Legislative Library
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VICTORIA, B.C.

The Grand Forks Sun

and

Kettle Valley Orchardist

FOURTEENTH YEAR—No 34 GRAND FORKS, B. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1915 $1.00 PER YEAR

ADDRESS ON THE CRISIS IN B. C.

A large audience gathered in the opera house on Monday evening to hear the address of Rev. A. E. Cooke, secretary of the Ministerial Union of the Lower Mainland, on the "Crisis in B. C." A hurried attempt was made toward nightfall to divert the crowd by putting on a cheap show that evening, but this move met with failure.

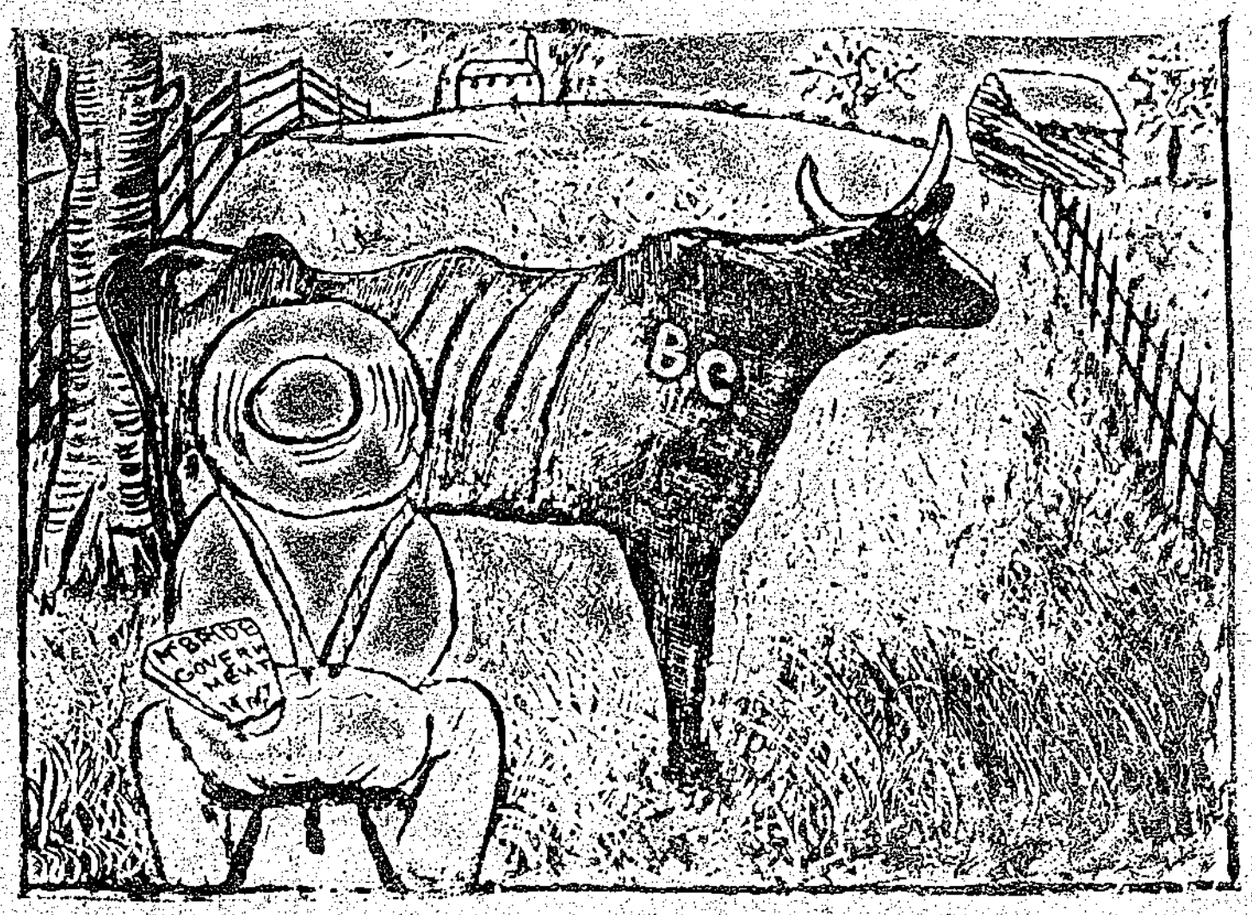
Rev. M. D. McKee took the chair for the speaker, who was also supported on the platform by Rev. C. W. King. Mr. McKee, in introducing the speaker, emphasized the fact it was not a political meeting. The ministers were solely solicitous of learning the facts regarding the performance of public affairs in this province, and he hope thosed present had come with open minds for truth, no matter from what point of the compass it came.

Mr. Cooke, at the commencement of his speech, said that the first point he wished made clear was that the Ministerial Union was not in any sense a political affair, nor was it a political meeting. From this viewpoint the speaker went on to define exactly what the Ministerial Union was. Its objects were to correct wrongs in government that were robbing the people of what belonged to them. This task, Mr. Cooke said, was the duty of every minister of true principles. He was not attacking the Conservative party at all, though it was true that they were attacking a few of the men that of party. The politics of the Ministerial Union to which he belonged were purely the politics of the kingdom of God and their platform for their campaign was the platform of righteousness. The house of the people was being rifled of its treasures, of its merchandise and its products, and it was therefore the duty of the ministers of the association and of the ministers of God to expose those who were rifling it.

Mr. Cooke paid considerable attention to an item which appeared in last week's issue of the local apologist of the McBride machine. The writer had made the assertion that the pamphlet, "The Crisis in B.C.," had been repudiated by the official paper of Methodist church in British Columbia. Mr. Cooke denounced this as a misstatement. The Methodist paper in question had attempted to secure recognition as the official organ of the church, but had failed. As evidence that the Methodist church was in hearty accord with the work of the Ministrrial Union, he cited the fact that Rev. R. F. Stillman, head of that denomination in the West, had signed the "Foreword" of "The Crisis in B. C."

Concluding this explanatory preamble, Mr. Cooke started of in earnest on his work of the evening—an impassioned rendering of the pamphlet, "The Crisis in B. C."

Beginning with the "Foreword," the speaker explained the position which Mr. Cotsworth had held with the governmeht as chairman of the civil service commission and his various other capacities, which had placed in Mr. Cotsworth's hands the knowledge which he had felt it his duty to make public.



The poor animal has been milked nearly dry.

While speaking on the subject of alienation of British Columbia lands, Mr. Cooke referred to the statement made by Mr. Bowser that over 91 million acres of land had been surveyed and was ready for the settler and for the pre emptor. Mr. Ross had placed the figures at just over 93 million acres. yet the report of the surveyor general for British Columbia for 1914 gave the figures as under 18 million acres. Where was the missing 73 or 75 million acres? Either the two ministers had been lying or else the report was not worth the paper it was printed on.

Mr. Cooke went right through the "Crisis" with no further interruption, save occuasionally an outburst of applause or an enthused remark of approbation wrung from some indignant listener. The hearing of the case against Mr. Cotsworth had been put off until September, and Mr. Cooke intimated that the summons had been purposely served on Mr. Cotsworth so that it would be too late to take effect during the recent sitting of the court. It was plain, he believed, that the government did not want the case to come up at all, because it would bring far too much light to bear on government affairs. It had been only natural that the examination of discovery, held by the lawyers Lucas & Lucas (sons of Alexander Lucas) in connection with the prosecution against the Ministerial Union, he and the other parties examined had not volunteered any information, which had formed a good excuse for Messrs Lucas & Lucas to state that they, the members of the Ministerial Union, did not have any moral responsibility for what had appeared in the "Crisis," and to shift the bulk of the charges against Mr. Cotsworth, which charges after all included "neglect of duty" and a number of other side issues.

Mr. Cooke next dealt with the exploitation of British Columbia coal lands, and this was followed by numerous examples of how millions of acres of timber had also been alienated from the peoples, no less than 80 per cent of the timber of the province having gone into the hands of the speculators. The extension of pulp leases to thirty years and the manner in which holders of these licenses had been aided in every way to the detriment of the country was also exposed, as was also the manner in which a German combination from San Francisco had been allowed to float $10,154,500 of stock through the registration of a $500 company in the attorney-general's department on November 27, 1914, by which means the Ocean Falls company, inflated to a capitalization of $6,000,000, chiefly at the expense of victims in Great Britain, who had put their hard earned savings into the $4,500,000 over-capitalization, together with the pulp mill, 79,999 acres of pulp timber, water power, etc, were all absorbed by Fleishhacker Bros. and W. P. Johnson, all of San Francisco, to be redistributed through their company there.

Mr. Bowser was now talking of patriotism and was interning the Germans in the province, but this seemed in direct contradiction with the way he had aided the Germans to take possession of the immense wealth of the province. "I say he should intern the property which belongs to the province and which should never be allowed to go out of the province," was Mr. Cooke's criticism.

The tabulated list issued in 1912 showed that there were then 4760 registered companies in British Columbia, floated mostly on watered stock, with a capitalization of $1,177,509,445, which averaged more than $3000 per head for every man, woman and child in the province. No wonder there was a financial stringency. These figures did not include another $230,000,000 of concerns with headquarters outside of the province. There were even 356 trust companies in the province at that time, and it was this huge capitalization that had aided so many bogus companies in carrying on their nefarious work. If the Sale of Shares Act had been adopted here as in Manitoba, a large amount of the trouble, at least, would have been averted.

The speaker brought up many other matters needing investigation and correction during the evening, all of which were supported by a number of original letters and certified abstracts from government records. 'They say ministers should not meddle in politics," continued Mr. Cooke, "but who should meddle with corrupt politics if ministers should not? If ministers, knowing the facts as we, the ministers of the Ministerial Union, know them, and knowing them to be true as we know them to be, were, through moral cowardice, to keep silent, then we should be deserving of the absolute contempt or every man throughout the province. Our people simply need to know the facts to be convinced of the iniquities by which they are being stripped of their heritage. Therefore we have come out in the open to declare what we have discovered and demand that the whole truth be made known. I appeal for the strictest and most thorough investigation that it is possible to make. I appeal in the name of the men who are tramping the streets on the verge of starvation and despair because they can find no work to do in this, the richest of countries. I appeal in the name of the women and children whose homes are empty of food and comfort in this land of plenty. I appeal in the name of all who have been robbed and stripped of their hard earned savings by swindling agents and heartless speculators, and I appeal in the name of your children and mine who are being robbed of the future that belongs to them and the heritage which is theirs by the gift of God. I appeal in the name of justice, righteousness, the kingdom of God and in the name of God, and demand that inquiry be made, that the birthright of our people be restored, that the facts be set forth and that justice be meted out without fear or favor to every offender, that the reproach of corruption be for ever lifted from the fair name of this province, and to you, people of British Columbia, I look for help to sustain that appeal."

Such an eloquent peroration to a series of indisputable exposures could not help but meet with the hearty endorsation of an audience already roused to indignation and a sense of injustice, and when an invition was offered to all ere they left

(Continued on Page 4.)

RED CROSS WORK FOR GRAND FORKS

On Sunday afternoon last a well attended mass meeting of Grand Forks citizens was held in the Empress theatre to discuss the question of organized Red Cross work in the Gateway City. Judge Brown presided. After a number of platform speakers and others had expressed themselves on the wisdom of undertaking more definite work in support of this worthy cause of relief for our men at the front and their dependents at home, a branch society or auxiliary was organized with a large, influential and representative body of men and women on the executive staff; and, with the conveniently located depot in the opera house offered by the Townsite company through F. M Holland, its Toronto representative, who is taking a lively interest in the scheme, Grand Forks people will have a wider opportunity than heretofore to contribute their share of relief to the sufferers in the present world conflict. More than one of the speakers warmly commended the work of the local Daughters of the Empire since the opening of hostilities, but it wus pointed out that the Red Cross society work was international and would thus meet a wider field of practical sympathy and co operation, so essential at this time, while it would strengthen the already overtaxed demands upon the Daughters of the Empire. The local Chapter was given an official representation of two members on the executive of the Red Cross work in Grand Forks.

All the city clergymen were on the platform and assured the audience of their hearty and sympathetic co operation in this commendable work. Father Pellitier of the Roman Catholic church, Rev. Charles W. King of the Baptist church, Rev. J. D. Hobden of the Methodist church, Rev. P. C. Hayman of the Anglican church, and Rev. M. D. McKee of Knox church, each were called upon and responded heartily, emphastzing the loud call from our brave boys and equally brave Red Cross workers on the firing line, of the tremendous sacrifice they were making on behalf of each and every one of us on the home base, of the opportunity to be given by the new organization for every man, woman and child in the Boundary district to have his practical part, however small, in the relief of the widespread suffering caused by the present war. Mr. Holland also spoke, pointing out some of the outstanding features of Red Cross work as done by the home auxiliaries in furnishing material supplies from their sewing rooms relief funds, and other patriotic work under the direction of the organization. Others in the audience spoke on the practical working of such an organization in ihe relief of suffering both on the Continent and at the home bases, after which nominations were called for and the following officers and executive committee were unanimously appointed. An efficient orchestra rendered a number of excellent and appropr ate selections, adding to the pleasure of what proved

(Continued on Page 8.)

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER. - - 10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Manufacture of Shrapnel Shells

Weapon Invented in 1784 Has Been Wonderfully Improved

Shrapnel possesses greater man-killing power than any other kind of ammunition used in modern field artillery, and that is why more than 1,000,000 a month are being used by the European armies now in the field. Thousands of shops and factories in this country and in Europe are working night and day to supply this demand. A superficial examination of a shrapnel shell discloses little to indicate its destructive power—it is simply a small steel shell attached to the end of a brass case, but when properly adjusted and fired from a modern field gun this steel shell becomes a veritable demon of destruction. Within the brief period of 4¾ seconds it has travelled over one mile, and 18¼ seconds later it is nearly 3¾ miles distant from the gun. At any time during this rapid flight it can be made to explode with marvelous precision and deadly effectiveness.

Each shell has a time fuse that is made with the accuracy of a watch. This fuse is graduated in seconds and is set to explode at a given range as determined by the panoramic sight or other form of range finder. As soon as the gun is fired, the fuse is ignited automatically and when the explosion occurs in the base of the shell itself, the forward end is blown out and a shower of lead bullets hurled forward in conelike formation, the shell acting as an aerial gun. The velocity of these bullets exceeds the explosion by from 250 to 300 feet per second, and they cover a zone about 30 yards wide and 250 yards long.

The first shrapnel shell (invented in 1784 by Lieutenant Shrapnel) was merely a cast iron ball filled with bullets and powder, which was exploded by a crude fuse screwed into the shell. This type was unsatisfactory because bullets flew in all directions when the shell exploded; later this defect was partially overcome by inserting a sheet-iron diaphragm, which separated the bullets from the bursting charge. Modern shrapnel is similar in principle to its early predecessor, but is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity.

The shrapnel shells used by different governments at the present time operate on the same principle, but differ somewhat as to size and in the arrangement of the fuse. A complete shrapnel comprises a brass case containing a heavy charge of smokeless powder for propelling the projectile, a hollow steel shell containing a large number of lead bullets and a bursting charge, and the combination time and percussion fuse which forms the point of the shell. The sudden motion of the shell at the time of firing causes a small plunger in the end of the fuse to fly back and strike a cap which ignites the fuse. This fuse is composed of a slow-burning composition that is pressed into annular grooves. One of these grooves is in a stationary ring and the other in a graduated movable ring. By turning the graduated ring, the length of this fuse is varied so that the shell may be exploded at any time within a period of about 21 seconds. During this brief period a three-inch American shrapnel will travel 6,500 yards, or nearly 1¾ miles.

The French fuse differs from the movable ring type used in other countries in this respect. The slow burning composition is contained in a tube, wound spirally around the fuse head. The fuse is set by piercing a hole through this spiral tube, so that connection is made with the interior of the fuse body. When the gun is fired and the primer or cap in the fuse head is exploded, a flame passes out through the pierced hole and ignites the "rope" powder fuse. The effective length of the fuse depends upon the position of the pierced hole, which is made by a special machine attached to the gun, the hole being located with reference to suitable graduations. Most fuses are so arranged that the shell will be exploded by concussion if it should strike before the ring of powder burns around to the exploding charge. This is effected by a secondary plunger in the fuse head which flies forward when the shell strikes and fires the bursting charge instantaneously.

Shells of the three-inch size contain from 210 to 360 lead bullets about half an inch in diameter, which are embedded in a resinous mixture. This matrix, as it is called, serves two purposes. It holds the bullets in position, and also acts as a tracer to indicate by a cloud of smoke the point at which the shell explodes. This smoke cloud is important, especially at long ranges, and when adverse atmospheric conditions exist.

The development of a shrapnel shell represents a vast amount of experimenting and study, but the shell itself is not comparable with the wonderful processes and tools which are employed in its manufacture. The interesting phases of shrapnel manufacture are the formation of the brass case, the forging of the steel shell and the finishing of the various shell and fuse parts to the degree of accuracy required. The production of a brass case 11½ inches long, 3 3-5 inches in diameter (the British 18-pounder) requires 17 different operations. It is formed from a flat circular blank 6¼ inches in diameter and ⅜ of an inch thick. This is first drawn into a shallow cup shape, and is then gradually elongated by being forced through steel dies which are progressing smaller in diameter. These drawing operations are so controlled that only the sides of the case are made thinner, the bottom retaining practically the original thickness to insure the necessary strength. After a smooth seamless case is drawn by the method referred to, the bottom is turned true and a central hole bored out and threaded to receive the primer or cap for exploding the propelling charge. As these brass cases as well as those for other kinds of ammunition, contain about 65 per cent. of copper, the importance of this metal in modern warfare is apparent. This explains why the cost of copper has increased over 200 per cent. in Germany since the beginning of the war.

W. N. U. 1052

Neutrals Suffer by the War

Smuggling a Big Business as Carried on in Europe

The Germans are generally disliked in all the Scandinavian countries, in Holland and Italy, but the enormous prices they are willing to pay for the articles they want appeal to the cupidity of the people of the neutral countries, so that smuggling is now carried out on a big scale.

A correspondent who has travelled widely since the outbreak of the war writes entertainingly of the hardships and burdens, the profits and the wiles of the smugglers in neutral countries who have been getting goods across the frontiers into Germany.

Some of these neutrals are growing fat on the profits of their commerce with the belligerents, and at the hotels in frontier towns German and British agents, who have no use for the neutral except to buy goods from them, eye each other with suspicion.

"Any grain which can be got over the Italian frontier is worth nearly three times as much as the Italian farmer has ever dreamed of getting for his crop. The temptations of smuggling, therefore, are large, and neutral governments are confronted with greater difficulties than we are inclined to give them credit for in enforcing regulations against the exportation of particular goods.

One may hear in Holland stories from business men of what sound like fabulous prices offered for foodstuffs, metals, petrol and rubber delivered across the frontier; and the same is true in Italy.

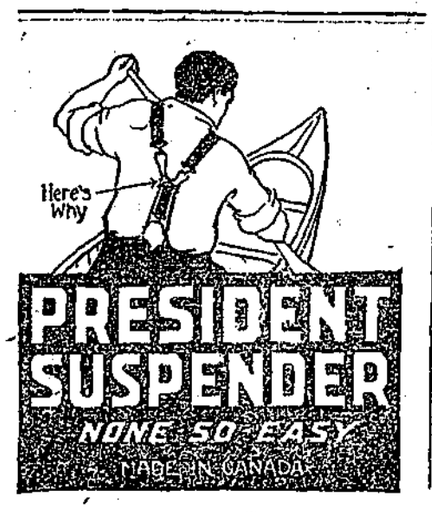
Women have been caught crossing the Dutch frontier with petrol in specially designed receptacles hidden beneath their petticoats. The facts were recently published of the discovery and confiscation of a quantity of bacon, which was packed inside fresh carcasses which had been cut open and joined together again. Contraband of divers kinds has been found hidden under layers of mangelwurzels in a railway truck.

"All neutral countries are suffering in varying degrees from the war, if only by the interruption of trade and the higher prices of foodstuffs. In Sweden there is real hardship in some parts of the country from the inability to export timber. On Holland the burden is particularly heavy, with the cost of maintaining the mobilized army and the expense of the Belgian refugees.

"In all the countries the task of government now is ticklish work. Human nature is the same everywhere, and in one country as much as in another, peoples are growing restive under their burdens and critical of the authorities.

A conspicuous international incident, as was the case of the Dacia or Whilelmina or the violation of the air neutrality of Holland by the German airships, attracts public attention, but we have little conception of the constant strain of a thousand similar if less notorious embarrassments which is upon every neutral government.

We hear in the result something of the German passport frauds in the United States, but have no idea of all the detailed annoyance which from that and similar causes is thrown upon every embassy, legation and consular office abroad.



A Western Poet

R. J. C. Stead, Who is Known as the Poet of the Prairies

Western Canada has every reason to be proud of Robert J. C. Stead, whose literary productions, both in poetry and prose, so cleverly and faithfully, reflect the life of the prairies, and which have placed this western country of ours on a footing of acquaintance with readers all over the world. For a number of years Mr. Stead was editor of the Cartwright Review and the Crystal City Courier, and is at present engaged on the staff of the general publicity agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Department of Natural Resources, Calgary. An interesting sketch of his life, together with a resume of his literary productions, appeared in a recent number of the Western Standard, from which the following is an excerpt:

"In the year 1903 began the literary history of this poet and author, when a short poem known as the "Empire Builders" was published in the Canadian Magazine. This beautiful poem dealt with such aspects of Canadian development that it was widely reprinted. Amongst others the Literary Digest, of New York, gave it instantaneous recognition. Encouraged by this, young Stead gave himself to the compilation of a volume of verse which was published in book form in 1908, under the title "Empire Builders." The years of intimate experience with the prairies, as expressed in these verses, made them profound in their appeal, made them fine and true in their feeling and observation. They were "born, not made," and they carry intense conviction with them. The Montreal Standard was right when it said: 'lines like these will live and explain to those who never saw the country what life on the prairie really meant. Such is the power of divine poetry.' This book was a considerable success; it passed through four editions and was favorably reviewed by over two hundred representative publications. The principal elements which have won distinction for it are, an ea style, a strong patriotic appeal, a strong portrayal of those subtle influences that peculiarly belong to pioneer prairie life. This was followed by "Prairie Born" in 1911, and also a collection of his poems under the title "Songs of the Prairie." These had a large sale, and the book was taken up by publishers on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Stead has done much in these prairie poems to build up the true spirit of the Canadian west. It is true there is more in Canada than muscle and Rocky Mountains and no one has contributed more than Mr. Stead to the true national spirit of which the free, open, and fruitful prairie is such a convincing illustration.

Mr. Stead has recently entered the field of novel writers with a tale of Western Canada entitled "The Bail Jumper," which was published in England in June and in Canada in September. . . . The story is well worth reading; it is healthy, sound and inspiring; a strong story of human everyday life in the west presented in a popular and attractive way."

Painting the War

The latest and greatest war hardly lends itself to painting of the courtly kind. The prolonged sojourn in the mud of trenches, the battering of invisible hosts by invisible hosts, give opportunities enough for heroism, but not heroism of the melodramatic kind most congenial to royal salons, which prefer war with the nimbus of flashing steel, waving plumes and carefully-valeted soldiery. Quite naturally, our more prosaic age, better endowed mechanically, is wondering whether there be not in the cinematograph a better mode of recording the war. One need not enter on the technical question whether films can be devised which will live for posterity. From another side there arises the difficulty that the very lack of visibility and the dramatic in modern warfare, which makes it stubborn material for the painter, makes it material hardly less stubborn for the cinematograph. —London News and Leader.

"How much did he pay for those grand opera tickets?"

"Five dollars apiece," replied Miss Cayenne.

"He must be fond of music."

"Possibly. And, on the other hand, he may have little respect for five dollars."

Mr. Haymow—Maw, this letter from Hiram says hi scollege crew has taken to the water.

Mrs. Haymow—Thanks be for that! I'm glad to see temperance is makin' some headway in them higher institutions.—Buffalo Express.

'Baiting' Railways

Popular Prejudice Against the Railways Results in Harm to the Country

In the past, Canada has learned many lessons of importance from the experience of her nearest neighbor, the United States. While the Canadian people are always disposed to act with independence, they are not short-sighted enough to reject what may be learned with profit from another country very similar in nature to this one.

A few weeks ago, the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States handed out a decision granting to the railway companies in certain sections the right to increase their rates. A few years ago any such decision would have aroused a storm of protest. The recent decision was accepted, generally, in such good part as to suggest that the public is being educated in economic truths.

President Woodrow Wilson, who is one of the leading economists of his day, sometimes hands out hints to the public along with his messages. One of these he handed out when he first mentioned the subject of freight rate increases. He said the prosperity of the country is bound up with the prosperity of the railways. He suggested that the public, in hurting the railways were hurting themselves. Justice for the railways was justice for the public also.

Big industries, like some big men, are sometimes not in popular favor with the general public. They are expected to give evidence of generosity to all and sundry; otherwise, they are roundly condemned. They lend themselves to the critical uses of cartooning. Such has been the experience of the United States. But the United States is learning what an expensive habit railway-baiting is, and is quick to profit by the lesson. In the last election, the remarkable gains of the Republican party, once shot and apparently killed because it was believed to be a friend of the "big interests," has been interpreted by all disinterested political experts in the United States as sufficient evidence that the nagging of business just because nagging was popular and not because business was guilty of sin, had begun to pall on the American public.

When an application by the Canadian railway companies for permission to increase their freight rates is before the board of railway commissioners, it is timely to point out that the great danger both the railways and the public have to fear is popular prejudice against the railways. Let such prejudice take form, and it will be extremely hard for justice to be done, with the result that the railways will suffer and the country with them.—Montreal Evening News.

Dreadnought Cruisers

It is curious to remember, after the first evolution of the Dreadnought cruiser, what a wave of scepticism set in regarding this type of vessel. They are called bastard hybrids, neither cruiser nor battleship; and there was a strong disposition in some quarters to stop building them altogether. The course of the present war—the battles of the Bight, of the Falkland Islands, and of the North Sea—is a striking answer to these doubts. The combination of immense gun power with almost the very highest speed has proved one of the most effective of all in practice. The Goeben's versatile career shows it, as well as our own ships' achievements; and it is extremely fortunate that we are now so much better provided with ships of this type than we should have been not long since.—London Chronicle.

It was never a happy day for Sammy's painstaking father when his young hopeful's school report arrived at his Boston home. As for Sammy himself—well, he was a philosopher. The awful day had come once more, and father was in the lowest depths of misery. "Sammy, Sammy," he groaned, "why is it that you are at the bottom of your class again?"

"What does it matter, father," whether I am at the top or the bottom?" queried that wise youth. "They teach the same at both ends, you know!"

Mayor Mitchell of New York at the conference of mayors in Philadelphia, said:

"A city should be conducted as thriftily as a Scotch household. You know, of course, the kind of Scotch household I mean—the kind where the father, setting off on a fortnight's business trip, says in the hall: 'Good-bye, all, and, Kathleen, dinna forget to mak' leetle Dugald tak' his glasses aff when he's na looking at naething.'"

In Self-Defense

Mrs. Crabshaw—That woman next door is going to the theatre tonight.

Crabshaw—Then I suppose we'll have to go, too, for their dog will be barking the whole evening.

Better Times in Sight

Trade Commissioner Says Canada Has Seen the Worst

Addressing the London chamber of commerce on trade with the Dominion of Canada and the Empire, Hamilton Wicks, the trade commissioner, expressed the opinion that Canada knew the worst and was now moving forward to better things. He expected the harvest of 1915 would do a great deal to relieve the situation, but the relief would not be fully realized until 1916, hence the watchword for the immediate future should be one of caution.

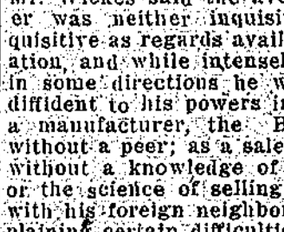
In comparing business methods Mr. Wickes said the average Britisher was neither inquisitive nor acquisitive as regards available information, and while intensely self-reliant in some directions he was strangley diffident to his powers in others. As a manufacturer, the Britisher was without a peer; as a salesman he was without a knowledge of the markets or the science of selling as compared with his foreign neighbors. After explaining certain difficulties in connection with Canadian trade, Mr. Wickes offered general suggestions for improvement of overseas trade, amongst which were the organization of an intelligence department on a big scale and the registration of firms; also better co-operation between banker and manufacturers.

A declaration against the enticement at the present time of skilled laborers to emigrate, which was to the detriment of home industries, was applauded.

HAIR CAME OUT IN GREAT COMBFULS

Little Hills of Dandruff Itched Badly on Child's Scalp. Would Burn, Itch and Smart. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Glen Sutton, Que.—"My daughter's scalp was affected. It would come in bunches on top of her head as big as the end of my finger. The eruption was like little hills of dandruff which itched very badly; she would scratch till her scalp would bleed. Then it would burn and smart. Her hair would be all fastened together with a white powder-like substance. Her hair did not grow well and was very thin. It came out in great combfuls every time she combed it.



"I put on the Cuticura Ointment at night and in the morning would wash it with warm water and Cuticura Soap. She is completely cured.

"My second daughter was troubled with a breaking out on her back. When she would get heated up it would prick just like pins. I used Cuticura Ointment on her back, then washed it in the morning with the Cuticura Soap and they cured it." (Signed) Mrs. A. H. Aikon, July 11, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. Book, send post-card to "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

The BOB LONG

GLOVES AND MITTS
Union Made
FIT, QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP OUR MOTTO
Samples sent your dealer on request.
R. G. LONG & CO., LIMITED, Toronto

Wit of the Force

The policeman had a gambler by the arm and was waiting for the patrol wagon to arrive.

"What are you doing?" asked a friend of the officer who happened to be passing.

"I am holding a card party," replied the cop.

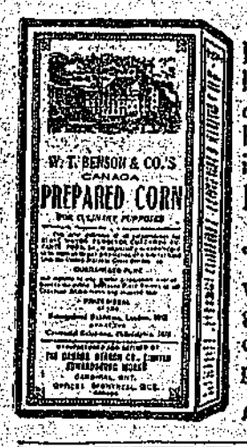
Mark Twain was once standing in a crowded street car, hanging to a strap. As the car swung round a corner the strap broke, landing him in the lap of a well dressed woman. The humorist rose and bowed.

"Madam," said he, "this is the first time the street car company ever conferred a favor on me."

"Climax" Cultivators Destroy

SEE THE COCKSHUTT DEALER AT ONCE. ALL KINDS OF WEEDS
IT MEANS BIGGER CROPS

BENSON'S
Corn Starch
In the famous
Yellow Package



Don't ask merely for 'corn starch' or even for 'the best starch', but insist on BENSON'S —the 'Quality Starch', with a reputation gained by half a century's experience.

AT ALL GROCERS
53

75 YEARS OF PROGRESS
The Old Reliable
CUNARD LINE
Established 1840
The World's Fastest Weekly Mail and Passenger Ocean Service.
Reduction Second Cabin Rates
$50 ALL STEAMERS INCLUDING LUSITANIA
The largest, fastest and finest steamer now in service.
Prepaid passages arranged. Apply to any R.R. or S.S. Agent, or
THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO.,
304 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

300 CARLOADS
Seed and Table Potatoes
200 CARLOADS BALED HAY
Prompt Delivery—Reasonable Prices. We finance Government and Municipal Relief Orders.
Wire, Phone or Write to
Wilton Produce Co.,
502 Confederation Life Bldg., WINNIPEG.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA Co. 90. BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO Dr. LE CLERC MED. Co. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD. LONDON. ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORMOF. EASY TO TAKE
THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

CANCER
Tumors, Lupus cured without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for FREE BOOK.
DR. WILLIAMS, Specialist on Cancer, 2905 University Ave. S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

Have You Seen Our
LATEST MATCH?
Ask For
'The Buffalo'
Look for the Buffalo on the Box
THE E. B. EDDY CO.,
LIMITED,
Hull, - Canada

No Corns Cure Guaranteed
Never known to fail: acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

Sweet Young Thing—Life is a grand, sweet song.

Crusty Bachelor—But some of us have blamed poor voices.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Modern Farms

Benefits to be Derived From Demonstration Farms

Mr. Cahill of Saskatoon, speaking to a morning paper, says the farmers of Saskatchewan know more about legislation than the members of parliament do. Whether correct or not, that is a very common opinion among those farmers. Mr. Cahill, however, does not, like some of them, resent efforts on the part of government to spread agricultural knowledge. On the contrary, he says either the federal or the provincial government should have a model farm every thirty miles, run by trained men from the agricultural colleges. He takes it for granted that this could be done without cost to the country. If farming can be made to pay, surely model farming should pay better. That sounds elementary; and yet it is wonderful how seldom government things do pay. Even if the usual leaks and incompetencies of government service such as political appointments and political purchasing at the instance of local political bosses, were entirely eliminated, it might be wise to do some things on a model farm that would not pay, experiments and demonstrations take more in labor than they return in cash. The farm might perhaps be used to some extent as a place of useful service for prisoners on parole, and these might perhaps need more coaching than their work would pay for, though on the other hand it would relieve the government of their keep in prison. It has been found in practice that prisoners so treated do not need much watching. There must be enough of truth in Mr. Cahill's calculation to command respect for so sensible a proposal. The farms would need at any rate to show profitable culture in a way to convince onlookers. It is said that wherever there is a model farm in the States its influence is visible on agricultural productiveness and prosperity for a day's journey round it. Rightly worked, could any proposal be more promising for the good of the country than such a systematic inoculation of the soil with the knowledge microbe?—Montreal Witness.

A Good Medicine For the Spring

Do Not Use Harsh Purgatives---A Tonic is All You Need

Not exactly sick—but not feeling quite well. That is the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, appetite fickle, sometimes headaches, and a feeling of depression. Pimples or eruptions may appear on the skin, or there may be twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia. Any of these indicate that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has left its mark upon you and may easily develop into more serious trouble.

Do not dose yourself with purgatives, as so many people do, in the hope that you can put your blood right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. Any doctor will tell you this is true. What you need in spring is a tonic that will make new blood and build up the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this speedily, safely and surely. Every dose of this medicine makes new blood which clears the skin, strengthens the appetite and makes tired, depressed men, women and children bright, active and strong. Mrs. S. E. Stephens, Ponoka, Alta., says: "I suffered severely from headaches, and was badly run down in health. I had tried several remedies with no benefit, until I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I can recommend them with confidence to all weak women."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Wayside Jottings

It is well enough to grow crops. If when we come to sell the stuff, however, we allow the other fellow to trim us, where is the advantage in producing more.

In New Brunswick farmers are selling their potatoes at thirty-five cents a barrel. In Montreal the consumers are paying their grocers one dollar and eighty cents a barrel. In other words, the Montreal consumer is paying five times what the New Brunswick producer receives. Can such a spread in price be justified?

There is a world of difference between living and making a living. Many make a splendid living but really never live. They get their viewpoint distorted. They come to regard the making of a living as the first object of living. Those who get the most true joy out of life are those who regard the accumulation of material necessities as of importance only in so far as it enables them to enjoy life.—Farm and Dairy.

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most effective application for them is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

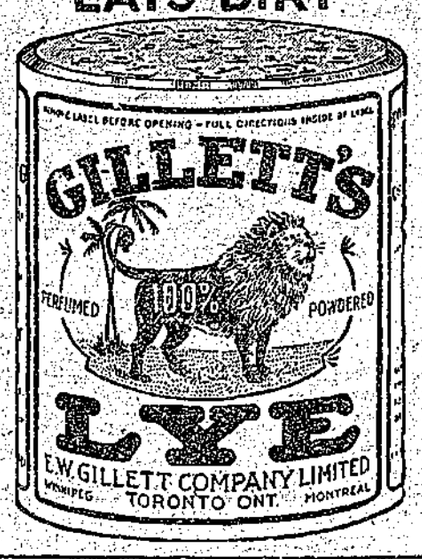
"I see yer spring-cleaning, Mrs. Samson."

"Just that, Mrs. McPherson. There's naethin' like gien things a turn aboot at times. Losh! dae ye ken, I've just come across a pair o' slippers under the bed I hivna seen for twenty years!"

"Do you suppose we shall ever have universal peace?"

"Hardly. I fancy marriage will never be entirely abolished."

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



Britain's Mosquito Fleet

Important Part Played by Trawlers in Naval Warfare

Steam trawlers play an important but little-known part in the present war.

Thousands of these fishing vessels are now engaged in mine sweeping, in protecting battleships from hostile submarines, and in military operations against the Germans in the shallows of the Belgian coast. After the German raid on Scarborough and other English east coast towns in December, steam trawlers picked up no less than 1,500 floating mines in a week. The work is dangerous, for many of the German mines, with their bristling contact points, explode in the nets.

Nothing affords such protection against submarines as a cordon of trawlers round a fleet. The submarines must come close to be effective, and on rising to the surface to use the periscope, they are easily detected by the trawlers. There is also the chance that they will get in a shot at what the navy calls 'tin whales.'

A large fleet of trawlers will soon take part in the Belgian coast operations, and some already are there. They carry one gun forward, another aft, and two abeam.

The weapons are quick-firers of comparatively small calibre, but the boats, sailing in close under the lee of the sand dunes and increasing the general volume of fire, help to prevent enemy guns from taking a base along the shore, and making a direct target of the big monitors and cruisers.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

One day a tall, gaunt woman, with rope colored hair and an expression of great fierceness, strode into the office of a county clerk in West Virginia.

"You, sir, are the person that keeps the marriage books, ain't ye?" she demanded.

"What book do you wish to see, madam?" asked the polite clerk.

"Kin you find out if Jim Jones was married?"

Search of the records disclosed the name of James Jones, for whose marriage a license had been issued two years before.

"Married Elizabeth Mott, didn't he?" asked the woman.

"The license was issued for a marriage with Miss Elizabeth Mott."

"Well, young man, I'm Elizabeth. I thought I oughter come in an' tell ye that Jim has escaped!"

Lady Visitor—That's a badly wounded soldier—what are you going to do with him?

Orderly—Oh, 'e's goin' back again to the front.

Lady Visitor—Good heavens—whatever for?

Orderly—'E thinks 'e knows who done it.—London Opinion.

"Dad, what do they call a man who eats only vegetables?"

"A vegetarian, son."

"And one who eats people?"

"A humanitarian. Now run along and play."

Careful Doctor

Prescribed Change of Food Instead of Drugs

It takes considerable courage for a doctor to deliberately prescribe only food for a despairing patient, instead of resorting to the usual list of medicines.

Some truly scientific physicians recognize and treat conditions as they are and should be treated. Here's an instance:

"Four years ago I was taken with severe gastritis and nothing would stay on my stomach, so that I was on the verge of starvation.

"I heard of a doctor who had a summer cottage near me—a specialist—and, as a last hope, sent for him.

"After he examined me carefully he advised me to try a small quantity of Grape-Nuts at first, then as my stomach became stronger to eat more.

"I kept at it and gradually began to have color in my face, memory became clear, where before everything seemed a blank. My limbs got stronger and I could walk. So I steadily recovered.

"Now, after a year on Grape-Nuts I weigh 153 lbs. My people were surprised at the way I grew fleshy and strong on this food."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Extending Cultivation

Possibilities of the Canadian West as a Grain Producer

Having unlimited faith in our province and the sister provinces of this great northwest, we are rather too ready to proclaim that we are the granary of the empire. As a matter of fact we are only a spout, though, if we understood our true interests we may become a very much larger one. Great Britain imports about 230,000,000 bushels of wheat each year, in addition to the 70,000,000 bushels she raises. Of this quantity Canada contributes a little less than does the Argentine, and a little more than either Australasia or the United States, about two-thirds as much as Russia and not much more than half what India ships to the British consumer.

Yet there are hundreds of thousands of good acres of land as yet untilled in the northwest, and there is no reason why they should not supply a very much greater percentage of England's wheat supply than now during the present year, and probably for several successive years Canadian farmers are sure of good, perhaps high prices, for all the grain they have to sell.

These facts are evidently recognized by many young men, as the number of homesteads taken up this season is largely in excess of those taken up last year. It is probable that many will take the present opportunity of advancing their fortunes by leaving the city, where the struggle has been over hard, and turning to a pursuit that can never be overdone, and which never refuses a decent living to a vigorous man—Winnipeg Telegram.

Miller's Worm Powders never fail. They immediately attack the worms and expel them from the system. They are complete in themselves, not only as a worm destroyer, but as a highly beneficial medicine for children, correcting weak digestion and restoring the debilitated system to healthfulness, without which the growth of the child will be retarded and its constitution weakened.

Getting Monotonous

Little John was full of mischief and during his first year at school hardly a day passed that he was not sent to stand in the corner.

When the school house burned down and a new one was immediately begun, the little boy went to his father, who was county superintendent.

"Don't you think we could get the carpenter to build a round schoolhouse this time, father?" he said.

"Why, son?" his father asked, in astonishment.

"Because," the little fellow answered, "I'm getting tired of corners."

$100 REWARD, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment, Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

War's Effect on Farming

Farming was looking up before the war, but that great event has done far more than merely accelerate the previous movement. It has brought within the comprehension of town folks, to whom the land question was interesting mainly as an occasion for attacking dukes, the national importance of increasing our homegrown supply of food. The impression would be far greater if the circumstances were better understood. The navy has screened us so well from danger that we are only faintly aware of a pack of wolves on the other side. But the idea of the German submarine "blockade" has had some educational value. —London Times.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Canada's Commercial Schools

Canada is finding her rural school fairs profitable for advancing knowledge of agriculture among children of school age. These fairs were started as an innovation less than a decade ago but in 1914 there were 148 of them held in Ontario, covering practically all the rural schools of the province. Pupils entered in these fairs numbered 75,000, and in the competitions 23,000 plots of ground were worked by the children. It is said the influence is materially beneficial in increasing interest in farm work.—Buffalo Commercial.

Your Asthma, Too.—The efficacy of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is not something that is merely to be hoped for; it is to be expected. It never fails to bring relief, and in your own individual case it will do the same. So universal has been the success of this far-famed cure that every one afflicted with this disease owes it to himself to try it.

Her Ruling Passion

"She intended to refuse him, but she is such a lover of bargains that she could not."

"How was that?"

"He looked so cheap when she turned him down that she snapped him up."

BUY DIRECT — WE PAY FREIGHT
A STANLEY JONES
famous small threshing outfits. 8 H. P. ENGINE, 28-INCH SEPARATOR, and TRUCKS, $670.50 Freight paid your station
BEST VALUE ANYWHERE
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG AND TIME TERMS
A. Stanley Jones, North Saskatchewan, Sask.
AGENT FOR SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA
Francoeur Bros., Camrose, Alberta
AGENTS FOR ALBERTA

MOTHERS!
Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Your Children While Teething
It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

HORSE-POWER
Your horse can pull biggerloads if you grease your wagons with
MICA
AXLE GREASE
It is the Mica that does it—makes a smooth bearing surface, perfectly lubricated, on which the wheel revolves without friction.

Dealers Everywhere
The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited
Made in Canada

First Manager—I see you have a new leading woman. Did the other one take sick?

Second Manager—No, but she didn't take well.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

She—Would you leave your home for me?

He—I'd leave a baseball game in the ninth inning when the score was a tie.

WOMAN IN TERRIBLE STATE

Finds Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cape Wolfe, Canada.—"Last March I was a complete wreck. I had given up all hope of getting better or living any length of time, as I was such a sufferer from female troubles. But I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today I am in good health and have a pair of twin boys two months old and growing finely. I surprised doctors and neighbors for they all know what a wreck I was.

"Now I am healthy, happy and hearty, and owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies. You may publish this letter if you like. I think if more women used your remedies they would have better health."—Mrs. J. T. Cook, Lot No. 7, Cape Wolfe, P.E.I., Canada.

Because your case is a difficult one, and doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has remedied many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and it may be exactly what you need.

The Pinkham record is a proud and peerless one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinate ills of women—ills that deal out despair. It is an established fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored health to thousands of such suffering women. Why don't you try it if you need such a medicine?

The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year $1.50
One Year (in advance) 1.00
One Year, in United States 1.50

Address all communications to
THE GRAND FORKS SUN,
PHONE R 74 GRAND FORKS, B. C

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1915

The auxiliary of the Red Cross society organized in Grand Forks this week will appeal in a practical way to the citizens in its efforts to ameliorate the hardships and sufferings of soldiers at the front. The efforts to forward the aims of this great organization is a praiseworthy one, and will meet, we are sure, with a generous response from the people of this community.

An effort is being made by the Tory press of the province to make the public believe that the Ministerial Union is a partisan organization. This is not the case. There are as many Conservatives as there are Liberals among the members of organization. The union is composed of the clergymen of all the Protestant denominations, as well as the Catholic priests, of the Lower Mainland, and it is engaged in a fight against graft and corruption. If the corruption happens to be in the party in power, it must take the consequences of the storm of indignation raised by its transgressions.

Why this loud cry from the government's subsidized press against ministers taking part in the affairs of the country? They are intelligent, law abiding citizens, capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, and have the welfare of the country at heart. Does the McBride government desire to put these worthy citizens on the same plane as the Indians.

We know that members of the McBride government have been guilty of making numerous false and misleading reports. Not a single statement contained in "The Crisis in B. C." has yet been disproved.

The Sun is the only country—we intended to say city—paper in the province that maintains its own cartoonist. Watch for his work in future.

Conservatives everywhere profess to be horror-stricken at the nature of the political revelations in Manitoba Yet the conditions in the prairie province were not a whit worse than the circumstances surrounding the war contracts at Ottawa, nor the known facts relating to the conduct of affairs in British Columbia. The Tory machine in Manitoba was but a cog in the wheel of the bigger machine that is in operation here, in Ottawa and in Fredericton, N. B.—Victoria Times.

ADDRESS ON THE CRISIS IN B. C.

(Concluded from Page 1.)

the building to sign a petition to Premier Borden to appoint a royal commission to enquire into the charges made by the Ministerial Union of the Lower Mainland in its pamphlet, "The Crisis in B. C.," a regular rush ensued for the platform, until it seemed that every one present must have signed one of the copies of the petition which were laid along the edge of the stage. Copies of the petition were left with all of the local ministers, and any one who wishes to sign it can do so by calling on them.

Prior to the closing of the meeting a collection was taken to help defray the travelling expense of Mr. Cooke, who, as already stated, is backed by no support beyond that of the Ministerial Union, a distinctly non party association.

Mrs C. H. Niles and daughter Rita left yesterday for the east.

Mrs. R L Hodgson and son left today for Vancouver.

Twenty five Austrians and Germans have registered with the provincial police in this city up to the present time.

W. T. Cook and H. C. Jones will leave for Vernon on the 3rd prox. They will enlist in the 54th battalion.

The depot of the recently organized branch of the Red Cross society, in the opera house block, is being put in proper condition for opening the first of next week.

There will be two meetings tonight. The executive of the Red Cross society will meet at headquarters, and the Fish and Game Protective association in the board of trade rooms.

THE
GRAND FORKS FEED & PRODUCE CO
Carries a Complete Stock of
Cement, Lime and Plaster
Seed Grain and Garden Seed
Bridge Street Grand Forks, B. C,

GRAND FORKS MEAT MARKET
SECOND STREET, NEAR BRIDGE.
Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry always on hand.
Highest market price paid for live stock.
PHONE 58 and receive prompt and courteous attention.

Miners and Prospectors
When doing that work in Franklin and Gloucester Camps this season, Get Your Supplies at the Gloucester General Store A full line of General Merchandise, Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Dry Goods, Hardware. Prices very reasonable. Quotations on request.
THOMAS FUNKLEY, Prop.

Wedding Presents
Let us help you pick that Present you are going to give. We have a beautiful line of
Cut Glass, Silverware and Mantle Clocks
At prices that have NOT been advanced since the war.
A. D. MORRISON JEWELER-OPTICIAN GRAND FORKS, B.C.

The Election Plot

Sir Robert Borden stigmatizes Mr. Lemieux's statement that the governor general vetoed the proposal to hold an election last fall as "an unqualified falsehood." The governor general did not technically veto the conspiracy which Mr. Rogers promoted last September and October, but it is known that he strongly disapproved of it, and his disapproval, supported by protests from the country, killed the plot. No one brought up in the school which his royal highness has adorned so long could do anything else.

Mr. Lemieux said, also, that the recent attempt to exploit the war for political purposes had been vetoed by the news from Flanders. We observe that Sir Robert did not brand that statement as an "unqualified falsehood." He could not, for the simple reason that it was true Mr. Rogers actually had opened a campaign with a speech in Montreal, the party press announced the probable date of the election and ballots were shipped to London for campaign purposes in the trenches if conditions permitted such a disgusting proceeding. Then came the news of the battle of Ypres and the storm of protests which reached Ottawa put a quietus on the nefarious scheme for the time being.

But Sir Robert Borden has not given an assurance that he will not divide Canada into two hostile political camps while the critical stages of the war are in progress. Presses in Toronto have been grinding out unsightly posters stating that "Borden Backs Britain," but eliminating all reference to bandages, defective binoculars and rotten boots. Mr. Lemieux would have been more correct in saying that the disapproval of the governor general, backed by protests from the decent people of both political parties in Canada, had acted as a veto upon the machinations of Mr. Rogers last fall. Let Sir Robert Borden stop his political publicity bureau and recall the orders to the printers for those glaring posters which are intended to deface every available billboard from the Atlantic to the Pacific and political demonstrations in Canada will cease. Mr. Asquith, whose term has expired, not only gave the assurance that there would be no election while the war was in progress, but has taken distinguished statesmen from the opposition into his cabinet.

"Type was made to read." This fact is constantly kept in mind at The Sun Print Shop.

The Sun, at $1 a year, is superior to any $2 a year paper printed in the Boundary. This is the reason why we do not have to resort to gambling schemes to gain new subscribers or to hold those we already have.

The Sun is the largest and best newspaper printed in the Boundary country, and the price is only one-half that of its local contemporaries. It is a valuable advertising medium, because its large subscription list has been obtained, and is maintained, merely on its merits as a newspaper. It uses no indirect or questionable methods to secure subscribers.

The weekly market will be held on Second street, between Bridge street and Winnipeg avenue, tomorrow forenoon.

Butter Wrappers
Neatly printed with special Butter Wrapper Ink. Also unprinted wrappers. Our prices are right.
The SUN PRINT SHOP

How to Address the Soldiers

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery, the Dominion post office department requests that all mail be addressed as follows:

Rank.....
Name.....
Regimental number.....
Company, squadron or other unit.....
Battalion.....
Brigade.....
First (or second) Canadian contingent.....
British expeditionary force.....
Army Post Office,
London, England.

Fish is no good as brain food unless it has something to assimilate with.

John Wanamaker says in Judicious Advertising: "Advertising doesn't jerk; it pulls. It begins very gently at first, but the pull is steady. It increases day by day and year by year, until it exerts an irresistible power."

The Sun only costs $1 a year. It prints all the news.

White Wyandottes
That Lay and Win
I won at fall show 1st and 2nd cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 1st and 2nd pen.
At winter show I made four entries and won 2nd cock, 1st cockerel, 1st hen, 1st pen and silver cups.
Eggs from the above are $2.00 for 15, and special prices given on more than 15.

White Orpingtons
I won at the winter show, making five entries, 2nd cock; 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen, 1st pen and silver cup.
I have one pen of these mated up at $1.50 a setting of 15.
I have two crosses mated up, Red pullet with Brown Leghorn cock and White Orpington hens with White Leghorn cockerel. Eggs $1.00 for 12.
E.E.W. MILLS GRAND FORKS, B. C.

HANSEN & CO
CITY BAGGAGE AND TRANSFER
Buy Your Galt Coal Now
OFFICE! F. Downey's Cigar Store
TELEPHONES: OFFICE, R66. HANSEN'S RESIDENCE, R38
First Street

W. F. ROBINSON
GENERAL TRANSFER WORK
WOOD AND ICE
OFFICE AT PETRIE'S STORE.
PHONE 64 GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Martin Mullen
All Kinds of Draying
DEALER IN
Wood and Coal
OFFICE AT
The Mann Drug Co.'s Store
PHONE 35
RESIDENCE PHONE R 18

AUTO LIVERY AT YOUR SERVICE
Modern Rigs and Good Horses at All Hours at the
Model Livery Barn
Burns & O'Ray, Props.
Phone 68 Second Street

Grand Forks Transfer
PHONE 129
Sole Agents for
Galt Coal
Teaming of All Kinds. Bus and Baggage at All Trains.
McIntyre & McInnis, Proprietors

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Fashionable
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
TAILORING
of Every Description
Bridge Street
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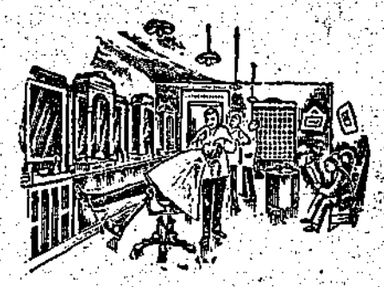
Yale Barber Shop
Razor Honing a Specialty.

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YALE HOTEL, FIRST STREET.

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Enables traders throughout the world to communicate direct with English
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A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for $5.
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THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.
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$1.00 Pays for The Sun for an entire year. It is the brightest paper in the Boundary country

Accept no substitutes, but get the original—The Grand Forks Sun. It gathers and prints the news of the city and district first.

LIBERAL PLATFORM

The following is the platform of the Liberal party of British Columbia, which principles we pledge ourselves to bring into operation when elected to power:

1—Free Lands for Settlers—None for Speculators. (a) We believe that agricultural land should be disposed of only on such conditions as will insure its continuous use and occupation

(b) We will utilize as far as ractcable the resources of the province in developing and making accessible the agricultural and other latent wealth of the province by good roads or water communication where necessary.

(c) Free homesteads to actual settlers. Holders of pre-emptions to be given benefit of this provision.

(d) Advances to settlers on easy terms to assist in clearing, dyking, irrigation and other permanent improvements.

(e) Surveys of all accessible agricultural lands to be rapidly completed and survey sheets and all necessary information to be made easily available to the public.

(f) Settlemeni en block to be discouraged by the removal of reserves which scatter population and greatly increase the cost of roads, schools and other necessary facilities.

(g) No public lands for the speculator.

2—Transportation (a) Co operation with the Dominion government in securing all-rail connection between the railway systems of Vancouver island and the railway systems of the mainland

(b) The construction of a line owned and controlled by the government to give direct communication by the best route as to grades and distances between the Similkameen and other interior points and the coast.

(c) The husbanding of the provincial credit to assist lines that will open up new territory.

(d) We oppose prouincial credit and reserve being wasted in paralleling existing lines.

(e) Abolition of the system of giving away crown lands for townsites, free of taxation and under railway control.

(f) All francises for the construction, operation, and ownership or leasing of government aided roads to be open to public competition.

(g) The province to co-operate with the Dominion in aiding highway construction.

(h) The prevention of over-capitalization of railways.

(i) Aid to railways not to exceed what is reasonably necessary to secure construction.

(j) Freight, passenger and express rates and telegraph tolls of all government-aided roads to be under the jurisdiction of the Dominion railway commission.

(k) With a view to meeting the demand for the transportation of grain from Saskatchewan and Alberta, the immediate construction of government owned elevators.

(l) The people to control the railways, and not the railways the people.

3—Timber. (a) We condemn without reserve the wholesale disposal of timber lands to speculators which has been the only timber policy of the present government.

(b) The survey, cruising and valuation of timber lands by the government before alienation, and the disposal of all such lands by public competition to actual users.

(c) Improved methods of preventing timber waste, and systematized reafforestation.

(d) Hand loggers' licenses to be granted where conditions warrant.

(e) Stability of tenure, crown dues and ground rents to be fixed for definite periods.

4—Public Protection in Respect to Coal. (a) Coal lands not to be alienated, but leased under conditions to be fixed periodically by the legislature

(b) Wherever practicable and necessary, government operation of coal mines to be at once undertaken with a view to the protection of the consuming public.

5—Practical Education. (a) We commend the appointment of a representative advisory board in educational matters, such as exists in all other provinces.

(b) The present school curriculum is so overloaded with subjects as to render thorough education in any branch imposible.

(c) The increase of manual and agricultural training Establishment of an efficient system of technical schools.

(d) The present school system bears unjustly on settlers in unorganized districts and should be immediately adjusted.

(c) All political partisanship should be eliminated from the education department.

6—Representation. (a) Personal registration and regular periodical system of redistribution

(b) We are pledged as a party to provide for the equal suffrage of women with men.

7—Taxation. (a) Exemption of improvements on all lands paying taxes to the provincial government.

(b) A readjustment of the system of taxation whereby the province will receive a fairer proportion of the unearned increment.

(c) Immediate reform of the present costly, cumbersome and inequitable system of collecting school taxes in unorgdnized districts

8—Labor—Workmen's Compensation Without Litigation. (a) The creating of a provincial department of labor and free government labor bureaus.

(b) A thorough and frequent inspection of all indusfrial premises to insure health, sanitation and safety.

(c) The complete prohibition of child labor in factories and shops.

(d) The establishment by the government of a permanent industrial insurance commission, independent of politics. This commission to have full charge of a system providing positive compensation to employees for injury received during employment, without recourse to litigation, and giving employers the benefit of accident insurance at minimum cost.

(e) The extension of the workmen's compensation act to cover all hazardous employments.

(f) The payment of wages at least fortnightly.

(g) The minimum wage, the eight-hour day and six day week on all public and government aided work.

9—Oriental Immigration (a) We stand for a white British Columbia and advocate continuously increasing stringency in immigration laws until this result is attained, and the total exclusion of Orientals from the province.

(b) We insist on enforcing strict sanitary regulations in congested districts.

10—Extension of Municipal Powers. (a) Increase of local control in municipal matters.

(b) Election of license and police commissioners by popular vote.

11—Public Ownership of Utilities. We adhere to the principles of public ownership of all public utilities, the limitation of terms of franchises to corporations, renewing the same if in the public interest on equitable terms.

12—Local Control of Liquor Traffic. (a) The complete removal of the liquor question from party politics.

(b) Control of the traffic by municipalities, or in unorganized territory, in locally elected authorities

(c) The adoption of a local option law.

(d) The regular inspection of all liquor offered for sale.

13—Public Accounts. We insist on providing for an absolutely independent public auditor general, appointed and controlled absolutely by legislature.

14—Fishery Control. (a) Immediate steps to restore the fishing industry to white fishermen

(b) The protection of British Columbia fisheries from foreign poachers by adequate policing of Canadian waters.

15—Protection of Water Supply. The retention of all timber lands on watersh-ds tributary to cities, towns and municipalitiec, and the recovering by the government of the present alienated properties

16—Torrens System of Registration of Titles. The present system of land registration is expensive and cumbersome and we pledge ourselves to the adoption of the Torrens system of titles and the reduction of registration fees.

17—Non-Partisan Civil Service. The organizafion of the civil service commission for both inside and outside service, so that the appointments will be based on fitness and not on partisan service.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Lives of great men oft remind us that the book agent is still on the job.

Occasionally a man has a soft place in his heart, but more often in his head.

When a man marries for money the woman never gets her money's worth.

Growling about today's clouds never makes the sun brighter tomorrow.

Often a woman's reason for doing something is that she hasn't any.

Never fudge the age of women or eggs by outward appearances.

Also the dental student takes lessons in the art of drawing.

A Clean-Cut Argument

In your favor is good printing. It starts things off in your favor. People read your arguments, reasons, conclusions, when attractively presented. It carries weight. Enterprising men use GOOD printing because it GETS BUSINESS. If you don't already known our kind of printing, let us show you. It's a certtinty that we can save you money, too.

Phone R 74.

The Sun Print Shop

How To Win Battles

More Victories Are Won by Siege Tactics Than by Assaults

Apply this to business and see what it means:

It means that continuous and steady advertising is more resutful than campaigns that come and go, come and go with long intervals in betwaen.

For an advertiser with goods to sell to suspend his selling efforts now is to make conditions worse for himself, and is no sign of that courage which is supposed to possess every Canadian heart in these war times.

The Sun affords the merchant an excellent medium for advertising his goods. It is read by everybody in Grand Forks and the surrounding country on account of its superior news service, and has, besides, a large outside circulation.

Win and Hold Your Position in Business by Steadfastness in Attack

The Grand Forks Sun

Pain In the Side, Chest, or Back Aching Muscles Cured Quickly

Even Doctors Marvel at the Penetrating Power of Good Old "Nerviline"

Pains anywhere—in the chest, neck, side, back or muscles—they are always a discomfort.

If the inflammation is severe, the pain will be intense. If allowed to continue, complications will follow.

Physicians say one of the best remedies is "Nerviline"—it can't help curing, because it penetrates through the sore tissues, carrying healing properties that destroy every symptom of pain.

In case of colds, sore chest and pleurisy, there should be a good hand-rubbing with Nerviline, and, of course, to prevent the trouble coming back, it's advisable to put on a Nerviline Porous Plaster, which, by absorption through the skin, draws out all congestion.

For general household use, for curing the ailments of the young and old, for destroying all pain, outward or inward, nothing can excell Nerviline; thousands testify to this effect.

For nearly forty years Nerviline has been a renowned and trusty remedy in thousands of homes where practically no medicine is needed.

Nerviline is safe to use. For children's coughs, colds and sore throat nothing can be used with more certain results.

Get the large, 50 cent family size bottle today. It is more economical than the 25 cent trial size, and is sure to keep down the doctor's bill and cure a host of minor ills that arise in every household.

All dealers sell Nerviline, or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Rifle Range in London Park

Coutts Employees Practice Firing Among Old Ledgers.

One of the quaintest of the new rifle ranges with which London has been recently furnished is that situated in the top story of Coutts Bank, in the Strand. A long room devoted to the storage of the ledgers of a hundred years, old worm-eaten tomes arranged on either side in serried rows, has been transformed into a most useful range, where Coutts young men practice rifle firing of an evening.

SICKLY CHILDREN PROMPTLY CURED

Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine for little ones. They regulate the bowels and stomach and promptly cure constipation, indigestion, cold and simple fevers, expel worms, cure colic and give baby health and happiness. Concerning them Mrs. Fred VanGorder, Dunnville, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my four children and find they always give perfect satisfaction." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

More Production is Needed

What we should direct our attention to in this country now is the increased production rather than increased acreage. The farmers of Germany have long since learned this lesson. In twenty years they have increased the average yield of the five leading crops, viz., wheat, rye, oats, barley and potatoes 61.9 per cent. The average yield of wheat of 21.2 bushels from 1886 to 1895 was increased to 31.8 bushels for the years 1906 to 1910. The production of potatoes for the same period was increased from 130 to 210.1 bushels. The yield of the same crops in the United States for the same period increased 19.8 per cetn., wheat 12.7 bushels to 14.7, potatoes 73.2 bushels to 96.9. The average production of 210.1 bushels of potatoes by the German farmers at 55.3 cents, the average price to the Iowa farmer, making an acre yield of $116.18 should look good to any Iowa farmer.—Bulletin, Niles and Watters Saving Bank, Anamosa, Iowa.

The Oil of the People.—Many oils have come and gone, but Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil continues to maintain its position and increase its sphere of usefulness each year. Its sterling qualities have brought it to the front and kept it there, and it can truly be called the oil of the people. Thousands have benefitted by it and would use no other preparation.

"What a wonderful painter Rubens was!" remarked Mr. Gibbs at the art gallery.

"Yes," assented Mrs. Gibbs. "It's said of him that he could change a laughing face into a sad one by a single stroke."

"Why," spoke up Willie, in disgust, "my schoolmaster can do that."

Small Boy (much interested in shopman's reason for high price of eggs)—But, mummy, how do the hens know we're at war with Germany?"

Editors Might Learn

A Short Course in an Agricultural College Would be Beneficial

Rural school teachers and ministers of the country churches can exercise an influence in promoting better farming and for this reason the agricultural colleges have sought to enlist their sympathies through short courses. So far little effort has been made to secure the co-operation of the editors of the newspapers except by offering for publication a few formal items from time to time. The Iowa Agricultural College recently gave a short course for the newspaper men of the state and with a registartion of 125 placed agricultural matters in a new light before them. These editors were given an insight into farm practice that will serve them in good purpose in their own communities. Our Canadian colleges could not do a better stroke of business than follow up this idea. Have the editors spend a week in conference with the professors and note the possibilities that lie before the farmers. It would change the attitude of many of these journalists from indifference to enthusiasm. They would be ready to support or even initiate plans for better production and closer co-operation in their home districts.—Montreal Herald.

Suffered For More Than Two Years

THEN JOSEPH GAGNE FOUND A CURE IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Quebec Man Took His Wife's Advice And Is Now Enjoying a New Lease of Health

Ste. Marguerite Bay Mills, Saguenay Co., Que.—(Special).—"Yes, you can tell the public of the great relief I got from Dodd's Kidney Pills." The speaker was Mr. Joseph Gagne, a well known resident of this place and he has every reason to be enthusiastic over the great Canadian Kidney remedy.

"For more than two years I suffered from Kidney disease," Mr. Gagne continued. "It finally developed into pleurisy and I was a very sick man when my wife persuaded me to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial.

"I took just three boxes and they made me well."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make their users enthusiastic because they not only cure the particular ailment aimed at but they spread good health all over the body. They do this by curing the Kidneys. Cured Kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood. That means pure blood and new health all over the body.

Better Idea

"Why are you late for school, Harold?"

"We had the most delicious pancakes for breakfast, and it takes a long times to make them. Mother sent you a note."

"Hum," sniffed the teacher. "Why didn't she send me a few of the pancakes?"

The Best Seed

Varieties of Grain For the Prairie Provinces

Dr. Charles E. Saunders, Dominion cerealist, recommends the following varieties of grain for the Prairie Provinces:

Spring wheat: Red Fife best in dry areas, but Marquis where rainfall is sufficient; for earliness and longer straw, Huron and Early Red Fife are suggested for test. Prelude will find favor for earliness, and where the tendency is towards excessively long straw. In dry districts where earliness is needed, Pioneer will probably give satisfaction.

Oats: Banner and Ligowo; Daubeney eight day, or the common commercial sort. Orloff, if extreme earliness is required, provided the climate is not extra dry.

Barley—Manchurian and Ontario Agriculture College No. 21, six-rowed varieties; Canadian Thorpe. Duckbill and Early Chevalier worth testing.

Peas—Arthur, earliest ripening; Prussian Blue, Golden Vine, Chancellor and English Grey, if to be cut green and grown with oats.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure *Constipation*. Millions use them for *Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Cultivation

Few Soils That Are Not Benefitted by Deep Cultivation

On many farms the depth of the cultivated soil is frequently limited to 6in. or thereabouts. The soil is turned over year after year, and the pan or hard surface of the subsoil remains untouched; consequently it is submitted neither to the air nor sunlight, both of which so materially assist in its decomposition, and in preparing it for the roots of plants. There are few soils that are not benefitted by breaking the pan and stirring—in a word, deep cultivation, care being taken, however, not to bring up the subsoil to the surface. On farm land (excepting, of course, those isolated spots where you have a deep, well drained fertile land of a sandy nature stocked with humus) it is a good plan to turn up with each ploughing, say, half an inch to an inch of new soil each year until the land is sown down in pasture again. The greatest agents we have to help in breaking down a stiff furrow are time, heat, and cold—atmospheric conditions; then use the old style of grubber and heavy tine harrows, using the modern spring-tooth cultivator if there are not enough horses on the farm to pull the genuine article. In rare, very rare, cases it may be harmless to throw the subsoil on top of the furrow; but in the writer's experience it has in every instance wrought incalculable harm and irreparable damage.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

I was very sick with Quinsy and thought I would strangle. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once. I am never without it now.

Yours gratefully,
MRS. C. D. PRINCE.

Nauwigewauk, Oct. 21st.

Singapore, where an incipient mutiny was recently suppressed, was virtually founded in 1819 by Sir Stamford Raffles, the brilliant son-in-law of the Sultan of Johore, who on his return to England, helped to found the "Zoo." The riot must have aroused deep indignation in a colony so wonderfully free from crime that there are no windows to the houses, and no fastenings to the doors, even at hotels.

Sleeplessness.—Sleep is the great restorer and to be deprived of it is vital loss. Whatever may be the cause of it, indigestion, nervous derangement or mental worry, try a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the action of the stomach, where the trouble lies, they will restore normal conditions and healthful sleep will follow. They exert a sedative force upon the nerves and where there is unrest they bring rest.

"Good morning, Mrs. Clancy," said a friend, "and' how's the family?" "They're all doin' well," said Mrs. Clancy, "with the exciption of me ould man. He's been enjoyin' poor health now for some time, but this mornin' he complained of feelin' better."

W. N. U. 1052

Weak Women!

Some women are weak because of ills that are common

In Girlhood—Womanhood and Motherhood

The prescription which Dr. R. V. Pierce used most successfully—in diseases of women—which has stood the test of nearly half a century—is

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Take this in liquid or tablet form as a tonic.

Mrs. Kate D. Richardson, of Beazley, Essex Co., Va., says, "I esteem it a pleasure to testify to the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For some years I suffered greatly with weakness. I was treated by several physicians but gradually grew worse. One of my friends told me of the good results of your "Favorite Prescription." I went to the drug store and got a bottle, and after taking it, with the "Pleasant Pellets," I commenced to get better. I never knew what happiness was, for I was always sick and complaining and made others as well as myself unhappy. So you see what a debt I owe you!"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate stomach, liver, bowels

War and Live Stock

In the area of the fiercest fighting the density of the cattle population is the greatest on earth. It is to be assumed that Belgium is stripped of its live stock. Northeastern France must suffer heavily. While in Germany and Austria, particularly the former, not enough feed is produced to sustain the live stock, and if imports are cut off there is only one recourse—send the animals to the shambles. That this is being done is evidenced by the boast that meat is comparatively cheap in Germany. Scarcity and high price of feed would be followed by cheap meat for a season. But after that must come the day of reckoning. Swine can quickly recuperate from such a drastic liquidation, but it is a slow and expensive matter to build up a herd of cattle, even if the breeding stock is obtainable.—Wall Street Journal.

Corns are caused by the pressure of tight boots, but no one need be troubled with them long when so simple a remedy as Holloway's Corn Cure is available.

Greek Surnames

To the average man the names of the new Greek ministers may prove bewildering, but to the initiated they reveal a good deal. Until after the War of Liberation a century ago few of the Greek population had surnames and a recent generation created their patronymics by various methods, but generally by adopting the name of their successors have added the terminals "opontos," "ides," "akes," or "akos," equivalent to our English "son." Most Greek surnames summarize the family history.—London Chronicle.

First Figure—Are you a pillar of the church?

Second Figure—No, I'm a flying buttress—I support it from the outside.

Poultry in Manitoba

The poultry industry of Manitoba is growing. In 1914 the farmers of that province sold 815,852 chickens as compared with 777,808 chickens in 1913. In 1914 they sold 184,236 turkeys and 81,720 geese as compared with 176,964 turkeys and 79,940 geese in 1913. But where are the ducks? No reports have been given.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

"Every time Billinger goes in bathing he gets cramps."

"I should think it would worry his wife."

"It did. But she's fixed him all right. She made a bathing suit for him and declared he must wear it every time he goes in."

"Well?"

"And now he won't go near the water."

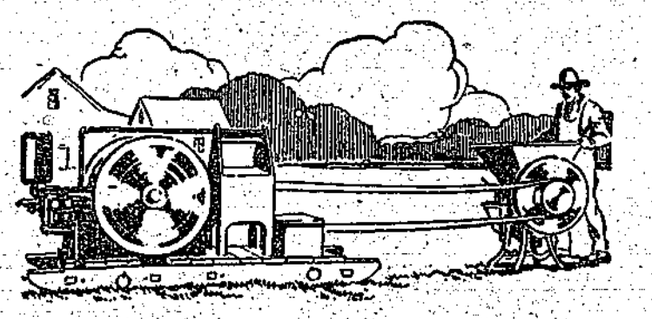
For Protection

against the serious sickness so likely to follow an ailment of the digestive organs,—bilousness or inactive bowels, you can rely on the best known corrective

Beecham's Pills

(The Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World) Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

Agents Wanted to Write Hail Insurance For The Canada Weather Insurance Co. (Hamilton Company—incorporated 1901) 5th Year of Writing in the West. For Saskatchewan Agencies, Apply Dominion Finance Limited, Dept. C., Hammond Block, Moose Jaw. For Manitoba Agencies, Apply Frank A. Tenney, Dept. C., Carlton Block, Winnipeg.



GOOD MACHINES DESERVE GOOD LUBRICANTS

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

is clean, uniform, and retains its lubricating body at high temperatures. It is adapted to all types of internal combustion engines, including gasoline and oil burning tractors. You can't go wrong if you specify Standard Gas Engine Oil.

Prairie Harvester Oil, a general utility oil for farm machinery.

Capitol Cylinder Oil, manufactured expressly for steam tractor and stationary steam engine lubrication.

Thresher Hard Oil, a high grade cup grease for use on separators and other farm machinery.

Eldorado Castor Oil. A heavy oil for farm machinery, especially adapted for loose-fitting and worn bearings.

Arctic Cup Grease, made in seven grades to meet varying conditions.

Ask for our lubricants in steel barrels equipped with faucets, the clean, economical method of handling oils on the farm.

Branch Stations Throughout the Dominion.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

Was Troubled for Years With Kidney Disease

And This Treatment Cured Me—This Statement Endorsed By a Baptist Minister.

The great majority of people are familiar with the extraordinary curative powers of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. But for the benefit of those who are not we continue to publish from day to day reports from persons who have been actually cured.

MR. MOSHER.

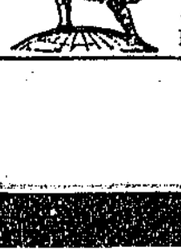
The case described in this letter was an extreme one, and the writer was in a very low condition when he began the use of these pills. The cure was so marked that Mr. Mosher's pastor did not hesitate to vouch for his statement.

By their unique combined action on the liver, kidneys and bowels, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure in complicated cases which defy the action of ordinary kidney medicines.

Mr. W. H. Mosher, Brockville, Ont., writes:—"I used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and firmly believe there is no medicine to equal them. I was troubled for years with kidney disease, and this treatment has cured me. When I began the use of these pills I could only walk from my bed to a chair. Now I can go to the field and work like any other man. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are an excellent medicine."

This statement is certified to by the Rev. E. H. Emett, Baptist minister of Brockville, Ont.

By awakening the action of liver, kidneys and bowels Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure Constipation, Headaches, Chronic Indigestion, Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint and Backache. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



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Is Your Life Insured? Keep Your Policy in Force And Increase the Amount as Soon as Possible If You're Not Insured, Make Application Today

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office, Toronto.

Over Four Million Dollars Assets for Policyholders. N.B.—Write For Memo. Book and Circular.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE REASONS WHY THE GERMANS HATE ENGLAND

HATRED OF ENGLAND NOT OF RECENT GROWTH

The German Government not Being Successful in its Campaign of Slander and Defamation of the Allies, is Using Every Means to Develop a Feeling of Hatred for England

The hatred against England with which Germany is ringing is one of the most interesting examples on record of Massen suggestion. It should certainly commend itself to psychologists. Within the comparatively brief period that has elapsed since the outbreak of the war this furious rage against England has communicated itself to every section of the populace. It is not an artificial growth, but purely spontaneous. It is absolutely sincere. It is almost wholly unanimous. The foamings of an elderly pantaloon like Professor Kuno Meyer are as characteristic of the Anglo phobia of the German intellectuals as Herr Ernst Lissauer's unconsciously humorous Hymn of Hate is of the feeling in literary circles.

The seeds of this hatred—"unser Hass gegen England," as the newspapers exultingly call it—were not planted by the German government. Knowing that these seeds lay dormant, or rather, to be accurate, had already grown to quite a respectable plant, it has done and is doing everything within its power to tend and nurture this rabid enmity which has now become the obsession of sixty-five million souls. The German government has not been very successful hitherto in its congenial labor of defamation and slander of the allies. Let us be frank, therefore, and admit that its endeavors to fan the flame of hatred against the British in Germany have been crowned with complete success.

It would be a mistake to suppose that this hatred of England in Germany is of recent growth. It does not, it is true, date back to the old Germany, though in the days of Bismarck England was unpopular in Germany, much as she was in most other continental countries. It is, however, a feature of the German Volkspsychologie which has been developing during the past twenty years. A state of peace naturally checks the frank utterances of a nation, and this state of mind of the German people—which the present war has fanned to a furious flame—has during the past two decades been one of intense and consuming envy rather than of pure hatred. This envy of England is as much a symptom in the development of modern Germany as other marked features—such as the growth of licentiousness as demonstrated by the unhindered spread of "night life" and all it stands for.

Hatred of England in Germany is not a new thing. I first went to Germany as a school-boy during the Boer War. The deepest impression I have retained of my first contact with German lads of my own age—boys at the grammar school in the little provincial town where I was learning German—was their gross offensiveness to me—the stranger and guest of one of their own comrades, as the representative of the British race.

Those were the days when the acquisition of Kiao-Chau by the Germans after the Boxer expedition seemed to open up to young Germany a fair field of development in the Far East. I remember going with a party of school boys to a lecture delivered under the auspices of the German Navy League on Germany's future in China. That lecture mainly consisted of a violent tirade against England. I remember listening in silent fury to the speaker's clumsy gibes at England's policy of grab, and to the dreary clap-trap which used to be the stock-in-trade of the boulevard Chauvinists of former years.

The Boxer expedition which threw open the wide world to a large number of young Germans undoubtedly played a role in fanning this feeling against England which has always had its roots in jealousy—Neid—that cardinal failing of the German race. The young German soldiers and sailors—fresh from the rather grey surroundings of German university or commercial school—were electrified to find themselves sent forth as the Kultur bearers of imperial Germany. But as their enthusiasm waxed at the prospects opened to them by the new world which unrolled itself before them, their envy increased against the mighty power whose well ordered and contented colonies and settlements met them from sea to sea, from Hamburg to Hong-Kong.

The envy of Great Britain in Germany is the envy of the young German. It is the bitter feeling with which the poor clerk regards the rich son of his employer, or the small tradesman the capitalist. Ambitious young Germans of good family, coming to London in the rather straitened circumstances in which so many well-born German families live, have often displayed to me by their manner, rather than their words, their irritation at the more affluent surroundings of the young men with whom they come into contact in England. Envy of British prosperity is very marked in press and public in Germany. The feeling may not always find concrete expression, but it is there nevertheless.

The young German's wrathful impotence to win for himself a position in the world commensurate with that of modern Germany has brought forth a whole crop of imperial-minded German novels. In these books, many of which have enormous sales, you will find very clearly marked the devouring ambition, the bitter envy, and the painful self-consciousness which are the leading traits of young qualities which have combined to make the German the most disliked nation of the world.

I have only indicated the resources from which Germany's hatred of England springs. It goes without saying that the determining factor of its present degree of ferociousness is due to the realization of the fact that Germany's game to master the world has been foiled, and that England is the name of the spoil-sport.—London Daily Mail.

Millions Spent On a Fortress

Heligoland Fortress Great Expense to Germany

Many millions of dollars have been spent by Germany on Heligoland, that little island made over as a sort of "Greek gift" by Great Britain.

When the island was ceded in 1890, it was crumbling away fast, and was being speedily eaten into by the waves of the North Sea.

The Germans strengthened its red marl and sandstone cliffs with great granite buttresses 16 feet thick and 240 feet high. All cracks and fissures in the crumbling cliffs were filled in with ferro-concrete, so that now the sea battles in vain against the walls of the little island, which is only a mile in length by some one-third of a mile in width.

To the south of the lower part of the island was made a shelter for tropedo boats, submarines and small cruisers, at a cost of more than $10,000,000. It was to this shelter that the German ships fled when attacked and defeated in the battle of Heligoland Bight.

A high cliff separates this low-lying part of the island, the "Unterland," as it is called, from the high land, or "Oberland." The whole length of the top of this cliff is heavily protected by barbed wire, and apart from a small elevator, the only way by which any one can go from the "Unterland" to the "Oberland" is by means of a zigzag road leading up to the top of the cliff.

This road up the cliffs leads almost directly to a little town. This little town, complete with its church and school, contained at the commencement of the war, only a few hundred inhabitants chiefly workmen employed in the fortifications, and the garrison, with their families.

Further north are the newly built Zeppelin sheds and aeroplane hangars. It was from these sheds that the two Zeppelins came to attack the torpedo boats and submarines who convoyed the seven British airmen in their recent daring dash to Cuxhaven.

To the left of the town, standing near the edge of the cliffs, is a large monument which was erected in memory of the famous German poet, Fallersleben, who wrote Germany's most popular war song or hymn, "Deutschland, Deutschland Ueber Alles."

Since the war started a large number of the buildings have been razed to the ground, and every person not actively required for the defense of the North Sea fortress has been sent away from the island. The island itself is connected by a number of cables with Cuxhaven, and should these be cut there is a powerful wireless apparatus installed.

All over Heligoland there are powerful searchlights by which any vessel can be detected at night, no matter from what direction she approaches.

Many parts of the island, as well as the buildings, have been heavily armor-plated, and some of Krupp's biggest 12-inch and, it is also stated, 16-inch guns, mounted on disappearing platforms, and cunningly hidden, guard all approaches from the sea.

The ocean for some miles around is all mapped out in squares, each gun having its square or squares upon which it can be instantly trained or fired, should an unlucky hostile ship be in that little space of sea.

DARING WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY BRITAIN'S AIRMEN AT THE FRONT

A BRITISH AVIATOR WHO HAS LOOPED THE LOOP

Thrilling Experience of Airman who was Detailed to Drop Bombs on the Enemy's Position, and who Accomplished His Mission after a Miraculous Escape from Destruction

What our airmen have done every one knows in a more or less general way, says a writer in the London Times. What they have felt while accomplishing their work belongs to themselves alone. But occasionally it is permitted to learn something of these feelings and sensations, and as the psychology of aerial warfare is of surpassing interest any light which can be thrown upon it has a value.

I have listened to a description of what I shall call "psychology of a war flight," by one of our younger airmen.

The airman received orders to go to a particular place and there drop bombs. His route lay along the sea coast over a portion of country occupied by the enemy and strongly fortified against hostile aeroplanes. Shortly after setting out the zone of fire was entered and in order to avoid mishap it became necessary to take advantage of such cloud cover as could be obtained. "I saw," my informant said, "a heavy cloud in front of me, hanging over the sea. It was a grey cloud or I should not have entered it; black clouds are well known to be exceedingly dangerous."

"I was flying at a height of about 7,500 feet when I entered the cloud. For a few moments all went well and the cover was very welcome. The cloud was of the fleecy order and I could see my compass and barometer quite clearly. After a while, however, the mist became thicker, and I felt that I was losing my bearings. I was flying quickly but I did not know in what direction. My compass began to swing round in the most erratic way and I saw the barometer begin to fall."

These manifestations did not, however, occasion alarm. But what followed was unpleasant. Owing to the effect of the strong and contrary currents which are met with in every cloud the machine began to sway about violently. The airman felt himself knocked from side to side and had a very difficult task to manipulate his elevator and rudder. The wind shrilled about him and the density of the cloud increased from moment to moment. Nevertheless, it was still possible to distinguish the indicators and thus to form some idea of the position of the machine in space. Then suddenly everything became quite dark, so that he could not see as much as see his hands in front of him.

"I was not frightened so far, at least I do not think so. But I began to think that to have been shot by the enemy would have been the lesser of the two evils. However, thinking was difficult: I required all my wits for the work in hand. I was completely lost. I did not even know at what angle the machine was flying. Then the thought occurred to me that I might have a slip-side or that the machine might turn over, and I made up my mind to try to rise up out of the cloud. I pulled the elevator for this purpose, and next moment everything became perfectly silent round about me. I knew then that I had overdone the pull and forced the machine up almost vertically and in consequence had stopped her. And I knew that now she would probably slip back or fall over sideways.

"One or other of these things happened. I don't know which. In any case, I felt my holding-in strap tighten and knew that I was upside down. It was still as dark as night. I tried to right myself and failed. I tried frantically. I began to feel that it was all over with me and I experienced the most acute agony of mind. But suddenly and quite unexpectedly that feeling passed away. I had tried everything and failed. I was conscious of that. Now a wonderful sensation of calm took the place of the anguish. It was the most easy and delightful sensation I have ever felt. And meanwhile I was falling, I suppose, at the rate of about 200 miles an hour.

"The next thing I remember is that my holding-in belt burst and that automatically I jammed my knees farther under the indicator board and gripped the seat with my elbows. I had taken my feet off the rudder bar. I was some inches out of the seat and the machine was upside down. I only knew it was upside down in a vague way because I had left the seat. I was quite happy and I had no anxiety of any kind. I did not feel anything. Then in a moment the aeroplane fell out of the cloud and I saw the sea rushing up towards me. My hands automatically moved the controls and at 1,500 feet the machine righted herself. Then at intervals I heard a curious snapping sound in my ears and realized that I was deaf. I could not hear my own engine."

This deafness was due to the very rapid descent and consequent sudden increasing atmospheric pressure. It had a psychological effect, for it helped accentuate the sense of depression which followed the return to safety. The airman, who had passed from violen agitation of mind to the realm of despair—he desired me to emphasize the easy character of the state which he said disproved all he had expected and feared—now suffered a severe sense of shock. But he continued on his way, mastering himself until he was able to launch his bombs.

The first of these achieved its purpose and he saw that it had done so. Immediately a reaction of feeling set in. He confessed, "I was so happy that I shouted. I simply couldn't contain myself. I felt in all my pockets for something else to throw down. All I could find was my matchbox, and so I threw that." It testifies to the splendidly attuned state of his nerves that next day he was able to carry out his work more or less as if nothing had happened. In proof that the aeroplane had really turned upside down, it was discovered that the airman's revolver had fallen from his pocket on the machine.

Everyone Should Help

The Farmers and How They Can Help the Red Cross Society

We publish elsewhere in this issue an appeal on behalf of the Red Cross Society, by Dr. James W. Robertson.

Dr. Robertson is still best known to the farmers of Canada as Professor Robertson. He began his official public service at the Ontario Agriculture College nearly thirty years ago. Twenty-five years ago he went to Ottawa as dairy commissioner for the Dominion. The dairying service of the department of agriculture soon became known and trusted throughout Canada. From Prince Edward Island to Alberta, farmers profited by the illustration dairy stations and the travelling instructors. The output of cheese and butter in Canada added to the reputation of its rural workers.

Other public services of continuing and growing value were inaugurated, while Professor Robertson was commissioner of agriculture. Among them were the live stock branch, the cold storage service, the seed grain competitions, trial shipments of fruit to the United Kingdom, and extensions of markets.

Besides there were the manual training movement, the school gardens, household science, and the consolidated rural schools.

In more recent years, Dr. Robertson was chairman of the royal commission on industrial training and technical education. Farmers in all provinces are familiar with the survey of farms by the commission of conservation and the illustration farms of its committee on lands, of which he is chairman.

In these and man other ways, Dr. Robertson has given the farmers of Canada the best that was in him. He says he is their debtor, for many opportunities, for much kindness and for warm appreciations. But they are his debtors too. And he now reminds them of that for the first time in order to establish his right and privilege to appeal to them for this worthy cause.

Johnny—Mother, my toes are not as hard as leather, are they?

Mother—No, Johnny.

Johnny—Then, mother, how do they wear themselves through my shoes?

Another German Monopoly

Glass Eyes Are Becoming Scarce, and the War is Responsible

Aniline dyes are not the only things in which Germany has established a monopoly. According to the Glasgow Herald ninety-five per cent. of the glass eyes sold in this country have hitherto been made in Germany, and America is in still greater danger of optical starvation, for she has depended on Germany altogether. It seems that there are a quarter of a million people in the United States who get their eyes from Germany. The uninitiated might suppose that a glass eye, even if made in Germany, would be an enduring possession like a gold tooth or a wooden leg, and that, therefore, a temporary stoppage of supplies would not cause widespread inconvenience. But this is not the case. The life of a glass eye, says our authority, is only nine months. We are not told in what respect it deteriorates, or whether after the lapse of that time it is absolutely useless or merely shabby. Perhaps the colors are not fast. It would certainly be disastrous if Sadie's right eye (made by her American forbears) retained its rich, deep, lustrous violet hue, while her left eye (made in Germany and originally an excellent match) faded to light azure or turned green. The British article is much dearer than the German, it seems, but we presume that the quality will be proportionately better. An effort should certainly be made to capture the American trade, if only to ensure that our cousins have a correct British outlook.

"She quit because the manager of the show asked her to wear tights."

"You seldom see a chorus girl like that."

"Seldom, indeed. The incident gave her so much free advertising that she is now drawing a fancy salary in vaudeville for posing semi-nude as a living-picture model."

Every time a fifteen-inch gun is fired a bale of cotton is used up. The cotton is used for the manufacture of smokeless powder, and it is estimated that $100,000 worth per month is being used up in this way.

Our Inadequate Agriculture

Less Land Under Cultivation in Sections of U.S. Than Fourteen Years Ago

Economists tell us that the cause of high prices is to be found in the abnormal increase of the world's gold supply, in the "brigandage of the middlemen," in the growth of luxury, the aggression of labor and all manner of disturbance in the industrial world. But there is yet another explanation which has not received the consideration its reasonableness demands. In great agricultural states like Illinois and Iowa less land is under cultivation today than fourteen years ago; many important counties in states like Ohio are producing less food than they did before the Civil War. During the last census period population in the United States increased 21 per cent., but agricultural production increased 10 per cent. only. To meet an increase of 21 per cent. in the number of mouths to be fed, the production of wheat increased only 3.8 per cent., of orchard fruits 1.8 per cent., while the production of corn actually fell off by 4.3 per cent.—Harper's Magazine.

Great Britain imported 24,148,833 bushels of barley in 1913 from Russia, Roumania, Turkey, Germany and Austria. From Canada she took 5,977,533 bushels, or less than a fourth.

Billy Sunday's Style

In a recent sermon Billy Sunday, the American evangelist, took up the story of David and Goliath. Here is an extract from the verbatum report:

"Who's that big stiff doing all the talking?" asked David of his brothers one day.

"Oh, he thinks he's the whole thing; he does that stunt every day," was the reply.

"Say," said David, "you mutts make me sick. Why don't you go out and soak the guy? Don't let him get away with the dough." So Saul said to David: "You'd better take my armor and sword.' David put them on, but he felt like a fellow with a hand-me-down suit about four times too big for him, so he shook them off and went down to the brook and picked up half a dozen stones. He put one of them in his sling and soaked Goliath between the lamps.—Edmonton Journal.

There can be little advantage in trying to value an unpurchased future. The future will be just what we make it—what we earn. Now is the time for toil, for bloody sweat, for courage and good cheer. It is a time to take inspiration from the memory of our fathers, from the example of our million brothers who line the battle front—a time for each man to judge not his fellow, but to sternly judge himself.—Hon. Arthur Meighen at Winnipeg.

The Stock is Low

Government Crop Report Shows Lower Stocks in Farmers' Hands

Of the grain crops other than wheat the proportions of the previous year's production estimated to be in farmers' hands on March 31 are smaller than in any former year on record. Oats show a balance of 85,843,000 bushels, or 27 per cent.; barley, 7,430,000 bushels, or 20½ per cent.; rye, 343,700 bushels, or 17 per cent.; buckwheat, 1,792,500 bushels or 212 per cent.; corn, for husking, 2,928,000 bushels, or 21 per cent., and flaxseed 740,700 bushels, or 10 per cent.

Of potatoes which gave the excellent yield last year of 85,672,000 bushels, 37.7 per cent., or 32,310,000 bushels, were in farmers' hands March 31, this proportion being larger than in any of the last five years, excepting 1913, when 43 per cent., or 36,619,000 bushels remained over from the harvest of 1912. Of turnips and other roots, 10,267,000 bushels, or 15 per cept., remained over, and of hay and clover the quantity in farmers' hands is placed at 2,173,000 tons, or 21 per cent. of the total crop of 10,290,000 tons.

Out of the total wheat crop of 161,280,000 bushels, all but 6½ per cent., or 150,793,000 bushels proved to be of merchantable quality. This percentage, although below the exceptional record of 1914, when the proportion non-merchantale was less than 3 per cent., is about equal to the average of the last six years, during which the lowest proportion of merchantable grain was in 1910-11, after the poor season of 1910, when 12.8 per cent. was estimated to be of non-merchantable quality. The proportions of the other crops in 1914, which proved to be of merchantable quality, are as follows:

Oats, 91 per cent., 285,988,000 bushels; barley, 88 per cent., 32,022,000 bushels; rye, 90 per cent., 1,815,800 bushels; buckwheat, 84 per cent., 7,279,000 bushels; corn for husking, 80 per cent., 11,100,000 bushels; flaxseed, 88 per cent., 6,370,200 bushels; potatoes, 86 per cent., 74,165,000 bushels; turnips, etc., 87 per cent., 60,218,000 bushels and hay and clover, 88 per cent., 9,094,000 tons.

THE LARGEST WHEAT PRODUCER

Saskatchewan Leads Provinces of Dominion in Production of Wheat

A striking feature of the important position which Saskatchewan holds as a wheat-producing province of the Dominion is contained in a table of statistics published recently at Ottawa showing the stocks of wheat held in Canada on February 8, 1915. The table divides this into two classes (1) the wheat stored in elevators and in transit, and (2) the quantity of wheat in hands of farmers themselves. It is estimated that on the date named there were 79,130,593 bushels held in elevators, etc., and 29,554,000 held by the farmers of the Dominion. Of the latter amount it is interesting to note that one-third is credited to Saskatchewan with 10,289,000 bushels, which is the best showing made by any of the provinces. Alberta comes second with 7,215,000 bushels, and Manitoba third with a total of 5,791,000 bushels.

Following is the table showing the estimated amounts held by farmers:

Prince Edward Island	461,000
Nova Scotia	89,000
New Brunswick	61,000
Quebec	277,000
Ontario	5,297,000
Manitoba	5,791,000
Saskatchewan	10,289,000
Alberta	7,215,000
British Columbia	74,000

NEWS OF THE CITY

Maurice Vetter, aged fifty-five, a pioneer locomotive engineer of the Inland Empire well known in Grand Forks, died at Tacoma last week. At the time of his death Mr. Vetter was deputy state safety appliance inspector, having been appointed by Governor Lister of Washington early in 1913 from passenger engineer on the Marcus division of the Great Northern. He was a member of the Spokane Lodge B. P. O. E., the Cataract Commandary of Knight Templars, the El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine and the Boundary division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of Marcus.

Mrs. Lloyd A. Manly left on Tuesday for the coast to be present at the recital given in honor of her daughter, Miss Norma, who will graduate from St. Ann's Academy, Victoria. Some of the best talent in the Capital City will be heard. Before returning to Grand Forks the Manlys will go to California, and will visit the San Diego and San Francisco expositions, Los Angeles and other cities.

At the Presbyterian church next Sabbath, June 27, patriotic services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. At the morning service all parents and scholars of the Sunday school, including the cradle roll, are specially requested to be present, and children are asked to be seated in the church at 10:45 a.m. Surely it is a time when this great world conflict is going on to show our loyalty to God and empire. Let us have a large attendance at these services. Special music by the choir.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cook returned on Tuesday from a two weeks' vacation trip to the coast cities. While away Mr. Cook attended the annual convention in Victoria of the grand lodge of A. F. & A. M. as a delegate from the local lodge.

Mrs. N. F. Davin left on Monday for Moose Jaw and the east, after spending the past winter in this city. She was accompanied by Miss Helen Campbell, who will spend her school holidays with the Davin family.

Mrs. R. Smith, sister of Mrs. W. P. O'Connor and Mrs. A. Potentier, returned to her home in Vancouver yesterday, after visiting in this city for a couple of weeks.

"David's Prophets and Loss Accounts" will be the subject of Rev. Charles W. King's Sunday evening address in the Baptist church. The Bible study service at 11 a.m. as usual.

Mr. Davis, mangaer of the Cascade mill, had the misfortune to break one of his legs yesterday, and he was brought to the hospital in this city last night for treatment.

The public and high schools closed today for the midsummer holidays. The customary exercises were observed, and a number of parents and visitors were present.

Lightning entered the Great Northern hotel during the electrical storm yesterday afternoon and slightly shattered the phone. Otherwise no damage was done.

A. N. Mowatt, formerly of the Ledge, came down from Greenwood yesterday and enlisted at the local recruiting office for active service.

During the electrical storm yesterday afternoon all phones were temporarily shut off. A bolt of lightning entered Ald. Donaldson's residence, but no damage was done.

Eugene Herrick brought a few crates of sweet cherries into the city on Monday. He has not marketed cherries as early as the 21st of June in any previous year.

J. E. Thompson, of Phoenix, Liberal nominee for Grand Forks riding, was in the city on Monday.

The Knights of Pythias will hold their memorial service next Sunday.

The Cascade mill has been repaired and operations were resumed this week.

J. P. Flood, of the Grand Forks meat market, return on Saturday from Republic, where he had been on a stock purchasing trip.

Mr. Snyder, the rancher, had a foot badly crushed while working on the slag pile at the Granby smelter on Saturday.

Tom Newby came down from Gloucester camp on Monday.

The residents of Cascade and Billings have signed a petition to Mrs. McPherson, M.A., asking her to reconsider her contemplated departure from the city, where she has been school teacher for the past year. The trustees, it is urged, were very fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. McPherson, who by her untiring efforts and zeal for the welfare of the children under her care has proved to be a valuable member of the community. The education of between thirty and forty children in seven or eight different grades is an arduous task, yet it is no uncommon thing to find the children receiving additional coaching after school hours and even on holidays, it is pointed out.

At present it does not look as if the rainy season would end until after the celebration at Christina lake on the 1st.

METEOROLOGICAL

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:

	Min.	*Max.*
June 18—Friday	44	65
19—Saturday	49	62
20—Sunday	46	72
21—Monday	45	79
22—Tuesday	47	84
23—Wednesday	50	88
24—Thursday	58	77
		Inches
Rainfall		0.65

Granby Shipmants

The following are the monthly shipping figures from the Granby mine at Phoenix to the Grand Forks smelter:

	Tons
January	42,211
February	63,091
March	69,948
Agril	85,382
May	100,693
Total	361,325

Moral Ruin

Ruin is no respecter of persons. Your girl is as liable to be met by it as the girl of your neighbor. Ruin, it should be kept in mind, does not overtake any one, for it is not behind, but before. There are two highways plainly marked, and it is only those who travel by the road that leads to ruin who ever reach it. They must go out to meet the destructive thing, or they will not find it. So it is not imperinent to ask parents where their daughters are tonight. The news reports have lately been filled with accounts of the doings of a daughter of the rich and a daughter of the poor. One was motherless and the other was fatherless, but if the rightful guardian had known where each was every night and seen to it that she was in a safe place there would have been peace and contentment in two homes where there is now something very different. A girl is one of the most precious possessions in the world, and she should be guarded as the king's chamberlain guards the crown jewels. Those baubles are not sent sparkling unprotected in dance halls, where "greedy" fingers may filch them.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

RED CROSS WORK FOR GRAND FORKS

(Concluded from Paae 1.)

to be one of Grand Forks' most enthusiastic meetings:

F. M. Holland, honorary president; W. J. Cook, president; J. A. McCallum, vice-president; Geo. D. Clark, secretary treasurer; Dr. Truax, medical officer; committee of men, John McKie, J. D. Campbell, H. A. Sheads, Judge Brown, H. C. Kerman, H. E. Woodland, W. B. Bishop, and all ministers; committee of ladies, Mesdames Anderson, Barrett, Cooper, S. Davis, Garrett, Jas. Hutton, Henniger, Lequime, Needham, W. F. Stewart.

The twelve lady vice-presidents elected are to divide among them the work of keeping the depot in the opera house open six full days in the week.

The local organization is to be known as the Grand Forks subsidiary branch of the Red Cross society, and will be attached to Vancouver.

CITY OF GRAND FORKS

NOXIOUS WEEDS

NOTICE is hereby given that all owners and occupants of land within the City Limits of Grand Forks are required to cut down, effectively destroy, and to prevent the growth of all Noxious Weeds on such lands. Any one guilty of an infraction of the City Bylaw governing the same on July 1st, 1915, will be liable to a penalty of $25.00 and costs, together with the costs and expenses of having said work done by the City.

By Order of the City Council,
JOHN A. HUTTON,
City Clerk.

WATER NOTICE

(DIVERSION AND USE.)

TAKE NOTICE that Mrs. Jennie Morrison, whose address is Grand Forks, B. C., will apply for a licence to take and use 20 acre-feet of water out of Kettle River, which flows south-easterly and drains into Columbia River near Marcus, Washington, U.S.A. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point 950 feet south-easterly from the north-east corner of Lot 1699 and will be used for irrigation and domestic purposes upon the land described as part of Lot 1699. This notice was posted on the ground on the 27th day of April, 1915. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914," will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Grand Forks, B. C. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is April 30th, 1915.

MRS. JENNIE MORRISON, Applicant.

Bicycles English 3-Speed Gear and the High-Grade Cleveland Wheels.

I have opened a bicycles store next the Grand Forks Garage, and keep these celebrated wheels in stock.

Bicycle Accessories. Repairing a Specialty.

J. R. Mooyboer First and Main Sts., Grand Forks, B. C.

High-Class Furniture

¶ When in need of an odd piece of Furniture for any room in the house, you can save money by purchasing from us.

¶ We carry the most up-to-date stock of House Furnishings in the Boundary, and you are assured of the same careful consideration at our store if your purchase is small as you would receive if you were buying a large order.

¶ We would like to call your attention especially to our Floor Covering Department. Our stock is new and up-to-date and the range of patterns and designs is second to none.

MILLER & GARDNER
The Home Furnishers

NEW HARNESS SHOP

I have re-opened a harness shop at my old stand on Bridge street, and will manufacture **New Harness** and do all kinds of harness repairing. All work guaranteed. Your patronage is solicited.

A. A. Frechette

Here We Are!
Your Six Friends,

The
Robin Hood Family

Robin Hood Flour
" " Oats
" " Porriage Oats
" " Ferina
" " Graham
" " Whole Wheat

Let Us Lighten
Your Household Duties

For Sale by

JOHN DONALDSON

PHONE 30

Everything to Eat and Wear

The **Landlord's Laugh**

He has no more use for his "To Let" sign.
He used our Classified Want Ads. and found a good tenant.

FOR SALE—FARM LAND

$20 PER ACRE—The old Graham ranch of 312 acres, at Cascade, can be purchased at $20 per acre, if taken at once. W. K. Esting owner, Rossland, B. C.

AGENTS WANTED

RIDERS WANTED as agents for our high grade bicycles. Write for low prices to THOS. PLIMLEY'S CYCLE WORKS, VICTORIA, B. C.

BOOT REPAIRING

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

SECOND-HAND GOODS

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for old Stoves and Ranges. E. C. Peckham, Second-hand Store.

FOR RENT—HOUSES

GOOD five room house; two blocks from post office. Apply this office.

PICTURES

AND PICTURE FRAMING

Furniture Made to Order.
Also Repairing of all Kinds.
Upholstering Neatly Done.

R. C. McCUTCHEON
WINNIPEG AVENUE