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Progress of the Municipal Campaign - Platforms of Candidates Submitted.

During the week, another candidate for mayor of Prince George has declared himself, also numerous candidates for aldermen.

The prominent candidates for mayor are Neil Gething Mr. Gillette Frank Ellis, and Mr. Porter of the Porter Hay and Grain Co.

The platforms of the candi dates are here submitted for the benefit of the voters.

Mr. N. Gething's Platform.

That the name of the city be Prince George.

The provision of an adequate water system, including fire protection facilities, from Connaught Park.

The securing of a loan from the Provincial Government for improvements.

A moral and orderly city.

Exemption of taxation on improvements.

To aid so far as possible the location of a union depot for the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Pacific Great Eastern Railways at the foot of George Street.

Public ownership of public utilities.

Grading of streets and sidewalks where they will serve the greatest number of people.

Public improvements to be carried out by day labor. Preference to be given to residents.

Fair distribution of appropriations to each district in the city.

The advancement of education by the building of a high school and the securing of a government grant for educational purposes.

Mr. Gillette's Platform.

The immediate installation of sufficient fire protection for the business section of Prince George.

The inauguration of a permanent water system for domestic consumption and for fire protection, funds for which are to be provided by the sale of bonds as soon as the same can be approved by the property owners.

The immediate grading of George Street to a permanent grade, and the building of suitable sidewalks thereon from the railway to Connaught Hill, and the grading and opening up and the building of sidewalks on all streets that will be of the greatest benefit to the citizens generally.

Encouragement of the establishment of a wholesale and warehouse district with proper street and trackage facilities.

The building of two public schools and a high school, and asking the government to furnish the necessary funds for the two public schools, as recommended by the Superintendent of Education previous to incorporation.

Public ownership of public utilities, including water, light, and power.

Exemption from taxation of all improvements.

The insistence of an early building of a railway station for the City, regardless of location.

The name of the City to be Prince George.

The payment of union scale of wages for all city work whether done under contract or otherwise.

All city work to be done by residents of Prince George in preference to outsiders.

Fair distribution in the purchase of all supplies.

A clean and orderly city.

The building of a City Hall, Police and Fire Hall combined, on a site to be chosen by the rate-payers.

To ask the Dominion Government to erect a permanent Post Office and Customs Office building.

To assist in the establishing of a City Hospital.

To ask the Provincial Government to erect a Court House and a Land Registry Office in the City to meet the requirements of the district.

To secure all lands now set apart for Park purposes to become the property of the City for Parks and Recreation Grounds.

Mr. T. Porter's Platform.

Having been requested by a largely signed requisition of my fellow citizens to offer myself as a candidate for the office of mayor in the forthcoming election, I take this opportunity of complying with their request, and ask the support of the intelligent electors of the City of Fort George on the following platform:

That I am in favor of the G. T. P. station being located at the foot of George Street, and if elected will use every effort to have it erected there.

That I am in favor of the name of the city being changed at the coming election from Fort George to Prince George.

That the avenues and streets be graded east and west from George Street, and be made suitable for traffic as far as finances of the city will permit.

That an adequate protection against fire be installed at the earliest possible date.

That the council take steps to secure from the G. T. P. Railway Company and the Government, Connaught and other parks and squares in the city, in order to improve and make them recreation grounds for the families of the residents of the city.

That sidewalks be made to accomodate the greatest number of citizens.

Municipal ownership of all public utilities.

That a fair wage be paid the workingman in all city work, whether done by contract or otherwise. Residents and property owners given preference.

That I am in favor of single tax being adopted and improvements be exempt from taxation.

Having every confidence in the good judgment of the electors of the city, the matter of electing the aldermen, in my opinion, should be left in their hands instead of a slate being named by the nominee for mayor.

And in supporting the above platform I am absolutely free, being under no obligation to any party, clique, or faction, and can therefore act independently to further the best interests of the city at large.

T. PORTER.

Mr. Gething's platform is just like Mr. Gething, to the point and short, and has the ring of sincerity, leaving one to suspect that it aims to accomplish more than he promises.

Mr. Gething is freeing himself from business connections and retaining only his property holdings, the same as any other citizen, by retiring from the firm of Murdoff and Gething May 1st.

The Herald has not yet received a copy of Mr. Ellis' platform; but he too is well known in his connection with the business life of Prince George.

Mr. Gillett's and Mr. Porter's platforms are more lengthy than Mr. Gething's, but they contain no more in their length than Mr. Gething's short contract with the people.

As set forth elsewhere in this issue, two questions are paramount for the voters to decide: the name Prince George and the station site at George Street. Those candidates should be elected who unquestionably espouse these two.

Any one of the four candidates are no doubt capable of filling the chair; but in this as in all matters where a selection has to be made and where only one can succed, there must necessarily come to the voter the question who is the best man with the best mind and the safest hand in which to entrust the destinies of the city.

A movement is on foot — and we hope the candidates will put the welfare of the municipality before personal ambition — to secure the withdrawal of some of the candidates and the centering of the effort of election on the candidate with the greatest liklihood of succeeding.

The Gillette boom is the latest to be launched, and his platform is the longest in its promises and declarations of what he will aim to do.

As for the aldermen, there are so many of them that it would seem to the Herald that here too it would be wise to select men of well known business experience.

The first Council and Mayor will not have an easy tenure of office. It is a great honor, but a greater responsibiiity. Many a mayor, many an alderman, has wished he had never aspired to these offices. It were well for all candidates to count the cost before entering upon this all important venture. It is a journey only the most hardy, the most capable can come through successfully. It will mean many a heartache to the conscientious man, with the city's welfare constantly before him, and the many tangled and vexatious questions to be determined. Any man might well tremble at the responsibility and not too lightly enter upon the office of mayor or alderman.

Local Talent Achieve Big Success

The Princess Theatre, Prince George, on Friday last was the scene of one of the most successful amateur performances ever witnessed in any community; such is the general opinion of the large and appreciative audience that filled the theatre.

Three scenes were given by the young people for the benefit of the Presbyterian church: a one-act musical comedy entitled "Trial by Jury" by Gilbert and Sullivan; "The Glow Worms," a musical production, and what was described as 'a screaming farce,' entitled "Poor Pillicoddy" — which turned out to be all it was called. Added to the entertainment were several very pretty dances by the Misses Wilson, accompanied on the piano by their mother, Mrs. P. E. Wilson.

To speak of any particular part as exceptionably rendered is impossible, except that in these performances some of the artists must take the longer and more difficult passages; but the least important parts are as necessary to the success of the whole as the larger ones. One of the most talked of features of the performance was the absence of all hesitancy and breaks, testifying to the care and large amount of work and rehearsal which the participators must have given unselfishly to the preparation. The music itself in vocal and instrumental effects was faultless.

Mr. Magee was flawless as judge in the "Trial by Jury" and as Pillicoddy in "Poor Pillicoddy." Mrs. Radeck as Plaintiff in the former and as Sarah Blunt in the latter also must be mentioned as rendering her parts with great naturalness and pleasure to the auditors. These were the important parts; but they would not have been as perfect and successfully rendered but for the capable and excellent support in the minor parts of Messrs Evennett, Harrington and Harms, also Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. McKenzie and Miss Tuck. The Bridesmaids, Mesdames Wedemeyer, Place, Harms, Johnson and Misses McLarty and Behm in their pretty costumes and by excellent and natural acting made a striking appearance, while the Misses McLarty and McIntyre and Mesdames Hox and Claxton as spectators, and Messrs Harms, Snapp, Simpson, Belton, Stewart, Watson, Gregory, Williams, Smith and Gordon as Jury completed the picture. Such a jury has probably never been known in trials of such importance as a breach of promise; in real trials this jury would very soon relegate that ancient institution to the scrap heap — as has been demanded in various parts for some years.

The costumes and "make-ups" were very good, indeed. The music by Kerr's Orchestra was up to its usual standard. All in all it was a very enjoyable evening, and the audience departed feeling well paid.

Many requests have been made for a repetition of the program, and we hope the young people will accede to the almost universal request. Nothing so successful and so enjoyable has ever before been given in the Fort George District, and the young people who took part in the entertainment deserve the expression of appreciation and congratulation voiced on every hand at the successful outcome of their effort.

Steamer Quesnel Chartered by Capt. Foster

Captain D. A. Foster has chartered the steamer Quesnel for the season of 1915, of the Northern Lumber and Mercantile Co., and will make the first trip of the season from South Fort George Saturday, May 1st, at 7 a.m. for Quesnel. The Northern Lumber and Mercantile Co. in Prince and South will act as Capt. Foster's agents.

Canadians Fight and Die Gallantly in Thickest of Ypres Slaughter

Ottawa.—From information to hand, the war is pressing close home to the Canadian firesides. In the conflicts of the 22nd, 23rd and 24th, twenty-one killed and fifty-nine wounded was the toll of Canadian officers. Among those killed are Lieut.-Col. Hart-McHarg, commanding the 7th batallion from Vancouver; Lieut.-Col. Arthur Percival Birchall of the Canadian permanent staff, and Lieut.-Col. Russell Lambert Boyle, of Crossfield, Alberta, commanding the 10th Batallion. The list is still incomplete as no Artillery officers are mentioned, though a battery of Canadian 6-inch guns were taken by Germans and later recaptured.

The feeling of quiet elation mingled with sadness on account of the heavy casualty lists was accentuated at the capital Monday morning by the graphic details of the gallant stand made by the Canadian division in the fighting north of Ypres. The cabled descriptions and congratulatory messages from King George, Sir John French and General Alderson all go to demonstrate beyond a doubt that the Canadians acquitted themselves with remarkable honor and deserve the encomiums thrust upon them.

Loss Probably 1,000

Militia estimates based upon the losses of the officers place the total casualties among non-commissioned officers and men at approximately 1,000 men. It may be, however, that the nature of the fighting was such that the loss of officers was abnormally large.

London.—The second battle of Flanders has begun. The English press pays generous tributes to the achievement of the Canadians in the Ypres battle. Comments, while hearty, are cast in a sober style, for it is felt for one thing that Canada, while being proud of her army, will be shocked at the cost in life necessary to accomplish the valiant deed.

There is also the consideration that the general position at the front is still serious, and heavy work for every section of the British forces and their gallant allies on the Flanders front lies in the future.

War Despatches of the Week.

Movements all along the line so long predicted for the Spring seem to be under way by the Allies.—Persistent reports of heavy losses coming in.

April 26th.

London.— West Yyres Canal, taken by the Germans on Friday, was retaken today by French-Belgian troops. Allies' artillery replied very successfully along entire front to repeated attacks, and despite heavy winds aviators made useful reconnaissances.

Paris.— In Belgium, Allies' counter attacks continue with success. The Germans with two Army Corps employed gases; some of their projectiles that did not explode contained large quantity of asphyziating gas. Considerable progress is being made to the north along right bank of Yser canal. The British troops, despite violent attacks of Germans Saturday night, maintained all positions.

In Argonnewe, captured German trench and two machine guns, and prisoners. Action is reported as most violent. Especially on heights of the Meuse, Germans attacked with entire division and drove the French back, but were completely driven out by counter attack.

Petrograd.— During night of 24th and 25th, Germans made several attempts to take Russian positions in Kalwarya and Ludwinow in Russian Poland, but were easily repulsed, enemy fleeing in disorder. In Carpathians Germans are increasing in volume the artillery fire along entire front, apparently having brought up fresh units. Attempt was made by Austrians to retake Uzsok Pass, but were repulsed with great loss.

April 27th.

London. — Severe fighting to northeast of Ypres continues. Situation in general is unchanged. In the fighting of the past three days very heavy casualties have been inflicted on enemy. Allies' losses have also been heavy.

April 28th.

Paris.—French troops have occupied Kumkalch, Turkish fortress on asiatic side of entrance to Dardanelles. French infantry and artillery was designed particularly for operations at this point and was complete success. Aided by cannon, French under fire of enemy succeeded in occupying village and continued its occupation despite seven counter attacks at night supported by heavy artillery. 500 prisoners were taken and losses to enemy seem to have been considerable.

General disembarkation of Allied forces continues under good conditions.

April 29th.

The day on all lines has been comparatively uneventful. Germans and Austrians both on the east and west endeavored to regain their lost ground but were signally repulsed with heavy losses.

April 30th.

The German attacks have been repulsed north of Ypres.

No further developments from the Eastern theatre.

Terriffic fighting is going on in the Dardanelles, almost incessantly since Sunday. Large forces of the Allies have been landed on both shores of the straits, and others are following. British are operating on European side and French on Asiatic.

Several lines of trenches have been taken on European side with about 1200 prisoners. French have captured about 1800 men. Inside the straits warships had not yet penetrated beyond Kephas Point, but German garrisons between Kalid Behr and Cape Helles are said to be cut off by strong force of British.

No loss of warships is known to have occurred.

Steamer B.X. Arrives

The steamer B.X., Captain Brown in charge, arrived from Quesnel to-day, inaugurating the first trip this year for the larger craft on the Fraser River. The B.X. has been thoroughly overhauled in preparation and anticipation of a successsul summer on the River, when it is expected many tourists will avail themselves of the river and auto trip between Ashcroft and South Ft. George enroute to or from the Panama Exposition at San Francisco.

The B.X. will sail on return trip to Quesnel and Soda Creek tomorrow (Saturday) morning at 6 o'clock.

May Aid Canadian Line to Coast

Development of business between Vancouver and Canadian ports on the Atlantic by a new subsidized line of steamships is being considered by the Dominion government. The data at hand does not say just how far this plan had progressed. But it had advanced to that stage where it was cited as a reason against the establishment of a Canadian customs officer at New York.

Hudson's Bay Company's Holdings in Canada

The Hudson's Bay Company having closed their Fort George Fur Trading Post, the subject is interesting at this time in the light of that Company's continued interest and holdings in the Dominion of Canada indicating that they are a very large element yet in the future of this country.

The Company's 1914 Year Book which has just been issued contains some interesting figures, some of which are as follows:

Under the terms of the Deed of Surrender and the Dominion Lands Act of 1872, in the area known as the Fertile Belt of Canada, bounded on the south by the United States, on the west by the Rocky Mountains, on the north by the northern branch of the Saskatchewan River, on the east by Lake Winnipeg, Lake of the Woods, and the waters connecting them, and estimated to contain 142,340,000 acres of land, the Hudson's Bay Co. is entitled to one twentieth, or 7,117,000 acres. Of this the Company have sold 2,182,000 acres, leaving a balance of their holdings at 4,935,000 acres.

The own or have holdings in 30 townsites throughout Canada.

They have general stores — some of them the largest in Canada — in 14 cities, and 131 Fur Trading Posts scattered as follows:

Labrador, 3; Quebec, 28; Ontario, 28; Manitoba, 16; Saskatchewan, 11; Alberta, 16; British Columbia, 15; North-West Territories, 14.

Unemployed Aliens

Word has been sent out from Ottawa that it is the intention of the Government to intern all unemployed alien enemies, and to assist the Provincial authorities in taking care of other indigent foreigners. Arrangements are being made to return many of these unemployed to their native countries, cable correspondence having already been exchanged in this regard.

Under the immigration laws all new comers who become a charge on the community within two years of their arrival in Canada may be deported, and it is expected that the great majority of these persons will come under this regulation.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1915.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Whatever the platform of the various candidates for mayor and aldermen of the new city of Prince George as to its financial, protective, improvement, or educational future, may be, two things stand out at this time as of immediate importance, and they should be impressed upon the electorate and upon the candidates.

These are, the name to be Prince George and the Station Site to be at George Street. The City Council should be elected pledged to secure the station at George Street, and the people should consider well the selection of the name.

Many reasons for the change from Fort George to Prince George have been cited. The name Fort George will be retained indefinitely and very likely for all time in the designation of the new Provincial electoral district which is to be "The Fort George District," taking in the immense territory of which the Fort George Land Office, or Land Recording District shall be the official centre.

But that is no reason why the city should be called Fort George. The city is a thing apart brought into existence by entirely different agencies, on a piece of land apart from anything pertaining to Fort George.

The name Fort George was a Hudson's Bay possession, purloined by a Real Estate promoter and as such belongs to the Hudson's Bay or to the various subdivisions sold and spread the wide world over, to designate certain district lots cut up into city lots, and should not be confounded with a separate and entirely different section brought into existence as Prince George, and likewise sold far and wide—the real city of the district.

Without doublt, also, as has heretofore been argued in these columns, the prefix "Fort" is misleading, and harmful to financial standing, and sentimental feeling of the investing public in its securities. Nearly every city of note that has started off with the "fort" prefixed or has at some time or other in its earlier history been known as "Fort something or other," has eventually been dropped or otherwise named something entirely different.

We feel sure that the people of Prince George, in the name already well known far and wide, and as such on the Post Office records, maps, plans, legal documents, agreements of sales, deeds, etc., etc., will see to it that the name is retained, and that Fort George is relegated as it should be to the outlying subdivisions where it belongs.

But another reason still is that the Hudson's Bay have another "Fort George" a fur trading post, in Canada, on James Bay, Province of Quebec. There is no call for two places of the same name, and further let the Hudson's Bay retain their fur trading "Forts" if they want—their necessity is fast disappearing. There is no more need of stockades, port holes, fear of Indians, and the people of Prince George are in no such danger that they need to be protected by a "Fort," or to give the outside world, particularly foreign money markets, the idea they are only a mere fur trading post, when they ask for loans, possibly to erect more stockades.

As to the Station Site, the Herald has fought consistently and hard against the placing of the G. T. P. and P. G. E. Station down in a swamp, under a hill, far removed from the convenience of the people, where it will cost more than $50,000 eventually to construct grade and otherwise prepare approaches to it, which when constructed will never be adequate, convenient, or add to the civic beauty of the city, but a continuing expense by its location, congestion, and difficulty for access to all the people of the city, present and future. We must disagree with the engineers who are said to have recommended it, because we do not believe it is their free judgment, but a forced one, and further, we will continue to disagree and use all possible means to prevent its building where it has been ordered by the Railway Commission, as against public policy, against the interests of the people, and an expense saddled gratuitously upon the public for no good or suffiaient reason.

We call upon the people of Prince George to stand at this time in support of a mayor and council, pledged to fight the iniquitous station site order of the Railway Commission, and see that it is placed at George Street where the people want it, and that the city shall be started right, under its proper name—Prince George.

THE WAR UP TO DATE.

The war today reveals the monumental failure of a tyrant plan. Already the Kaiser's vision glorious has turned into a nightmare of quivering dread. Nemesis rides before the gathering hosts of the Allies. In the western theatre of war we are on the eve of mighty developments, while to the eastward the master strategy of the Grand Duke Nicholas pauses on the eve of dramatic possibilities. In the neck of the Dardanelles the guns of the Allies' squadrons sound the glories of a feat of arms which will only have begun with the fall of Constantinople and the final expulsion from Europe of the hated Turk. With bated breath, the world witnesses the apotheosis of sea-power. The Balkans are agog with eager expectancy, and at any moment the Grand Alliance may be reinforced by the armies of Roumania and Greece. Italy, true to her historic conceptions of liberty, is arming for the fray, and in every neutral nation opinion is rapidly crystallising in favor of the Allies.

These impressive phenomena are not the outcome of diplomatic intrigue. None of the Allied Governments has stooped to cajole or intimidate an independent nation. Such forces as may gather to our aid will come freely to the defence of freedom. By her gross violation of international right, followed by the cynical repudiation of every article in the civilised code of war, Germany has contrived to array against herself every force in Europe which makes for liberty and righteousness, and if (and I am not certain that it is so), as Napoleon declared, the moral factor in war is to the material as three to one, then the doom of the Hun is irrevocably decreed. It remains merely to execute judgment. Already the foe betrays the frenzy of despair. One panicky expedient succeeds another, but no power at the disposal of the Teuton can loose the throttling grip of the British Navy. The lies the earnest of ultimate victory. The Jolly Roger is no match for the White Ensign. Against the legitimate

What is the actual position today? After eight months of war Paris, Warsaw and Calais remain uncaptured by the Huns, and Britain is intact. Only poor, defenceless Belgium has been devastated. The German fleet is held as in a vice by the Grand Fleets, and her mercantile marine has disappeared from the oceans and seas of the world. Their first line army has been virtually destroyed — their losses of men being estimated at between two and three millions. Their supplies of food and raw material and munitions of war have been cut off. In sheer desperation they have been driven to a war of piracy and murder—which correctly gauges the hopelessness of their case—and an outraged humanity cries aloud for their punishment and their disarmament.

And what of the cost? In one way and another the war must already have involved Germany in an expenditure of well over a thousand millions sterling, to say nothing of her loss in trade and commerce. And now the real fight is only about to commence. Can she stand the strain of another thousand millions, with the risk of having, ultimately, to recoup Britain and her Allies the whole of their outlay? Of course she cannot.

And what, too, of the European situation? Italy has already, for practical purposes, thrown over the Triple Alliance—and she will assuredly expect the restoration of her lost provinces, now under Austrian rule, whether she comes in with us or not.

But perhaps I have been getting a bit ahead of my subject. The question, after all, is not so much where shall we be after the war? as where are we now? Well, where are we? Would it be very far wrong to say—much as we were before? Always, of course, excepting Belgium. Germany is as she was—and so are we; whilst as things count, France is very little different. Russia is much the same—and Turkey doesn't count. Serbia, no doubt, has to a large extent redeemed her character—and there you are. And that is the net outcome of eight month's fighting—through seas of blood and tears! And of the annihilation of those thousands of millions of capital and the sacrifice of those millions of human lives. Well may we ask the meaning of the words Christianity and civilisation. Well may we call upon God to apportion the awful responsibility for this challenge of His scheme of things. We can await His judgment with composure.

Canada's Beauty Crystallized in Fine Exhibit

"Mon Dieu, c'est beau, ca."

"Si c'est, ca, t'ies pas fiere de ton Canada, toi?"

("How beautiful this is. And does not its being so beautiful make you proud of your Canada?")

These phrases couched in the quaint and homely idiom of the Quebec habitant crystallize, as it were, the homage of admiration that is being paid by visitors at the Panama-Pacific exhibition to the Canadian exhibit.

"They were standing side by side," said Mr. A. I. Goodstone, a Vancouver barrister, who has just returned from a visit to the great exposition, "a middle-aged French-Canadian and his wife. It was inside the large building which is representing Canada as Canada has never been represented before.

What a Girl Gets.

Courtship: Autos, Bonbons, flowers,
Nice two-dollar shows,
Loving looks and golden hours—
That's the way it goes.

Marriage: Street cars, picture plays,
Now and then a tiff,
Cooking, scrubbing all her days—
Goodness, what a diff!

Letters sealed with white of an egg cannot be steamed open.

Approximately 206 million dollars were spent last year on public roads in the United States, according to statistics prepared by the United States department of agriculture. In 1904 the total was only 79 millions. In nine years, therefore, the increase has been over 250 per cent.

This awakening on the part of the country to the importance of good roads has, experts say, been due in great measure to the principle of state aid to counties and other local communities. New Jersey began the movement in 1891 when it passed its state highway law. Massachusetts and Vermont followed a year later, but for the most part the other states were slow to move. In 1904, only 15 had state highway departments; today there are only six that have not. In 1913 the individual states appropriated a total of $38,755,088 to supplement local expenditures.

At the present time there are in the United States 20,841 miles of roads improved either wholly or in part by state aid. This is nearly the mileage of the French routes nationales, the system of great national highways which is the envy of every civilized nation. Of the 2,226,842 miles of roads in the United States, 223,774 miles, or approximately 10 per cent are classed as improved.

To improve the remaining 90 per cent may well seem a big job. It is, in fact, only made possible because the work really pays for itself. From material gathered by the United States department of agriculture, it is now possible to prove not only that good roads are a profitable investment, but to determine exactly what dividents they pay.

These returns are of various kinds. First and foremost is the reduction in the actual cost of hauling, the plain fact that it takes less time and labor to haul a load over a good road than over a poor one.

This explains the very remarkable rise in farm land values which nearly always accompanies road improvement. The rise is not a fictitious one, of no benefit to the man who wishes to farm and not to sell. The land is more valuable because it can profitably be made to produce more. In other words, the money that goes into the road comes back with interest from the land.

—Dry Farming Bulletin.

THE DIFFERENCE.

A man loves a woman and likes a dog. A woman loves a dog and likes a man.

Plenty of sons loaf around and complain because their fathers didn't do better.

OUR Telegraph Office at Prince George is now open for business. All telegrams for Prince George and Central Fort George will go through this office. Free delivery between Prince and Central.

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Carry a Lesson.

Great Britain imported 51,786,-915 bushels of wheat from Canada in 1913. She also imported 9,360,000 bushels from Russia, 2,050.987 from Germany, 804,533 from France, 201,653 from Roumania, 265.843 from Austria-Hungary and 76,533 bushels from Bulgaria, a total of 12,759,949 bushels that will have to be made up. There was a decrease in Russia's exportation to Britain 7,000,000 bushels in 1913 compared with 1912, and of 24,000,-000 compared with 1911. In 1913 the United States supplied the United Kingdom with 80,013,879 bushels, an increase of 32,000,000 bushels over 1912 and 43,000.000 bushels over 1911, while Canada's increase in 1913 over 1912 was only 1,177,000 bushels. Great Britain's total importations reached 229,580.865 bushels.

Great Britain imported 14,245,-000 bushels of barley from Russia in 1913, 3,240,533 bushels from Roumania, 5,208,700 bushels from Turkey in Asia, 832,066 from Germany, and 622,533 bushels from Austria-Hungary, a total of 24,148,833 bushels. Canada supplied 5,977,533 bushels and the United States 10,355,567 bushels. Great Britain's total importations amounted to 52,358,245 bushels.

Great Britain imported 9.173,-459 bushels of oats from Russia in 1913, 11,273,459 bushels from Germany, and 2,008,765 bushels from Roumania. a total of 22,454,-683 bushels. Canada supplied 7.734,588 bushels and the United States 4,723,814. Great Britain's total importations of oats were 59,829.950 bushels.

Surely the foregoing figures carry their own moral to Canada.

The success which has attended the first shipment of halibut to the British market from the great fishery grounds of British Columbia, to which Prince Rupert is the most accessible great ocean railway terminal, will not only gratify those interested in the growth of transcontinental traffic by the new Grand Trunk Pacific route, but should also serve to emphasize the enormous extent of the undeveloped fisheries of the Dominion and their value to the Empire as well as to Canada.

The 47th annual report of the Department of Fisheries at Ottawa just issued shows that the total marketed value of all kinds of fish, fish products and marine animals taken by Canadian fishermen from the sea and inland lakes and rivers during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, amounted to $33,207,748. This value falls short of that for the preceding year by $181,716, a circumstance accounted for by the sock-eye salmon run in Northern British Columbia having been smaller than usual, and there having been a decrease in the value of halibut in that year.

The total value of the sea fisheries was $29,472,811, and of the inland fisheries $3,734,937, the former being an increase of $157,039 over that of 1912-1913, while the value of the inland fisheries decreased $338,755.

There were 71,766 men employed in fishing, on 1,992 vessels, tugs, and smacks, and 37,688 boats; while 26,863 persons were engaged in the fishing industry on shore in canneries, freezers, fish houses, etc. Of the total 86,486 were engaged in the sea fisheries and 12,183 in the inland fisheries. The number of gasoline boats used in the industry continuous and promote development.

THE PROVINCES' SHARE.

Few Britons as yet sufficiently realize what it must mean to the future of the sea fisheries of Canada that she possesses in the coast line of her Atlantic Provinces (of course, Newfoundland as an independent Colony is not included) a coast line of over 5,000 miles, not including small bays and indentations, while on her Pacific coast, in the Province of British Columbia, owing to its numerous islands, bays and fiords (which form safe and accessible harbors), she has a sea-shore of 7,000 miles. A still more unique asset of Canada, as compared with any other country in the world, is her 2,200,000 square miles of fresh water in great lakes, rivers and streams, stocked with many species of excellent fish foods.

The value of the fish catch for the fiscal year 1913-1914 by Provinces was as follows:

British Columbia, $13,893,980; Nova Scotia, $8,297,626; New Brunswick, $4,308,707; Ontario, $2,674,658; Quebec, $1,850,427; Prince Edward Islands, $1,280,-447; Manitoba, $606,272; Saskatchewan, $148,602; Alberta, $81,-319; Yukon, $68,265.

In the year Canada exported to the United Kingdom $127,356 worth of fresh salmon, and canned salmon valued at $5,436,772, or more than one pound per head for the entire population. Canned lobsters, valued at $1,024,897, went to British markets, but the fresh halibut exports almost all went to the United States; it is in the growth of exports from Canada of this latter item as the Prince Rupert fisheries are developed that the British fish-eater may most benefit.

—Canada.

"When the Creator had made all the good things, there was still some dirty work to do, so He made the beasts and reptiles and poisonous insects, and when He had finished He had some scraps that were too bad to put into the Rattle Snake, the Hyena, the Scorpion, and the Skunk, so He put all these together covered it with suspicion, wrapped it with jealousy, marked it with a yellow streak and call it a KNOCKER.

"This product was so fearful to contemplate that He had to make something to counteract it, so He took a sunbeam and put it in the heart of a child, the brain of a man, wrapped these in civic pride, covered it with brotherly love, gave it a mask of velvet and a grasp of steel, and called it a BOOSTER; made him a lover of fields and flowers and manly sports, a believer in equality and justice, and ever since these two were, mortal man has had the privilege of choosing his associates."

Knicker—How big is your boy?

Bocker—He takes a ten-year-old suit and a four-year-old car seat. He averages seven.

It is wrong to lie but there are times when a lie looks better in print than the truth.

Over 225,000,000 gallons of water are consumed in London (Eng.) every day.

German National Ideals.

The whole Empire must be brought to realise the nature of the evil against which we have taken up arms. The Teutonic blood-lust, hidden under the veneer of hollow Kultur, has again burst forth unchanged, in spite of its repression. The same cold brutality and grossness of the old Germanic tribes is seen in the brief and matter-of-fact accounts of pillage and butchery recorded in the diaries of German men and officers. The proclamations of their generals, the official orders of their staff, the thorough and systematic efforts to destroy the evidence of their wrong-doing by bullet and fire, prove their guilt beyond question or extenuation. There must be no false sentimentality in this righteous war to free Europe now and for ever from threatened despotism of the shameless and blood-stained Hun.

OF THE END.

I am one of the few individuals who are predicting that we are now witnessing the beginning of the end of the European conflict, and that the month of June, even if it does not mark the technical finish of the war, will find hostilities suspended pending discussion of the terms of peace. I do not profess to base this view upon any special expert military or naval knowledge. I suppose no man of equal experience and opportunities has accumulated a more profound store of ignorance upon such matters than have I.

As regards the implements of destruction, I assume that both sides are equally well equipped—just observing in passing that the only difference between them is that ours has the larger quantity and also possesses the bigger cash reserves for the purpose of providing reinforcements of supplies. I also, of course, bear in mind that, as the greatest sea power in the world and with the assistance of the fleets of our Allies, we possess a preponderating influence in the decision of the conflict. But putting all these considerations on one side, I base my view upon the operation of economic and physical laws.

When a war is costing nearly $75,000,000 a day, has already cost upwards of $10,000,000,000, and has involved the sacrifice of 3,000,000 men; and when some 20,000,000 human beings are more or less concentrated within a comparatively limited area, with the warm weather approaching—such a state of things cannot long endure.

Germany is estranging the whole world—she has no real friend. In August last she sprang the war upon the world in the belief that with her millions of fully-trained and equipped men she could overrun the Continent before the other great powers could mobilise sufficient forces to resist the onslaught of the most numerous and highly trained fighting machine ever created. This overweening confidence was but a repetition of the arrogant conceit which prevailed in the Prussian army after the exploits of Frederick the Great, who may be regarded as the originator of the "blood and iron" policy. But when they met a military genius like Napoleon their collapae was not only complete—it was ignominious. And now they have to meet not one, but several Napoleons, working together with all the resources of a world-empire at their back.

Austria has had about enough of it, and Hungary will soon be in revolt against the present dual control. Turkey is about to be finally wiped off the map of Europe; our huge Egyptian army will be liberated to co-operate with Russia; the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus will be free to convey corn to our shores and ammunition to Russia; Serbia and other Balkan States will soon be in full action; whilst in the western theatre Kitchener's new army—perhaps under his own command—will, with our French Allies, and at any cost, be driving the enemy from its trenches, out of Flanders, out of Belgium, and across the Rhine. And something else will be happening on the seas.

—H. BOTTOMLEY, (Editor of John Bull)

MY TASK.

A homekeeper? Ah, yes, dear heart and more—
Keeper of hearts for those love gave to me.
Upholding weary hands that else might fall,
Smoothing a little head upon my knee.

A homekeeper am I; this is my task:
To make one little spot all snug and warm,
Where those so bruised and beaten by the day
May find a refuge from the night aud storm.

Gladly I serve—love makes the serving sweet;
I feel no load—love makes the burden light;
A happy keeper, I, of home and hearts;
Serving, I reign—a queen by love's own right.

—Florence Hadley.

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From Season to Season, ensuring continuous success to the planter.
OUR "LION" BRAND FIELD SEEDS
CHALLENGE THE WORLD FOR QUALITY.
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A LOT DEPENDS ON WHAT YOU SOW
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No. 1 West Bound—	Leave Edmonton Tuesdays and Fridays	10-35 p.m.
	Arrive Prince George Wednesdays & Saturdays	8 00 p.m.
	Leave ,, ,, ,, ,,	8-15 ,,
	Arrive Prince Rupert Thursdays and Sundays	6-30 p.m.
No. 2 East Bound—	Leave Prince Rupert Wednesdays and Saturdays	10 a.m.
	Arrive Prince George Thursdays and Sundays	8-30 a.m.
	Leave ,, ,, ,, ,,	8-45 ,,
	Arrive Edmonton Fridays and Mondays	8-00 a.m.

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Phone 57.

PRODUCTION IS PATRIOTISM.
Back Yards and Vacant Lots
The Empire's Call To Feed Yourselves.
The farmers are responding in their thousands to the call of the Empire for greater production. They have realized that every bushel raised means a bushel more for export to Britain; that this is one way of displaying patriotism. With favorable weather, Canada's crops this year will be the greatest in her history—far greater than any of us thought possible a year ago.
Now, to round out the scheme requires equally patriotic action in the towns and cities. The people of every community, large and small should make vacant lots and back yards productive by raising their own vegetables and garden stuff. Every pound raised, remember is another pound furnished toward Britain's needs.
Send for the Government Bulletin
This Department will forward free a special bulletin entitled "The Vegetable Garden." The simple instructions are easy to follow and make success practically certain, even to those without experience. The best methods of cultivation for the following vegetables are fully described:—Tomatoes, Onions, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Melons, Watermelons, Cucumbers, Squash, Pumpkins, Carrots, Parsnips, Beets, Turnips, Salsify, (or Oyster Plant) Raddish, Peas, Beans Corn, Egg Plant, Peppers, Spinach, Lettuce, Parsley, Sweet Herbs, Asparagus, Rhubarb.
You will enjoy amateur gardening, and profit in health and pocket as well. Children are immensely benefited, get a liberal education in the most practical manner, have outdoor amusement away from the street, become the possessors of rich red blood, strong lungs, alert minds. Identify yourself with the national movement. Be a grower. Send for the bulletin and get your neighbors to do the same; everybody will benefit by the friendly rivalry thus started. No stamp is required on your envelope, for your coupon is truly "On His Majesty's Service."
What Local Civic Bodies Can Do
City and town councils, boards of trade, charitable bodies, women's clubs, horticultural societies, civil improvement leagues, and other organizations working for the common good can accomplish a great deal locally by identifying themselves with the movement and energetically furthering it by every means at their disposal.
It will mean a thorough and permanent clean-up without cost to the community, a partial solution of the unemployed problem, and the institution of a genuine up-lift work. Vegetables and flowers will make better citizens.
This Department has formulated a plan telling how the various civic organizations may be brought together to further this worthy aim, and giving suggestions how to launch and carry on the work to a successful issue. Write at once for the form of organization and get your community properly started in performing its share of "Greater Production."
Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.
No Postage Required.
Publications Branch, Canadian Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.
Please send me Bulletin, entitled "The Vegetable Garden."
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the appointment of H. E. A. Robinson, a prominent attorney of Vancouver, as resident County Judge at Prince George for the new Electoral District of Fort George. This is a long wanted appointment, and those who have met Judge Robinson advise that his appointment will surely meet with the approval of the people as in every way fitted for the difficult duties of the office of Judgeship.

Judge Robinson is a son of the late Mr. Justice A. Rocke Robinson, of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and is a native son of this Province. He has on several occasions been appointed to conduct public enquiries and other quasi judicial proceedings, all of which he conducted with credit and success.

Telephone Service Notice.

Commencing May 1st, the Telephone Exchanges at Fort George and South Fort George, will open for business at 8 a.m. and close at 8 p.m. daily, except Sunday. The Prince George Exchange will open at 8 o'clock a.m. and close at 12 o'clock midnight. Patrons in Fort George and South Fort George, wishing to communicate with Prince George, between the hours of 8 p.m. and midnight, can do so by using the public 'phones located in the Fort George Hotel, at Fort George, and the Hotel Northen, at South Fort George.

Sunday hours for all Exchanges will be 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

The following rates for 'phone rental will go into effect May 1st.

BUSINESS PHONES :

Private line - - $5.00 per month
Party line - - $3.00 ,,

RESIDENCE PHONES :

Private line - - $3.00 per month
Party line - - $2.00 ,,

A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on all 'phone rentals, if same are paid on or before the 10th of the current month, instead of at the end of the month as heretofore.

FORT GEORGE & ALBERTA TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.
C. A. GASKILL, Manager.

MARTIN'S VANCOUVER PAPER QUIT

The Evening Journal, a Liberal paper launched by Hon. Joe Martin has suspended. Its 43rd issue was its last. Its circulation has been turned over to the World.

Ice is Breaking Up in the Yukon

Indications of an early opening of navigation on the Yukon River are reported in advices received from the White Pass & Yukon route. Exceptionally warm weather for this time of the year is being experienced in the North, the ice on the lower river has been practically broken up and the ice on Lake Labarge is already too thin for team traffic. No more shipments will be accepted for Dawson via the Lake, it is announced. It is stated that the steamer will likely leave White Horse within a week or two.

During the year cheques to the total of $90,000,000,000 were passed through the London bankers' clearing house.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PRE-EMPTORS re LANDS OPEN MAY 18, 1915.

In the matter of certain land to be thrown open for pre-emption at 9 oclock in the forenoon of May 18th, 1915, and situated on the South Fork of the Fraser River and on the Canoe Fiver, and in order to obviate the necessity of intending applicants waiting in line at the Government office for four or five weeks, it has been decided by the Lands Department to issue to the respective applicants in the order of their priority, tickets, which may be obtained at the Government Office at South Fort George, B. C.

On the 18th of May at 9 oclock the Government Agent will proceed to call each name and number three times, and if the person to whom that particular number was issued fails to respond, he will lose his priority and the next consecutive number will follow.

R. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.
Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C.

The many friends of Mr. Lockhart of the Royal Bank, South Fort George branch, will learn with regret of his transfer. Mr. Lockhart was the longest in service of the Royal Bank staff in the district, and was a popular and capable bank employee, making many friends in this section. He was a hearty supporter of the South Fort George Fire Department, and was prominent in the Hockey, Football, and Baseball teams. The best wishes of the community for his continued success accompanied Lockhart on his trip to Vancouver, last Saturday night.

* * * * *

Commencing Sunday next, the time of Evening Prayer at St. Stephen's Church (Church of England), will be 7-30.

* * * * *

Many of the foreigners recently fed by the Government have departed and the number is gradually growing less and less. The news of the intended action of the Dominion Government to deport aliens and intern natives of countries at war with the Empire may have had some influence on their moving from the district.

* * * * *

Court Next Week.

Judge Calder, of Ashcroft will arrive in town on Monday, to hold a term of Court commencing May 4.

* * * * *

There will be a Baptism Service at Knox Presbyterian Church, South Fort George, on Sunday morning, May 2nd.

* * * * *

Harry Close of the former firm of Close & Brown, returned from an extended trip to New York and the east, on Thursday's train.

* * * * *

Mr. & Mrs. Albert Johnson returned from Vancouver on this week's train via Prince Rupert.

* * * * *

Acting Chief Constable McGuffie with nine witnesses will leave for Clinton on the B.X. tomorrow morning to attend the trial of van Deusen charged with murdering his partner J. Vermilion at Chief Lake last winter. Several other murder trials are on the calendar for this term of court. After the trial Mr. McGuffie will secure a two months leave of absence and holiday.

* * * * *

The many friends of our young barrister, Neville Montgomery, will extend to him hearty good wishes on his approaching wedding. Announcements have been received advising that the happy event will take place in Vancouver June 4th. Everybody loves a lover, but Monty was loved by the people of this place long before he thought of joining the Benedicts.

Prince George are preparing on Empire Day (May 24th) at Ritts-Kifer Hall for your benefit. Be sure and all come to be made happy.

* * * * *

The Panama News Stands on George Street, Prince George, and Hamilton Street, South Fort George have your Home Newspapers, also Magazines, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuffs. You will find there, too, a complete line of Stationery. We are up-to-date in everything.

THE PANAMA NEWS CO.

* * * * *

Mrs. D. A. Foster, after an extended trip to the coast arrived home this week.

Sends Order to put on Thousands of Men

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has relieved the unemployment situation very materially by issuing orders to the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway to put on thousands of men on track construction and track gangs. Three thousand new men will thus receive employment on the western sections of the C. P. R.

G. T. P. STEAMERS TO RUN TRI-WEEKLY

On and after June 1st, the G. T. P. steamers now running semi-weekly between Prince Rupert and Vancouver, will make three trips per week.

Varieties of Grain For British Columbia.

In Bulletin No. 81 of the regular series issued by the Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms and entitled "Division of Cereals, Summary of Results, 1914," Dr. Charles E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealist, recommends the following varieties of grain for the province of British Columbia.

WINTER WHEAT.—Kharkov or Turkey Red (especially where the winter is dry), Egyptian Amber, Dawson's Golden Chaff, the last mentioned for pastry or biscuit flour.

SPRING WHEAT.—Red Fife, Marquis and Huron.

OATS.—Banner, Ligowo, for very short seasons and fair rainfall, Daubeney and Eighty Day.

BARLEY.—Manchurian, Odessa and Ontario Agricultural College, No. 21, six-rowed varieties, Swedish Chevalier, Early Chevalier, and Canadian Thorpe, two-rowed varieties.

PEAS.—Arthur Selected for early ripening : Chancellor, Golden Vine and Prussian Blue, among best other varieties.

Owing to the varied climates of British Columbia only a few general suggestions are here made.

Drugs, Medicines, Prescriptions,

Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, at Wholesale and Retail. Stationery, Magazines, Newspapers, Confections, and Toilet Articles.

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BIG CROP FOR 1915.

Will Put Western Canada on its Feet.

Big crops and big prices will put the western farmers on their feet this year and provide an immense amount of money, which, when it once gets into circulation will revive general business all over Canada. That is the kernel of an interesting and informative interview given by Mr. W. P. Hinton, of Montreal, assistant passenger traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Mixed farming has long been considered the salvation of the western farmer but mixed farming requires money and plenty of it. Mr. Hinton said that the crops which will be garnered next fall would provide this necessary capital for thousands of hard working tillers of the soil and set them on their feet so that not for years, if at all, would another depression visit Western Canada.

Record Tourist Travel.

Mr. Hinton declares of the year's tourist travel through Western Canada that it will reach its high water mark in June. In that month the eastern schools and colleges will be closed. Hundreds of teachers will be released and thousands of pupils will enter upon a vacation and so enable their parents and friends to visit the west with them.

Through travel will be exceedingly heavy all summer and a big inrush is expected to develop in the hinterland of this province, particularly in the sections traversed by the Grand Trunk Pacific.

"Our building at the Exposition is already interesting large numbers of visitors and seekers of new home sites," Mr. Hinton said. "The G. T. P. has a fine system there of illustrating the advantages of the new country by moving pictures and a staff of lecturers constantly engaged in explaining and dilating upon the advantages of that northern country."

Daily Train Service.

Asked for definite news of the company's plans in this province Mr. Hinton said that just as soon as conditions warranted, the company would operate a daily train service over its new line. It is a very rich territory up there, Mr. Hinton said, but its development will necessitate months and years of effort. Many of the young farmers of Iowa and the Dakotas, the very best class, are planning to settle in the new country. The railway company has established 4000 offices, and although patriotism prevents it from seeking immigrants from the war-torn countries at the present time, it is ready to handle a tremendous tide of immigration to Western Canada.

"Canada's welfare, we feel," Mr. Hinton continued, "is bound up in that of Western Canada. Good prices for bounteous crops will put the western farmer on his feet and keep him there. Mixed farming will, when once advanced, forever prevent a recurrence of any marked depression."

Boat Service Extended.

Mr. W. E. Duperow, of Winnipeg, assistant general passenger agent on the company's lines, gave the additional information that 35 per cent. more acreage was in cultivation this year than before in the west. He knows of many big parties—one of a hundred families — coming to Western Canada from the United States. He said that the company will increase its boat service from Vancouver to Prince Rupert to three boats a week and three transcontinental trains from Prince Rupert weekly. Eastern Canadian newspapers are sending out 100 young women prize winners in a newspaper contest, to British Columbia and the big fair. The company will establish agents in Alaska to bid for traffic there. One hundred tents are being erected in Jasper Park to form a new city.

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PHONE 26

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OFFICE - - SECOND STREET
SHOP - - THIRD STREET

PRINCE GEORGE
OFFICE AND SHOP :
THIRD AVENUE EAST

One encounters so much impudence it seems the riot act should be read more regularly.

The mere fact that a man has nothing but his ancestors to brag on, won't keep him quiet.

U. S. Rear Admiral Peary says that in 100 years the United States will rule all North America. Oh, very well; we will not be worrying much over it by that time anyway.

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