BELLA COOLA COURIER

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WEATHER REPORT FOR JANUARY.
Compiled by Mr. C. H. Urseth, of the Bella Coola Observatory.
Temperature: Maximum, 16. Minimum, 9. Highest Max. (1st) 31. Lowest Min. (24th) 15 below zero. Rainfall, nil. Snow, 9.50 inches. Rainfall for the year (1915) 34.33 inches.

VOL. 4—NO. 17 | *BELLA COOLA, B. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916.* | $1.00 a Year

How Seattle Was Benefitted

Seattle, Feb. 4.—The Seattle Star publishes a remarkable statement showing how beneficial Prohibition has proved. Says the Star:

Only 26 arrests have been made for drunkenness during the 28 days Seattle has been dry. Never a month in the old days that didn't see 200 or more "drunks" booked and hauled up for a night or more at the city's expense. The total number booked for all causes during the four weeks just passed is 685. During the same number of days in the month previous, when the sale of liquor was unrestricted, the number was 1459.

In January, 1915, 2123 names were entered on the police books. The average number of drunks to be cared for during the old days was not less than 12.

The average is less than one a day now.

Regiment of Scandinavians

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—Major-General Sir Sam Hughes has authorized the raising of a Scandinavian regiment at Winnipeg. The new regiment will be under the command of Lieut.-Col. Ponseca. General Hughes has secured sufficient information from the census figures to satisfy him that a full battalion of Scandinavians can be raised with ease.

Serbia Feeding Germany

Berlin, via London, Feb. 8.—German's first draft of food supplies from Serbia arrived in Berlin in the form of 150 beeves, which came direct from Kraguyevats. They had been ordered by wholesale dealers. It is understood that further imports would be made as far as they can be spared by Serbia.

No Truck With Germans

Sydney, N. S. W., Feb. 7.—A boycott of Germany, of German trade, and of German influence will be declared by the Australian people after the war. The feeling of disgust at Germany's methods of prosecuting hostilities is growing day by day and is voiced from every platform by public men.

War Loan Over-Subscribed

Rome, Feb. 8.—Subscriptions to the Italian war loan has exceeded the sum of two billion lire a week before closing of list.

Rumor has it, and is very likely authentic, that the provincial legislature meets the middle of next month. Bye elections will presumably be held in the beginning of the same month.

Cannonade a Train

Paris, Feb. 9.—South of Comme, between Loye and Chaulines our artillery cannonaded a train. In Argonne our activities were limited to the explosion of a small mine at St. Hubert and three mines at Vanquois. The rest of the front is calm.

Wilson to Be Nominated

Washington, Feb. 8.—Wilson's closest adviser expects him to announce his willingness to accept renomination within the month.

Swedish Steamer on Fire

London, Feb. 8.—The Swedish steamer Texas is making for the port of Kirkwall, Scotland, with her cargo of cotton on fire.

Socialists Meet at Cologne

Cologne, Feb. 8.—At a general meeting of Socialists from the city of Cologne and surrounding districts a vote was passed with a large majority expressing disapproval of the attitude taken by the minority Socialists in the Reichstag.

Hon. Martin Burrill's Burns Are Serious

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—The burns sustained by Hon. Martin Burrill are found to be more serious than at first thought. It now seems that he may be unable to attend parliament the remainder of the session.

General Sir Sam Hughes stated this morning that up to the present time 207 Canadian battalions had been authorized.

Philadelphia to Equip 40,000 Soldiers

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.—A campaign to raise and equip 40,000 soldiers in Philadelphia was commenced last night.

Oil Wells Ablaze

Houston, Texas, Feb. 8.—A thousand men are battling today an oil fire on the Stevenson tract near Humble. The loss so far exceeds $30,000.

To Ban Luxuries

Berlin, Feb. 8.—From a semi-official source it is learned that the importation of articles of luxury will be prohibited in the near future.

Hotel Burned Down

150-Mile House, Feb. 9.—During night of February 8th the Cariboo Trading Co.'s hotel at 150-Mile House, was destroyed by fire. It is believed the fire was caused by exploding of a coal oil stove which was placed in a wine cellar. The hotel was a new building built during the railroad construction.

Jottings of Bella Coola and District

S. S. Camosun has resumed her northern route after undergoing the annual overhauling. Being due here Thursday afternoon she did not arrive until 3 o'clock Sunday morning. The delay was caused by difficulty to obtain coal for fuel at Union Bay.

A fall of five feet of snow had blocked transportation of coal from the mines to the bunkers with the result that the Camosun was detained 56 hours before coal could be secured.

She brought her usual cargo of freight and two passengers, who were F. A. Johnson and O. Indrevik.

H. G. Anderson and John Nygaard left for Prince Rupert to join the 102nd regiment.

F. A. Johnson has been away on a business trip to Vancouver. Having found that one boiler did not give enough power to drive his mill be brought back an additional boiler. As soon as the weather moderates he will make things hum in our at present quiet burg.

H. G. Anderson found that his duties towards his country had become so compelling in their demands that he could no longer resist; but must leave his post as accountant of public works and his wife after a brief period of six months of married life, and offer himself in his country's defense. As we hope to see him return to us safe and sound when the war is over we will not enlarge upon his many good qualities. Mrs. Anderson will take up her residence with Mr. and Mrs. W. Sutherland.

John Nygaard is another who is willing to make the sacrifice and risk all that he has in order that the country's cause may be vindicated. He came here with his parents over twenty years ago and has spent nearly his whole life in our midst.

That he may return to us in good health and spirits is the earnest hope of his many friends and relatives.

A. R. Lord of Prince Rupert, inspector of schools for this district, paid the schools of the valley a visit last week. The blasts of winter have no terrors for him and offer no hindrance to his travels. He left Sunday morning for the North.

Mr. Barlow, who lately arrived here from England, believes that one or more co-operative industries may be conducted profitably in Bella Coola. For the purpose of discussing the subject intelligently and thoroughly he has called a meeting of some of our more prominent citizens to be held at the Bella Coola Hotel next Monday at 3 p. m.

Wm. Sutherland has received a communication from the Provincial Returned Soldiers Commission requesting him to undertake the organization of an employment committee for Bella Coola and adjoining places.

As the soldiers return from the war, whether well or incapacitated, it will be the duty of those for whom they have been fighting to make all provisions for their care and employment.

If we cannot all go to the war we who remain at home pursuing our accustomed peaceful callings will be glad to do our share in the great common cause in our respective localities.

A few of these returned soldiers who are sick or crippled can be provided for in this place and it is to be presumed that some of those who are able to work could be provided with employment at farms, mills and cannery.

But in order that this work of providing for them be done efficiently there must be organized effort made, and therefore it will be first necessary to call a meeting to lay the matter before the public and invite their assistance.

Mr. Sutherland who has been requested to take charge of the preliminary work of organization will call a meeting in the near future, notice of which will be given in ample time for everybody to make arrangements to be present.

It is suggested by the Commission that the organization proposed work in conjunction with efforts made in behalf of the Red Cross and Patriotic Funds.

The funeral of the late Mrs. F. Broughton took place from her mother's residence at Hagensborg on Friday, February 4.

It was attended by a large concourse of people who by their presence testified to the high esteem which she had held in the community.

The funeral services were held at the Hagensborg Church, Rev. H. Sageng officiating.

The Augsburg Church at Hagensborg, held its annual meeting at the church last Saturday. The membership of the congregation was well represented.

The financial affairs of the church presented by the treasurer were found in a satisfactory condition. The congregation had during the past year made extensive improvements of the church grounds and the parsonage. It had also contributed liberally to the different educational and benevolent institutions of the denomination.

John H. Lunos was elected trustee; C. H. Urseth, deacon; O. H. Hanson, Sunday school superintendent.

The church enters upon the new year with every hope of continued prosperity.

The townsite boys are, in their spare moments from school and chores, busy in clearing the snow away from a large space of ice to be used for skating.

Ivan Estenson who has been busy the last few days in getting his launch thawed out and otherwise put in shape for active duty, will leave in a few days for South Bentink Arm to take up his work at the cattle ranch. He has stayed in the valley since Christmas, unable to return to the ranch on account of the severity of the weather. He reports that in spite of the unusual cold weather the South Bentink Arm is not covered with ice at the head at this time, as is usually the case in ordinary cold winters.

Iver Kellog has been obliged to live the life of a hermit at the head of the inlet ever since immediately before Christmas owing to Estensen's inability to return. It is feared that he, when opportunity offers, will retaliate and leave Estenson to enjoy a similar solitude for an equal period.

The cold weather still continues. At night the thermometer goes down to zero and below, but the sunny days send the mercury up to the twenties. With the fine sleighing we are having, the clear sunshine and the absence of mud, we are at present enjoying ideal winter weather.

Logging and wood cutting are being carried on energetically.

The long dry cold spell is causing several wells to show signs of going dry.

Men are at work opening up the street in front of the Mackenzie school. Heretofore the road has made a short cut through the school yard. With the operation of the Johnson saw mill just north of the school, it has been found necessary to open up the street and take the traffic ensuing from the school ground.

In our last issue we mentioned that there were several cases of sickness in this settlement and that the cold weather was to blame.

Our attention has been called to the fact that the prevalent sickness is an epidemic of influenza that the cold weather has nothing to do with but that it is caused by a germ. This sickness is a distinct epidemic in the same sense as scarlet fever or diptheria, and must not be confounded with an ordinary cold. It is of a serious nature; patients must be given the best of care.

To the very many who, dnring my wife's sickness and after her death, have shown me so much kindness and sympathy I hereby extend my sincere thanks.

FRANK BROUGHTON.

Germany's Reply Acceptable to States

Washington, Feb. 8.—Franz Bopp, German consul-general was indicted in San Francisco by a federal grand jury for his connection with the Crowley plot to blow up munition factories.

Germany's latest reply in the Lusitania negotiations are almost if not entirely acceptable to the United States.

No Fighting on Eastern Front

Petrograd, Feb. 8.—A lull in operations prevails over the whole eastern front with the exception of some mining warfare on the Dvinsk-Riga line.

The Germans are said to be transferring large bodies of men to the western front.

Lord Kitchener to Take Command

London, Feb. 8.—It is rumored that Lord Kitchener will take over the command of the British forces in Egypt. Earl Derby is to be the Secretary of State for War.

Kut-El-Amara Holding Out

London, Feb. 8.—Official communication from headquarters at Delhi, "General Townsend is holding Kut-El-Amara as a strategical position of value. Gen. Aylmer's operations are being carried out to support General Townsend."

Church Notice

Sunday School - 10:45 a. m.
Church Service - 7:30 p. m.

Preacher for Sunday—Rev. W. H. Gibson.

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"Salus populi suprema est lex."

SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1916.

Is An Agent-General Necessary?

In the storm and stress of the recent upheaval in the cabinet at Victoria, it became necessary to provide a job in a hurry for the outgoing premier.

There was only one position which would at all salve his wounded feelings, and that was the one of agent-general in London. But, as mentioned in our columns last week, there is trouble stirred up, in that the agent-general to be retired refuses to go until his terms for retirement be complied with. And that cannot be legally done until the legislature meets. Mr. Bowser assures Mr. Turner there will be no trouble on that score, he will get all he asks for; but Mr. Turner wants to hold his job with its income until some other income is safely in his grasp. And the consequence is that an unseemly squabble has arisen over a technicality which could have been overcome with the practice of some tact and patience by Mr. Bowser and Sir Richard.

Sir Richard could very well have afforded to wait until the legislature met before he went to the coveted place in London. There was no pressing need of his assuming that office at the beginning of the year; the haste displayed is very unseemly and the public are beginning to take notice and comment on it.

It is not unlikely that the consequence of bringing the office of agent-general into the limelight in such a manner at this time may bring about public sentiment to the conclusion that this province can get along very well without such an ornament as an agent-general.

The other provinces seem to suffer no inconvenience or damage from not being represented in that way in the capital of the Empire; and to our mind it is very doubtful if the $30,000 or more paid from the provincial treasury for the running expenses of this office every year have yielded any adequate results.

During this exhausting war too much stress cannot be laid on the pressing need of economy in all our expenditures, both public and private. If it is necessary to be represented at all near the seat of the Imperial government in order to secure trade for our business men, a trade commissioner will be better able to attend to such work than the dignified agent-general. Arguments innumerable will no doubt be forthcoming trying to show why this office should not be abolished; but the best arguments in its favor would be facts and figures showing what income this source had brought to the province.

The money yearly expended in the upkeep of the London office has been estimated by one of the most prominent and able business men of the province to amount $50,000, and, he adds, this sum would pay the interest of $1,000,000 loaned to the farmers for the development of the resources of our province. Put the money where it will do the most good.

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Uncivilized Warfare.

News reached Bella Coola last week that the library of the House of Commons at Ottawa, has been blown up by a bomb, killing several members of parliament and others.

Under the existing conditions it is fair to assume, even in the absence of proof, that this dastardly deed has been perpetrated by someone in the pay of the Germans. This act is entirely in accord with their activities in other parts of our country and in the United States, and is one more proof in a long chain of events that atrocities of all kinds are legitimate according to the German notion of civilized warfare. International rules forbid the killing of non-combatants and the bombardment of unfortified towns; and in case of a fortified town to be bombarded notice must be sent to enable the civilian population to resort to places of safety.

When we recall some of the acts done by the Germans we have no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that international rules or treaties have no weight with them. The Zeppelin raids in which non-combatants, men, women and children have been the chief victims; the many passenger ships, some without a pound of contraband on board, torpedoed, as in the case of ships going from European ports to America; are instances so grossly in violation of international

GILLETT'S
EATS LYE DIRT
CLEANS-DISINFECTS

laws that some of them nearly brought United States to break diplomatic relations with the criminal nations.

The blowing up of the library of the House of Commons may be attributed to some crank with whom the German government have no connection. Although that may be the case, yet there is pretty strong proof found in the prosecution of similar happenings in the United States, that high officials in the German embassy in Washington and the consulate in San Francisco have had dealings with men implicated and convicted of similar crimes.

Although the German government deny their connection with the outrages committed in the United States, we notice that the funds for their financing have come from sources pretty close to headquarters, and we also notice that the German government have never punished or reprimanded any of their officials accused of instigating and encouraging the illegal acts.

Such crimes as those referred to will not prevent our pro-German neighbors, however, from defending them and firmly believe the perpetrators of these acts to be the most Christian people in the world, and that the really guilty parties are those who accuse them of wrong-doing.

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A Conservative M. P. P. Speaks His Mind.

In spite of the eulogies of the Minister of Lands and others in support of the land policy of the present government, the public will not be convinced but what the government did make a mistake and has retarded the development of the province by diverting the larger and best tracts of our agricultural lands from the actual settlers and into the control of the speculator.

But that it may be seen that it is not only the opponents of the government who find fault with the alienation of the agricultural lands we shall quote the opinion of W. H. Hayward, a member of the provincial parliament and a strong supporter of the present government. No one is better acquainted with the true condition of agricultural affairs in British Columbia than Mr. Hayward, who has been chairman of the Royal Commission of Agriculture and is of all the adherents of the government the best versed in practical farming and the most familiar with agricultural conditions in British Columbia.

In an address to the annual meeting of the Associated Boards of Southwestern B. C. he said:

"The rich lands have been given to the few, the hills to the many."

This is exactly why so many settlers are dissatisfied with the government.

"The price of land," said Mr. Hayward, "must be regraded with reference to its intended use. The settlers have been paying for farm lands the price of building lots in cities. The value of agricultural lands must come down to a figure which will represent the capitalization of its rent value. Land held by the speculator at fictitious prices, based upon the possibilities of a real estate boom, should be taxed upon speculation value; farm lands upon productive value only."

In the above remarks Mr. Hayward has voiced his real sentiments upon the land situation and yet he will no doubt support a government controlled by a man whose avowed policy is to "give the speculator a chance."

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Retribution.

Some so-called business men will rub their hands in high glee when by some sharp practice they have been able to "put it over" a customer and thereby made an illegitimate profit. It is good policy for any man of business to so conduct his affairs that he retain his customers, and the only way by which this can be done is by fair dealing. A customer who feels he has been victimized is not apt to continue to do business with the man who fleeced him, if he can help himself.

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Great Britain has in this war found it necessary to place large orders for munitions on this side of the Atlantic. Canada, being a partner in the struggle, asked a share of these orders, which Great Britain was glad to give. But Canada did not treat her senior partner and long time protector with the fairness to be expected under the circumstances.

The enormous profits exacted from the Mother county on these orders have been under discussion in the press for a long time and lately in the Dominion parliament, with a view that the Canadian government should see to it that Great Britain's confidence in our honor and integrity should not be abused in this matter. But the government when called upon to do so refused to interfere on the ground it did not belong to it to do so.

And now the folly of unfair dealing is making itself felt. Complaints are now being heard that Great Britain has discontinued to an alarming extent to place a fair share of orders for shells with the Canadian manufacturers.

If the government of Canada had followed the example set by the Australian commonwealth, Canada would have received as many orders for shells as she could have handled, and her fair name would not have been besmirched by her ever present grafters, and unprincipled politicians.

Our statesmen need training in political honesty, and it is the people who must give them the necessary discipline in order that our country may attain to the greatness to which it aspires.

Honesty and economy in our public affairs should be the great issue in Dominion and Provincial political campaigns.

Other issues, with the exception of the conduct of the war, are of minor importance. A Liberal or a Conservative policy as such does not matter very much after all, if the affairs are managed honestly and energetically.

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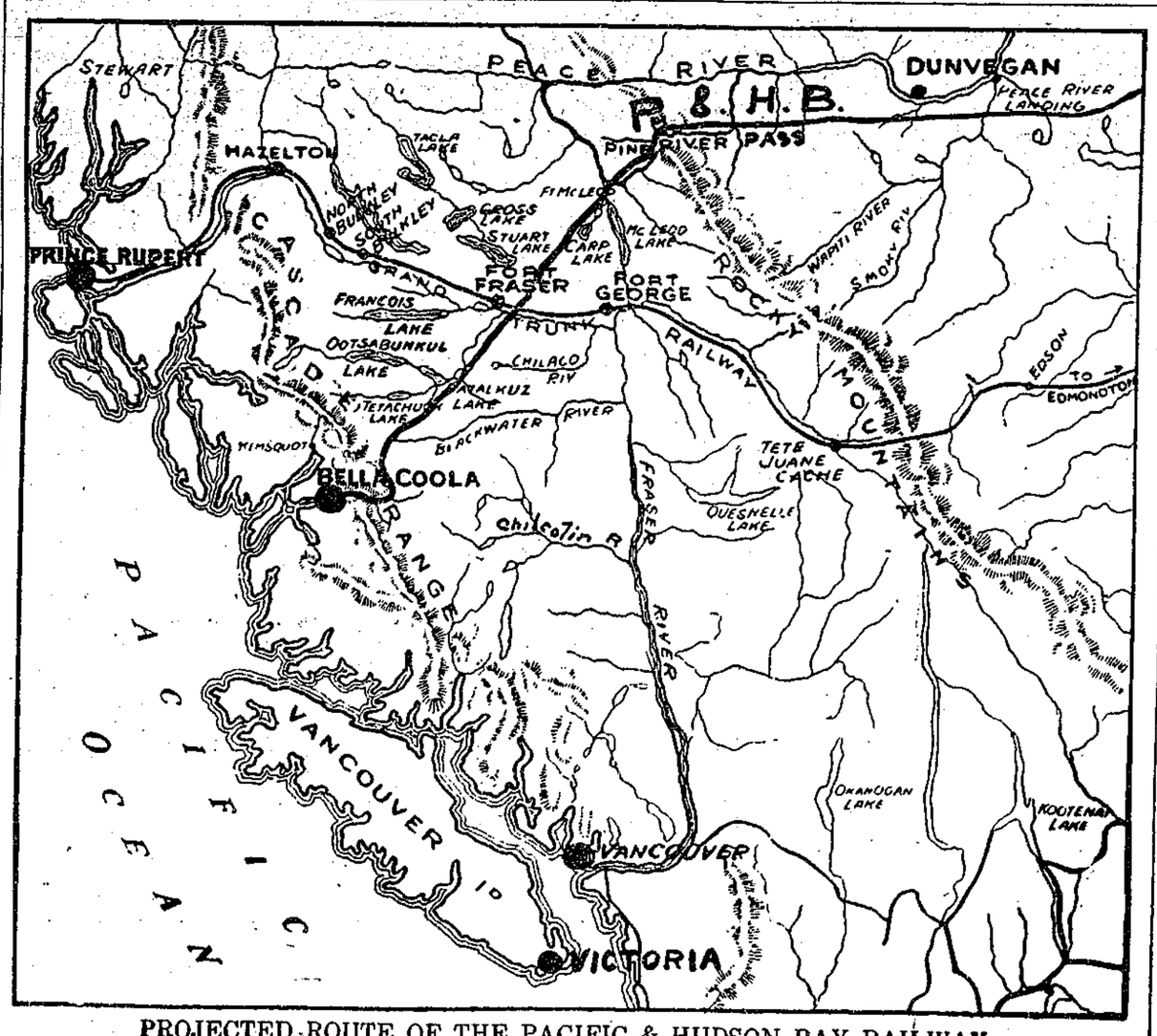
More Light Wanted.

There is no doubt that the Conservative leaders, whether in office or out of office, are just as intelligent as the leaders in the opposition, and in all fairness it should be assumed that they are just as patriotic and just as eager to have a good, clean administration as the Liberals.

Conceding these facts, it is very hard for a person who tries to be impartial and to judge charitably to understand how they can reconcile these qualities with a support of a ministry that is accused of so many misdeeds; a ministry which in spite of the strong charges made against it and the insistent demands for investigation made upon it refuses to let in the light on alleged dubious transactions.

Public servants who felt them-



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selves unjustly accused of deeds reflecting on their honor and integrity by such a great body of their contituents should for their own sake and the good name of the province not rest until all these accusations had been proven to be unjust. A thorough investigation which results in acquittal with honor would be the strongest argument in their favor in the coming election.

But when as the case is at present in this province the accused parties persistently balk every inquiry, ignore serious charges and as in the case of Mr. J. S. Cowper's challenge to Mr. Bowser to debate the Dominion Trust scandal on the public platform refuse to have the situation candidly discussed, the party in power should not be surprised if the public at large begins to become convinced that it prefers ignorance and doubt on the part of the public rather than a full knowledge on the different counts.

Mr. J. S. Cowper, Liberal candidate for the local legislature in Vancouver, made the other day a speech in which he dealt the present administration some heavy blows and which ought not to be treated as trivial and be thrown aside as too insignificant to be given serious attention.

The Courier would like to have Mr. Manson, our representative and now a member of the cabinet, answer the following questions which will not cause him any loss of time or entail any exertions. We believe we are entitled to his opinion on these points:

While a member of the government, which Mr. Manson supports, the then provincial secretary accepted from the Pacific Coal Mines Ltd. shares to the value of $105,000. Does Mr. Manson believe these shares were given to Dr. Young for his own private benefit and use?

Does Mr. Manson believe that the $80,000 commission paid by Mr. Bowser to Mr. Alexander and Mr. Reid for alleged services in the Kitsilano land deal were really so much added to their private fortunes?

Mr. Manson is reputed as an honorable gentleman and we shall accept his answer as a proof of his conviction.

If he ignores our questions we shall assume that he does not care to commit himself, and in that case he will stand convicted as an accomplice in transactions he cannot defend.

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The Right to Sell Munitions.

The year of general elections in United States has arrived and the opposing forces are getting ready their munitions of war, which in their case are arguments calculated to sway the minds of the sovereign people.

The pro-Germans find the forthcoming campaign a means to the end of supporting the cause of that country which in their hearts holds a place higher than the one to which they owe their allegiance. One of the means they employ is to deluge congress with petitions demanding an embargo on munitions of war.

In this agitation they enlist the good offices of many consciously good people who piously deplore the depravity of a nation furnishing weapons for the killing of men, while at the same time they defend another nation in the murder of innocents.

The Youth's Companion, published at Boston, which has maintained a strict neutrality in its comments upon the war has this to say on the right of United States to sell munitions:

"Munitions of war are a recognized article of international commerce. Every manufacturing nation sells them to other nations, and no nation has ever thought of forbidding their sale except to rebels who are trying to overthrow a friendly government. A nation that is debarred by the sea power of its enemy from buying arms might with equal reason protest against our selling cotton, or wheat, or shoes, or oil, or meat; and that, as we can all see, would be absurd. Legally, therefore, there is no excuse for an embargo on ammunition.

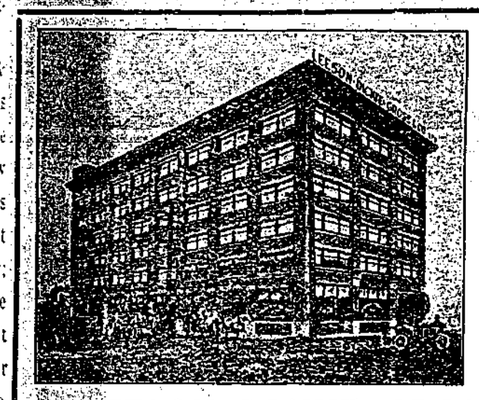
"Such an embargo would not be truly impartial, for in laying it we should be changing the conduct of this neutral nation because the fortunes of war had placed one of the belligerents at a disadvantage in our markets. We should be denying to the belligerent who had fairly won the advantage the right to use it. That would not be strict neutrality.

"But, the argument then runs, it is not a legal, but a moral question; we ought not to traffic in instruments of death. "We," the nation, are not doing so; individual business men are. Shall the government forbid them to carry on a business that the world recognizes as legitimate? If it does so, is it not equally bound to prevent them from selling motor trucks that will carry ammunition to the front, and gasoline to run them—or shoes and shirts to clothe the soldiers, or foodstuffs to keep them alive, or cotton that may be used to make explosives?

"Moreover, if we refuse to sell ammunition to others, we cannot expect to buy it when our own turn comes. If we should succeed in establishing any such principle of international law, every nation would have to increase its means of manufacturing guns and ammunition until it was equal to turning out at any moment all the material it might ever need. The temporary diversion of English and French and American iron works to the purposes of war would become permanent. Whether that would be a movement in the direction of peace, let any intelligent man say.

"Every American would welcome an understanding between the nations that would make war impossible and destroy the business of munitions making forever. Meanwhile, an embargo on the exportation of arms would not look either toward peace or toward justice; it would neither serve our best interests as a nation nor properly discharge our responsibilities as a neutral power."

The safest place for us is at the post of duty.



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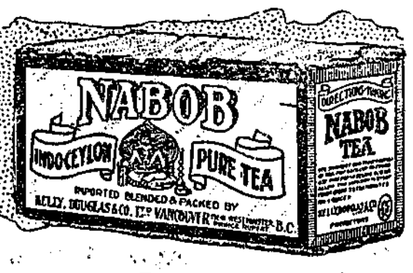

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Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

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 $10.00 an acre.

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—30.690.

BUSINESS CARDS

GEOFFREY K. BURNETT C.E., B.C.L.S., D. J. McGUGAN B.A.S.C., B.C.L.S., ASS. M. CAN. SOC. C.E.

Burnett & McGugan
(Successors to Geoffrey K. Burnett)
(Late Hill & Burnett)
CIVIL ENGINEERS and
B. C. LAND SURVEYORS
Grand View Hotel, Bella Coola, B. C.
City address—New Westminster, B.C.
P. O. Box 886. Telephone 232.

Fur Sales Agency

600 dealers and trappers of B. C., Yukon and Alaska have taken advantage of our *Fur Sales Agency* for 3 years.

Our sealed bid plan whereby 15 or 20 of the biggest fur buyers in the world bid on your fur instead of one individual house assures the highest market price always.

We hold sales monthly, but will advance 75 per cent. of value on receipt, sending balance immediately after sale. Our commission is only 3 to 4 per cent.

LITTLE BROS. FUR SALES AGENCY, LTD.
54 POWELL ST., VANCOUVER, B. C.

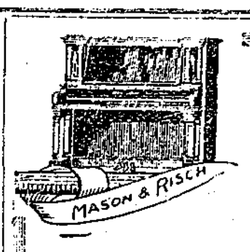
Dealers and Trappers

We pay highest price for your furs and castorium, also handle goods on commission, advancing 2-3 of value, our charges being 5 per cent. for handling.

THE EDMONTON HIDE & FUR CO.
P. O. Box 863
EDMONTON, Alta.
157 McDougall Ave.

Where Our Duty Lies.

If Canada passed a Prohibition law suppressing the manufacture and sale of liquor during the war and for three years thereafter, Canada would have done the greatest and finest deed in her history. In a word, Canada would become the champion of a reform that future ages will regard as so vital to human welfare that our failure to carry it will excite only wonder at our amazing stupidity. To have Prohibition will show the noblest and truest patriotism that any country ever showed.



The Mason & Risch Piano
of to-day will make plain our privilege to state with authority:
"NO FINER PIANO MADE!"
SOLD DIRECT BY THE MANUFACTURERS

Let us attend your Victor Record mail orders—our service is intelligent and guaranteed. Write for Catalogue

Mason & Risch Ltd.
738 GRANVILLE ST., VANCOUVER, B. C.

WHAT person so happy and contented as the prosperous farmer?

WHAT person so independent?

WHAT ambition more noble than to be a producer of the necessaries of life?

Bella Coola farmers are independent; they are strangers to hard times.

THE REASONS for this enviable condition of affairs are obvious to anyone who knows the Bella Coola Valley.

The land is fertile and needs little or no irrigation. The climate is mild and enjoyable; long warm summers with sufficient rainfall and mild winters make for excellent crops.

Large and small fruits, garden and field crops are grown to the best advantage. This fact was established at the Prince Rupert exhibition last year when farm produce from Bella Coola Valley carried away over twenty first prizes.

BELLA COOLA and the surrounding country possesses wonderful wealth in timber, as yet almost entirely undeveloped, and perhaps at no other point on the Northern Coast is there the same opportunity for a remunerative investment as in a saw mill at Bella Coola.

FURS
Get "More Money" for your Foxes
Muskrat, White Weasel, Beaver, Lynx, Wolves, Marten and other Fur bearers collected in your section
SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the largest house in the world dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS a reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century," a long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Shipper," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published.
Write for it—NOW—it's FREE
A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C 67 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES OF BELLA COOLA COURIER.

Subscriptions Payable in Advance.

CANADA.

ONE YEAR	$1.00
SIX MONTHS	0.75
THREE MONTHS	0.50

UNITED STATES.

ONE YEAR	$1.50

UNITED KINGDOM AND THE CONTINENT.

ONE YEAR	$1.00

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

BELLA COOLA PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
BELLA COOLA, B. C.

Enclosed please find ..... subscription for Bella Coola Courier for .....

Name .....

P. O. .....

Tear out and mail today, with amount of subscription enclosed

Subscribe for the "Courier"

ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE YEAR

The Courier is the *only newspaper* published on the mainland coast between Vancouver and Prince Rupert.
A distance of six hundred miles.

It will be to your interest to keep well informed regarding the happenings throughout the Northern section of this Province—
THE "COURIER" GIVES THEM.

ADVERTISERS

Now is the time to keep your name before the public. No manufacturer or wholesalehouse can afford to let slip the opportunity of increased sales that public advertising brings.

REAL ESTATE booms in the cities have come and gone. People are beginning to flock to the country. The North-West Coast of British Columbia offers opportunities for all. Did not know, is no excuse. Investors should keep posted on developments by reading the "Courier."

Job Printing

You are judged by the stationery that you use. Let us do your job printing. We will do it right.

BUILD UP YOUR HOME TOWN. Do not talk—support home industries—talk is cheap. The best way to show that you are in earnest is to practise it.

Support the "Courier" and you are doing something for yourself and your community.

The Courier

$1 a Year

Published every Saturday at BELLA COOLA, B. C.

Even Peace Parties Fight.

A wild scene preceded Henry Ford's departure from the peace expedition at Christiania. Several Ford leaders exchanged blows before Ford sped away in an auto to catch a train for Bergen, to take passage for New York.

Ford, it was learned for the first time, investigated Mme. Rosika Schwimmer's claims that she had documents from the warring and neutral European rulers, encouraging the peace movement. After the quarrel aboard ship over President Wilson's preparedness program, Mr. Ford discovered that they were politely phrased declarations of nothing. They were worthless.

Greatly disappointed, Ford retired to his cabin in mortification, under the pretence of being sick. He was practically silent for the remainder of the voyage.

At the same time he hoped that an enthusiastic reception by the Scandinavians would give the expedition some hopes of success. When the Norwegians took the enterprise with ridicule and contempt, Ford determined to leave and had Rev. Dean Marquis, of Detroit, a chauffeur, and two other men arrange the details of his flight.

Mme. Schwimmer, Louis P. Lochner, Ford's secretary, and others of Ford's intimates knew nothing of his plans. They stepped from the hotel at Christiania while the quartette was smuggling Ford into the auto.

Several members of the Schwimmer faction threw themselves at the automobile, yelling; "Murderers", "kidnappers", actually believing that Ford was being kidnapped.

Ford's chauffeur was no pacifist, and besides he had his orders. He circled his fists vigorously in the chill Norwegian air and the Schwimmerites retreated. Ford escaping to the railway station. It is the general belief here that Mme. Schwimmer's connection with the peace voyage was in the interest of Germany's propaganda.—Ottawa Free Press.

It is cowardly to treat for peace when fighting an evil.

Plumbing

We buy from the Factory and sell to YOU direct. Largest Plumbing Showroom West of Toronto. *Let us quote you.*

KYDD BROS., LIMITED
Vancouver, B. C.

THE two principal reasons why you should buy "Shamrock" Hams, Bacon, Lard, etc., are:

FIRST—
There is none better.

SECOND—
They are the only brands produced in B. C. under government inspection.

Ask for "SHAMROCK"

BACON
HAMS
LARD
BUTTER EGGS

and keep your money at home.

P. BURNS & CO., Ltd.
Packers and Provisioners
Calgary Vancouver Edmonton

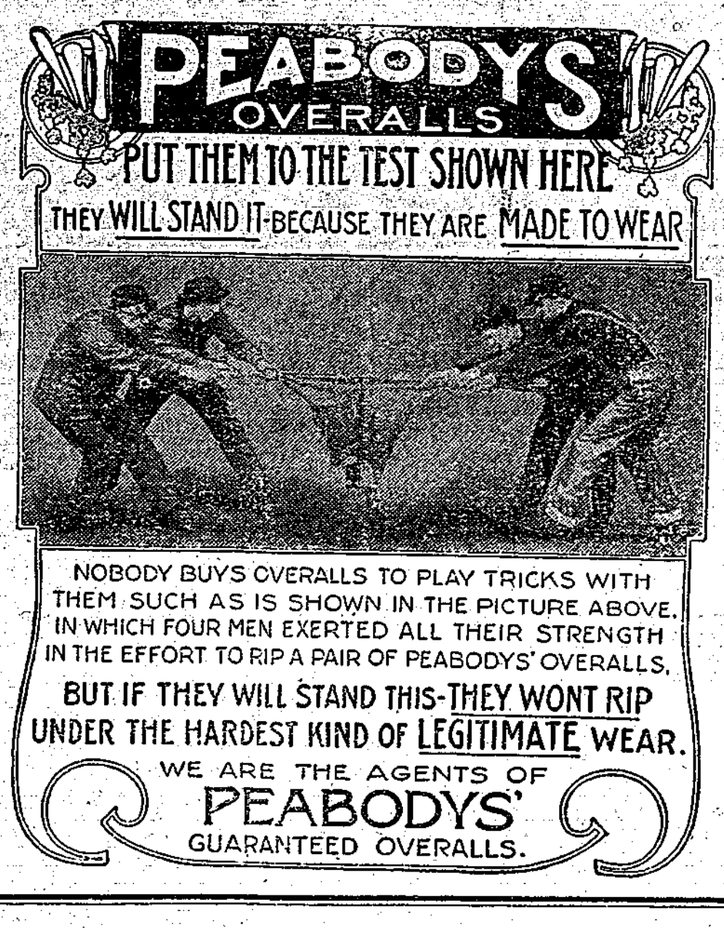
Virtues of Sweet Clover.

As a soil improver sweet clover is probably without a peer. One of its most valuable qualities is its ability to grow on almost any kind of soil, and, at the same enrich that soil. It has a large tap root which branches considerably and reaches not only all particles of the surface soil but goes deep into the subsoil. This branching habit along with the rapid decaying properties of the roots causes a loosening and breaking up of the soil particles; thus the physical condition of the soil is improved to a depth much below that of ordinary cultivation.

Like alfalfa, clover, and other legumes, it has the ability of obtaining nitrogen from the air by means of nitrogen-gathering bacteria, which live in the tubercules on the roots. It differs, however, from other legumes in this respect that it will produce a good growth on soils almost destitute of humus. Such lands after being seeded down to sweet clover for a few years will produce profitable crops of almost any kind. In Alabama a poor worn-out soil produced 6,672 pounds of sweet clover per acre the first year and 7,048 pounds the second year after which the stubble was plowed under and the land planted to corn. The corn produced 22.7 bushels per acre as compared with 16.2 bushels per acre upon similar land where sweet clover had not been grown.

Prof. Hopkins of Illinois has done considerable work with sweet clover and gives some interesting figures in his "Soil Fertility and Permanent Agriculture." In his experiments on the second season's growth he found that 12,777 pounds of dry matter in tops and roots to a depth of seven inches were produced per acre, and this amount of dry matter contained 228 pounds of nitrogen. No crop cultivated today can give such a yield of dry matter in a form which can be immediately turned under for manure. Red clover tops gives about 37 pounds of nitrogen per ton which about equals the sweet clover in this case but it cannot produce so many tons per acre. Prof. Hopkins says that the 6.4 tons of sweet clover as produced in this experiment furnish as much humus-forming material and nitrogen as would be furnished by 25 tons of barnyard manure.

Do not regard slightingly the value of the manure pile.



ADVERTISE IN THE "COURIER"

Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour always gives satisfaction

Better order a bag now

From

ALL GOOD GROCERS.

ESTABLISHED AT BELLA COOLA IN 1895.

B. Brynildsen & Co.

LEADING DEALERS IN

General Merchandise
Dry Goods and Notions
Staple and Fancy Groceries

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE

CAMP. HEATING AND COOK STOVES

Large and well assorted stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Shirts and Underwear

We carry the largest and most up-to-date stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes in all styles at the lowest possible price. Men's Furnishings to suit individual tastes

Tents—Pack and Riding Saddles

Settlers, Prospectors, Hunters, Trappers, Campers and Land-Seekers will find it to their advantage to look over our stock. Nothing but the most suitable articles are kept at *prices that invite competition.*

Paints - Oils - Varnishes - Stains

Crockery and Glassware of all kinds

Patent Medicines of all descriptions

Best brands of Flour. Feed and Grain of all sorts kept on hand. Prompt service

Best Goods—Lowest Prices—Largest Stock

RAW FURS BOUGHT AND SOLD

B. BRYNILDSEN & CO., BELLA COOLA, B.C.