calgary, Alta., occupation, mason, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the south end of an island in the Kootenay river, opposite Lot 358, and two chains east of the north end of the island applied for by W. Murdoch; thence north 40 chains, more or less; thence all around the island, back to point of commencement.

Thomas Joyce, Applicant.
W. Murdoch, Agent.
Dated 16th November, 1912. 48-9t

WATER NOTICE.

For a License to Take and Use Water

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Crows Nest Pass Lumber Co., Ltd., of Wardner, B.C., will apply for a license to take and use 40 cubic feet per second of water out of Little Bull River, which flows in a southerly direction through Lot 313, G. 1., and empties into Kootenay River crossing at Lot 4838. The water will be diverted at government road, and will be used for fluming logs on the land described as Lots 2959, 2960, 4839 and 4838, Group 1.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 9th day of December, 1912. The application will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Cranbrook.

Objections may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

Crows Nest Pass Lumber Co., Ltd., Applicant.
by W. F. Gurd, Agent. 51-4t

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT.

District of South East Kootenay.

TAKE NOTICE that John Stanley Peck, of Cranbrook, B. C., occupation, Employment Agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains in a westerly direction from the north-west corner of T. L. 6575; thence 80 chains west, more or less, to the east boundary of lot 6231; thence north 40 chains, more or less, to the south boundary of lot 9236; thence east 10 chains, more or less, to the northwest corner of lot 9234; thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the southwest corner of lot 9234; thence east 80 chains, more or less, to the point due north of the point of commencement; thence shuth 10 chains, more or less, to the point of commencement, containing 200 acres, more or less.

John Stanley Peck.
Dated November 23rd, 1912. 49-9t

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT.

District of East Kootenay.

TAKE NOTICE that Alfred Pigott, of Cranbrook, B.C., occupation Carpenter, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lot 9104, thence south 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence west 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

Alfred Pigott.
Arthur Henry Pigott, Agent
Dated October 28th, 1912. 45-9*

LAND NOTICE.

East Kootenay District.

TAKE NOTICE that Laura E. Green, of Vancouver, B. C., married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of Lot 335, G.I., thence south forty chains, thence east twenty chains, more or less, to the west shore of Premier Lake, thence northerly following the said west shore a distance of fifty chains, more or less, to a point due east of point of commencement, thence west five chains, more or less, to point of commencement, containing fifty acres, more or less.

Laura E. Green, Applicant.
J. G. Cummings, Agent.
Cranbrook.
Staked November 11th, 1912. 47-9

SOCIETY AND CHURCH DIRECTORY

Cranbrook Lodge, No. 34 A.F. & A. M.

Regular meetings on the third Thursday of every month.
Visiting brethren welcomed.
D. J. McSweyn, W.M.
J. S. Peck, Secretary.

CRESCENT LODGE No. 33
KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS
Cranbrook, B. C.
Meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. at Fraternity Hall.
N. S. Houston, C.C.
F. A. Stride, K. of R. & S.
Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

I.O.O.F., KEY CITY LODGE, No. 42
Meets every Monday night at New Fraternity Hall. Sojourning Oddfellows cordially invited.
H. E. Stephens, N. G. — W. M. Harris, Sec'y.

DURHAM ENCAMPMENT NO. 12. I.O.O.F.
Meets first and third Wednesdays in each month.
A cordial reception extended to visiting brothers.
Officers July 1st to December 31st.
H. White, Chief Patriarch
D. F. Rodkey, Scribe.

MAPLE LEAF REBEKAH LODGE No. 19.
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Fraternity Hall.
Sojourning Rebekahs cordially invited.
Mrs. Alma Liddicoat, N.G.
Mrs. A. E. Parker, Sec.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS COURT CRANBROOK, 8943
Meets in Carmen's Hall Second and Fourth Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. sharp.
Wm. Henderson, C.R.
L. Pearron, Sec., Box 618.
Visiting brethren made welcome.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.
Meets in Carmen's Hall first and third Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. sharp.
Mrs. Lulu Hayward, Rec. Sec.
W. B. McFarlane, Chief Ranger.
Visiting brethren made welcome.

OVER SEAS CLUB.
Meets in Carmen's Hall 2nd and 4th Tuesday every month at 8 p.m.
Membership open to British citizens.
N. A. Wallinger, Pres. — W. C. Crebbin, Sec'y.
P. O. Box 425
Visiting members cordially welcomed.

Cranbrook Lodge No. 1049
Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in Royal Black Knights' Hall, Baker Street.
P. W. Swain, Dict. — R. S. Garrett, Sec.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.
Pride of Cranbrook Circle, No. 153, Companions of the Forest.
Meets in Carmen's Hall 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. sharp.
Mrs. L. Whittaker, C.C.
Mrs. I. Heigh, Secretary.
Visiting Companions cordially welcome.

KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL
Miss Cherrington
Miss Hodgson
General Course - $2.50 per week
Kindergarten - $1 25 "
French and Music Sole Extras
Next term will begin on Jan. 6th.

CRANBROOK-FERNIE FARMERS' INSTITUTE
President: T. S. Gill
Secretary: S. Macdonald
For information regarding lands and agriculture apply to the Secretary, Cranbrook, B. C.
Meeting—
Every second Wednesday

Electric Restorer for Men
Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphonol will make you a new man. Price $3 a box, or two for $5. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.
For sale at Beattie-Murphy Co., Ltd.

For Sale
One Oxford Engine, 11 x 11.
May be seen at Benedict Siding, one mile east of Mayook, B. C.
For further particulars apply to Leask & Johnson, Elko, B. C.

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ROOMS TO RENT.

WESTERN ONTARIO FOR RECIPROCITY

HAVE LEARNED THE LESSON IN THE BITTER SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE.

Winnipeg, Dec. 31.—"The naval question is not disturbing Ontario half as much as reciprocity. Reciprocity is the whole cry throughout Western Ontario. It is in everybody's mouth."

This is the declaration of Mr. D. A. Ross, M.P.P. for Springfield, Man., who has just returned from a tour in Ontario, Michigan and Minnesota, which he made for the purpose of obtaining data concerning the enforcement of the truancy laws in those places. He says that, according to his observations, the truancy laws in Ontario, Michigan and Minnesota are highly successful. After seeing the registers of scores of schools he found that the attendance under the truancy laws was always within two or three of the enrollment.

Mr. Ross has twice introduced a bill in the Manitoba legislature providing for the enforcement of school attendance in the province, which has twice been thrown out by the Roblin government. It is his intention to introduce the bill again at the coming session.

Speaking of his inquiries in the east he said:

"I found the attendance in the schools of Ontario, Michigan and Minnesota extremely good in the urban districts. In the country districts truancy laws are not enforced always and a proportion of the farmers are often opposed to them. They argue that it is none of the government's business whether they send their children to school or not. I might mention that in every case I found the attendance of foreign-born children more regular than the attendance of the Canadian born.

"All the inspectors that I interviewed informed me that there is little or no trouble with the so-called foreign population. It is with the native born Canadian that nearly all the trouble arises. The net result of my investigation is that the result of truancy laws is admirable."

Mr. Ross also seized the opportunity to sound Ontario opinion concerning reciprocity. He found, he says, that hundreds of those who voted for the Borden government at the last election have decided that they made a mistake.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier would carry Western Ontario by storm," Mr. Ross declared, "if an election were due now. Ontario farmers are beginning to realize what they lost by the rejection of reciprocity. Hundreds of thousands of barrels of apples are going to waste because the present prices do not pay the farmer to pick the fruit. All they could get for the best kind of picked apples was $1.50 a barrel and the farmer pays 45 cents for the barrel. A friend told me that he had paid $2,500 duty on apples shipped to Buffalo and then made a profit of $600 on his shipments over and above what he could have got for the same apples in Ontario. These apples, I found on making inquiry today, are worth $5 a barrel here.

"It is the same with cattle. A lot of cattle men have had to ship their beef to Buffalo, paying 27 per cent duty. In most cases the duty was over $400 and they cannot get as much for their cattle now, after pasturing them all summer, as they paid for them in the spring. The cattle business and fruit crop in Ontario this year have not been a paying proposition. I find, too, that immense numbers of Presbyterians, who voted against Sir Wilfrid in 1911 on account of their religious beliefs, are realizing the mistake they made, and are now ready to rectify it when they get a chance."

LOS ANGELES DYNAMITERS

PRESIDENT RYAN GETS SEVEN YEARS — TWO OTHERS GET SIX YEARS EACH.

Indianapolis, Dec. 30.—The United States government with stern and decisive swiftness took into its possession thirty-eight union labor officials convicted of conspiracy, of promoting explosions on non-union work throughout the land, of aiding in the destruction which brought loss of life in Los Angeles, Cal., and of carrying on a "reign of terror," declared to be unparalleled in the history of the country.

Almost the entire executive staff of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was convicted. Only two officers of this union now remain out of gaol.

At the head of the list of those convicted stands Frank M. Ryan, the president.

It was in this union, with 12,000 members, that John J. McNamara was secretary-treasurer, while he conducted the dynamitings, out of which the present convictions grew.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 31.—A remarkable scene in the struggle of the wives of the prisoners to reach their husbands attended the sentences. It was ordered that all the spectators should be cleared from the room and the prisoners be allowed to talk with the members of their families.

Some of the men made pleas for mercy; others wept in the arms of their wives but the court pronounced the sentence one by one regardless of the pleas.

Six men were given their liberties through suspended sentences. These included Edward Clark, of Cincinnati, dynamiter who confessed to blowing up a bridge with the help of Hockin. He had appeared as a witness for the government.

Ortie McManigal, another confessed dynamiter, was not sentenced at this time.

In some cases sentence of one year and one day were imposed so that these men might be confined in a federal prison. Prisoners with sentences less than one year are kept in county jails.

Federal Judge Albert B. Anderson had many of the prisoners whom he said he considered less guilty than the rest brought before him to make statements. For an hour and a half the judge thus in a conversational way talked with the prisoners, asking them whether they believed in dynamiting as a method of promoting a strike.

All of the men professed innocence.

"I hope God will strike me dead if——" Pleaded one prisoner but he was interrupted by the court.

Arrangements for taking the prisoners to Leavenworth on a special train already had been made.

Frank M. Ryan, president of the Ironworkers International union was given a sentence of seven years.

Olaf A. Tveitmoe, of San Francisco, convicted on charges of aiding in plotting the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building and Eugene A. Clancey, also of San Francisco, were given six years each.

Herbert S. Hockin received six years.

All of the prisoners who received prison terms are to be taken to Leavenworth, Kansas, probably tonight.

The day is fast approaching in Canada when the politicians who talk so glibly of "disloyalty" will be hissed from the public platform. There are no more genuinely loyal people in the world to their country, flag and empire, than Canadians. It is time that the practice of insulting the intelligence of the people, by charging sections with disloyalty, ceased.—Winnipeg Tribune.

"FAGGED-OUT" WOMEN

Will Find a Helpful Suggestion In This Letter.

Overworked, run-down, "fagged out" women who feel as though they could hardly drag about, should profit by Miss Richter's experience. She says: "Last winter I was completely run down and felt fagged out all the time, was nervous and had indigestion.

"One of my friends advised me to take Vinol, and it has done me great good. The tired, worn-out feeling is all gone, and I am strong, vigorous and well. The stomach trouble soon disappeared and now I eat heartily and have perfect digestion. I wish every tired, weak, nervous woman could have Vinol, for I never spent any money in my life that did me so much good as that I spent for Vinol." Marie Richter, Detroit, Mich.

Thousands of women and men who were formerly weak and sickly owe their present rugged health to the wonderful strength-creating effects of Vinol. We guarantee Vinol to build you up and make you strong. If it does not, we give back your money.

Cranbrook Drug and Book Co., Cranbrook, B.C.

DEMAND FOR REDISTRIBUTION

Twice since the session opened have prominent members of the Liberal party stood up in the house of commons and made the offer on behalf of the opposition to facilitate the passage of redistribution so that parliament might be dissolved and an appeal made to the electors on the navy bill. Mr. Borden has not thought it advisable to take notice of the offer made by Mr. Graham and repeated by Mr. Guthrie, and if he is to be forced to go to the country he evidently intends to stifle the voice of the west so far as that is possible.

Redistribution, if carried out strictly according to the population totals indicated by the census of 1911, will increase Manitoba's membership in the commons from 10 to 15, Alberta's from 7 to 12, Saskatchewan's from 10 to 16, and British Columbia's from 7 to 13. The total gain to the west will be twenty-two, and the loss of the eastern provinces will be eight. The west under these conditions will have, including the member for the Yukon, 57 representatives in a house of 234, or almost a fourth of the total.

Mr. Borden and his colleagues profess to have no fear of an adverse vote from the west folfowing upon redistribution. Why, then, should there be further delay in the introduction of a redistribution bill? Simple justice to the two million people west of the great lakes requires that should an election on the navy issue become necessary the influence of the west shall not be weakened by gross under-representation.

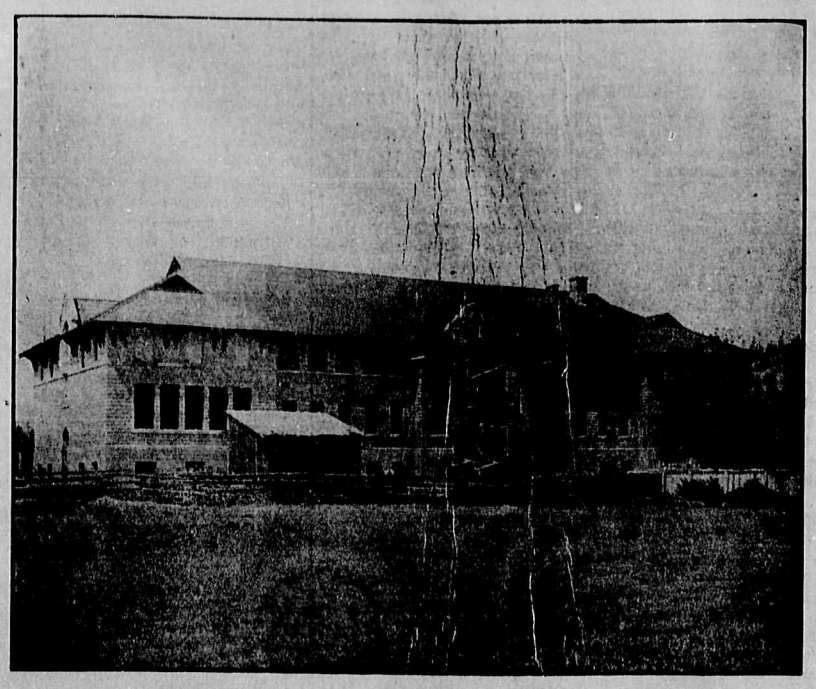
GRANT HALL PROMOTED.

Winnipeg, Dec. 30.—Grant Hall, assistant general manager of western Canadian Pacific railway lines for the past year, was today made general manager of western lines in charge of maintenance and operation with headquarters at Winnipeg, to become effective on January 1st, 1913.

George Bury, whose title has been vice-president and general manager, drops the latter title and will devote his attention wholly to the duties of vice-president. The order was issued this morning signed by Vice-President Bury and approved by Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, as president.

MACKENZIE BOWELL'S 89TH BIRTHDAY.

Belleville, Ont., Dec. 28.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell celebrated his 89th birthday yesterday, working at his desk on his paper, the Intelligencer, afterward attending a Masonic dinner.



VIEW OF THE FRONT OF THE NEW INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT THE ST. EUGENE MISSION, TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH EAST CORNER.

GENERAL ELECTION MAY BE FORCED IS THE OPINION OF W. A. BUCHANAN, M. P.

That the report from Ottawa to the effect that the Liberal members of the Dominion house will force the government to an election on the naval question is probably correct, and that obstruction tactics will be carried on when the house meets again with this end in view is the opinion of W. A. Buchanan, M. P. for Lethbridge, who was in Calgary on Sunday.

Mr. Buchanan was on his way home when the Liberal caucus was called but stated yesterday that he was not surprised at the report following this caucus.

"As far as I can find out the feeling among the Liberals of the Dominion in that this question should go to the country," he said. "Apparently the Liberals are anxious for a fight on this question, and believe they can defeat the government, especially in Ontario. It is also the general opinion that the Nationalists will be found supporting the government on this question, but in the ranks of the Conservatives themselves there appears to be a very divergent opinion. In Quebec the Conservative leaders and the Conservative organs are advocating a direct contribution and no Canadian navy now or at any time in the future. In Toronto, however, they are emphasizing the fact that the present contribution is only an emergency contribution, and that later on it is intended to have a Canadian navy. The split appears to be growing, and the Conservative party itself is liable to have some trouble with its own followers if the matter is brought to an election."

Lost Vitality

Caused by Kidney Stomach and Bowel Disorders.

St. John, N.B., September 18th, 1911.—My brother was a great sufferer from kidney, stomach and bowel troubles and was given up by two doctors. He was advised to try your Fig Pills, which he did, and after taking five boxes was completely restored to health and is better today than he has been for years. You can't recommend Fig Pills too highly.

J. W. Manvers.

At all dealers, 25 and 50 cents or The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont.

Sold by the Cranbrook Drug and Book Co., Ltd.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CRANBROOK

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Electors of the Municipality of the City of Cranbrook and I require the presence of the said Electors, at the Municipal offices on Norbary Avenue, in the City of Cranbrook, on the 13th day of January, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon (1 p.m. local time) for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the Municipal Council as Mayor and Aldermen, and public notice is further given to the electors of the Cranbrook School District that I require the presence of the said electors at the same place and time for the purpose of electing persons to represent them on the Board of School Trustees for the Cranbrook School District as such School Trustees.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:

"The candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality, as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. (3 p.m. local time) of the day of nomination; and in the event of a poll being necessary, such poll will be opened on the 16th day of Januaty, 1913, at the Municipal Offices, Norbury Avenue, Cranbrook, B. C., from the hour of 9 o'clock a.m. (10 o'clock local time) and 7 p.m. (8 p.m. local time) of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

The qualifications by law required to be possessed by the candidates for the office of Mayor are as follows:

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected as Mayor of the city shall be such persons as are male British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, and are not disqualified under any law, and have been for the six months next preceding the day of nomination the registered owner in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property in the City of the assessed value on the last Municipal Assessment Roll, of One Thousand Dollars ar more over and above any registered judgment or charge, and who are otherwise duly qualified as Municipal voters. (1906, C. 32, S. 14).

The qualifications by law required to be possessed by the candidates for the office of Aldermen are as follows:

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected as Aldermen of the City shall be such persons as are male British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years and are not disqualified under any law, and have been for the six months next preceding the day of nomination the registered owner in the Land Registry Office of land or real property in the City of the assessed value on the last Municipal Assessment Roll of Five Hundred Dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, and who are otherwise duly qualified as Municipal voters. (1906, C. 32, S. 14).

The qualifications by law required to be possessed by the candidates for the office of School Trustee are as follows:

Any person being a householder in the School District and being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years and otherwise qualified by this Act to vote at an election of School Trustees in the School District, shall be eligible to be elected or to serve as a School Trustee in such Municipal District. (1905, C. 44, S. 32). (1906, C. 39, S. 25).

No Trustee shall hold the office of teacher within the District of which he is a Trustee, provided always, that no clergyman of any denomination shall be eligible for the position of Superintendent, Inspector, Teacher or Trustee. (1905, C. 44, S. 106).

"Householder," in the case of Municipal School District shall mean and include any person of the full age of twenty-one years who occupies a dwelling, tenement, hotel or boarding house, or any part or portion of a dwelling, tenement, hotel, or boarding house, and who shall, unless exempt by Statue or Municipal By-Law, have paid directly to the Municipality, rates, taxes or fees of not less than two dollars for the current year. (1906, C 39, S. 2).

Given under my hand at the City of Cranbrook, this 26th day of December, A.D. 1912.

THOS. M. ROBERTS,
Returning Officer.
1-2t

PAT BURNS TALKS OF B. C.

BELIEVES THAT ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA SHOULD CLOSELY CO-OPERATE.

In the course of a recent interview in Victoria, Mr. Pat Burns, talked very interestingly of the prospects of B. C. Mr. Burns said that he was greatly interested in the development of the sheep breeding industry in this province which had been foreshadowed by recent developments, and especially by the acquisition of 3,000 acres of land in the Naas Valley by a syndicate interested in sheep raising. He would not admit that he was personally interested, though he did confess that he had other big interests in this province and hoped to make them greater; but on the particular point of sheep husbandry, Mr. Burns said:

"I am of the confident belief that the mountain slopes and the sheltered valleys of your province will give to the world the very finest class of grazing ground for sheep. Sheep are different from cattle. They can rustle for a living where cattle cannot, but they need a moderate climate, and that climate you have. There is no reason in the world why this province of yours should not be the meat-producing province of the Dominion. You have the areas for both the cattle and the sheep, and, what is best of all, you have the climate. And that is your greatest asset, although in using that expression I am not, I hope, trespassing upon the toes of my good friend 'Jim' Cornwall, of the Peace River country, because I believe, with Cornwall, that the whole of the west side of the Rockies belongs to British Columbia, and should be used by British Columbia.

"And that brings me," said Mr. Burns, "to my favorite hobby that Alberta and British Columbia are one. All our interests are identical. You have the coal, the fish and the fruit we want; we have the wheat and the flour that you want; all that we need is transportation, and that we are getting, thanks very largely to the policy of the governments, both Federal and provincial, which have at last realized that here in the west is the connecting link with the Canadas, for there are three of them: The old Canada, which we knew of in our boyhood; the Canada of todav, that of the central west; and the Canada of the future, British Columbia.

"We have got to 'get next,' as our American friends say; we have got to do better than that: We have got to get closer; and we can do it if we but pull together. I have proven my faith in British Columbia. And I can tell you that my example is being followed by dozens of other men who have got their stake on the plains.

"We are coming to British Columbia, and we are coming to Vancouver Island. When I started as a rancher in Alberta (years ago) and I said that Calgary would some day be a big city, I was laughed at. Time has justified me. The city of Calgary today is my justification, and, with the same spirit in which I made that prediction, I state that it will not be many years before every available acre on this island of yours will be occupied by the men and women who have their money on the plains. They must come here. There is nowhere else for them to go, and you can look for it that within twenty years Victoria will have behind it a supplying people (each of them with money in the bank) who will solve the problem of the cost of living."

Then Mr. Burns said that business all over the country was excellent, never better; and he added that never before were so many people in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, looking forward to seeing more of their own country, and, incidentally, learning "what a great climate you have." He was sure that this winter would see a greater influx of people from the prairies than any of its predecessors, and "we prairie people have a habit of leaving something behind us when we leave, which we very seldom do, unless we have business calls back east."

GLOOMY CHRISTMAS IN LONDON.

London, Dec. 28.—London had a gloomy Christmas; the bad weather kept most of the people shivering round their fires and finding their only consolation in innumerable meals of turkey and plum pudding. Tragic accidents are reported in many parts of the country, winding up with alarming tales of disaster from the prolonged storm.

The silence of the politicians gave a curious impression of a half-dead world. This impression was increased by the stoppage of all the daily papers on Christmas day, for the first time in newspaper history.

Even the peace delegates with their tremendous responsibility and the eagerness of the Balkan allies to push negotiations through were compelled to yield to the Christmas temper and postpone their deliberations till today.

What the future of these negotiations will be nobody can tell. The allies' first terms are so high that Turkey's refusal even to consider them possible surprises nobody. But this first round of bargaining is not regarded as meaning much and simply starts the process of haggling always a feature of negotiations, especially bztween the peoples of Eastern Europe.

For Sale—Good pair of Sleigh Shafts, $2.00. — Apply Herald Office.

To Rent—Large Fireproof basement, 20 x 100 ft., $7.00 per month.—Apply Herald Office.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Excursion to Los Angeles California

Special Train from Spokane, Wash., Tuesday, Jan. 7th, 1913

Tickets on sale by Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents in Alberta and Eastern B. C., on January 4, 5 and 6, 1913.

Final return limit April 10, 1913

Fare from CRANBROOK to LOS ANGELES and Return

$108.40

Going and Returning via Spokane

$121.95

Going via Spokane. Returning via Seattle

Special Train Trip from Spokane to Los Angeles covers seven days, stops being made at Portland, San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, Del Monte, Paso Robles, Santa Barbara, Riverside, and Redlands.

Fare on going trip from Spokane includes berth and meals on train or at hotel, and a number of sight seeing trips. Return is by regular service, meals and berth not included.

For descriptive pamphlet apply

R. G. McNEILLIE,
Dist. Pass'r Agent,
Calgary, Alta.

BORDEN'S BATTLE HYMN

Then out spoke R. L. Borden
The greatest in the state;
We'll teach the world a thing or two,
And make it sit up straight.

We overseas dominions,
Know how to do the trick,
My splendid naval policy
Will make all foemen sick.

We'll order three big battleships,
For which we'll send our cheque,
To chase old England's enemies
And soak them in the neck.

We'll pick out three loud-sounding names
Of great historic fame
And stick them on these battleships
And launch them on the main.

We'll dub one the "Bob, Rogers,"
A more inspiring name
Could never be selected;
You'd search for one in vain.

In fervid martial ardor
The second we'll call Hughes.
A braver man than Colonel Sam
No one would care to choose.

The third I'll christen Hazen,
The Honorable J. D.—
Our doughty Master of Marine,
And Lord of Fishery.

And when at last the god of war
Lets Armageddon loose
We'll sit at home beside our wives
And read the battle news.

The clash of worlds, the cannon's din,
War's havoc, battle's roar,
Will tell of British valor
As it always did of yore.

And when the deeds of bravery
Are recounted to our sons;
How fondly will we ponder
And tell our loving ones.

'Tis true, we sent no heroes there,
On any dreadnought's deck,
But furnished three big battleships
For which we sent our cheque.

We borrowed thirty millions
Of England's yellow gold
And gave it back to England—
How valorous and bold!

We furnished three big empty ships,
The Hazen, Sam and Bob,
But left the wars to Britain's tars,
For that's their proper job.

We left the wars to Britain's tars,
And saved our precious lives;
They fought and died for empire,
We stayed home with our wives.

So now, Hurrah for England!
Hurrah for England's king!
Three cheers for three big empty ships!
We'll make the welkin ring.

Such is my naval policy,
Improve it if you can;
We'll launch three ships from Britain's slips,
But never send a man.

The natives mutely listened
And heard the tale unfold,
They feared to hear of bravery
But laughed at only gold.

Old Nelsen heard the empty brag
And recalled another day,
When England asked for courage
And scorned to ask for pay.

The lion's cubs are red with shame,
The tribute they can pay,
But life and limb should be the test:
All else is mockery.—CANADIAN,
Vancouver Sun.

IT GROWS HAIR

HERE ARE FACTS WE WANT YOU TO PROVE AT OUR RISK.

In all our experience with hair tonics there is one that has done more toward gaining our confidence than any other. We really believe this remedy, known as Rexall "93" Hair Tonic is so superior to other preparations that we offer it to you with our personal and unqualified promise that if you use it and it doesn't prove in every way satisfactory to you, we will, upon your mere request at our store, return to you the money you paid for it.

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic acts scientifically, destroying the germs, which are usually responsible for baldness. It acts to penetrate to the roots of the hair, stimulating and nourishing them. It is a most pleasant toilet necessity, is delicately perfumed, and will not gum nor permanently stain the hair.

We want you to get a bottle of Rexall "93" Hair Tonic and use it as directed. If it does not relieve scalp irritation, remove dandruff, prevent the hair from falling out and promote an increased growth of hair and in every way give entire satisfaction, come back and tell us, and get your money back. Two sizes, 50c. and $1.00. Sold only at our store—the Rexall Store, Beattie-Murphy Co. Ltd.

CLOSING SPEECHES IN THE GREAT NAVAL DEBATE

DR. MICHAEL CLARK'S ELOQUENT TESTIMONY TO LIBERAL LOYALTY—R. L. BORDEN'S QUICK CHANGE ACT —FRANK OLIVER ON PARTISANSHIP — HUGH GUTHRIE'S CHALLENGE.

(Special to the Herald).

WHERE IS THE EMERGENCY?

That there is no justification or foundation for the "emergency" idea so far as British naval matters are concerned is clearly shown by the official pronouncements of the British authorities. Neither in the speeches of ministers nor in official documents connected with the defence conference can any reference, direct or indirect to any immediate emergency be found. The following paragraphs from important speeches and documents make it clear that the emergency idea did not originate in England:

Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill: "If the main development of the past ten years has been the concentration of the British fleet in decisive theatres it seems to me—and I dare say to you—not unlikely that the main naval development of the next ten years will be the growth of the effective naval forces in the great Dominion overseas. Then we shall be able to make what I think will be found to be the true division of labor between the mother country and her daughter states—that we should maintain the sea supremacy against all comers at the decisive point, and that they should guard and patrol all the rest of the British empire."

The British government memorandum in a terse and emphatic paragraph says: "She (Great Britain) has before now successfully made head alone and unaided against the most formidable combinations, and she has not lost her capacity by a wise policy and strenuous exertions to watch over and preserve the vital interests of the empire."

The first lord of the admiralty quietly discusses the probable development of the next ten years in naval progress. The British government memorandum calmly lays down a dictum that the British fleet is as capable as ever to defend the whole empire. Not the slightest suspicion of haste or emergency there.

Then comes in Premier Borden, and the British memorandum continues: "The prime minister of the Dominion having enquired in what form any IMMEDIATE aid that Canada might give would be most effective, etc."

It is therefore evident that it is the leader of the Canadian Nationalist-Tory government who has discovered this "emergency," and not the British government, whom it mostly concerns.

WHAT LIBERAL LOYALTY MEANS.

For a long time past the Tories (not their Nationalist allies) have been fond of attempting to convey the impression that they monopolize the true loyalty of Canada, and that if the Liberals venture to disagree from them they are guilty of some sort of lese majeste. This idea should be dispelled by the thunderous cheers which greeted the close of Dr. Michael Clark's speech in parliament last Monday, while the ultra-loyal Tories sat silent.

And these were the words the government supporters refused to approve:

"We stand for Canada as a nation, a nation beneath a common flag; a nation within the empire, but a nation still; with a nation's rights, a nation's aspirations, a nation's responsibilities, yes, and a nation's courage and spirit to discharge those responsibilities. We stand for Canada, a nation not less in herself than Great Britain or any other nation composing this great empire. Great Britain trades where she will, and defends herself. We stand for Canada with the right to trade where she will without any man daring to tell us we are disloyal. We stand for Canada with the power and the ability to begin now the naval defence of her own coasts, in co-operation with the various portions of the most glorious empire the world has ever seen. We stand on that policy and we believe that we have the majority of the people of Canada with us, because it is the only policy that makes for the dignity of the nation, for the harmony and progress of the empire, and for the peace of the civilized world."

Such sentiments as these evidently did not appeal to Premier Borden and his followers any more than it did to Nantel, Pelletier and their supporters.

A WESTERN VIEW ON THE CONTRIBUTION.

Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, Alta., protesting against the gift of $35,000,000 of Canadian taxes to build warships in England declared he wanted to see those warships constructed in Canada, and continued:

"In almost his last utterance, if not the last, of Sir Richard Cartwright in the senate, he proved to my satisfaction, at any rate, that Western Canada is overtaxed today. We shall contribute our full share of the money to pay for these Dreadnoughts which are to be sent out of the country; because it is the workers and farmers of Canada who will have to raise that $35,000,000, and it is those workers and farmers that you will have to answer for this policy, not to the millionaires of Toronto."

MR. BORDEN'S NAVAL ACROBATICS.

Before gaining power through his alliance with the Nationalists, Mr. Borden had not even suspected the existence of any imperial emergency which would demand what Winston Churchill described as "the flinging about of millions on an impetuous impulse." In fact, he was, if possible, a more ardent supporter of Canadian naval units than Sir Wilfrid himself.

This is what he said, speaking to his own people at Halifax on October 14th, 1909, regarding the duties of the Canadian people:

One governing principle at least should control, namely, that out of our own material, by our own labor, and by the instructed skill of our own people, any necessary provision for our naval defences should be made so far as may be reasonably possible. In this connection may we not hope that there shall be given a stimulus and encouragement to the shipbuilding industry of Canada which has long been lacking."

All that "governing principle" has now been abandoned. Evidently with the Nationalist coalition it is no longer "reasonably possible." Now Mr. Borden proposes to stimulate the shipbuilding industry of Canada by shipping $35,000,000 of the cash product of "our own materials, our own labor, and the instructed skill of our own people" to increase the vast shipbuilding and armament constructing industries of Great Britain.

HON. MR. OLIVER ON PARTY GOVERNMENT.

A strong defence of the principles of party government was made in parliament by Hon. Frank Oliver last Tuesday evening. It was time that such a statement was made since, for a long time Mr. Borden and his followers have been using every partizan means in their control to obtain credit or hide discredit with regard to the naval contribution, while, at the same time, they have been making hypocritical appeals to the Liberals and the whole country "to rise above party" which, translated, means to support Mr. Borden and his congromerate party.

Hon. Mr. Oliver proceeded, "Let me point out in a few words as I may what strikes me as the differences today between these two parties in regard to the (naval) question before the house: the difference between co-operation and contribution; between temporizing and decision; between humiliation and self-respect; between hiring naval protection and providing it; between contributing to the imperial naval forces where they are strongest and strengthening them where they are weakest; between making an appeal that is to be justified to one section of the people on the ground of imperial loyalty and to another section on the ground of imperial disloyalty and making an appeal to Canadians of all sections and all races to bear their fair share of the increasing burden of imperial naval defence between the traditional Tory policy of Canadian sectionalism and the traditional Liberal policy of a united Canada; between a proposal dictated by party exigency, that its maker does not dare defend save as a temporary expedient, and a policy based on and in accordance with the traditions and principles on which the British empire is founded, and by which it is and only can be maintained; between a policy which belittles and weakens Canada in the eyes of the empire and the empire in the eyes of the world, by saying that for a period to which no limit has been put Canada will only defend herself or the empire at sea to the amount of $35,000,000 borrowed dollars, and a policy by which Canadian industry, second to none; Canadian courage and loyalty, second to none, by which Canada as her very self shares in the empire's defence, and in upholding the standards of British liberty, British justice, and British fair play in the face of the world."

PARTISAN TO THE LAST.

After nearly three weeks' debate on the Naval Defence "Emergency" Bill, parliament adjourned for the Christmas holidays with the two parties as far apart as ever on this great issue. The Liberals throughout based their arguments for Canadian units of the imperial navy on the statements and documents issued by responsible British ministers. The Conservatives, as solidly supported the emergency contribution idea invented by Mr. Borden when he asked the British government what Canada had best do for "immediate effective aid;" and where their arguments differed from the facts as presented by the imperial authorities they sedulously avoided them, relying on rhetoric and sphistry to answer the Liberal arguments. The Conservative idea, as usual, was that if the facts differed from them, so much the worse for the facts. As to the Nationalists they simply stood pat. They had forced the emergency and were quite willing to let the government face it.

The marked feature of the latter portion of the debate, however, was the continued and studied discourtesy of the Conservative leaders. Having trumpeted to the world that they were filled with lofty and ennobling patriotic ideas far removed from the arena of party strife, they called upon the Liberals to take the same high plane, and not consider the question from a political point of view. Then they proceeded to take advantage of every possible partisan trick to gain ground in the country. Although facing the most momentous debate since Confederation the members of the government absented themselves as far as possible. Instead of the leaders of the party placing themselves on record, so that their arguments could be digested by the country during the vacation, they were held back and inconsequential back-benchers put up to kill time.

Then as a last piece of political trickery the government produced their crack orator for the final session, with the evident idea of getting Hon. Mr. Foster's speech before the country without giving to the Liberals a chance to reply.

Hon. Mr. Foster rose to the occasion with a speech which was a masterpiece of sophistry, and twisting of facts—full of his usual parliamentary eloquence and shiftiness. For instance, to prove that there was a real emergency he declared that by 1920 the German fleet would be not one whit inferior to the British. Yet Hon. Mr. Borhen, on introducing the measure, had shown that by 1915 Great Britain would have twenty-five Dreadnoughts and two Lord Nelsons to Germany's seventeen Dreadnoughts. The only possible way in which Mr. Foster's declaration could come within the bounds of possibility would be that Great Britain would stop building ships altogether or run a good proportion of her navy ashore. For the rest Hon. Mr. Foster forgot his previous speeches advocating a Canadian navy, dodged the facts where they disagreed with him, and spent much time sneering at Liberal policies of the past, evidently forgetting that the Liberal party, like the British fleet and unlike the Conservative party, was one of continual progress and not a party of emergencies.

However, the final word on the subject came from a Liberal, Mr. Hugh Guthrie. Although he had no time to make a speech he flung across the house a clear-cut challenge that if the Conservatives were so certain the country would prefer their expedient to the Liberal naval policy they should face the people upon it, and to do this the Liberals would do everything possible to expedite the passing of the redistribution bill. The government forces, however, preferred to face the country for their Christmas holidays.

C. P. R. LANDS IN THE WEST.

FAVORABLE TERMS FOR SETTLERS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway company, through Mr. J. S. Dennis, assistent to the president, and head of the department of natural resources have made an important announcement which will be read with interest in the west. In future railway land will not be sold to speculators but only direct to settlers from North America, the British Isles and northern Europe.

The company has seven millions of acres of unsold land and this new departure means much for the future development of that land. Most favorable terms will be offered to settlers. They will in the future have the privilege of paying for the land in twenty years instead of ten.

The company also announces that they will furnish settlers with loans up to $2,000 payable in twenty years with interest at six per cent.

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THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY

REPORTS OF ENGINEERS UPON LOCATION AND RESUME OF WORK DONE SO FAR.

Mr. W. A. Bowden, Chief Engineer, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa:

Dear Sir: I beg to report as follows on the work on the Hudson Bay railway during the last fiscal year.

The preliminary location has been completed to Port Nelson by Engineer Gordon and further information obtained relative to alternative routes to Churchill, details of which are given in my report presented to you, dated January 9, 1912.

Since making that report a good crossing of Nelson river has been located at Kettle river, about mileage 320.

A revision of the location has been completed from The Pas to mileage 250, a short distance from the crossing of Nelson river at Manitou rapids, approximately at the first junction point of the Churchill and Nelson routes.

In a few weeks we will have the plans and profiles in condition to let another contract if desired from Thicket Portage to mileage 250, a distance of approximately 65 miles.

The contractors for the first 185 miles have made a start at grading and clearing, and have supplies on the ground now to complete ready for track the first 50 miles.

The contact for the substructure of The Pas bridge was completed by MacKenzie, Mann and company on March 22.

I regret that the Canada Foundry company have not made better progress on the superstructure of this bridge. Unless better progress is made from now on it is likely a serious check will be given to the work ahead this fall.

Yours truly,
J. Armstrong,
Chief Engineer.

W. A. Bowden, Esq., Chief Engineer, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa:

Dear Sir: I beg to submit the following resume of the work on the Hudson Bay railway since my published report dated September 8, 1909.

The routes referred to in the above mentioned report have been worked out in detail with revisions, and other suggested routes as well.

The location may now be said to be completed with the exception of some local revisions, some of which are now under way, and also the proposed line from the neighborhood of Kettle river at Churchill.

The line proposed along the easterly side of Setting lake and the Grass river waters, to rejoin the Churchill line at Big lake about mileage 295 of the Churchill route, when run proved somewhat of a disappointment, although some improvement over the original line run on the westerly side of these waters. One of the principal drawbacks we found was the heavy bridging encountered at the crossings of the Grass river, the Burntwood river, and the Narrows of Assean lake, these three crossings totalling approximately $750,000. Of the original line somewhat heavy work was met with between miles 120 and 300. On the new line via Thicket Portage this work was lightened somewhat, and reduced from 180 miles to about 130 miles. While the above work was in progress the work on the Nelson route across the same strip of rough country disclosed a much lighter and shorter piece of heavy work, this line confining the heavy work between miles 170 and 235, a distance of about 65 miles, and crossing Nelson river at Manitou rapids. A line was run from this route towards Churchill designed to join about the 240th mile, crossing Nelson river a second time immediately east of Split lake, where a good crossing of Nelson river was obtained about 1,000 feet in length. The bridging on this route although involving two crossings of Nelson river is estimated to cost about $500,000 to $250,000 less than the route to the west of Split lake. The balance of the line has everything in its favor over the western line in curvature, grades, and cost of work. This line has not yet been extended to Churchill, but from reports of Mr. J. B. Tyrrel and other explorers it seems probable this line should be kept further east than the original line along the dotted projection shown on the accompanying map. It seems probable that lighter work will be met with here and grades so much better that they will more than offset the added 15 or 20 miles of distance.

With a given tonnage to handle, the train mileage will probably be less via the long line than via the shorter line owing to the greater tonnage which can be handled per train.

The line from Manitou rapids to Port Nelson was found to be very favorable, as grades, culvature and cost will be very light. The line was run to the easern side of Port Nelson. An investigation is under way at the present time looking for a most feasible crossing of the Nelson river in case the north side is chosen. A line will be as easily built on the north side of the river as on the south side with the exception of another crossing of Nelson river and a crossing of Limestone river. It is expected that a report may be made on this portion of the line before the end of March coming. From this crossing of Nelson river at Kettle river a projection has been made to Churchill, but is only to be used in case Port Nelson is chosen as the terminus now, and some years hence a desire to also utilize Churchill may best be served by turning off the Nelson route at the point indicated. In case Churchill is chosen now, undoubtedly the line to follow is the one crossing Nelson river just east of Split lake.

The portion of the line located between The Pas and mile 120 has proven the most difficult portion to give a decisive opinion upon as to the best location. Work on this portion has been continuous and though considerable improvements have been made from time to time they have been entirely of a local nature. I do not think the final location in any place is a mile from the first preliminary line.

In July, 1910, Mr. T. Turnbull was engaged to take a trip to Port Nelson particularly to look into the most suitable site for the proposed town. His report indicates that the north site is the better from a landscape point of view but that from a utility standpoint there is practically no difference. The question to be settled is whether the extra cost of harbor works on the south side is as great or greater than the extra cost to the railway of crossing the Nelson and Limestone rivers to reach the north side. As noted above, information as to this will be available before the end of March.

As to railway terminals, the ground on either side is well suited for such works, both as to area available and situation with regard to docks, etc.

Terminal room can be had at Port Nelson for all the roads in Canada if necessary.

At Fort Churchill the room for terminals at all convenient to possible dock sites is not satisfactory. The west side of the harbor is entirely out of the question and the area on the east side very inadequate if any considerable development is required.

The location as it stands at present leaves the distance to Port Nelson as 418 miles and to Fort Churchill via the east side of Split lake as 498 miles. It is altogether likely that further changes or revisions may be made from time to time, but will be entirely of a local nature and will not materially affect these distances.

The theoretical air line distance from The Pas to Port Nelson is 412 miles and the chained location distance 418 or 1.5 per cent over the air line.

Comparison of Routes.

For the purpose of the comparison of routes it is assumed that traffic for 3,000 trains per year will eventually develop, divided into 1,800 trains running towards the bay and assuming a lighter tonnage from the bay the trains have been set at 1,200 making the total of 3,000 trains. The above assumes grades of four-tenths of one per cent both ways. On the first line to Churchill it was found necessary to adopt six-tenths grades against south bound traffic in order to get reasonable work over the 150 miles division next to Churchill, thus reducing the tonnage per train by about one-third, converting the south bound 1,200 trains into 1,600 or an additional 400 trains over 150 miles equal to 60,000 extra train miles per year. On the route via the east side of Split lake the whole 3,000 trains will have to pass over 20 additional miles equal to 60,000 train miles per year leaving the two lines equal as far as train mileage is concerned, but leaving in favor of the eastern route a cheaper line to construct and the generally more satisfactory operating conditions over a line with easier gradients.

Comparing the Churchill route and the Nelson route it can now be taken that grades, curvature and cost of construction per mile will be approximately the same over both routes, and need not be taken into consideration, leaving the question of distance the only one to be considered.

In the report of 1909 attention was called to the problem of building across the 75 miles of tundra into Churchill and the probable difficulty that will be met with during the winter months with snow. No engineers have yet been met with who have had sufficient experience with this class of material to be able to give a reliable opinion on this question, such advice as has been tendered has been given by those who have no knowledge of the subject whatever. Some engineers have been met with who have had experience with very short stretches of similar material and its behaviour was precisely as feared. While short stretches of 1,000 feet or even a mile may be overcome easily, a continuous stretch of 75 miles is a more difficult problem.

The additional distance of eighty miles to Churchill is sufficiently great to make it necessary to add another train division to the line thus directly affecting all the items which go to make up the cost of running a train a mile, viz., track maintenance, repairs for rolling stock, train wages, fuel, cost of maintaining and operating terminals, hence it will be necessary in comparing the routes to use the full cost per train mile which would not be necessary if the distance were small enough to be measured in feet or a very few miles.

In the following comparison the cost per train mile used is $1.75 made up of cost of operation put at about $1.30 per train mile, a charge lower than given by either the department of railways and canals or she interstate commerce commission. To this has been added 45 cents per mile to include the interest on the cost of construction and equipment. In other words for every train run a mile over the road $1.75 will have to be collected from the public in order to pay all charges. The annual statement of the Canadian Northern railway issued in December, 1910, gives the operating expenses per freight train mile as $1.50, to which has to be added fixed charges which will make their total charges more than $1.75. The gross earnings per freight train mile are given as $2.59 and for all trains slightly over $2 per train mile. In other words for every train the Canadian Northern ran a mile, more than $2 was collected from the public and in the case of freight $2.59. The figures for the Canadian Pacific railway and other roads are not at hand just now but are not very much different from the above.

Thus you will see that if expenses are held to $1.75 per train mile it probably means the lowest rates in Canada to the public.

On the basis of 3,000 trains per year the following then appears to be the minimum it will be necessary to collect from the public:

Churchill Route.			
Distance.	Trains.	Train miles.	At $1.75 per train mile.
500 miles	3,000	1,500,000	$2,625,000
Nelson Route.			
420 miles	3,000	1,260,000	2,205,000
In favor of Nelson route			$ 420,000

From the railway end of the problem it is apparent that a minimum of $420,000 a year will be saved to Western Canada by the selection of Port Nelson as a terminus. If the charge of $1.75 per train mile is found too low or the traffic is greater than 3,000 trains per year the difference in favor of the Nelson route will be found still greater.

HUNTER'S VALUABLE PELT

Edmonton, Alta., Dec. 31.—W. H. Robertson, a homesteader in the Athabasca district, north of here, arrived in Edmonton today with the pelt of a silver fox, valued at $1,000; two brown foxes, seven bear gides and 218 raccoon skins. Silver-tipped foxes are rare and when properly marked the pelts are worth small fortunes. Three silver foxes have been trapped in the Lac la Biche country this season, the hunters receiving from $450 to $800 each for the pelts. The skin of the fox captured by Robertson is one of the finest specimens ever brought to this market. Robertson reports big game and all fur-bearing animals are numerous in the north country, saying also that the homesteaders will also bring in many skins this winter. The chief drawback so far is the unseasonable high temperature.

The Rush is Over

And there are many odds and ends left to tell the tale of a terrible Christmas slaughter.

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Both schools are under the management of "Western Residential Schools, Ltd." Winter Term opens Tuesday, 7th January, 1913.
Applications for admission should be made at once.
Dr. E. D. McLAREN, 1947 Pendrell Street, Vancouver, B. C.