

FEB 18 1919

# The Grand Forks Sun

and  
Kettle Valley Orchardist

18TH YEAR—No. 16

GRAND FORKS B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1919

"Tell me what you know is true:  
I can guess as well as you."

\$1.00 PER YEAR

## CHANGES IN NEW MUNICIPAL ACT

**New Order of Things in Many Directions Indicated by Draft of New Legislation**

Should the proposed Municipal act which has been drafted for presentation to the legislature this month pass in its present form, many of the powers which have been exercised by councils from the earliest times in this province will be transferred to other authorities.

There is much discussion, says a Victoria dispatch, in legislative circles over the matter, and one report has it that the proposed changes will not be proceeded with, at least not during the present session of the legislature.

The transference of power hitherto enjoyed by the municipal councils has been divided between two bodies.

One is the local government board, which will enjoy powers possessed by such bodies elsewhere, together with further provisions. It will be responsible solely to the government. Over the other bodies the electors will have control, as the proposed board of control must be chosen from men qualified to be members of municipal councils, and is subject to public responsibility at the polls. One point may be mentioned as showing how drastic is the authority proposed to be given to the local government board, is that it is proposed to transfer to the board the trusteeship of sinking funds, and if a municipality fails to keep its sinking funds intact the board may institute an action against the municipality to restore the sinking funds and similar securities.

The board of control would be composed of the mayor and two controllers in the large cities and districts. The actions of the board would only be subject to the upset upon a two thirds vote of the council. While this policy of a board of control is the generally accepted model in Canadian cities, an opportunity is given to adopt a plan which has become increasingly popular, namely, the selection of an official as city manager.

The public has been warned to expect drastic changes in regard to the law governing tax sales and redemption of property. Power is proposed under one section to bring an action to recover taxes from delinquents as an ordinary civil debt.

To be delinquent in taxes will, it is proposed, disqualify candidates for the office of mayor, controllers and aldermen. The term of office would be two years, as long urged on the government by delegations.

As has already been forecasted, the police clause provides for the appointment in future of a crown counsel as prosecutor, by the government, instead of the municipal authorities. Such counsel would hold office during the pleasure of the executive council.

Under the proposed statute municipalities are divided into three classes scheduled as follows;

The cities of Alberni, Armstrong, Chilliwack, Courtenay, Cranbrook, Cumberland, Duncan, Enderby, Fernie, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Kamloops, Kaslo, Kelowna, Ladysmith, Merritt, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Phoenix, Port Alberni, Port Coquitlam, Port Moody, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Rossland, Salmon Arm, Sandon, Slokan, Trail, Vernon and Victoria. The District of Burnaby, Township of Esquimalt, Districts of Fraser Mills, North Vancouver and Oak Bay, Corporation of Point Grey, Districts of South Vancouver and West Vancouver.

The second class municipalities are proposed as follows:

Townships of Chilliwack and Coldstream; districts of Coquitlam, Delta and Kent; townships of Langley, Maple Ridge; districts of Matsqui, Mission, North Cowichan, Peachland, Penticton, Pitt Meadows; township of Richmond; districts of Saanich and Salmon Arm; township of Spallumacheen; districts of Sumas, Summerland and Surrey.

The third class of municipalities are those hereafter to be incorporated for the purpose of irrigation, drainage, dyking or ditching.

### He Needed a Helper

A story told in the Winnipeg lounging room Sunday night illustrates how sorely the \$8 a-day striking shipbuilders in Seattle are in need of sympathy strikes.

A laborer went to Seattle last summer in search of employment. He walked the streets for a week without being able to locate a job. One evening he met a friend, who was employed in the shipyard, to whom he told his troubles.

"Why don't you come down to the shipyard and hire out as a first class mechanic?" asked his friend.

"But I'm not a shipbuilder," answered the man.

"That doesn't make any difference. All you have to do is to look wise, walk around, pick up a tool, examine it critically, rub off the dust, lay it down and go on to the next tool and repeat the operation."

Next morning the man applied at the shipyard for a job as a first class mechanic, and he got it. By following his friend's injunctions he put in a week at this work. But he noticed that a man was always following him about the works at a respectable distance, and on Saturday night he went to his friend again.

"I am going to quit" he said.

"Quit! Why, what's the matter?" asked his friend. "Doesn't the work suit you?"

"The work is all right, but I don't like to be followed by a sneaking spy everywhere I go."

"Spy! Why, you d— fool, that's your helper."

### THE WEATHER

The following is the minimum and maximum temperature for each day during the past week, as recorded by the government thermometer on E. F. Laws' ranch:

	Max.	Min.
Feb. 7—Friday.....	28	16
8—Saturday.....	33	12
9—Sunday.....	37	28
10—Monday.....	41	29
11—Tuesday.....	39	32
12—Wednesday..	34	22
13—Thursday.....	35	26

Rainfall..... 0.59  
Snowfall..... 3.2  
Inches

## THE VALUE OF ORGANIZATION

**President's Address at the 29th Annual Meeting of the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association in Penticton**

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am sure that we all appreciate the cordial welcome to Penticton for our 29th annual meeting so well expressed by his honor the reeve. The change from our custom of holding this convention at Victoria was made with the hope that it would result in a much larger attendance, and bring more members into touch with the personal work of the association. I am very glad to see that this anticipation has been realized, and trust that this large attendance will insure a meeting that will be memorable for intelligent discussion and decisive action.

We have just seen the close of a year filled with events of such importance and so far-reaching in effect that we can not venture to suggest the vast changes in social and economic life that will develop during the coming year, and which will affect the history of the world for all time. We have seen the end of the world war. A victorious and triumphant finish that we looked forward to with faith and confidence, but did not dare to look for so soon; and we are now with grateful hearts welcoming back those who have won through the great battle.

It is a time when we are taking up the battle of life with a new courage and are looking forward to accomplishing greater things in the better world our brave boys have won for us.

Common sense tells us that, at a time like this, when we are at the parting of the ways, facing a world full of new conditions, we should take stock of our resources, find the weak spots in our armor and mend them, and looking into the future with such foresight as we possess, strengthen and prepare ourselves to meet and struggle with the new conditions, moulding them where we may to our needs, and fitting ourselves to those we can not change. These problems will be with each of us individually, and many of them can only be solved by the individual, each for himself, but the larger problems, resulting from the reconstruction of social and economic life now just beginning, will affect us collectively. They will create new conditions in every industry, in every community and in every state.

It will be obvious to every thinking man that these problems can be solved, and these conditions be satisfactorily dealt with only by collective action. At no time in the history of the world has organization for collective action been so necessary to protect the rights, and secure the welfare of the unorganized people of the world. Organized bodies of men have dictated to nations for the past four years. They have thrust on the world social and economic problems that all the statesmen of the next century can not solve to the satisfaction of us all. In the struggle that is coming the unorganized units will be lost. Their voices will be heard no more than the chirping of a cricket in the roar of big guns.

If we expect during the next few years of rapid changes to secure a proper consideration of our interests and our welfare, we must, as a body of men having interests and purposes in common, unite all our strength, and by organized efficient effort demand for those interests fair consideration from all men.

This is a subject that has impressed me as being of such grave importance that I have felt justified in confining my address to an effort to show the application of these principles to our work as an association, and I wish that what I say might reach and carry conviction not only to every member of this association, but to every fruit grower in this province.

I believe that every one who hears me will admit without question that strength is only attained by union and efficiency by organization. But it is one thing to admit the necessity of a large and well disciplined army in order to win a great battle, and quite another thing to enlist in that army. In all the industries of the world there is none so backward as agriculture in the matter of organization. This is naturally so from the fact that the agricultural community is not engaged in masses, but its members are widely scattered, have few opportunities.

(Continued on Page 3.)

### REV. WRIGHT IS NEW MODERATOR

Rev. Hillis Wright, pastor of Knox Presbyterian church in this city, was appointed moderator for this year at the meeting of the Kootenay Presbytery, Wednesday night, in the Presbyterian church, Nelson. He will succeed Rev. A. M. O'Donnell, of Trail.

The ministers and laymen who attended the meeting were: Rev. O'Donnell, Trail; Rev. J. Munro, Phoenix; Rev. P. McCord, Creston; Dr. Ferguson, Calgary; J. C. Harris, New Denver; D. C. McMorris, Nelson; Rev. D. McGillvray, visiting minister, China; Dr. Strang, Saskatchewan, and Rev. E. R. McLean, Vancouver.

### ROCK CREEK SHIPS A CAR OF WHEAT

Says a report from Rock Creek: "A few years ago when the farmers of the Boundary country only raised enough wheat for the local market, the buyers ridiculed the idea of competing with the prairie grain. But during the season of 1918, very unsatisfactory in regards to climatic conditions, a car of wheat shipped by A. D. M. Lennan, of Rock Creek, to the Vancouver Grain & Milling company, of Vancouver, graded No. 1, 10 per cent, and commanded the highest price for milling wheat."

The fourteen-months-old daughter of Mr and Mrs. Sam Hunter, who died on Tuesday last, was buried yesterday afternoon in Evergreen cemetery.

As the United States in December removed the price limitation on bran and shorts, it has become necessary to do the same thing in Canada in order that Canadian flour may compete with the United States products in the various markets.

Men that lay at all these days are laying golden eggs.

## A MEMORIAL TO THE VETERANS

**A Few Observations on the Subject Submitted to Our Readers for Their Consideration**

Recently The Sun advocated the establishment of a public park as a memorial to the soldiers who served in the Great War and to those who fell in the titanic struggle. At that time we lacked the space to elucidate our idea as fully as we should have liked to have done.

The scheme we had in mind is, we believe, more commonly called a public square than a park. All cities have these breathing spots, and they are usually located in or close to the business centers. As a rule they comprise one block of ground, and are planted with shade trees and shrubbery and the lawn is kept in an artistic condition. Seats are provided for weary people who may require a few minutes' rest. This was the kind of a park we had in mind. We did not mean an unenclosed piece of land in a hog-wallow or a big stretch of verdant territory on the far-flung outskirts of the city. The square, if established, should be located between the business center and the C.P.R. tracks.

By the cooperation of the city and the patriotic people a Victory square could be started here this summer. In it could be erected a suitable monument to the memory of the Grand Forks soldiers who served in the war. It would also serve another purpose. Some day Grand Forks will have a band again. It would be the proper place in which to erect a bandstand and to hold public concerts in.

The park would be a lasting memorial to the veterans, and as a beauty spot it would necessarily be a great asset to the city.

We have reopened this subject because we do not believe that the meeting held last week was sufficiently well attended to make its decision in this matter conclusive as regards the views of a majority of our citizens. A drinking fountain may be all right, but even when the city is in a healthful condition the public drinking cup is not the most sanitary thing in the world, and when a contagious disease is abroad it is a perfect menace to the public health. However, if a majority of our citizens want a fountain, we will bow gracefully to their wishes. We seldom drink water, anyway, so that the danger from contagion does not vitally affect us.

While discussing the above subject with a fellow citizen the other day, he promulgated an entirely different plan. His proposition was to erect a monument on the top of Observation mountain, overlooking the city, inscribe the names of the veterans on it, and have it surmounted by a tall flagstaff and keep a huge Union Jack constantly flying from it. A fund, he said, might be created for the purpose of renewing the flag whenever required. The scheme is original, and it has never to our knowledge been advanced before. It may appeal to numbers of our citizens as being worthy of consideration.



**The Grand Forks Sun**  
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1919

THE COMMUNIST STATE

WE are asked to try the experiment of Bolshevism without any conception of what Bolshevism really means. We are asked to put in power the men who fancy themselves capable of doing in Canada what Lenin and Trotsky and Radek have tried to do in Russia, without any regard for the difference between and this country. Even supposing the great experiment carried out by Lenin and his followers had been successful in Russia under the conditions which obtained in Russia, is that any guarantee that a similar experiment carried on here would be equally successful?

Supposing that after the czar was deposed the Russian workmen and soldiers had gained control of the government, elected their representatives to a constituent assembly, apportioned the land among the peasantry, and gradually taken over the industries of the country in a perfectly orderly fashion. Supposing they had made peace with Germany on the basis of self-determination and no indemnities and Germany had not proceeded to destroy Russia as a state, but had left the people alone to work out their own development. What would have happened?

Eighty-five per cent of the Russian people are agriculturists. The division of the large owned, by the rich landowners among the peasants would have entailed the most carefully thought out scheme. Some of these estate consist largely of timber lands, some of pasture, some of regions which are useless from the point of view of agricultural production. To divide them among the peasants on anything like an equal basis would have been impossible. One peasant would have to work much harder than another to produce anything from his land.

Moreover the peasants would in their turn have become landed proprietors. But under the new conditions the ownership of any property was not in keeping with the ideals of the new government. Therefore either the state or the local governments would have to be the owners of the land and the peasants would cultivate the land and the product of their labor would be divided equally among them, so that no single individual or family would be richer than anyone else. They would own the land on the communistic basis. The man who worked harder than his neighbors would gain nothing by his work. He would only be producing for the benefit of the community. He would therefore have no incentive to try and make his land produce more and would gradually be content to revert to a condition in which the state or the commune had taken the place of the old landlord. He would have exchanged one master for another. If he did not like this condition of affairs, he would have to try and change them, either by constitutional means or by changing his circumstances by emigration to a new country. He would try to gain more for himself simply because he refused to stagnate. It would be human nature. The Chinaman emigrates to Canada for the same reason. He wants to earn more money. He hopes to be able to save enough in due course to return to China and live as a well-to-do man, man, or what is commonly called nowadays a capitalist.

But even under ideal conditions some one would have to superintend the production of the commune. He would not actually work with his hands, but would be salaried and would attend to the marketing of the produce. While he did not actually own the land, he would really take the place of the old proprietor and attend to the equal distribution of the profits gained by the production.

The foregoing seems very nice, but it is really nothing but a reversion to the old tribal system. The state would consist of innumerable communes or tribes, and many of them, owing to the greater productivity of their lands or the harder work of their people, would be richer than others. This would arouse the jealousy of neighboring communes or tribes, and without troubling to examine the real reasons of the greater prosperity of their neighbors, eventually one commune poorer than the others, and perhaps unable to purchase the luxuries obtainable by its neighbors, would revolt against such conditions and seize its neighbors' property. These would then form one commune, either by force or because the principle of self-determination would come in and give the right to any communes to absorb those of their neighbors were they more numerous and therefore more able to control the voting power exercised by the whole people. At once there would grow up a series of stronger communes, and these in their turn would tend to absorb the property of their neighbors. That is, of course, exactly how all modern states have grown up. The head of each commune has become the leader of two or three; the leader of two or three has become the leader of a dozen. By arming and paying a certain number of the people who were not satisfied to labor on the land, but desired something rather more exciting, these leaders gathered round them small and well-disciplined forces which lived by conquest. The history of the Hapsburgs, of the Hohenzollerns, of Yenchiz Khan, of the Romanoffs, of the Turks, is precisely the foregoing. Tribes of agriculturists have been absorbed into states whether they liked it or not.

Thus, even in an agricultural community it is not so easy to bring about an ideal state of affairs. But when we take into account all the ramifications of modern trade and industrialism the complications which naturally ensue are multiplied a hundredfold.

"See here, hasn't the pedestrian the right of way over motor vehicles at crossings?" "Yes, the pedestrian has the right of way, but the motor vehicle has more momentum."

Tom and Sam were old cronies. On one occasion Sam took umbrage at some remark from Tom, and he sarcastically ejaculated, "Tom-ass!" But Tom's ready wit was equal to the occasion. "Sam-mule!" he replied.

"Do you expect Josh will be able to speak French when he gets home?" asked Mrs. Corntossel. "No," replied her husband. "You can take it from me that Josh has been too busy fighting to stop and learn any fancy accomplishments."

Mrs. Gramercy—That's a very handsome dog Mrs. Newrich takes out walking with her. Mrs. Park—Yes, she uses him for publicity purposes. He's a prize-winner, and much better known than she is.

"To what branch of the service do the baby tanks belong?" "I suppose, to the infantry."

"Oh, mamma, I'm frightened!" came from little Tommy, in bed. "What are frightened about, my son?" "I hear somebody on the roof." "Oh, well, go to sleep, my boy; it's only your father taking off his shoes before he sneaks through the scuttle. He's just got home from the club in his airship."

**EYE TALKS**

Do not try to fit your eyes with cheap spectacles. Usually the lenses are ground defective, and will perhaps be the cause of a great deal of harm. Have your eyes properly tested and suitable lenses prescribed at

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**His Accomplishments**

Her Mother—My daughter sings, plays the piano, paints, understands botany, zoology, French, Italian—in fact is accomplished in every way. And you, sir?

Prospective Son in law—Well, in an emergency I suppose I could cook a little and mend the socks.

**SYNOPSIS OF  
LAND ACT AMENDMENT**

Pre-emption now confined to surveyed lands only. Records will be granted covering only land suitable for agricultural purposes and which is not timber land.

Partnership pre-emption abolished, but parties of not more than four may arrange for adjacent pre-emptions, with joint residence, but each making necessary improvements on respective claims. Pre-emptors must occupy claims for five years and make improvements to value of \$10 per acre, including clearing and cultivation of at least 5 acres, before receiving Crown Grant.

Where pre-emptor in occupation not less than years, and has made proportionate improvements, he may, because of ill-health or other cause, be granted intermediate certificate of improvement and transfer his claim.

Records without permanent residence may be issued provided applicant makes improvements to extent of \$300 per annum and records same each year. Failure to make improvements or record same will operate as forfeiture. Title cannot be obtained on these claims in less than 5 years, with improvements of \$10 per acre, including 5 acres cleared and cultivated, and residence of at least 2 years.

Records holding Crown Grant may record another pre-emption, if he requires land in conjunction with his farm, without actual occupation, provided statutory improvements made and residence maintained on Crown granted land.

Unsurveyed areas, not exceeding 20 acres, may be leased as homesites; title to be obtained after fulfilling residential and improvement conditions. For grazing and industrial purposes, areas exceeding 540 acres may be leased by one person or company.

**PRE-EMPTORS' FREE GRANTS ACT.** The scope of this Act is enlarged to include all persons joining and serving with His Majesty's Forces. The time within which the heirs or devisees of a deceased pre-emptor may apply for title under this Act is extended from one year after the death of such person, as formerly, until one year after the conclusion of the present war. This privilege is also made retroactive.

**TOWNSITE PROPERTY ALLOTMENT ACT.**

Provision is made for the grant to persons holding uncompleted Agreements to Purchase from the Crown of such proportion of the land, if divisible, as the payments already made will cover in proportion to the sale price of the whole parcel. Two or more persons holding such Agreements may group their interests and apply for a proportionate allotment jointly. It is not considered advisable to divide the land covered by an application for a proportionate allotment, an allotment of land of equal value selected from available Crown lands in the locality may be made. These allotments are conditional upon payment of all taxes due the Crown or to any municipality. The rights of persons to whom the purchase from the Crown has agreed to sell are also protected. The decision of the Minister of Lands in respect to the adjustment of a proportionate allotment is final. The time for making application for these allotments is limited to the 1st day of May, 1919. Any application made after this date will not be considered. These allotments apply to town lots and lands of the Crown sold at public auction.

For information apply to any Provincial Government Agent or such person as formerly, until one year after the conclusion of the present war. This privilege is also made retroactive.  
**G. R. NADEN,**  
Deputy Minister of Lands,  
Victoria, B. C.

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ACTUAL SIZE OF W-S S

**THE VALUE OF ORGANIZATION**

(Continued from Page 1.)

ities of getting together for interchange of views, and have so wide a diversity of individual conditions and problems that it is difficult to unite them for collective action on the broad questions that affect them all.

We are all familiar with the rapid growth in strength and influence of organized labor. Although representing a very small minority of the voting population, they are able, through the force of an organized and disciplined body of men, to wield an influence out of all proportion to their numbers. According to the census of 1911 the male population of Canada between the ages of 18 and 45 was 1 720,070, while as late as 1916 the total membership of all trades unions in the Dominion was only 160,407.

Taking advantage of the conditions created by the war, an organization of railway employees was able to dictate to the United States government the establishment of an eight hour day and a very large increase of wages. Perhaps both were very just and reasonable claims, but the point of interest to us lies in the fact, that this body of only 30,000 men was powerful enough through organization for collective action to dictate to the government of the wealthiest nation on earth.

The whole industrial policy of the British empire during four years of war has been a matter of agreement between the imperial government and organized labor, and the strength of that government rests today on the support of these organizations. In our own Canada the policies of government are, if not dictated, at least influenced by organized labor and organized manufacturers.

Everywhere in the civilized world organization seems to be the motto of the times. Banks, merchants and manufacturers are organizing to secure a share of foreign trade. Labor is organizing to maintain the high standard of wages. Railways are using the strength of their organizations to secure the peace of the world. The new order of things will find the whole world organized into powerful groups, each striving for the betterment of its conditions. Legislation will be enacted to foster trade in manufactures and raw materials, but with the return of peace conditions the farmer, who must bear the burden imposed by high wages, high taxes and a high cost of production, will be depended

on to feed the world, simply because he must do so in order to live himself. Why should the farmer, who represents the greatest industry in the world, both in numbers and in wealth, receive the least consideration? Only because he has not yet learned the necessity of organizing for collective action.

The one strong and efficient example of organization by agriculturists is found in the Grain Growers' association of the three prairie provinces. Being specialists, all having the same interests and purposes, it was perhaps easy for them to unite, and their success has been a forcible example of the power gained by organization, as shown by the strong influence they now exercise at the seat of the federal government. Unfortunately their aims, if accomplished on the lines they are now working, would be a disaster to the fruit industry of British Columbia, and there is much evidence that they are making steady progress toward their goal. Here we have a concrete example of an organized body working powerfully for the improvement of their condition and prosperity regardless of the injury they may cause to us, their neighbors. It is only by equally strong and effective work we can hope to secure a proper recognition of our rights and interests, and to do this we must be equally strong in our organization.

Fruit growers are also specialists, all having the same problems and interests, and it would seem that there exists no reason why every man in British Columbia who is growing fruit for sale should not be a member and active supporter of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' association. Every such person must recognize the fact that he is personally and vitally interested in many things affecting the industry, which can only be dealt with by an effective organization, and the stronger that organization can be made the better will be his condition.

I think I can hear some say: "That is all very well in theory, but in practice associations are notoriously inefficient." Even so. If we grant that such condemnation were strictly true, what is the remedy? To withdraw support and thereby insuring the association becoming still weaker and more inefficient? On the contrary, if this is true, now is the time for every man having any interest in the growing and marketing of fruit to put his shoulder to the wheel and make the cart move, to put the efficiency where it is lacking and make an association

of which every grower will be proud, and his membership a thing of value. The efficiency of this association is dependent entirely on the quality of its membership. For strength we need a large membership; for efficiency we need the brain and energy of every member. Your directorate and executive, however carefully selected, will not have any monopoly of intelligence, and they need the support, advice and assistance of the members if they are to do effective work and properly represent the industry as a whole. In exact proportion to the active and intelligent interest displayed by the individual members in the work of the association will it be efficient or otherwise.

During the past year, as instructed by the directors, the executive has conducted a campaign for the purpose of improving the financial strength of the association. Their appeal met with a generous response from all parts of the province. I hope that this is but the birth of a spirit of progressiveness that will carry us to the position of power and influence that we should hold in the community.

In the program for this meeting you will note that a time has been assigned for discussion of this subject of organization. I hope that in the intervening time you will give it your earnest consideration, and be prepared to make the discussion of practical value. I hope that some one will be able to tell us how to make every fruit grower realize that he is a very essential part of this association, and that upon him rests a certain definite part of the responsibility for its success or failure, and how, under the restrictions imposed by widely scattered residence, the grower may be kept in touch with the current work of the executive and have opportunity for discussion and interchange of views with his fellow members.

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Look, Mother! If tongue is coated, cleanse little bowels with "California Syrup of Figs."

Mothers can rest easy after giving "California Syrup of Figs," because in a few hours all the clogged-up waste, sour bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again.

Sick children needn't be coaxed to take this harmless "fruit laxative." Millions of mothers keep it handy because they know its action on the stomach, liver and bowels is prompt and sure.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups.

**LAND REGISTRY ACT**

No. of Application 8093D  
 Notice Under Section 38.

TAKE NOTICE that an application has been made to register Gustavus A. Evans, Grand Forks, B. C., as the owner in fee-simple under a Tax Sale Deed from the Assessor of the Municipality of Grand Forks, to G. A. Evans, bearing date 28th day of December, A.D. 1911, in pursuance of a Tax Sale held by said Municipality on or about the 14th day of September, 1910, of all and singular certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying, and being in the City of Grand Forks, in the Province of British Columbia, more particularly known and described as:—Lot Eleven (11), Block Six (6), Plan Sixty-seven (67).

You and those claiming through or under you, and all persons claiming any interest in the said land by descent whose title is not registered under the provisions of the "Land Registry Act" are required to contest the claim of the tax purchaser within 45 days of the service of his notice upon you. Otherwise you are deemed to have accepted and agreed to the said instrument, and all persons claiming any interest in the land by descent whose title is not registered under the provisions of this Act, shall be forever estopped and debarred from setting up any claim to or in respect of the said land, and I shall register the said Gustavus A. Evans as owner in fee.

Your attention is called to Section 38 of the "Land Registry Act" and amendments, and especially to the following extract therefrom which relates to the above notice:—

"And in default of a caveat, of certificate of his pending being filed before the registration as owner of the person entitled under such tax sale, all persons so served with notice, or served with notice under subsection (6) of section 156 of the "Municipal Classes Act, 1906," or section 293 of the "Municipal Act," or section 139 of the "Assessment Act, 1903," or section 253 of the "Taxation Act," in cases in which notice under this Act is dispensed with as hereinafter provided, and those claiming through or under them, and all persons claiming any interest in the land, by virtue of any unregistered instrument, and all persons claiming any interest in the land by descent whose title is not registered under the provisions of this Act, shall be forever estopped and debarred from setting up any claim to or in respect of the land so sold for taxes."

Dated at the Land Registry Office, at the City of Kamloops, Province of British Columbia, this 9th day of September, A.D. 1918.

C. H. DUNBAR,  
 District Registrar.

To A. Campbell,  
 Duncan Campbell.

**BOOT REPAIRING**

TAKE your repairs to Arnsou, shoe repairer. The Hub. Look for the Big Boot.

**IT'S THE STEADY ADVERTISING That Brings the Steady Trade to You**

Isn't the news of your store something like the news of the whole city?  
 There is news every week in Grand Forks --- some weeks more than others --- but every week there is news.

Isn't there news in your store every week? Isn't there something to advertise?  
 Your customers are shopping every week. Aren't you losing many of them the weeks you do not advertise?  
 It's the steady trade that counts with a store --- it's the steady advertising that brings the steady trade.

RESOLVE --- To use newspaper space regularly, and be sure it is in THE GRAND FORKS SUN, the paper that reaches the most consumers in this valley.

**The GRAND FORKS SUN Readers Want to Hear From You Every Week**



# THE WHITE IS KING

Of all present-day Sewing Machines. Why buy a machine at which you have to sit in an awkward position, when you may just as well have one with which it is a pleasure to sew? The White Rotary Sit-Strate is just the machine you want. Sold on easy monthly payments by

**Miller & Gardner**  
Complete Home Furnishers



## News of the City

The cable on the tram from the Rock Candy group to Lynch Creek has been strung, and the line is ready to commence operations as the extension of the North Fork branch of the Kettle Valley line is complete.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Jessie Grace Steele, aged 27 years, who died last Friday evening of influenza, was held Sunday afternoon, interment being made in Evergreen cemetery.

H. C. Kerman has been spending a few days in Spokane this week.

H. Weber spent the present week with his family in Nelson. His young son is ill with influenza.

Postmaster Hull has been confined to his home this week owing to an attack of influenza.

Two of Ald. Miller's children are down with the influenza.

A quorum could not be secured at the regular meeting of the city council on Monday evening owing to the illness of Ald. Hull.

A party in honor of Pte. Fred

Daly was given at the home of Mrs. Eosby on Monday evening. Mr. Daly left for Vancouver on Wednesday to receive his discharge from the army.

Walter Ronald, fireman on the Kettle Valley line, slipped off the engine on Monday, sustaining a sprained ankle.

Mrs. Hill and her son, of the North Fork district, are laid up with influenza.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hansen are recovering from an attack of influenza.

"The Saturday Evening Post" for less than five cents a copy, \$2.50 a year. "The Country Gentleman" for less than four cents a copy, \$1.75 a year, including postage. A. R. Dorais, Authorized Agent, 632 Broadway West, Vancouver, B. C.

Misses Gwenette and Margaret McIlwaine are confined to home with an attack of influenza.

The wife and five children of Sam Hunter, of the Kettle Valley snops, are recovering from a prolonged siege of influenza.

Mrs. E. Walker has returned home from a protracted visit with friends at the coast.

Pte. Hussey, who went overseas during the early stages of the war, is expected to return to Grand Forks this week.

Seattle's general strike of 30,000 workers, the first of its kind and scope in America, came to an end officially on Tuesday, although many of the strikers returned to work earlier.

25c buys a Thrift Stamp.

### GIVE "SYRUP OF FIGS" TO CONSTIPATED CHILD

Delicious "Fruit Laxative" can't harm tender little Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

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

Mr. and Mrs. E. Walker, Sr., are visiting their son, Stewart Walker, at Ebolt.

The following district soldiers arrived in Halifax on Tuesday on the Carmania, and they are now on their way west: Lance Corp. F. T. Goodrich, Nelson; O. L. Eastbrook, Lance Corp. Erant, Penticton; Sapper R. Hartley, Fernie. On Tunisian—went west on the 10th: H. W. Wright, Nelson; W. R. Cutler, Slo-can Valley; G. M. Loomer, Penticton.

John Edward, the two year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Neil McNiven, of the West end, died at 11 o'clock on Sunday night. It is generally supposed that death was caused by ptomain poisoning. The funeral was held from Cooper's undertaking parlors on Tuesday afternoon.

Eric Ellison was kicked out of the provincial for trafficking in live stock with the Colony farm. Aldermen sometimes play in better luck.

The third unsuccessful attempt this season was made by the weather man on Wednesday evening to give us real winter weather.

### THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Try it! Hair gets soft, fluffy and beautiful—Get a small bottle of Danderine.

If you care for heavy hair that glistens with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine. Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair, besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff. You can not have nice heavy, healthy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scurf robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots famish, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast. Surely get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store and just try it.

## A Complete Stock of Jewelry and Silverware

Everything that can please and charm your friend. Before going elsewhere, give us a call and inspect our stock.

## Timberlake, Son & Co.,

"Quality Jewellers"  
Bridge Street, - Next Door B. C. Telephone Office  
Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty

## Re-Establishing An Interrupted Connection

A telephone "cut-off," as it is called, may be due to the temporary disarrangement of signal mechanism at the switchboard, or just a plain human mistake by an operator at "Central" or at a branch exchange board.

In either event, it is a source of no less regret to the operator than disturbance to the persons talking. And the connection may be re-established with maximum promptness if the person who was called will hang up the receiver, while the person who called works the receiver-hook slowly up and down, advising the operator what has occurred and considerably furnishing her with such information as she may require.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY, Ltd

### More Painful

First Artist—Old Roxley wouldn't buy my pictures—wouldn't even look at them.

Second Ditto—Well, he was more considerate of your feelings than of mine—he refused to buy my pictures even after he did look at them.

"I don't like that auctioneer's line of talk," declared the artist, testily. "What's wrong?" "Picture after picture of mine he puts up. And what does he say? 'Start it at \$10, my good people. You can't go wrong. The frame is worth that.'"

Save by the W. S. S. plan.

## ACREAGE

One mile from centre of city, near Kettle river, fine parcel 5 acres, suitable for market gardening or chicken ranch. Good 3 room house, cellar, sleeping porch; good well of water; barn, chicken house. Can be rented for \$10 per month, or for sale cheap. Small cash payment, balance long time.

Address owner,  
Mrs. IDA CORYELL,  
Cascade Locks, Oregon, U.S.A.

## P. C. PETERSON

GENERAL TRANSFER BUSINESS  
AND DEALER IN  
**WOOD**  
**COAL, AND ICE**

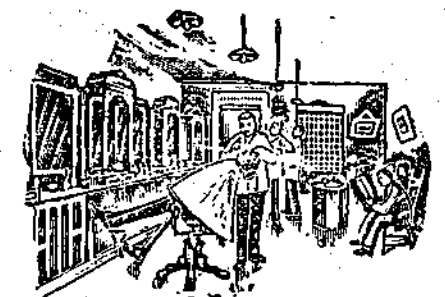
OFFICE:  
F. Downey's Cigar Store  
First Street

## AUTO LIVERY AT YOUR SERVICE

Modern Rigs and Good Horses at All Hours at the  
**Model Livery Barn**  
M. H. Burns, Prop.  
Phone 63 Second Street

## Yale Barber Shop

Razor Honing a Specialty



P. A. Z. PARE, Proprietor  
YALE HOTEL, FIRST STREET

## WE KNOCK THE SPOTS OUT OF THINGS

Ladies' and Gent's  
Garments  
Cleaned and  
Renovated in a  
Superior Manner

Send us your Garments and have them cleaned clean at

## THE SINGER STORE

P. O. Box 152 Phone 200  
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Our Guarantee: Your Satisfaction



**PICTURES**  
AND PICTURE FRAMING  
Furniture Made to Order.  
Also Repairing of all Kinds.  
Upholstering Neatly Done  
R. C. McCUTCHEON  
WINNIPEG AVENUE

## "SHUBERT" WANTS ALL THE BEAVER YOU CAN SHIP.

	NO. 1 EXTRA LARGE EXTRA TO AVERAGE	NO. 1 LARGE EXTRA TO AVERAGE	NO. 1 MEDIUM EXTRA TO AVERAGE	NO. 1 SMALL EXTRA TO AVERAGE	NO. 2 AS TO SIZE & QUALITY	NO. 3 AS TO SIZE & QUALITY	NO. 4 AS TO SIZE & QUALITY
BEAVER	30.00 to 25.00	22.00 to 18.00	16.00 to 12.00	10.00 to 8.00	10.00 to 5.00	4.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 1.00
MUSKRAT WINTER	3.00 to 2.50	2.25 to 1.75	1.60 to 1.30	1.10 to .90	1.00 to .75	.50 to .40	SHOT, DAMAGED AND KITTIS AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE
MUSKRAT FALL	2.30 to 1.90	1.80 to 1.60	1.50 to 1.20	1.00 to .80	.85 to .60	.35 to .25	
	NO. 1 EXTRA LARGE EXTRA TO AVERAGE	NO. 1 LARGE EXTRA TO AVERAGE	NO. 1 MEDIUM EXTRA TO AVERAGE	NO. 1 SMALL EXTRA TO AVERAGE	NO. 2 AS TO SIZE & QUALITY	NO. 3 AS TO SIZE & QUALITY	THESE EXTREMELY HIGH PRICES QUOTED FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT
WOLF OR HEAVY FURRED, CASED	30.00 to 24.00	22.00 to 18.00	16.00 to 14.00	12.00 to 10.00	12.00 to 6.00	3.00 to 2.00	
COYOTE OPEN OR HEADLESS	22.00 to 18.00	16.00 to 14.00	12.00 to 10.00	9.00 to 7.00	9.00 to 5.00	2.00 to 1.50	

For more than thirty-five years "SHUBERT" has been giving Fur Shippers an honest and liberal assortment—paying the highest market price—sending returns out promptly—rendering "better service"—"quicker." No license is required to ship Canadian Raw Furs from any part of Canada to "SHUBERT." Shipments valued at more than \$100 must be marked "GENERAL IMPORT LICENSE P B F 30."

**"SHUBERT" Wants British Columbia Furs—All You Can Ship**

A "SHUBERT TAG ENVELOPE" on your shipment means "more money" for your furs—"quicker"—"the best and promptest SERVICE in the world."

**GET A SHIPMENT OFF TODAY**

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