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Prince Rupert Journal

High-class Job Printing

VOL. V. PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1915. Price 5 Cents. NO. 118.

THE RUSSIAN VICTORY WAS COMPLETE

MANSON GIVEN SPLENDID RECEPTION AT TERRACE

DOCKRILL GOT NOMINATION FOR OMINECA DISTRICT

William Manson Got Splendid Reception At Meeting At Terrace

Terrace, March 27.—William Manson was given a splendid reception here tonight at a crowded meeting. L. H. Kenney, for the Liberals, was given an opportunity to speak. A series of questions were put which he found impossible to answer and he finally withdrew. The Liberal platform was produced by Kenney, and it was shown by William Manson that the Liberals were inconsistent regarding planks. He mentioned the public ownership plank, which the Liberal party machine violated in Prince Rupert.

William Manson is assured of a splendid vote here. Representatives from Lakelse and the whole surrounding country turned out to give him welcome. He met all the local issues squarely.

ONTARIO TO HAVE "DOCTOR" PROBE

Government Intends to Hold Investigation Into Various Kinds of "Doctors."

The private bills committee of the Ontario Legislature refused to allow the chiropractors of Ontario permission to establish a college of chiropractic.

Chairman Lucas said that the government intended to appoint a commission to investigate the various kinds of "doctors" in the province and report on the same to the House. When this would be done he would not say.

Drapery Goods, Curtains, Poles Carpets and Rugs—25 per cent. discount at George D. Tite's.

GRANBY SMELTER YIELDS COMPANY RICH RETURNS

The Nearby Mines And Reduction Works Are Dividend Producers Says The Vice President Of The Controlling Corporation At Anyox

W. H. Robinson, vice-president of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company, of Granby, Que., who was is the city yesterday, has just received a splendid set of photographic views of the company's new smelting and power plant at Anyox, British Columbia, says the Montreal Star. Continuing, the Star says:

It is the claim of the company that this plant is the most up-to-date and complete of its kind in existence and can market copper at the lowest price possible at the present time.

Mr. Robinson states that copper can be laid down in New York from this plant for 8½ cents per pound and that in time they hope to even beat that price. With the market price of copper anywhere between fourteen and fifteen cents per pound it can be seen that the company is in a position to make a good profit at present market prices.

Mr. Robinson is very enthusiastic about the future of the property and states that experts who have seen the Hidden Creek plant, as it is known at Anyox, consider it complete in every detail.

The Granby Company now includes a relatively small number of Canadian shareholders, the shares having very largely passed into the hands of American interests. When the late Mr. Miner, of Granby, Que., was a prominent factor in its affairs, there were numerous Canadian holders, but they sold out for the most part. Mr. Robinson is the only Canadian now on the board, and he believes that his countrymen would have done well had they retained their interest.

The Hidden Creek reduction and smelting works were completed last year and were well under operation before the end of the year. A view of the principal part of the plant will be published on Saturday, showing the reduction and power plants.

The mine from which the ore is

(Continued on Page Four.)

German Aeroplane Brought Down

Paris, March 27.—An official report says: "The day passed quietly, the enemy showing no activity. A German aeroplane which had thrown a bomb in the region of Badonviller was brought down and the pilot and observer captured."

CONSTANTINOPLE AS A WORLD KEY

BRITAIN MAY WELL LET RUSSIA HAVE THE TURKISH CAPITAL.

Modern Science Has Changed Many of the Political Situations.

That the traditional British fear of Russian aggression, including the dislike of anything approaching Russian occupation of Constantinople, is a myth created by Napoleon by shrewd stirring up of the "Russian scare" for purposes of his own is the gist of an article by J. Ellis Barker in the current issue of the Nineteenth Century And After. Mr. Barker produces a mass of historical and documentary evidence to prove his contention, which is particularly of interest as the allies advance in the Dardanelles.

In the first place, Mr. Barker disposes of Napoleon's famous saying that "Constantinople is the key to world mastery." He reminds his readers that Bismarck laughed at this idea, pointing out that the Turk was not master of the world. Also, he points out that the Suez Canal and the Bagdad railway both are on the route to India regardless of the Dardanelles and Constantinople. Egypt is the key to the situation, and not Constantinople, says this writer, who endeavors to show that Napoleon was aiming at Egypt while throwing up dust, so to speak, regarding the Turkish capital.

The bubble of Russian thirst for world power is punctured also. Russia is shown to be a peaceful nation, whose primary interest for a century at least must be internal reforms. The lack of education amongst the people is such that a popular force could hardly be raised to support world conquest by Russia, while the support of the Government is not such as to promise success for unusual Russian ambitions towards aggression.

The military establishment and strength of Russia are both generally over-estimated, as the lesson of the Japanese war and, to some extent, of the present war, show.

Coming down to the military aspects of the case, Mr. Barker argues that Russia's possession of Constantinople would increase her vulnerability rather than her strength. Russia cannot reach Constantinople by land unless she dominates Roumania and Bulgaria, or unless the entire north of Asia Minor should fall into her hands. Constantinople, under Russian rule, would be detached from the country and she would be forced to keep a large garrison there, a garrison cut off from the homeland in the event of war.

The Russian nation is evidently determined that, as a result of this war, they shall possess Constantinople in order to assure an outlet for their important Black Sea trade. Russia needs another port. She has but one port of importance, Archangel, and it is open but four months

(Continued on Page Four.)

SINGLE TAX AND ITS ADVANTAGES

MRS. FELS LECTURED ON SUBJECT BEFORE MONTREAL AUDIENCE.

She Contends That It Would Cover Most of the Ills of the Day.

"The masters of today oppose the liberation of the people, just as the slave owners opposed the freedom of the negroes. The ownership of slaves was debasing in morals. The ownership of much wealth makes men crass and is debasing. The worst miser in the world is the big landowner. He owns the very life of the people." So declared Mrs. Joseph Fels, in her "single tax" argument before the Montreal Reform Club.

"I became interested in the single tax theories at the same time that the idea took root in the mind of my late husband," commenced Mrs. Fels. "I accompanied him all over the world on his mission of propagating and establishing his commissions in different countries. Now that he is dead I feel that I must carry his work on.

"You are well aware that it was the fact that most of the land was in the handst of a few people, while the great masses went hungry, that caused the French revolution. Why should anyone have any more right to corner the earth than to corner the air? My husband believed, and I believe, that there should be no private ownership of lands. He was convinced that there should be no more private ownership of land than there should be of air or water, considering these things were indispensable to mankind.

Poverty Can Be Abolished.

"The way to cure an evil is to remove its cause. Poverty can be abolished by destroying its cause—land monopoly—and the single tax is the easiest method by which this result can be accomplished. A tax on land values equal to the annual rental is all that is necessary to make land for all. At the same time the abolition of all other forms of taxation would remove many other obstructions to industry, give impetus to business, and, we believe, from the experience of those years, create prosperity.

"My husband was always seeking some way that would place every man and woman beyond the pale of being dependent upon others for his or her existence. On his visit to England, he found certain difficulties presenting themselves, owing to the fact that the land was cut up into large estates. He purchased several of these and cut them up into five-acre lots, upon which he tried his best to locate workers. Although the scheme was doing good work when he turned the estates over to the British Government, he felt that after all it was only helping a few, even if it was one or two thousand, and when he returned to America he took up his campaign on a broader basis.

"He felt that it was wrong for the

(Continued on Page Two.)

Russian Victory At Przemysl---Captured Army Of 125,000

Petrograd, March 27.—An official report says: "To the west of the middle Niemen, on the right bank of the Narew, and on the left bank of the Vistula there is no essential change.

"The situation in the Carpathians is such that we made considerable progress in the direction of Darfeld. The Austrians in falling back set fire to the village of Zboro. In the direction of Baligrod we carried a fortified height. East of Ravoljetz we successfully repelled important forces of the enemy. During the course of the day we made prisoners of about 2,500 Austrians, besides forty officers, and captured seven machine guns.

"In Eastern Galicia we drove back a battalion which crossed the Dneister near Jojava, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

"The German press asserts that the garrison at Przemysl did not exceed 25,000 men, and that the supplies would have lasted a long time if the garrison had not been compelled to share its scanty rations with the enormous number of Russion prisoners taken during sorties, and that the fall of the fortress is of no military value. Germans also assert that the Russians destroyed 300 villages in Galicia and razed 250 to the ground.

"All such assertions by the Germans are malicious inventions. We captured army of 125,000. The Russians whom we liberated at Przemysl number 1,350, mostly wounded. That great importance was attached to the fortress by the enemy is shown by the innuemerable sacrifices made to relieve it. No towns were destroyed or razed."

IMMENSE STORAGE TANKS ARE BEING ERECTED

The Imperial Oil Company Is Busily Engaged On The Improvements At This Port---Wharf Is Being Built Now

The Imperial Oil Company is fast constructing the great storage tanks and other facilities for handling the oil trade here. One of the largest-sized tanks is already in place. The second one is well under way and the foundations for the others are being prepared. In a few months all will be ready for receiving and supplying.

Work has started on the wharf which is to serve the company. This wharf is of creosoted piles and will be the point at which tank steamers will tie up to discharge their cargo. The pipes for carrying oil to and from the wharf to the tank are being put in.

There are now about one hundred men employed in various ways in getting the plant in place. When the engine house and all the tanks and other equipment necessary are in place the oil company will have a very extensive group extending along the rising ground in rear of the Drydock.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

68th Regiment Earl Grey's Own Rifles.

ORDERS by Major J. H. McMullin, Commanding, March 19,

Parades—"A" Company will parade at the Exhibition Building on Wednesday and Friday, March 24th and 26th, at 7:45 p.m.

at 7:45 p.m.

"B" Company will parade at the Exhibition Building on Monday and Thursday, March 22nd and 25th, at 7:45 p.m.

W. S. MARSHALL, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant.

Kneck House Furnishing Bargains—Half Price on Print Linoleum, 45 cents, at George D. Tite's.

Save Dollars at George D. Tite's Furniture Sale—everything reduced

Dockrill Nominated For Omineca District

Smithers, March 27.—Frank Dockrill was nominated at the Conservative convention today for Omineca District. R. S. Sargent of Hazelton was the other candidate. The Conservative party throughout the riding get in to fight the campaign unitedly.

Prince Rupert Journal

Telephone 138.

O. H. NELSON, Editor.

Office: 128 Third Avenue East, near McBride Street. Telephone 138; Postoffice Box 607.

DAILY EDITION.

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Three Months	$1.25
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Published every Friday for circulation outside the City of Prince Rupert at $2.00 a year, addressed to points in Canada; or $3.00 a year to all points in the United Kingdom, the United States or other foreign countries.

Advertising Rates Upon Application

Sunday, March 28, 1915.

SINGLE TAX AND ITS ADVANTAGES

(Continued from Page One.)

value which the community creates to go into the pockets of a few, instead of being retained by the community through the State. This can only be done by instituting the single tax system. Instead of that, at present we tax the industries, we tax the buildings in which the industries are carried on, we tax the business itself, and we continue to tax everything until we tax the owners to graft.

"The one thing that would give general prosperity, which would give every man a chance to work out his own possibilities, lies only in this single tax. It is the one instrument existing to undo that vicious iniquity that at the present moment coils itself around the industries of the world and around the lives of the workers.

Speculation Is Encouraged.

"Owners now hold out land for a rising price, which is gambling, speculating in future values, and until you tax the whole rental values there is encouragement for speculation. Single tax would tax absolutely nothing but land values, which would be fixed by the Government. Under present conditions we are robbing society to put money in some man's private pocket.

"In the case of city property, only the value of the lots, whether vacant or improved, would be assessed for taxation. An unimproved lot would pay as much taxes as one which had a ten-storey building upon it, if the values of the two pieces of land were equal. The adoption of the single tax would, I believe, shut out all speculative values, and would prevent the holding of unimproved land for future rise in prices."

In conclusion Mrs. Fels said: "If we could reduce single tax to a formula it would perhaps not be worth my being here tonight. The system is much harder to explain than to work, and I think the best course for me to suggest is that questions should be put to me by those present, and I will endeavor to do my best to answer them."

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, who was present, said that, from what he could judge, the system might work very well in its application by municipalities, but when it came to applying it to rural parts he doubted very much whether it would meet with success. How were they going to attract labor to the land, by further taxing the land? They were doing their best to get the rural population to stay on the farms, and he was not yet convinced that it would benefit the community or general welfare of such districts.

In reply Mrs. Fels remarked that the single tax was calculated to almost entirely relieve the rural districts from taxation; it would, she thought, if made national, so improve trade generally through the country that general contentment would prevail.

CANADIAN WRITES ON TRENCH LIFE

SNIPING, HE SAYS, DANGEROUS WORK TO BE ENGAGED IN ON SERVICE.

In Action British Regular Was on Each Side of the Writer.

The following is a letter received in Victoria from a private who went from Victoria with the Princess Patricia's reserve draft, and afterward got his exchange into the Seventh Battalion, Second Infantry Brigade, arriving in France on February 15, and disembarking at St. Nazaire:

"Just back in our billet farm after our first day in the trenches. After reaching the trenches along a road exposed to stray rifle bullets, we took up our position mixed up with a regular regiment, one Canadian and one regular alternately. All night we stood at sentry, one hour on and one hour off all along the trench. One stands on a platform with the head exposed, watching for anyone creeping up. Most of the night the moon was bright, but we could see very little although the enemy was only 90 yards distant at one end.

"Things were quiet, and not much sniping occurred. Men have to crawl out as a listening patrol beyond our wire entanglements, which seems ticklish work on a moonlight night. With a regular on each side I did not feel nervous, although bullets were whistling on all sides, and each one at first seems to be aimed at yourself. We were not under shell fire in the trenches, which are far advanced and surrounded by the enemy on three sides. It rained, snowed, hailed, and was brilliant moonshine in the trench. The predominant sensation was that of cold feet. The Tommies were very decent to us, and gave us innumerable useful tips. This morning we were making bundles in the fields, and quite a number of shrapnel shells burst close enough to be exciting. One shell struck ten yards away from a platoon of our men and scared them. Our village got shelled continually and the church is a wreck."

Following is a letter from a private who, a brother of the foregoing writer, is also with the Second Infantry Brigade, Seventh Battalion, and arrived from Salisbury Plain at St. Nazaire, France, on February 14, having left Canada with the First Contingent.

"We have made a move from the plain at last, and after a considerable amount of traveling have arrived here, "here" being a farm house not so very far from the firing-line. We can, when the wind blows this way, hear the big guns, and at night the flashes and lights are visible. All these things are immensely interesting. Last night aeroplanes and a Zeppelin were overhead flashing lights. * * * We had a good voyage over from the continent and then came here by train, in cattle trucks. It was rather amusing. During the day trucks proved admirable observation cars, but at night * * * They were not very big, and when, as in our cases, there were 30 to 40 men in each with their packs and equipment, the squash was awful.

"We thought we should go into training for a considerable time in France, but now I believe we shall see real fighting before very long. We have seen a number of the trenches around, also some graves of soldiers of both sides. This barn was occupied by German patrol and some of their artillery for two days. That was three months ago and they have never been around since. It is the furthest point in this bit of country that they reached. The people of the country speak French and Low Flemish."

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For Anyox (Granby Bay) S.S. Prince George midnight every Wednesday.

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Trains leave Prince Rupert for Prince George, Edmonton, Melville, Winnipeg, etc., at 10 a.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays, connecting with trains for St. Paul, Chicago and all points east.

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COMPULSORY MILITARY DRILL

THE SYSTEM ADVOCATED IN CONNECTION WITH THE NATION.

The War Has Indicated That the Day of Universal Peace Is Distant.

Writing to the News-Advertiser, F. A. Armstrong, of Vancouver, has the following advice respecting compulsory military training:

I am glad to note the evident interest now being taken in the question of compulsory military training. Since the commencement of the present war I have given the matter considerable thought and have come to a conclusion directly opposed to that of your correspondent of Saturday.

First of all, judging by the history of the past sixty-five years, it is useless for us to assume that there shall be no more war. Germany's action and the revelation of her deep-laid plot to become mistress of the world surely indicates that the time has not yet come when we can place implicit trust in the declarations of some nations at least.

In the matter of defence there is no doubt that we must attach the greatest importance to our fleet; yet I do not think we should be guilty of underrating the value of land forces. The British Empire, scattered as it is all over the globe, is very vulnerable, and in any war we must feel the necessity for an efficient and ready army. We need it now, for the war in Europe is being waged just as truly in defence of our Empire as if Canada, Australia or India were the battleground. To me it is a matter of very deep regret that at the outbreak of war Great Britain was able to send to France only about 200,000 men, and that it has taken seven more months to train and equip an army only about one-third or one-quarter the size of Germany's. Furthermore, these men and many of their officers must lack the experience of their opponents who, besides a much longer period of training in time of peace, were in active service even before our soldiers commenced to train. Nor do I think that men feel so ready to enlist when they know they must undergo such a long period of training before going to the front. Coming now to the question of the benefit or injury to be derived from compulsory military training, I may say that I believe it could be adopted and carried out in such a manner as to be of very real value both to the men subject to it and to the nation at large; and I am speaking of Canada as well as Great Britain.

First, there is the advantage to be derived from regular military exercises, which must develop one physically. Coupled with this are the habits of regularity and punctuality which would naturally be acquired.

In training camps such as might be established it would be possible to open up schools of all sorts, which would enable our young men to qualify themselves better for the vocations they might wish to follow in later life. Let us suppose that a three-year course of training were to be taken of six or eight months per year. The whole time need not be devoted to military exercises. A considerable portion of it could be given over to study; and the men would be gathered together in such numbers that it would be possible to give instruction in any desired course. We should thus after a few years have in every walk of life men more capable than those who went before them, and who would at the same time have received training which would have given them a stronger physique and fit them at a moment's notice to take up arms in defence of their country. I venture to say that thousands of men would look back on the years spent in military training as the most profitable period of their lives.

The time was not long since when Great Britain was indisputably the leading nation both commercially and industrially. Of late years her position has been seriously threatened, so much so that Tariff Reform receives considerable support there; and her greatest competitor is Germany. The reason for Germany's rapid advance is assigned to her high standard of popular education and to her large numbers of technically trained workers. In this regard she is said to be far in advance of Great Britain. Now, a system of education coupled with military training should set us on a high plane industrially and at the same time render us far less liable to attack. It would also aid us in Canada to educate the children of foreign parents who, in my opinion, are becoming so numerous as to threaten the standard of our Anglo-Saxon ideals and institutions.

And, looking at the question from the standpoint of immediate economy, if Great Britain could have put into France at the opening of the war an army at all commensurate with those of the other leading European states, and so have materially shortened the war, the money saved would no doubt have paid the cost of compulsory training for many years.

If the British peoples are to remain together and Britain to fulfil his mission in the world; i.e., to champion the cause of liberty against oppression; to act as the benefactor of less enlightened races, to deal justly with and educate them, it is for us to be prepared to resist attack in whatever form and in whatever place it may come since, as before pointed out, our Empire is scattered and vulnerable, and modern warfare is both sudden and deadly.

March Furniture Sale at George D. Tite's, all departments. Record discounts for cash.

Groceries—Our prices are the lowest in town. You will save money on almost every article. Give us a trial order today. Phone 123. Prompt delivery. Mussallem & Co., 423 Fifth Ave. East.

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of April next application will be made to the superintendent of Provincial Police and to the Board of License Commissioners for the City of Prince Rupert for permission to change the site of the wholesale liquor business now carried on by the undersigned company from its present premises, namely, Lots 16 and 17, Block 11, Section 1, situate on Second Avenue, City of Prince Rupert, to premises situate on Lots 15 and 16, Block 32, Section 1, on Fraser Street, in the City of Prince Rupert.

Dated this 27th of February, A.D. 1915.

Beaver Wholesale Liquor Company of Prince Rupert, Ltd.

28mar28 C. A. SWEET, Mgr.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Peter Piombo, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation Prospector, intends to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island: Commencing at a post planted four miles east and one mile north of the north-east corner of Lot 2435, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

a29 PETER PIOMBO.

Date located, December 4th, 1914.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Peter Piombo, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation Prospector, intends to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island: Commencing at a post planted three miles north of the north-east corner of Lot 2437, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

ja29 PETER PIOMBO.

Date located, December 3rd, 1914.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Peter Piombo, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation Prospector, intends to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island: Commencing at a post planted five miles east and one mile north of the north-east corner of Lot 2435, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

ja29 PETER PIOMBO.

Date located, December 4th, 1914.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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ja29 PETER PIOMBO.

Date located, 4th December, 1914.

LAND ACT.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that I, D. Hogg of Queen Charlotte City, occupation Farmer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of Gooden Island in Bearskin Bay, thence easterly thence northerly, thence westerly, thence southerly, following shore line to point of commencement, containing five acres more or less.

DANIEL HOGG.

Dated 6th February, 1915. f13

Form 11.

Form of Notice.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast Range 5.

TAKE NOTICE that Edward Chesley, Prospector, of Shames, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land: Commencing at a post planted one quarter of a mile east of Mile Post 83 of G.T.R. from Prince Rupert on north boundary line of railroad right of way and about one-half mile easterly from south-east corner of Wm. Elson's, thence north 10 chains, thence west 10 chains, thence south 10 chains, thence east 10 chains to the point of commencement and containing 10 acres, more or less.

EDWARD CHESLEY,

Dated January 14, 1915.

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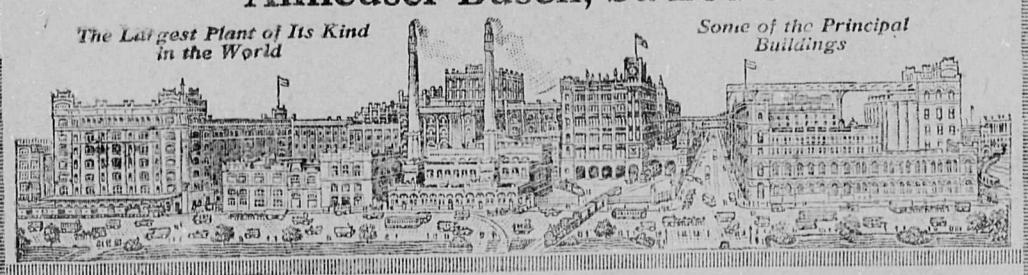

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Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Andrew W. MacLean, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation Carpenter, intends to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island: Commencing at a post planted two miles north and one mile east of the north-east corner of Lot 2435, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

ANDREW W. MacLEAN.
f18 Agent, Peter Piombo
Date located 23rd December, 1914.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Peter Piombo, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation Prospector, intends to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island: Commencing at a post planted three miles north and one mile east of the north-east corner of Lot 2437, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

ja29 PETER PIOMBO.
Date located, December 3rd, 1914

Queen Charlotte Islands.

Skeena Land District—District of

TAKE NOTICE that Peter Piombo, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation Prospector, intends to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island: Commencing at a post planted five miles east of the north-east corner of Lot 2435, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

ja29 PETER PIOMBO.
Date located, December 4th, 1914.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Peter Piombo, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation Prospector, intends to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island: Commencing at a post planted five miles east of the north-east corner of Lot 2435, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

ja29 PETER PIOMBO.
Date located, December 4th, 1914

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Date located, December 4th, 1914

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ja29 PETER PIOMBO.
Date located, December 3rd, 1914

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GRANBY SMELTER YIELDS COMPANY RICH RETURNS

(Continued from Page One.)

obtained is a mile in a direct line from Anyox and two miles by road. An electric railway connects the wharf with the smelter and the reduction works with the mine.

The company has other mines along the British Columbia coast, which will ship ore to the new works. Because of the higher tenor of the Hidden Creek the new plant of 2,000 tons daily capacity will produce as much copper as the older plant at Grand Forks, B. C., which smelted more than double that tonnage.

The company has ore reserves of 23,101,075 tons and last year produced 23,320,097 pounds of copper, 435,275 ounces of silver and 43,882 ounces of gold, the ore treated amounting to 1,289,000 tons. Last year's cost of production per pound of copper is 11.5 cents for the entire works of the company, but, as above stated, the plant at Anyox has got the plant down to 8½ cents and hopes to do even better.

CONSTANTINOPLE AS A WORLD KEY

(Continued from Page One.)

in the year. Russia may justly ask for another port.

Modern science has changed many political situations. Time has dissipated many absurd misconceptions. Mr. Barker has succeeded in making out a very strong case in favor of his contention that Russia may be given Constantinople without fear that she will seriously menace the British Empire or the peace of the world as a result of her accession of this territory.

ILLUSTRATION FARMS TO BE UNDER CONSERVATION

Farmers Will Be Shown the Possibilities to Be Derived From Land.

The Illustration Farms, inaugurated by the Commission of Conservation in 1912, were one of the most far-sighted projects ever initiated by a public body for bringing home to the farmer the resources within his grasp and the possibilities which were his if only he would avail himself of them.

The "illustration" farm was taken to the farmer instead of asking the farmer to go to the illustration farm. It demonstrated that, provided he adopted the methods advocated by the Commission's advisers, he could largely increase his crops and —most important of all—that the increase was practically all profit.

These Illustration Farms were suggested by Dr. J. W. Robertson, as chairman of the Committee on Lands of the Commission of Conservation, and have been carried on under the supervision of Mr. John Fixter, as agricultural instructor. Under the Commission these farms have attained splendid practical results, but in view of the $10,000,000 vote to be expended by the Department of Agriculture, under the Agricultural Act, 1913, it was apparent that operations on a vastly greater scale could be carried on with such a large sum. As it was also advisable that such work be carried on by an administrative department, they have been transferred to the Department of Agriculture, which will conduct them along similar lines to those of the past. That the work may still be under the supervision of Mr. John Fixter he has also been transferred to that Department.

Buffets, Iron Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets and Pillows at March Bargain Prices. George B. Tite, the House Furnisher.

NOTICE.

The Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Will those who need assistance from the above fund, resident in the city or district and whose breadwinner is on active service with the forces of the Empire or her Allies, kindly notify the secretary of the local organization.

tf W. E COLLISON,
P.O. Box 735.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Andrew W. MacLean, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation Carpenter, intends to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands on West Coast of Graham Island: Commencing at a post planted two miles north of the north-east corner of Lot 2435, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement containing 640 acres more or less.

ANDREW W. MacLEAN.
f18 Agent, Peter Piombo
Date located, 23rd December 1914

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Andrew W MacLean, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation Carpenter, intends to apply for permission to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island: Commencing at a post planted two miles north of the north-east corner of Lot 2433, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

ANDREW W. MacLEAN.
f18 Agent, Peter Piombo
Date located, 23rd December, 1914.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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ANDREW W. MacLEAN.
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Date located, 23rd December, 1914

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ANDREW W. MacLEAN.
f18 Agent, Peter Piombo
Date located, 23rd December, 1914.

Daily Journal

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Royal Naval College of Canada.

The next examination for the entry of Naval Cadets, will be held at the examination centres of the Civil Service Commission in May, 1915 successful candidates joining the college on or about 1st August. Applications for entry will be received up to 15th April by the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, from whom blank entry forms can now be obtained.

Candidates for the examination in May next must be between the ages of fourteen and sixteen on the 1st July, 1915.

Further details can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service
Department of the Naval Service,
Ottawa, January 8th, 1915

Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for—
73958. ja28

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R. S. C. Chapter 115.

The Imperial Oil Company hereby give notice that it has under Section 7 of the above Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Prince Rupert Land Registration District at Prince Rupert, B.C., a description of the site and the plans of the wharf and approach proposed to be built in Prince Rupert Harbor, British Columbia, in front of Waterfront Block "G", according to registered plan of the Townsite of the said City of Prince Rupert deposited in the aforesaid Land Registry Office as No. 923.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, the said Imperial Oil Company will under Section 7 of the said Act apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans and for leave to construct the said wharf and approach.

DATED at Prince Rupert, B.C., this 2nd day of February, A. D. 1915. 4w-f4

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 per acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

The lease will include the coal mining rights only; but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10 per acre.

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

JAMES GILMORE

ARCHITECT

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PRINCE RUPERT IMPORTING CO. LIMITED
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Phone 7

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 23rd day of March next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police and to the Board of License Commissioners for the City of Prince Rupert for permission to remove the license for the sale of liquor by wholesale from the premises known as Lots 15 and 16, Block 32, Section 1, situate at Frazer Street in the City of Prince Rupert, to the lands described as Lots 19 and 20, Block 23, Section 1, on Third Avenue in the said City of Prince Rupert.

DATED this 20th day of February, 1915.

PRINCE RUPERT IMPORTING CO. LIMITED.
W. H. Marshall, Manager
f21mar22 Applicant.

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Reserve existing on Detention Island by reason of a Notice published in the British Columbia Gazette on the 30th of May, 1912, is hereby cancelled.

R. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands
Department of Lands,
Victoria, B.C.,
October 19th, 1914. o24

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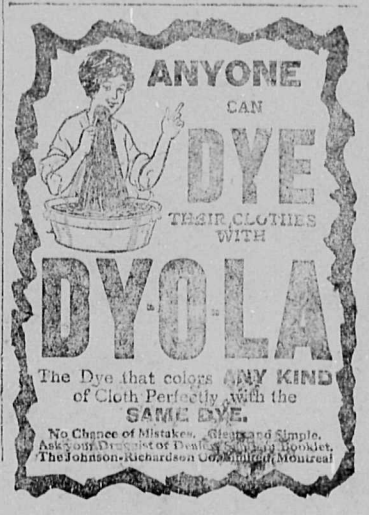
Second Avenue Phone 116