

The Grand Forks Sun

and
Kettle Valley Orchardist

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY
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FOURTEENTH YEAR—No 30

GRAND FORKS, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1915

\$1.00 PER YEAR

MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL

Mayor Gaw and Ald. Bickerton, Bonthron, Donaldson, Manly and Smith were present at the regular meeting of the city council on Tuesday evening.

A communication from the deputy minister of agriculture at Victoria drew the council's attention to the new act regarding the destruction of noxious weeds in municipalities. It appears that the province holds the municipalities responsible for the destruction of noxious weeds within their corporate limits, and in turn it gives the municipal governments power to enact bylaws compelling property owners to keep their property, and to the middle of the street, road or alley abutting on the same, free of the weeds. The clerk was instructed to answer the communication.

A communication from A. E. Ames & Co., of Toronto, called the city's attention to the opportunity of investing sinking funds in Ontario government bonds. Received and filed.

A letter from J. H. Plath regarding the clearing away of the debris from his property caused by the recent fire in Columbia, was referred to the health and relief committee with power to act.

An application for city water from Mrs. Japp, of the West end, was referred to the water and light committee, with instructions, to report.

A communicate from Mrs. J. L. Manly asked the council to give some groceries and free light to an indigent woman in the West end. Referred to health and relief committee.

The clerk reported that the deed of the land purchased from the Catholic church for the Winnipeg avenue fill had been returned from the land registry office, with the request for a survey and map of the same, and also a higher registry fee. On motion, the council decided to keep the deed deposited in the city safe.

The chairman of the finance committee reported that the members of the committee had met and had decided to make the tax levy $5\frac{1}{2}$ mills for schools, 9 mills for general purposes, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ mills for debentures and sinking fund, making a total of 30 mills, the same as last year's levy. He also recommended that the city employees be placed on full pay, to date from May 1; that \$5000 of unsold school debentures be cancelled, and that a solicitor for orders for hair goods be required to take out a \$5 merchants' license.

The tax levy was approved by the council, and on motion of Ald. Bickerton and Manly the recommendation respecting the city employees' salaries was adopted. On motion of Manly and Bickerton, the \$5000 of school debentures were cancelled.

The chairman of the board of works reported that it had been found impracticable to drain the skating rink for the basketball game on the 24th, and that the opera house had been used for that purpose. He had been approached by contractors who wished to know if the city would consider a proposition to have the fill near Dr. Averill's residence made by contract. He

did not like to consider a proposition of this nature, as the fill would furnish employment for the city team when there was no other work to be done. On motion of Ald. Manly and Donaldson, the council decided to employ the city team on this fill.

Mrs. Wiseman asked permission to move a three room cottage from outside the city limits into the city. The request was granted.

Chief Savage addressed the council, and urged the advisability of the city selling the fire engine and buying a motor truck. On motion of Ald. Donaldson, it was decided to advertise the fire engine for sale in the Municipal Journal.

The chairman of the health and relief committee reported that the fence and gate at the nuisance ground had been repaired. He also brought up the question of granting free water and light at the minimum rate to soldiers' families. Some of the members of council appeared to think that the families obtain no benefit from these concessions, as the amount of the reductions made by the city is deducted from the government allowance. Action was deferred until more information is obtained on the subject.

On motion of Ald. Bonthron and Bickerton, all the property owners near the English church who have their fences on the alley were requested to remove the same.

Ald. Donaldson stated that some of the public buildings in the city had been reported to be unsafe for large gatherings of people. The chairman of the board of works was instructed to inspect them.

Ald. Donaldson was granted leave to introduce a bylaw providing for an alteration of the alley in block 44. It was read for the first and second times, passed the committee stage, and then, under a suspension of the rules, was read for the third time.

Ald. Manly gave notice that at the next meeting he would ask leave to introduce a tax levy bylaw and also a tax rebate bylaw.

A NEW BRICK BUSINESS BLOCK

Work was started on Tuesday last on a new business block on Bridge street, between Second and Third streets. It will be erected by Mrs. J. A. Smith, and when completed will be occupied by Lequime & Smith's hardware store. It will be a one storey block, 30x110 feet, with a stone basement under the entire building. The store will have a 14-foot ceiling, which will be of ample height to allow of balconies being constructed in the rear and on the sides. The contract calls for the completion of the building by the 1st of September, but it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy at a much earlier date.

Mr. and Mrs. McCurrach and son, of Greenwood, visited friends in this city over Sunday.

All free miners' certificates must be renewed on or before the 31st inst.

Jim Marshall, of the Strathcona, was one of the tall figures here from Nelson on Victoria day.

VICTORIA DAY CELEBRATION

The Victoria day celebration in this city last Monday was a decided success, from every viewpoint. The attendance—from the city and valley and outside points—was satisfactory, and in spite of the dampness of the weather, the program was carried out in its entirety. To be laconic, the people had an enjoyable day's outing.

The following were the winners in the athletic sports on First street:

Young ladies' egg and spoon race, 50 yards—First prize, Ensign camera, value \$6, donated by Lake studio, won by Agnes Stafford; second prize, box of candy, won by Margary Hoover.

100 yards dash—First prize, \$2.50, won by E. Stanaway; second prize, \$1.00, won by C. McLeod.

Relay race, four men to team—First, \$4.00, won by McLeod's team.

Three-legged race—First, \$2.50, won by McLeod and partner; second, \$1.00, won by Jordan and Gill.

Girls' race, under 15, 50 yards—First prize, \$1.00, won by Maud Cunningham; second prize, 50c, Edith Coryell; third prize, 25c, Merle Herr.

Boys' race, under 10, 100 yards—First, \$1.00, Wm. Nelson; second, 50c, W. T. Kurnoff.

Boys' sack race, 50 yards—First, \$1.00, Ed. McIlwaine; second, 50c, Willie Meikle.

Girls' race, under 10, 50 yards—First, \$1.00, Mary Miller; second, 50c, F. Latham; third, 25c, A. Schlieke.

Girls' three legged race, 50 yards—First, \$1.00, G. Morrison and Muriel Spraggett; second, 50c, M. Herr and Mildred Hutton; third, 25c, Edith Coryell and Gladys Rashlesqu.

Boys' slow bicycle race, 50 yards—First, \$1.00, Joe Gallipeau; second, 75c, Walter Larsen.

Members of the Grand Forks company of the 54th battalion opened the afternoon's program with a demonstration of how trenches are captured. The attacking force lined up some distance from the trench and advanced in skirmishing order, firing rounds of blank ammunition as they advanced. They maneuvers were well executed, and the spectators enjoyed the exhibition very much. The company also put on physical drill and some target practice.

The baseball game was won by Grand Forks by a score of 6 to 4. Sloan pitched good ball for the home team and retired many of the opposing batters by the strike out route. Whitehead pitched steady ball for the visitors, but he was not very well supported by the balance of the team. Pitts was the star of the game, making two sensational catches. The line up;

Grand Forks—Green, c; Sloan, p; Haverty, 1b; Baumgartner, 2b; Porter, 3b; McLeod, ss; Keefe, rf; Hunt, cf; McLeod, lf.

Nelson—Leach, c; B. Whitehead, p; W. A. Curran, 1b; K. Wilkinson, 2b; R. Whitehead, 3b; H. H. Pitts, ss; McKim, rf; P. Bard, cf; J. Ferguson, lf.

Both teams played good ball in the football game, and the contest was swift throughout. Neither team was able to penetrate its opponent's defense, and the game ended with honors even.

In the evening, in the opera house, Grand Forks emerged victorious in a fast basketball game by 2 points, the final score being 27 to 25. The home team took the lead early in the game and at the end of the first half led by

14 points. During the second period the visitors put up a good game, but they were unable to overcome the big lead made by Grand Forks in the first period. The line up:

Grand Forks—Forwards, Lee and A. E. Graham; centre, W. A. Curran; guards, Hunt and McQuarrie.

Nelson—Forwards, H. H. Pitts and J. B. Sutherland; centre, J. Ferguson; guards, C. E. Armbrister and H. Ferguson.

After the basketball game a dance was held in the opera house.

The out-of-town visitors were well pleased with the program, and those in charge of the celebration were congratulated for the able manner in which the whole affair was conducted.

The following is a summary of the financial statement, prepared by the celebration committee:

RECEIPTS	
Public subscriptions.....	\$155.00
Concessions.....	10.00
Gate receipts at grounds.....	250.50
Grandstand receipts.....	17.70
Basketball game receipts.....	36.15
Dance receipts.....	85.00
Total.....	\$564.35

DISBURSEMENTS	
Advertising.....	\$ 65.75
Guarantee to Nelson.....	200.00
Expenses fixing grounds.....	5.50
Prizes.....	52.00
Rent of dance hall, music.....	54.95
Football and basketball expenses.....	13.05
Sundry expenses.....	4.45
Secretary's expenses.....	10.00
Suspense expenses.....	8.65
To Football club.....	20.00
To baseball club.....	20.00
To Basketball club.....	10.00
To board of trade.....	20.00
To Patriotic fund.....	60.00
To G. F. Co., 54th battalion.....	20.00
Total.....	\$564.35

NEWS OF THE CITY

W. E. Hadden and E. W. Stewart attended the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias in Rossland on Wednesday as delegates from the local lodge. A special train with about forty knights and "dokies" aboard left the city Wednesday noon for the convention. They returned home yesterday morning, rather sleepy, but supremely happy, because they said they had had a royal time.

The new Canadian Pacific railway passenger schedule, effective next Monday, May 30, provides for connection with the Kettle Valley line at Midway. The train from Nelson will arrive in Grand Forks at 12:25 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. From the coast the trains will arrive here at 4:05 p.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. All trains will include a dining car, and stops will only be made for the transfer of baggage and passenger.

The Daughters of the Empire tendered the Grand Forks members of the 54th battalion a luncheon in the Davis hall on Wednesday evening. All the soldiers availed themselves of the invitation to be present and a very dainty repast was served.

Fred Kaiser died in Spokane a few days ago. Years ago he ran an hotel in Eholt, and was well known in this city.

On and after next Monday, when the new schedule on the C.P.R. goes

ANOTHER SMELTER WILL RESUME

Reports from New York state that the British Columbia Copper company, the operating subsidiary of the Canada Copper Corporation, will resume production from the Mother Lode mine, the oldest developed property, and will blow in the Greenwood smelter, idle since August, 1914, between June 20, and July 1. It is estimated that the company can produce blister copper from its own ores for 11½ cents the pound, and that if custom ores carrying a sufficient quantity of fluxing elements can be secured the production cost can be reduced not less than a cent a pound.

The manager of the British Columbia Company passed through Grand Forks on Tuesday last, on his way to Rossland, where he had a conference with L. A. Campbell, manager of the West Kootenay Power company. He confirmed the statement that the Greenwood smelter would be blown in in the near future, but he was unable to set a definite date.

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.
May 21—Friday.....	52	58
22—Saturday.....	49	59
23—Sunday.....	44	66
24—Monday.....	50	64
25—Tuesday.....	42	59
26—Wednesday.....	41	67
27—Thursday.....	48	74

Rainfall..... 0.84

into effect, the mails intended for transmission over that road will close as follows at the local post office: Gowing west, 11:45 a.m.; going east, 3:15 p.m.

Harry Brolier, of Rice, Wash., and Miss Ruth Evers Collier, of Spokane, were married at the Knox church manse on Tuesday last, Rev. M. D. McKee performing the ceremony. The couple will make their home at Rice, Wash.

Word was received in the city this week that Sergt. H. Broad, who left Grand Forks with the second contingent, and who is now a member of the thirtieth battalion, had been wounded in action in a recent battle in France.

Charles Mudge on Tuesday received a cablegram from England saying that his son, Montague F. Mudge, of the 7th battalion, is a prisoner of war in Germany. He was reported as having been killed in a recent battle in Flanders.

We are not really in need of any more rain at present. A little sunshine would be acceptable.

The Sun has received from the entomological branch of the department of agriculture, Ottawa, a treatise on the army-worm. If the army-worm is as bad as the army shoe, an investigation is needed at once.

"Scraps of Paper"

Where Contracts in Canada Are Regarded as "Scraps of Paper"

Below is another timely and pointed article that appeared in a recent issue of the Post:

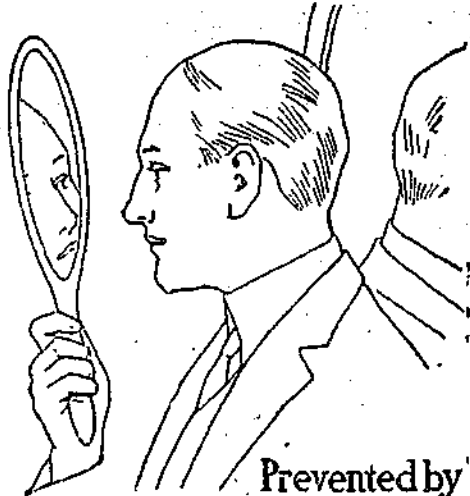
Several Canadian provinces at the present time have before them proposed legislation that, if enacted, will abrogate contract rights. A bill in the Ontario house proposed to make it necessary for a lender to get the permission of a judge before he can exercise his right under a contract. In Manitoba a measure is proposed that will make it impossible to enforce the collection of interest on loans for some years. British Columbia has a similar measure in view and the executive of the Saskatchewan government has been given authority to interfere with contracts as between lender and borrower. Those measures are all wrongly, if not willfully, attributed to the war.

In addition to this inexcusable invasion of the rights under loan contracts, there is an evident tendency to further encroach upon the contracts between buyers and sellers of insurance. The provident man, humbly seeking to mitigate the suffering that would attend his dependents if some untoward occurrence incapacitated him, contracts with an insurance company on consideration of certain periodical payments, to pay to them an allowance, or a stipulated sum. This sacred contract—the expression of the provident man's realization of his first duty—is, wantonly invaded under the mask of war's necessity.

We must have revenue—ever more and more of it—is the plea of the politicians. On this point no one will disagree with them. But this condition cannot be honestly attributed to the war. Provinces, and the Dominion itself, are guilty of being parties to, and likewise victims of, the saturnalia of inflation and speculation of some years, the magnitude of which and its penalties are now being realized. Expenditures expanded and revenues were buoyant so long as the purses of Europe were open to us. It is now essential that our expenses be paid out of our own revenues and not by borrowed money. No taxes have yet been imposed as a result of the war and politicians making such claims and at such a time deserve no better appellation than that of "political charlatans."

Instead of reducing the expenditure—the growth of which has been so gross—encroachments are now being made on the rights of citizens and investors as agreed to under contract and as sanctioned by the law of the state. A very large proportion of the expenditure on public administration is due to the saturnalia of speculation of the past few years. If the attempt is made to maintain the rate of expenditure incident to years of inflation after and during the process of deflation, greater trouble will ensue. So far no provincial treasurer has announced drastic economies such as have been effected in the commercial and financial establishments of the nation. The tendency has been "to keep things going" by additional taxation, thus asking the public to make greater contributions out of purses steadily becoming leaner. What has been done by the units of the nation—the citizen, or by groups of citizens, as business units—can be done by the respective governments—that is, drastically cut down expenditure. When this is done there will still be needed more revenue, but whatever measures may be resorted to, to obtain it, would be more acceptable to the public if along with them was submitted tangible evidence of entrenchment.

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PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE SO EASY

In procuring the needed revenue it is not necessary to despoil, impair or abrogate rights under contracts made under conditions specifically allowed by our own law.

In the case of Manitoba, which we use here to instance the effects of moratoria, lenders are to be prohibited from enforcing collections of interest or principal for a very lengthy period. The necessity for this action cannot be attributed to the war. That province is still agricultural, and at no time have prices for its chief products been higher. Its last year's crop was not exceptionally poor in volume, and in value it was, thanks to the war, equal to that of the previous year. War softened somewhat the effects of the process of deflation which set in previous to the war. What justification therefore remains for the proposed measure which seeks to take away rights under contract? The honest borrower does not ask for a moratorium as it is his desire to fulfill to the letter the terms of his contract. If he can't, and his inability can legitimately be laid at the door of the war, it would be a simple matter to change the law and give him power to ask a judge for a stoppage of foreclosure proceedings. A change to this effect would save some farmers and working men from being turned out of homes to which they had become attached, but it should not relieve the speculator of the crop of trouble of his own sowing. The party seeking relief should initiate the action to obtain it, and it should only be given to him for causes legitimately attributable to the war and not to inordinate speculation.

Instead of taking this course certain provincial politicians are seeking to take away the rights of one party to a contract and relieve the other of his obligation without being called upon to make any explanation. No lender should be allowed to harass the estate of the man handling a rifle in his country's defence, but no lender should be forced to accommodate the speculator and boomster, to whose activities the country's present troubles are principally due. The course being pursued is already undermining the credit of the country and very properly leaves with the investor abroad, so ardently courted for many years, the impression that Canadians have not the candour or courage to face their debts. Instead of doing so, they are creating obstacles against the greatest ally—the purse of Great Britain's investors—and in some instances, notably Manitoba, deprive the latter even of the privilege of being lenient with their debtors.

Borrowers in the main still ignore moratoriums. The latter cannot deter the man who respects the contract he is a party to from complying with his obligation. Most of the careful and prudent loaning corporations have selected their borrowers, and they are taking care of their loans. When their borrowers have met with misfortune they have been given relief. There may be cases, however, where undue and unnecessary pressure is being exerted to collect. Give the debtor a chance to state his case. No reputable company would object. But it is not necessary to suspend all loan contracts to accommodate a very small minority.

Saving of Calais

How the British Barred the Kaiser's Road

Although some time has elapsed, only now is it possible to tell the story of how eight hundred British soldiers barred the Kaiser's road to Calais; how fewer than five hundred English linesmen charged right into the mouth of a veritable inferno, and drove back a twenty times stronger force of Germans. The story is told by an officer who is but now recovering from a wound received on that day at the end of October, when 3,400 men of the British army held the village of Gheluvelt, on the road to Ypres, against 24,000 of the War Lords' hordes.

The British troops consisted of the sorely thinned battalions of the Scots Guards, the South Wales Borderers, and the Welsh and Queen's Regiments which held hastily constructed trenches across the front of Gheluvelt village. Every British soldier knew that the position had to be held at all costs, for once the line was broken there was nothing to stop the Hun's march on Calais. Reinforcements had been promised; the Worcesters were on their way, but even then the odds would be nine to one.

From long before dawn the battle raged. Men fell not by ones and twos but by dozens, but those who survived were as steady as if on parade. There was no random firing. At last the shelling ceased, and there was a stir in the German ranks. Now the British knew that the time of their inactivity was passed—now they could take toll of the enemy—avenge their comrades who lay stark and stiff around. On the Germans came without fuss and

without hurry, only to be mown down in thousands by rifle and gun. One moment there was a solid advancing mass of Germans, and the next there was still a mass of Germans, but they were farther away, while between them and the British was a carpet of grey heaps. Again the Germans came on, climbing and stumbling over those grey heaps. The carpet became thicker, but no living enemy reached that lead spurring trench and at last the Kaiser's soldiers fell back to cover.

The British held their line, but at terrible cost, scores lay dead, and there was scarcely an unwounded man in the whole line of trench. The Welsh regiment in the centre had suffered heavily. Reinforcements from the scant reserve behind the chateau were hurried into the trench, and then the German shelling commenced over again. The day wore on, men fell left and right, and as yet there was no sign of the Worcester regiment. Towards dusk the Germans could be seen massing for another attack, and the British troops prepared for a final stand; there were no more reserves, and if the Germans but persisted in their attack nothing could stop them. The full fury was directed at the centre of the line, held by the Welsh regiment. Horded upon hordes of Germans pressed forward. Hundreds fell as they advanced, but where one fell two filled his place. Right up to the trench they came, right up and in. Then it was cold steel. The Welshmen fought desperately, dying rather than give ground, but weight of numbers told, and as night fell the enemy commanded the trench from the center. No quarter was given to the British. Savagely the Prussians stabbed about them. Bayonets were thrust into dead and living, and many an English soldier, but wounded by a Prussian bullet, was murdered by a Prussian bayonet.

On the left the Scots Guards still held their line, and on the right the Queen's were at bay, and before the enemy could advance they had first to deal with these gallant remnants of gallant regiments. But now the Worcesters had arrived. An officer of the South Wales Borderers, the old 24th, which gained undying fame at Rorke's Drift, had at great risk to himself found and guided the Worcesters to the hard fought field. The Englishmen were only three companies strong, but these scarce 500 men charged right through the shot-swept streets of Gheluvelt, right up to the lost trenches almost into the heart of the German host; and the Germans turned and fled—fled when the odds at this moment were more than 20 to one in their favor, and fleeing lost for ever their chance of breaking through to Calais. Had they withstood that desperate charge, had they in turn borne down upon the Englishmen, sheer weight of numbers would have carried them through to the Calais road. But they fell back—back behind their original position, and were never again able to break the British line. Of the 500 Worcesters who went to the charge but 200 unwounded men answered to the roll when the field was won, and of the 2,400 British soldiers hale and whole when morning broke but 800 lived to tell of the great fight.

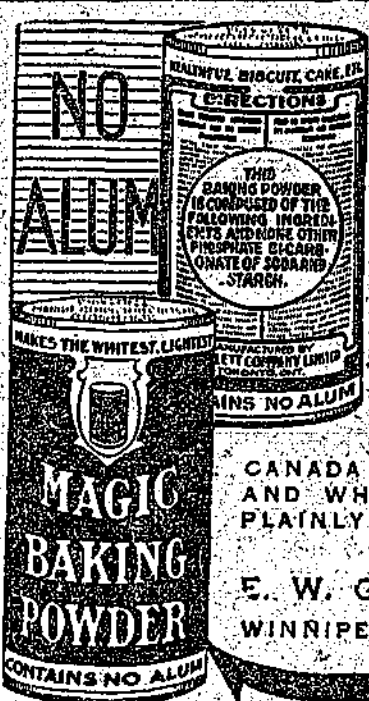
Prolongation of the War

Duty of Canada Is To See That Britain Does Not Suffer From Lack of Foodstuffs

The official Eye Witness with the British army has issued a warning against the suggestion that the Germans are a beaten nation. He says that they are still well organized, have abundant resources, are fed up with illusions, and are still confident of ultimate success. No intimation was needed of the magnitude of the task that is before the Allies, but, if there were, this surely supplies it. In addition there is also vivid indication that the area of the war will spread in the near future, and that countries now experiencing unrest in their attitude of neutrality will break in on one side or the other. This, of course, means further withdrawals from agricultural and industrial activity. It also indicates greater shortage in Europe of all kinds of foodstuffs, grain, vegetables and live stock and of horses. This depletion will have to be made up from countries that are enjoying the blessings of peace. One of these is Canada. It is our bounden duty to see that Britain shall not, as far as preventable suffer from a lack of foodstuffs or of such other useful material as this country can produce. In other words, both men and women are called upon to put forth their best efforts so that when the time arrives any deficiency can readily be met. The accomplishment of this does not necessarily imply extra labor, but it does particularly suggest more care in preparation of the soil and in the selection of seed, and in attention to the breeding and rearing of live stock. Towards this end the conference promoted in connection with the Patriotic and Production campaign and the bulletins, pamphlets, records and reports that are to be had an application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, will greatly help.

Willis—What are you worrying about? Didn't the agent who sold you the lot guarantee it was only a gun-shot from the station?

Gillis—Yes, but I was reading this morning that the Germans have guns that carry twenty miles.



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Some Hints For Travellers

A Little Etiquette For Sleeping Car Patrons

The following communication was recently addressed to the editor of the Montreal Gazette:

Sir,—Many years' experience of the petty annoyances caused by the minority composed of thoughtless, as well as selfish, persons travelling in sleeping cars has caused me to write the following, which may induce a few at least of the offenders to reform:

The necessarily small space in a sleeping car in comparison with an hotel suggests that the greatest comfort to the sleeping car traveller will result from a fair regard for the rights and feelings of others by all sleeping car travellers.

So long as passengers desire to have their clothes brushed with a whisk, the space in the passage way at either end of the car is the only proper place for this practice to occur. The sleeping car company's instructions to the porters require them to ask passengers to go to the aisle at the end of the car if desiring to be brushed. Porters are merely human therefore differ in their obedience to orders. Every traveller can assist in the observance of this rule (which was made for the general good) and prevent annoyance to other passengers. If the public want the brushing practice to cease altogether, the remedy is in their possession.

The combined lavatory and smoking room is necessarily limited in capacity, and at the time in the morning when it has to be used as a lavatory it is not intended to be used at all as fellows' change of some room.

Don't smoke in this room in the early morning when the other later risers than you are obliged to perform their toilet. You can defer your smoke. You are in the way and merely an annoyance to the majority, and show a selfish disregard for the rights of others. Under present conditions, get up late once in a well-lit car and your one experience of the man in the seat smoking will show you what other people think about your case at other times.

Don't bring in your suit case to this room. Use a toilet "hold-all." Many men do. You can. Give the other fellows a chance of some room.

Don't whisk your clothes in this room if other persons are present. They don't want to breathe your dust. They merely consider you are wanting in good manners.

Don't get up late and shave, if by so doing you discomfort others. No one objects to a man shaving if he does not interfere unreasonably with other men who want merely to wash their face and hands, etc.

The instant you have finished your toilet, get out of the room. You have no further rights there while the other men require the room as a lavatory. They are anxious to see you go as quickly as you can. Don't stay in this room and crowd the later risers.

Don't whistle anywhere in a sleeping car. Your alleged music pleases only you. No one else wants to hear it. Most men think the whistle a nuisance.

Don't talk loudly in the body of the car when most people have retired to sleep. The others have paid for as quiet a rest as such travelling affords. Their only interest in your conversation is to wish you were elsewhere.

After 9 a.m. usually the smoking room is in use almost entirely for smoking purposes. Those who are not smoking should not occupy the room to the exclusion of those desiring to smoke.

AN OLD TRAVELLER.

Feeding men is something to blush for—nobody boasts that his ancestor was in the commissary department! Grandfather's sword is a priceless treasure. But for Heaven's sake don't mention Great-grandfather's bread wagon.

"Farm produce cost more than they used to."

"Yes," replied the farmer. "When a farmer is supposed to know the botanical name of what he's raising, the zoological name of the insect that eats it, and the chemical name of what will kill it, somebody's got to pay."

Smut in Grains

Simple Treatment Will Prevent the Continuance of This Pest

It is estimated that the field loss in the United States due to smut amounts to over 35 million dollars annually. A proportionate loss in Canada would be from nine to twelve million dollars.

Out of the 500 farmers in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces visited by representatives of the Commission of Conservation, only three were found to be treating their seed grain for smut. In Ontario, 23 per cent, and in the Prairie Provinces about 90 per cent, were found to treat their seed grain. The losses from this source are much greater than imagined by the farmer, and even if only a small amount of smut was present in last year's crop, it will pay to treat the grain before sowing it this spring.

Several methods have been devised to control the various forms of smut, but as the formalin treatment is the cheapest, simplest and most effective for stinking smut of wheat, smut of oats, and covered smut of barley when properly used, it will be described. The commercial (40 per cent) formalin is used in solution with water at the rate of one pint (1 lb.) to forty gallons. The grain to be treated should be spread out upon a clean floor or canvas, in a layer two or three inches thick. The solution is then sprinkled over it. An ordinary sprinkling can or small spray pump is useful for this purpose. The grain should be shovelled or raked over during sprinkling to insure that every grain is thoroughly wetted. After this, the grain is shoveled into a close pile and covered with canvas or old sacks to hold in the fumes of the formalin. The grain should remain in the covered pile for from eight to ten hours, after which it must be spread out thin so as to dry without sprouting. One gallon of solution is sufficient for a bushel of grain.

After drying, the seed may be planted at once or stored for future use. Here it is important to remember that the seed may become re-infested from old sacks, bins or even the drill itself. Everything, therefore, which comes in contact with the grain after it is treated should be first thoroughly disinfected with a strong formalin solution. Commercial formalin usually costs from twenty-five to fifty cents a pound (pint). If the grain is planted before it is completely dry, enough more should be sown to compensate for the increase in size of the seed through swelling.

In treating stinking smut of wheat it is best to immerse the grain so that the smut balls can be skimmed off.—E.C.N.

An English school teacher recently gave his pupils a lecture on patriotism. He pointed out the high motives which moved the Territorials to leave their homes and fight for their country. The school teacher noticed that one boy did not pay attention to the instruction, and as a test question he asked him: "What motives took the Territorials to the war?" The boy was puzzled for a moment, then, remembering the public "send off" to the local regiment at the railway station, he replied: "Locomotives, sir."

Drowning No Bother to Them

Old Gentleman (who has just finished reading an account of a shipwreck with loss of passengers and all hands)—Ha! I am sorry for the poor sailors that were drowned.

Old Lady—Sailors! It isn't the sailors—it's the passengers I am sorry for. The sailors are used to it.

Good Nights

are enjoyed by those in good health. The perfect digestion, clear system, and pure blood upon which sound health depends, will be given you by

BEECHAM'S PILLS

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

BUY "COCKSHUTT" PLOWS

THERE'S A TYPE FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

SEE THE DEALER

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER.

10 CENTS PER PLUG

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have no Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

will put you right in a few days.

They do their duty.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature



Mrs. Wiseneighbour Says

"I should have told you the other day when we were speaking of EDDY'S WASHBOARDS that it is quite as necessary to have an Indurated Fibreware Tub in which to wash the clothes, if you want to make a success of wash day."

Mrs. Newlywed Says

"I've often heard of EDDY'S FIBREWARE PAILS AND TUBS. What's the difference between fibre and woodenware?"

"EDDY'S PAILS AND TUBS are made from compressed fibre baked at extreme heat. All in one solid piece. Cannot warp or fall apart. No chance of splinters. Wear longer, look better and are very light to handle. The latter point should always be a matter of consideration when buying kitchen utensils," concludes Mrs. Wiseneighbour.



GLOVES AND MITTS

Union Made

FIT, QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP

OUR MOTTO

Samples sent your dealer on request.

R. G. LONG & CO., LIMITED, Toronto

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 2, N.B.

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Used in France

Hospitals with

GREAT SUCCESS CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR

PILES, EITHER NO DRUGGISTS or MAIL, \$1.00 POST & CTS

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A Market to Retain

Immense Importation of Canadian Produce by Great Britain

In 1914 Britain imported Canadian produce in excess of 1913 to the value of \$4,652,000, and in excess of 1912, of \$2,690,000. For the last quarter of 1914 the excess over the same period in the previous year was nine and a half millions. These figures surely furnish some idea of the necessity there is for further production. To retain the market, Canada must have the goods. To have the goods she must cultivate the best. It is this great and important doctrine that the Patriotism and Production campaign is instilling, and that the publications issued by the department of agriculture are intended to impress and further. Any of this literature can be had by sending a post free application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, saying what is wanted. A list of upwards of two hundred publications from which to choose will be forwarded on request.

Relieves Asthma at Little Expense. Thousands of dollars have been vainly spent upon remedies for asthma and seldom, if ever, with any relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, despite its assurance of benefit, costs so little that it is within reach of all. It is the national remedy for asthma, far removed from the class of doubtful and experimental preparations. Your dealer can supply it.

The corporal was much better at his drill than at grammar, says the Manchester Guardian, but the defect did not worry him in the slightest. He had just sharply ordered his men to "mind them spaces, now," when the smiling lieutenant observed: "Why 'them spaces,' corporal?" "Well, sir, if I said 'distances' about 'art of 'em' wouldn't understand me," he explained simply.

Who will win in this war? An English bishop, after the Yankee fashion and with a marked touch of the Yankee wit, answered this question by asking: "Who won the San Francisco earthquake?"—Providence Journal.

Fire Losses

Education in Fire Prevention Gradually Showing Results

Canada is making headway in the matter of reduction of fire losses. From reports of fires in Canada for the two months of 1915 a loss is shown of \$2,498,834 as against \$5,717,061 for the same period of 1914, or a reduction of \$3,218,177. This is the lowest fire loss for over five years. Of the 581 fires which occurred in February, 1915, however, 364 took place in dwellings, and the majority of these originated from easily preventable causes. Defective pipes and flues are well established as the causes of the largest number of fires. Flues are defective in numerous ways and even close inspection may not reveal a dangerous condition. Critical examination is, in most cases, impossible, as the construction is in itself faulty, and a cold spell, with forcing of the heating apparatus, finds the weak places.

Teacher—Yes, the ruler of Russia is called "the Czar." Now, what is the ruler of Germany called?
Young Bill—Please, num, I know what he father called him, but I don't like to tell you.

Weed Seeds in Soils

The Importance of Short Rotations Good Cultivation

The presence of weed seeds in soils under different systems of culture and cropping should be suggestive to farmers. An investigation being conducted by the Seed Branch, Ottawa, shows a soil field which had been in hay or pasture for six years to contain 19,133 weed seeds in a surface square yard one inch deep, 8,912 in the same volume of soil at a depth from two to three inches and 4,309 at a depth five to seven inches. Another field which had been under a good system of cultivation and rotation contained 4,984 weed seeds in the surface soil and 3,020 in each of the other depths. The concentration of seeds in the surface layer the soil field may be explained by weeds being allowed to reproduce themselves from year to year. Information as to the percentage vitality of weed seeds at the different depths is not yet complete, but a large number of the surface seeds in the case of the soil field are vital. This investigation indicates the importance of short rotations, good cultivation and prevention of weeds going to seed. Other important methods of weed control are summer ploughing of sod lands, followed by frequent autumn cultivation to destroy growing weeds thorough cultivation during the growing season of hoed crops and after-harvest cultivation of cereal crops which have not been seeded down.

Nervous Diseases In The Spring

Cured by Toning the Blood and Strengthening the Nerves

It is the opinion of the best medical authorities, after long observation that nervous diseases are more common and more serious in the spring than at any other time of the year. Vital changes in the system, after long winter months, may cause much more trouble than the familiar spring weakness and weariness from which most people suffer as the result of indoor life, in poorly ventilated and often overheated buildings. Official records prove that in April and May neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy and other forms of nervous troubles are at their worst, and that then, more than any other time, a blood making, nerve-restoring tonic is needed.

The antiquated custom of taking purgatives in the spring is useless, for the system really needs strengthening, while purgatives only gallop through the bowels, leaving you weaker. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best medicine for they actually make the new, rich, red blood that feeds the starved nerves, and thus cure the many forms of nervous disorders. They cure also such other forms of spring troubles as headaches, poor appetite, weakness in the limbs, as well as remove unsightly pimples and eruptions. In fact they unfailingly bring new health and strength to weak, tired and depressed men, women and children.

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.

Smuts and Rusts of Grain Crops

It is estimated that the losses sustained from smuts in Ontario grain crops amount to \$2,720,000 annually, about two-thirds of which occur in oats, wheat being the next greatest sufferer. To cope with this danger Bulletin 229, entitled "Smuts and Rusts of Grain Crops," prepared by J. E. Howitt and R. E. Stone, has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, for free distribution to those who may apply for it. This very practical bulletin goes fully into the cause and cure of smuts and rusts, and gives a number of ways of treating seed grain in order to avoid or lessen injury to grain crops from these causes. Practical farmers will hail it as a valuable adviser regarding relief from these two common grain troubles.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The vicar of a mining village sent a pair of boots to the cobbler's for repairs, but Bill, who had been imbibing rather freely, felt no inclination for work, so the boots were not touched that day, says Tit-Bits. Next morning his nerves were rather shaky, and he longed for a "hair of the dog that bit him." His own boots were rather dirty, so he thought there was no harm in putting on the parson's, which he accordingly did, and turned off into the village pub for a big "receiver." He had not gone very far when whom did he meet but the vicar, who said, "I sent my boots down for repairs, William. Are you finished with them yet?" "Well, mister," answered Bill calmly, "they're not mended yet, but they're on the road."

The mere fact that he likes to camp out is no sign a man enjoys housecleaning.

To Avoid Fire Risk

Some Hints and Suggestions as to Fire Protection.

A great many of the disastrous fires which occur are caused by the accumulation of rubbish in and around premises. It is generally deposited in places where it is most likely to cause fire, and where, in the event of a fire occurring, it would be most likely to spread. The cost of guarding against the condition is small, while the neglect of same might prove very serious.

In the basement of some stores are to be found hay, boxes, excelsior and other inflammable materials, having no artificial light, clerks and occupants lighting matches on their visits to the basement, by throwing the lighted matches amongst the hay and other inflammable materials. Frequently one finds the family living on the second floor of such buildings and a fire in the basement at night would jeopardize their lives. A little precaution in guarding against fires in such buildings would be time and labor well spent.

A word about the use of gasoline in the home for cleaning. Soap and water with the aid of common washing soda will do all the household cleaning that gasoline can possibly do, and wearing apparel is better sent to a cleaner, who will get better results with much less risk.

To the farmer: Fire on the farm is greatly attributed to the result of carelessness, faulty chimneys and flues, unsafe stovepipes, smoking and careless handling of matches, and too often allowing an accumulation of trash, grass, weeds and other fire breeders. Our farmers, as well as other citizens, should sit up and take notice, "preventable fires should go." Prevent fires by cleaning up in and around the buildings. Do this early in the spring, before the heavy work begins. It is better to do this than to mourn over a fire loss afterwards which would be the result of carelessness and neglect in a general "clean-up." Do not smoke in your barns or other buildings or allow it done by others. A useful article to have on the farm is buckets of water placed around your barn and in the right place, fire buckets with rounded bottoms which on account of their shape are inconvenient for general use, so that they can be placed in a round hole out in a shelf or bench; they should be covered and inspected regularly to assure of their being kept full. To prevent freezing two pounds of fused calcium chloride to the pail may be used, buckets should be painted red so that they will be more conspicuous, a constant reminder of the danger of fire.

A little effort of the part of each business man and farmer will result to the advantage of both. Help one another in prevention of fire and you are thus helping the province in the reduction of fire waste by starting a campaign in the education of fire prevention. It will pay you better than any other investment.

Wise and experienced mothers know when their children are troubled with worms and lose no time in applying Miller's Worm Powders, the most effective vermifuge that can be used. It is absolute in clearing the system of worms and restoring those healthy conditions without which there can be no comfort for the child, or hope of robust growth. It is the most trustworthy of worm exterminators.

Rapid progress is being made on the five mile Selkirk tunnel which the C.P.R. is driving under Rogers Pass—indeed, all records for speed have been broken. The pioneer tunnels have been bored so that they are only 11,903 feet apart—the east end tunnel being 7,402 feet in, while the west end 5,538 feet have been driven. Of the main tunnel over 8,604 feet have been drilled out and timbered to the extent of 745 feet.—Montreal Gazette.

Danger Signals Warn You of Approaching Paralysis

Slowly and Surely Exhaustion Goes on Until Collapse of the Nerves is the Natural Result.

You may be restless, nervous, irritable and sleepless, but you think there is nothing to be alarmed at. You have no appetite, digestion is impaired, and there is weakness and irregularity of other bodily organs. You feel tired in body and mind, and find that you lack the energy to attend to the daily task.

You may not realize that these are the symptoms of nervous prostration and the danger signals which warn you that some form of paralysis is the next step of development. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most successful restorative for the nerves that has ever been offered to the pub-



MRS. ALLAN.

No More Cured 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.

The Seed Law

Regulations Governing the Sale of Seeds, For Protection of Growers

With the opening of the 1915 seed trade seedsmen, farmers and gardeners may wish to review the conditions under which sales may be made. The seed control act provides that timothy, alsike, red clover and alfalfa seed must not be put on sale for the purpose of seeding without being plainly marked with the grade, namely: Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Farmers may sell seed below No. 3 quality only to dealers to be cleaned and brought up to grade. All other grass, clover and forage plant seeds and those of cereals and flax must be marked in a plain and legible manner with the common name or names of any noxious weed seeds present.

Seed of cereals, flax, grasses, clovers, forage plants, field roots and garden vegetables must have a germination of two-thirds of the percentage standard vitality for good seed of the kind, or be marked with the percentage that are capable of germinating. "Papered seeds" must be marked with the year in which the packet was filled.

Representative samples of seeds for purity and germination tests may be sent to the Seed Branch, Ottawa. Two ounces of grass seed, white or alsike clover, four ounces of red clover, alfalfa, seed of like size, and one pound of cereals are desired. Samples under 8 ounces may be sent without postage and are tested free of charge up to twenty-five in number for each person or firm.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

No matter how deep rooted the corn or wart may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

Two of a Kind

A tourist in the Highlands had dinner with a querulous old farmer, who yawned about hard times fifteen minutes at a stretch.

"Why, man," said the tourist, "you ought to be able to make lots of money shipping corn to the London market."

"Yes," was the sullen reply. "You have the land, I suppose, and can get the seed?"

"Yes, I think so."

"Then, why don't you go into the speculation?"

"No use, sir," sadly replied the farmer, "the old woman is too lazy to do the ploughin' and plantin'."

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT myself as well as prescribed it in my practice where a liniment was required and have never failed to get the desired effect.

C. A. KING, M.D.

During the recent fighting along the banks of the Aisne a man was badly wounded. The ambulance corps tenderly placed him on a stretcher.

"Take him into the hospital," said the man in charge.

Slowly the wounded man opened his eyes and whispered faintly:

"What's the matter with the canteen?"

Are Your Hands Tied?

by a chronic disease common to woman-kind? You feel dull—headache? Back-ache, pains here and there—dizziness or perhaps hot flashes? There's nothing you can accomplish—nothing you can enjoy! There's no good reason for it—because you can find permanent relief in



DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription

Mrs. Fannie H. Brent, of Bryant, Nelson Co., Va., writes: "I believe I had every pain and ache a woman could have, my back was weak, and I suffered with nervousness and could not sleep at night. Suffered with soreness in my right hip, and every month would have spells and have to stay in bed. I have taken eight bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one of your 'Pleasant Pellets'. Can now do my work for six in family, and feel like a new woman. I think it is the best medicine in the world for women. I recommend it to all my friends and many of them have been greatly benefited by it."

Dr. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS
Relieve Liver Ills

The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year \$1.50
 One Year (in advance) 1.00
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Address all communications to
 THE GRAND FORKS SUN,
 GRAND FORKS, B. C.

PHONE R 74

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1915

The subsidized McBride-Bowser newspapers of British Columbia are as subservient to their master today as they have ever been, in spite of the fact that the province is now suffering from the effects of the maladministration of the present government. A Victoria weekly says: "If a newspaper published that pamphlet [The Crisis in B. C.] in full it would be swamped with libel suits." This is rubbish—absolutely nothing but rubbish. We might inform the Victoria editor that the pamphlet has already been printed in full in a Vancouver paper, and that this paper will print it when the campaign opens. The writer of the above quotation should know that a newspaper is not the only institution that can be sued for libel. If the pamphlet is libelous, the aggrieved parties can obtain ample redress from the author in the courts. A lie is a lie, no matter by whom it is uttered, and the private citizen who circulates it by mouth lays himself open to prosecution just as much as does the newspaper which publishes it in its thousands of copies.

The taxpayers of the country will have to dig into their pockets to pay for Sir Richard's interesting and entertaining excursion abroad. The amount of the bill would put food into many hundreds of mouths. The premier's presence in Europe is no more needed there than it is on the planet Mars. Let him come back and attend to the business of his office. This is no time for luxurious traveling by our public men. Even Sir Rodmond Roblin appreciated that fact.—Victoria Times.

Newspapers which cast upon a people the blame for the mistakes of its government betray a cynical lack of appreciation of moral values. They overlook the fact that the public is the unwitting victim of misplaced confidence and that they

themselves are the instruments through which the people are drugged into a sense of false security. In this province attacks upon the public interest have been made under the cover of asphyxiating gases pumped up by the subsidized government press.—Victoria Times.

A dispatch states that Sir Richard McBride has sold a large quantity of British Columbia canned salmon to the British government. If so, Sir Richard is the first Canadian premier to become a fish huckster. And Oriental caught and canned salmon, too. A "white" line of goods.—Slocan Record.

SOLDIERS ARE ENTERTAINED

The concert on Wednesday evening in the Empress theatre, tendered the members of the Grand Forks company of the 54th battalion by the musical talent of the city, was one of the most enjoyable and artistic entertainments held here for years. The house was crowded, and those who came late were unable to find standing room.

Before the opening of program two young ladies, Miss Marjorie Mann and Miss Doris Kerman, dressed as Red Cross nurses and provided with collection boxes, solicited subscriptions from those who entered the house. In this manner the funds of the Red Cross society were enriched to the extent of about \$35. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mayor Gaw, H. C. Kerman acted as chairman.

The opening number of the program was "Excelsior" by the chorus. This was heartily encored. Then followed vocal, violin and piano solos, a violin and piano duet, and a trio, those taking part in the rendition of the selections being Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Laws, Miss Edna Traunweiser, Miss Carter, Arnold Carter, Mr. Tasker, Mrs. N. L. McInnes, Miss Marjorie Kerman, J. W. Petch, John Donaldson, Miss Jessie Downey, and last, and also least in size, a young recruit who appeared incognito. He wasn't much over

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.

twelve inches in height, nor could his age have exceeded eighteen months, but he sang the chorus of "Tipperary" so well that he had to respond to an encore. Mrs. Laws, who appeared near the close of the entertainment, rendered several popular selections, and she was recalled so often that she became quite fatigued walking off and on the stage. The last number on the program was a selection by Mr. Laws and the chorus. This also made a decided hit.

At the close of the performance the chairman called for three cheers and a tiger for the gallant men who would soon be leaving to fight for their king and the empire. They were lustily given.

Recruiting for the 54th

According to returns made to the Nelson Daily News, the following is a detailed statement of recruiting up to yesterday at the depots in the Kootenay-Boundary district:

	Se-	Need-
	Quota.	cured.
	ed.	
Nelson and Kaslo.....	250	206
Rossland and Trail.....	150	55
Grand Forks.....	100	75
Fernie.....	100	70
Cranbrook, Golden, Field.....	200	81
Revelstoke.....	50	24
Kamloops and north country.....	200	41
Similkameen valley.....	50	11
	1,100	556

Nero fiddled while Rome was burning. Were he alive today he would probably be reading the casualty list at a public dance or a minstrel show.

There is satisfaction in being able to deceive the deceiver.

Ten men out of ten either have too much money or not enough.

"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.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of License Commissioners for the City of Grand Forks at a special sitting, to be held in the city hall, First street, on May 19th, 1915, for a transfer of the wholesale and bottle liquor licenses now held by me in respect of the Grand Forks Liquor Store, situated on Lot No. 5, in Block 11, Plan 23, in the City of Grand Forks, to Gustavus A. Griffin, of the City of Kamloops, B. C.

Dated the 16th day of April, 1915.

WM. J. PENROSE.

TO ARRIVE ON HAND

In a day or two
A CAR OF SEED GRAIN
 Seed Potatoes—Early Rose, Early Six Weeks, Carmen No. 1 and American Wonder. Field and Garden Seeds of all kinds on hand at right prices.

TERMS CASH

BOUNDARY FEED & SUPPLY CO., LTD.

PHONE 95 FIRST STREET, GRAND FORKS P. O. BOX 610

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 Wamamaker 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

TELEPHONE: OFFICE, R 86

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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 15

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

Geo. E. Massie

Fashionable

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

TAILORING

of Every Description

Bridge Street

Grand Forks, B. C.

Yale Barber Shop

Razor Honing a Specialty.

P. A. Z. PARE, Proprietor
YALE HOTEL, FIRST STREET.**THE LONDON DIRECTORY**

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Enables traders throughout the world to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the Goods they ship, and the Colonies and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for \$5.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for \$5, or larger advertisements from \$15.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.

25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

\$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.

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.

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 practicable 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) Settlement en bloc 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 provincial 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 franchises 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 reforestation.

(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 impossible.

(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.

(e) 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 unorganized 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 industrial 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 watersheds tributary to cities, towns and municipalities, 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 organization 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

Styles that turn women's heads also put kinks in the heads of the gentlemen.

There is always an easier and a better way, but the average man seldom stumbles into it until he is near the finish.

The average woman can do anything with a hairpin except sharpen a pencil—and she can do that with her teeth.

It is now the open season for teaching the summer girl to swim all over again.

Too many people take advice that doesn't belong to them.

Even a rich bachelor may make a poor husband.

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 resultful than campaigns that come and go, come and go with long intervals in between.

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

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 know our kind of printing, let us show you. It's a certainty that we can save you money, too.

Phone R 74.

The Sun Print Shop

WHEN LONG BREATHS HURT YOUR SIDE RUB SORENESS AWAY WITH "NERVILINE"

Prompt Action Often Prevents Pleurisy or Pneumonia

Do long breaths hurt you? Try it, and see. If you notice a wheeze or a catch in your side, then be sure trouble exists.

Proper action consists in a vigorous rubbing of the back, chest and sore side with "Nerviline." This wonderful liniment sinks into the tissues where the pain is seated—gives instant relief. That catch disappears, all sense of soreness goes, and you then know

that Nerviline has probably saved you from pleurisy.

Just try Nerviline for chest tightness, coughs, aches and soreness—it's a wonderful liniment, and when kept in the home saves the family from lots of ills and suffering. A large bottle on hand makes the doctor's bill mighty small, and can be depended on as a reliable and mighty prompt cure for rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pleurisy, stiff neck, sore muscles and enlarged joints.

Get the large 50c family size bottle; it is far more economical than the 25c trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere or direct from the Catarrhzone Co., Kingston, Canada.

RENNIE'S FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS

Sold by leading merchants
Catalogues FREE
W. M. RENNIE Co. LIMITED

394 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Also at Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

Mixed Farming

The All-Round Farmer Meets With More Success Than the Strictly Grain Producer

Why can't every Champaign county farmer raise and feed hogs and more live stock? says the Banker-Farmer. Statistics show that the live stock farms are the most profitable and fertile.

Until a decade ago this county was a great stock raising county, before it went grain crop mad, and when stock prices were not half as good as now.

The farmer-stockman, raising and feeding stock, fattens his farm and his bank balance, gets two prices for his crops, keeps for himself the profits of the grain speculation and the railroad and increases the demand for and the price of grain and becomes a bigger, broader and richer man by being an "all round farmer."

Live stock prices are very high, will long remain so, war or no war, and hog cholera can be prevented. This bank is working to build up this county as well as the bank—that's why it uses most of its advertising space to talk about "Hogs" and public welfare.

Minard's Liniment for sale, everywhere.

Scribbler—I've a poem here advocating peace.
Editor—I suppose that you honestly and sincerely desire peace.
Scribbler—Yes, sir.
Editor—Then burn the poem.

REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had falling, inflammation and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor



energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind, I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and I certainly would have been in grave or in an asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home." Mrs. JOSIE HAM, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

W. N. U. 1048

Illustration Farms

Much Interest is Shown and Good Results Follow

In his report on the inspection of the Illustration Farms conducted by the Commission of Conservation, the agriculturist of commission at the annual meeting said:

"This work has been intensely interesting, and the manner in which the farmers have undertaken and so successfully carried on the work outlined is indeed gratifying. Another feature which must not be overlooked has been the interest aroused among the young people in the great possibilities of the old home farm when scientific and up-to-date methods are adopted. On one of the Illustration Farms, among the French-speaking farmers of Quebec, the farmer and his six grown-up sons would drop all work to accompany the instructor each time he visited the farm, all joining in the discussions and asking questions relating to the farm operations. This farmer himself stated that, since following the advice of the commission's instructors, he had the first successful crop of clover and of corn he had ever grown on his farm. This was in 1914."

What Mothers Say of Baby's Own Tablets

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use no other medicine. She quickly realizes the Tablets are an absolutely safe remedy and one that will give sure results. Concerning them Mrs. R. L. Wright, Pennabitt, Sask., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my three babies, and think so much of them that I always keep them in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Billion Wheat Deficit

Canada Should Increase Her Production as Much as Possible

According to reliable statistics there are tied up at the present time about two billion bushels of wheat, the production of the countries at war. This is in the vicinity of half the world's total production of wheat. A recognized authority argues that granting that the warring nations produce a one-half crop in the coming year, a deficit of one billion bushels will still be shown. The three countries upon which the filling of this deficit of one billion bushels will rest are Canada, the United States, and Argentina. The combined output of these three countries is only 1,240,000,000; their exportable surplus would, of course, be much less, so it can easily be seen that this question is not one to be easily solved, and it behooves Canada to increase her production as much as she possibly can, for when the war is over and trade begins to re-establish itself and the nations undergo a process of rehabilitation, the demand for all bread-stuffs must be enormous.

A Remedy For Bilious Headache.—To those subject to bilious headache, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as the way to speedy relief. Taken according to directions they will subdue irregularities of the stomach and so act upon the nerves and blood vessels that the pains in the head will cease. There are few who are not at sometime subject to biliousness and familiar with its attendant evils. Yet none need suffer with these pills at hand.

Frozen Meat Trade

The report that the Australian government is buying up the meat supplies to hold them in readiness for imperial needs, is a reminder that the Antipodean frozen meat trade, vast as it now is, dates only from 1882, when the New Zealand graziers tried the experiment of exporting frozen carcasses to England. The Antipodeans, however, were not the first to hit on the idea of supplying frozen meat. In January, 1816, three Esquimaux arrived at Harwich with a large consignment of game, frozen and packed in airtight cases, for which they found a ready sale at extraordinarily high prices.

A Prime Dressing For Wounds.—In some factories and workshops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh. There is no other Oil that has its curative qualities.

Housing and Roads

Two hundred years hence the great housing and town planning movement, now at its meridian, which has for its objects the planning out with wide roads and open spaces of the land lying round cities and towns and the erection of houses for rich and poor which shall be hygienically constructed and provided with an abundance of unfettered ground space, will be compared in importance and consequences with the Renaissance of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

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 Freesick Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago



For DISTEMPER

Pink Eye, Epizootic, Shipping Fever, and Catarrh of the Tongue, acts on the Blood and Glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet "Distemper, Causes and Cures." DISTRIBUTORS—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. SPOHN MEDICAL CO. Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U.S.A.

WHO WILL PAY OFF THAT MORTGAGE

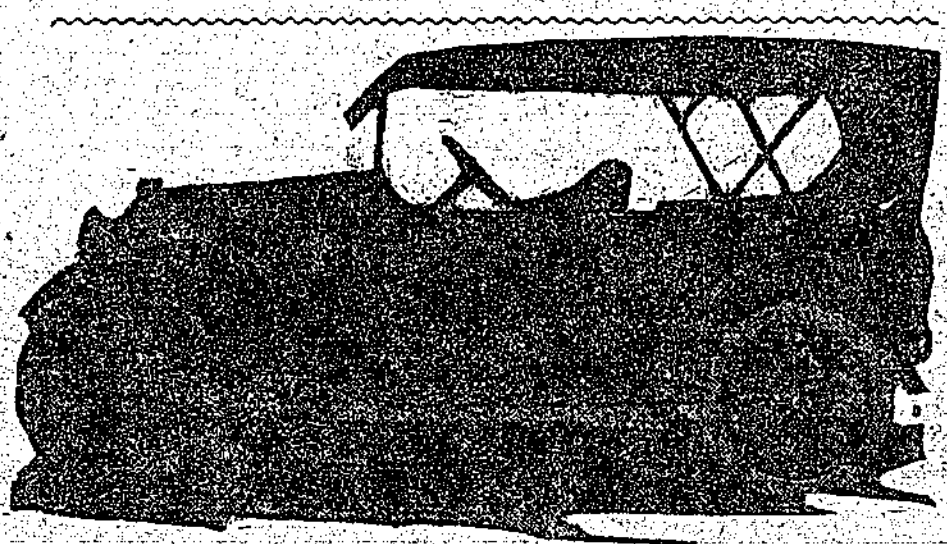
Should You Die Suddenly?

Keep the Roof over the Children's Head by a Policy in

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICES: Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver, Calgary, Regina. Agents Wanted.

1915 KEETON



MADE IN CANADA

THE BIGGEST MOTOR CAR BUY of the year. A combination of price, construction and equipment that has never before been brought together in one car.

SOME NEW FEATURES

KEETON cars are built to give day in and day out service. Only the best materials can give you this service.

Keeton construction is of recognized quality. But don't take our word for it, make us prove it.

MODELS

6 Passenger Touring.
8 Passenger Roadster.

PRICES

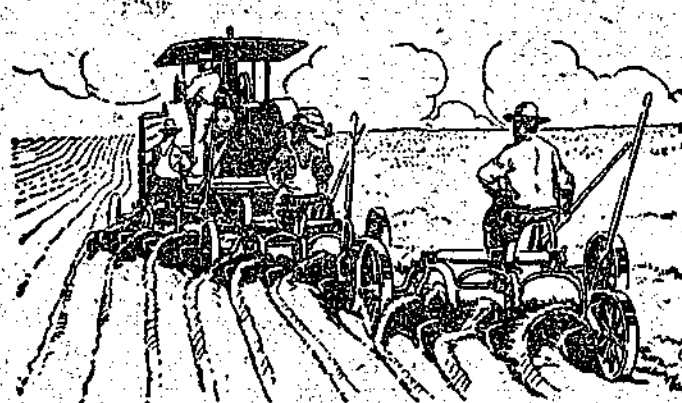
\$1,375.00 and \$1,425.00.

AGENTS WANTED, EVERY PART OF CANADA

Keeton Motors, Limited, Manufacturers

BRANTFORD,

CANADA



QUALITY LUBRICANTS for FARM MACHINES STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

is adapted to all internal combustion engines, both gasoline and kerosene burning. It retains its body at high working temperatures and is always uniform in quality. Known to farmers throughout the Northwest for years as an absolutely reliable product. An excellent oil for tractors.

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



With but three minutes to catch his train, the traveller inquired of the tramcar conductor, "Can you go faster than this?" "Yes," the bell ringer replied, "but I have to stay with my tramcar."

As a verminicide there is no preparation that does a mother Graves worm exterminator. It has saved the lives of countless children.

Alcohol evaporates, to which respect it resembles the courage that is screwed up by it.

It is stated that it is now impossible to get a Turkish bath in London. Or an Irish stew in Berlin, we suppose. —Detroit Free Press.

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

SOME OF THE MEN WHO HAVE MET WITH SUCCESS IN THE WEST

HAVE FOUND THAT THERE IS MONEY IN FARMING

All of the Progress in Western Canada is not by any Means of the Boom Order, as Fortunes Have Been Made in a Short Space of Time by the Man on the Farm

Guy Catfear, writing in the Montreal Journal of Commerce, tells of some information gathered on a trip through the west, as follows:

"We hear much these days of the dull west, the dead west, the disillusioned west. All the west that we hear about—that we hear about mostly at least—is the west as it is bottled up in a dozen or less cities. So much has been spoken, written, uttered, of the unemployed men, of the fall of the real estate boom, of the slump in rents and the tightness of money—that we have forgotten about the real west. The real west is in the country—not the dozen or less cities. The real west is in the unboomed.

I have just completed a tour of some two dozen Alberta agricultural districts, and one district in Saskatchewan. I have talked with bank managers, interviewed homesteaders, chatted with country merchants. Let me say here that if this same trip could be taken by some of our financiers, magnates and others who only could tell what they found, the west would have a boom such as it has never had. Rather than give the names of each district in which the stories are connected, I will append at the end of this article the names of the districts visited by me. Then it will not look like a board of trade publicity campaign.

In one district I met a man who had been a street car conductor, first in Toronto, then in Edmonton. Five years ago he took a homestead and all he had was a lot of ambition and a very little money—less than \$500. That was five years ago. Today he owns over 700 acres of land, 50 horses, 200 head of cattle, and his bank account shows a credit of \$7,800—the cash being this year's wheat money. His land, his stock and his equipment are all paid for.

In another district, just out of a town, which in the boom days was much boomed, there is another man. In professional life he was a scribe—a poorly paid newspaper man (no other kind of a newspaper man being possible). He never farmed in his life before. He has been eight years on the land. He is a modest man and doesn't like to talk about his own success. In those eight years he has accumulated two sections of land, some 300 head of cattle, and Bradstreet rate him as worth \$150,000. That's better than the Journal of Commerce editor could do in eight years.

In a third district there is an ex-plumber. He admits that the plumber is usually well paid, but it doesn't compare with farm life in the Canadian west. He started with \$600, and he hasn't ended up yet. His hogs bring him \$6,000 per year, and wheat last year brought him \$6,500. His farm life has lasted six years and he doesn't want to go back to the city.

In a Saskatchewan village I met a bank manager who mildly intimated that he had gone into farming as a side line. The week I met him he notified the elevators at Port Arthur that they could let his 6,000 bushels of wheat go when it reached the \$1.30

mark. It reached that mark less than ten days later. That banker got five times for his side line what he got in his regular salary.

There are hundreds of farmers of the west who are making fortunes. They are making them quietly and saying little about it. Men are coming into Alberta and Saskatchewan from the Dakotas, from Iowa, the middle and western states. More would come if they could get rid of their American holdings. The little towns of Alberta are in splendid shape. I can name a dozen towns of 150 population through which the hog shipments run into \$300,000 annually, and the wheat and grains from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000 annually. The country is booming, but their ears are so deafened with the knocking and pessimism that they know it not. They are in the midst of prosperity, but their eyes are so blinded by newspaper stories of unemployed and lower city rents and unsold real estate that they see it not.

One farmer spoke in this wise: "Last week I sold one of my farms and got \$9,000 for it. Today I brought in a carload of hogs, which will make a total of some \$4,000 worth I have sold since Christmas. I was foolish enough to let my wheat go at \$1.25. I had 10,000 bushels—nearly all No. 1. Then, reminded of the hard times and the war by contact with a city man, he spoiled it all by remarking: 'But I tell you, boy, this war has hit me hard. I have got considerable unsold property in Edmonton, and a couple of unsold lots in Saskatoon.'"

It is true that some farmers had their crops burned out. Some need government aid to buy this year's seed. But it is also true that the west is filled with prosperous farmers. There are literally thousands of agriculturists who have in five to eight years made themselves financially independent. It is fashionable to talk about hard times, so they do it and the outside world hears the grumbling and knows nothing of the brighter side.

In a five weeks' trip I met continually young men who had left the city life five or six years previously, who had been journalists, plumbers, street car conductors, bookkeepers, mechanics—and if I got their confidence I found that they were wealthy, independent men, men who were making annually from hogs and wheat and mixed farming as much money as is paid our lieutenant-governors, our provincial premiers, our supreme court judges. I dare to predict that the west has only commenced—for each and every one of these successful agriculturists is advising his friends to quit the city and its troubles and get out into the open.

(The above stories, which are all true, were gathered in the following districts visited by me—North Battleford, Provost, Chauvin, Edgerton, Fort Saskatchewan, Vermilion, Vegreville, Wainwright, Camrose, Hardisty, Loughheed, Daysland, Viking and numerous small towns on the C.N.R., G.T.P., and the Edmonton-Winnipeg branch of the C.P.R.)

Tommy Atkins Is A Puzzle

Soldier and Civilian Alike in France, Regard With Wonder the Men Who Play Football

The thousands of English soldiers now on French soil are to Frenchmen, strange, exotic creatures, the study of which is full of delightful surprises. A French journalist who travelled to the trenches and interviewed several specimens of the genius Tommy Atkins, published the results in a Paris newspaper.

One Tommy was "of the species crane," with thin legs and arms like telegraph wires, by no means as taciturn as the Frenchman had believed Englishmen to be. He told the Frenchman some tall yarns. "In one fight our battalion lost 500 men," he vouchsafed. "One bullet, which just scratched my nose, killed my pal beside me."

Another Tommy dwelt on the awful fact that he had been "twenty-two days on water without any tea in it." He, too, had been in the thick of the fray and had killed several of the enemy with his own hand, which he recounts, the Frenchman, filled him with a "gentle joy."

"Are the inhabitants of this part of France hospitable?" the journalist inquired of another Tommy.

"Awfully nice," replied the soldier. These words the correspondent, after giving them in English, to show how strange they look, translates: "Terribly amiable"—a combination which must appear perfectly incomprehensible to Frenchmen, who do not see how a thing can be "awful" and "nice" at the same time.

At a village in Northern France the newspaper man found some English soldiers instructing a lot of village boys in the rudiments of football.

"When the French team scored a point," he wrote: "I said to one of the Englishmen: 'But aren't you ashamed to let them beat you at your own game?' to which the British re-

plied: 'Ah, but we want to encourage the people of France to take up sports!'"

Football was being played wherever there were Englishmen. Often the games were between teams of English and French soldiers. Where a ball was not to be had the players were quite content to kick about a bundle of clothes.

When not thus engaged, the English soldier finds time to enter the lists of Cupid. The French writer tells of one Tommy whom he saw "promenading proudly before the awestruck glances of the villagers with three girls on his arm."

"The English? Oh, they're good fellows," remarked a villager in whose house a number of the allies of France were quartered. "They're in bed snoring every night at 8. They get together in my kitchen while I make their tea and sing sentimental songs. They're all musical." The journalist added in corroboration of this statement, that he himself heard Tommies "singing discordantly to the accompaniment of the cannon."

Also he found that Tommy had a sense of humor. On one occasion, he learned a German officer came charging at the head of his men into an English trench. Leaping over the edge of it he fell headlong into a sea of black mud, from which he picked himself up, black and dripping, and exclaimed:

"What a confounded nuisance this old war is, isn't it?"

Whereupon a Tommy, about to run his bayonet through the intruder, burst into roars of laughter and made him a prisoner instead.

"And the Tommies are philosophers too," writes the Frenchman. "I heard one of them say solemnly to a comrade: 'If you have any money, spend it all today. You may be dead tomorrow!'"

Bill had a billboard; Bill also had a boardbill. The boardbill bored Bill so he told the billboard to pay the boardbill. After Bill sold the billboard the boardbill no longer bored Bill.

Cracow, in the Heart of Poland

The Ancient Capital of Poland is a City With a History

Around the ancient capital of Poland, Cracow, which the Russians hope to capture, clusters most of the glorious memories of that last but not forgotten kingdom.

There for more than four hundred years the kings of Poland were crowned and buried, and for more than three hundred years it was their seat of government. There lie buried Jan Sobieski, who delivered Vienna—and thereby all Europe—of the Turks; Poniatowski, the famous general, who became one of Napoleon's marshals; Mickiewicz, the poet of Poland; and Kosciuszko, the patriot hero of the Poles.

The tombs of all four are in the Stanislas Cathedral, a beautiful Gothic church, built in 1350, that crowns the Wawel, a rocky hill that rises on the edge of the town. There are other fine churches in the city, the Augustinian and Dominican among them; and there is also the great Royal Castle, which was long the residence of the kings of Poland, which fell to the uses of a barracks after the kingdom was divided, and which has within the last fifty years been restored.

The city also contains a very famous old university, which dates from 1364, and in age is second only to Prague among the universities of Europe.

The intellectual and artistic achievements of the Poles and the Bohemians, attained six centuries and more ago, show that the Slav is capable of the highest things. He is weakest perhaps in the organization of government, for Poland, long the bulwark of civilization against the Tartar and the Turk, fell at last because of the endless dissensions among its brave and brilliant nobility.

Cracow itself was founded about 700 A.D. More than once it was destroyed by the Tartars, rebuilt and recolonized by Polish, German and Bohemian settlers.

From 1305 to 1610 it was the capital of Poland; later it was part of the grand duchy of Warsaw, and from 1815 to 1846 it was, with its immediate neighborhood, a free and neutral state, a distinction it lost when internal disorders gave Austria an excuse to step in and take possession of the town.

One of the most interesting things in Cracow is Kosciuszko Hill, a mound of earth on the top of the Borislava hill. It is made of handfuls of earth brought by Poles from every corner of the kingdom, and thrown together to form a memorial to the Polish patriot, composed of the soil of the country he loved so well. Across the river Vistula on Krakus Hill there is a similar mound, which is said to be almost twelve hundred years old; it was, so tradition says, raised in the same way to the memory of Krakus, the Slavic prince who founded the city.

If the war results in an autonomous or semi-autonomous kingdom of Poland, Warsaw instead of Cracow may be its capital, since it is more centrally situated and much larger. But to the patriotic Pole, Cracow is always the spiritual centre of his fatherland—the "heart of Poland."

Figures That Carry Lesson

Large Importations From Foreign Countries of Grain by Great Britain

Great Britain imported 51,786,915 bushels of wheat from Canada in 1913. She also imported 9,360,400 bushels from Russia, 2,050,987 from Germany, 804,533 from France, 201,653 from Roumania, 265,843 from Austria-Hungary, and 76,533 bushels from Bulgaria, a total of 12,759,049 bushels that will have to be made up. There was a decrease in Russia's exportation to Britain of 7,000,000 bushels in 1913, compared with 1912, and of 24,000,000 compared with 1911. In 1913 the United States supplied the United Kingdom with 80,138,779 bushels, an increase of 32,000,000 bushels over 1911, while Canada's increase in 1913 over 1912 was only 1,177,000 bushels. Great Britain's total importations reached 229,530,865 bushels.

Great Britain imported 14,245,000 bushels of barley from Russia in 1913, 3,240,533 bushels from Roumania, 5,208,700 bushels from Turkey in Asia, 832,067 from Germany, and 622,533 bushels from Austria-Hungary, a total of 24,148,833 bushels. Canada supplied 5,977,533 bushels, and the United States 10,355,567 bushels. Great Britain's total importations amounted to 52,358,245 bushels.

Great Britain imported 9,173,459 bushels of oats from Russia in 1913, 11,273,459 bushels from Germany, and 2,007,765 bushels from Roumania, a total of 22,454,683 bushels. Canada supplied 7,724,588 bushels, and the United States 4,723,814. Great Britain's total importations of oats were 59,820,050 bushels.

Surely the foregoing figures carry their own moral to Canadian farmers.

On The Farm

"What do you want with all those hammocks and phonograph records and fancy groceries?" asked the storekeeper. Going to have summer boarders?"

"No," replied Farmer Corntassel. "I wouldn't waste all them on summer boarders. I'm trying to make the place attractive enough to persuade a few farmhands to linger around and help me out with the wheat crop."—Kansas City Journal.

HISTORY OF THE MOST CRUCIAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT WAR

WORDS WILL RING DOWN THROUGH THE AGES

Most Gigantic Crisis in the History of the British Empire was the Climax of the Fighting at Ypres, when General French by his Presence Turned the Tide of Battle

"I was present at Hooze between 2 and 3 o'clock on this day." These thirteen words will ring down through the ages in British history. They were written by Sir John French, in his official report of the battle of Ypres on October 31. It has taken the British people many months to learn what a gigantic crisis in the history of the empire lies behind this phrase. They were sixty short, terrible minutes that climaxed twenty days of terrific fighting. Each day had seen a battle that was historic in its intensity.

The Germans had taken Antwerp and were swinging down toward the English channel and Calais. Sir John French and his men had been entrusted with the duty of stopping the gap in the allied lines between Arras, Ypres and Ypres.

For twenty days French had been strengthening his line until he had 120,000 men, but during the same space of time the Germans had been piling up their forces until, on the morning of October 31, there were nearly four German army corps facing the centre of the British general's line. This centre was held by Sir Douglas Haig, four Germans to one Britisher were the odds.

General French realized that after twenty days of sparring, the Germans had decided where to strike. The battle began in the morning, with contests along the whole line. The field of Waterloo was as a child's garden in size, compared with General French's battleground.

Back at Ypres, General French studied the battle by means of maps. Telephones and couriers brought him news almost every moment. As the day advanced towards noon the fighting on the wings grew less; in the centre it grew fiercer and fiercer, the burden of the day was falling on the first army corps. Almost every minute some British regiment was either suffering some catastrophe or achieving some feat that would go down in its history forever.

British histories and all military history will say that no general in the annals of great battles ever had greater cause of giving up hope than Gen-

French had at noon on this day. A little later the automobile of General French whirled into the little town of Hooze. A short distance up the Meny road was the very heart and core of the battle.

To see General French come into the heart of the battle, amid the shells, to know that he had not given up hope, was an inspiration to the officers. Now life came into the British. General French was spending that famous little hour "at Hooze between 2 and 3 o'clock."

General French and Sir Douglas Haig and their officers hustled from point to point. At their coming, majors, colonels, captains, all were fired with the greatness of the moment. They became privates; they seized rifles and fought with their men. There was no longer need for officers; the battle had become a fight to the death.

It was shortly before 2.30 that General French got his first chance to hit the Germans on their flank. The side attack flustered them. With cold steel along the Worcesters' retook Cheluvet and closed the Meny road. From that moment the tide of battle turned. By 2 o'clock, when the historic visit of Sir John French at Hooze had ended, the British soldiers knew they had held the Germans back and that the issue had been decided. The British lost about 50,000 men on this momentous October 31 and in the 20 days fighting that preceded it. The French and Belgians lost about 75,000 men and the German losses were estimated at about 350,000. In all nearly half a million men were lost. The losses of the north in the entire Civil War were about 500,000.

General French's laconic report merely said:

"I was present with Sir Douglas Haig at Hooze between 2 and 3 o'clock on this day, when the first division were retiring. I regarded it as the most critical moment of this great battle. The rally of the first division and the re-capture of the village of Cheluvet at such a time was fraught with momentous consequences."

Tetanus in German Shells

Sir William Ramsay Translates French Chemist's Warning

Sir William Ramsay writes to the London Times, enclosing a translation of part of an article which appears in the current number of the Comptes rendus of the French Academy of Science. It is by M. Victor Henri, a French chemist of the highest reputation; M. Urbain is one of the most distinguished scientific men. The translation is as follows:

"M. Urban, who has had an opportunity of examining a number of German shells, which have failed to explode, informs me that explosive shells of 77 calibre and shrapnel shells contain mostly a large quantity of violet brown powder, smelling strongly of white phosphorus, 97 per cent. of which consist of various kinds of phosphorus, the red variety predominating."

"In the explosive shells the phosphorus is contained in a cylindrical box, one inch by two inches. In the shrapnel the balls are contained in a cylindrical box, two and one-half inches in diameter, and the interstices between the balls are filled by the violet brown powder, containing 97 per cent. of phosphorus. The balls are roughened, so as to retain a certain quantity of adhering phosphorus."

"Consequently, fragments of German shells and shrapnel carry into a wound more or less phosphorus. This should be speedily called to the notice of surgeons, for phosphorus produces mortification of the tissues in contact even with a shrapnel ball; microbes, especially anaerobic ones, which produce tetanus and gangrene, find a medium favorable to their development, and the wound may become grave. Wounds produced by German shrapnel and shells should therefore be greatly incised and cleaned out with the greatest care."

Sir William adds that the temperature of explosion would convert the comparatively harmless red phosphorus into the dangerous yellow variety.

Those Subtle Germans

In this crisis (Britain's command of the sea) it occurred to some iron-crossed genius that if America could be persuaded that it was imminently dangerous for her merchant ships to approach British ports, the American government, seeing its trade cut off from all the belligerents, would insist that Great Britain should surrender her sea power and agree to allow neutral vessels to carry cargoes to Germany. The idea was based on the quite erroneous belief that the American people care for nothing but money and profits. The Kaiser forgot the American's exuberant sense of humor.—London Express.

She—Give me a week to think your proposal over?

He—Sure. If I'm not married in that time, I'll let you know.

A Close Call

How a Dog Brought a Soldier of the Royal Navy to Life

Dog lovers will be interested in the following account to the " Scotsman" respecting the recovery of John Cowan, an A.B. of the Royal Fleet Reserve, one of the crew of the "Formidable," when that ship was knocked out in the Channel. When Cowan, who is a Fifeshire boy, was brought to Lyme Regis with some other rescued men, he was carried into the Pilot Boat hotel and placed on the kitchen floor in the belief that he was dead, all efforts to restore him after he had been lifted out of the boat having apparently failed. All he had on was a pair of thin pants and a vest, and in this meagre dress he passed through the fearful experiences of those unforgettable 22 hours. Seeing that 14 of his comrades, some better clad than he, had succumbed to exposure and exhaustion, it is small wonder that it was thought he, too, was dead. As he lay there, unconscious and unattended—all attention being concentrated on those who showed any sign of life—a remarkable incident occurred. A dog of the house, a rough haired cross bred collie, walked to the body and displayed considerable uneasiness. "Lassie"—for that is the dog's name—whined piteously, and lay alongside Cowan and began to lick his face. At the end of half an hour, a faint moan, a movement of the body, and a glad whining from the dog attracted the attention of one of the helpers. The warmth of the dog's body against Cowan's heart and his assiduous licking of his face had induced circulation. Immediately, willing hands completed the work the dog had begun and in a short time Cowan sat up. Since then the dog and Cowan have been inseparable, and as Cowan is not yet allowed out, he and the dog spend most of the time before the kitchen fire cultivating the acquaintance so curiously begun.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Survival of the Unfit

The Haeckel doctrine, in fact, is the survival of the unfit. Like most German scientists in the past forty years, he was a laborious imitator, carrying the discoveries and theories of other men a few obvious steps further. The people he would postulate as survivors would not, in point of usefulness to the world, be the fittest. They might be the strongest or the most brutal or the most successful, in the crudest meaning of the term. But in all that makes man higher than the brute and lifts him nearer to his God, the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, thus stated, represents the suicide of the human race through a gradual relapse into barbarism.—Wall Street Journal.

We feel safe in suggesting that the Franco-British fleet put the Hell in the Hellespont.—Southern Lumber man.

NEWS OF THE CITY

The cottage owned by William Easton, in the Ruckle addition, was entirely destroyed by fire about 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. The house was occupied Mr. Laurie and family. Mr. and Mrs. Laurie were away at their work when the fire broke out, and two small children had been left alone at home. Luckily the neighbors discovered the blaze just in time to save the little ones. An older daughter is in the Cottage hospital, suffering from typhoid fever.

Mrs. L. Brown, of Nelson, mother of Gwynne Brown, of the 54th battalion, was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. C. W. King over the week-end and the 24th.

The Jeldness ski-jumping cup won last winter by E. E. Engen, of Phoenix, is on its way to the Panama exposition, where it will be placed on exhibition in the Canadian building.

Mrs. Vant, wife of E. Vant, of the Grand Forks Transfer company, arrived in the city on Wednesday from Nelson. She was accompanied by her son, and the family will reside here in future.

The date of mobilization of the 54th battalion has been extended to June 6. May 28 was the date first named.

Government Agent S. R. Almond, of this city, has been appointed provincial representative on the board of the Cottage hospital.

The voluntary contribution from the employees of the Granby mine at Phoenix is well over \$600 each month for the use of the Red Cross.

It is stated that Dr. Averill is contemplating erecting a business block on the corner of Bridge and Second streets this summer.

The bishop of Kootenay arrived in the city on Monday from Nelson. In the evening the rite of confirmation was administered to class of

seven candidates in Holy Trinity church. After the service a reception was held in the parish hall.

G. J. Fitz, of the 7th battalion, who left Grand Forks with the first contingent, is reported to be among the missing.

E. Spraggett, road superintendent, visited Phoenix on Tuesday.

The directors of the Granby Consolidated, at the meeting in New York, took no action on any dividends. The company paid dividends about up to the commencement of the war, and it has been stated that they would be resumed immediately.

Death of James Walters

James Walters died at his home in Danville, of tuberculosis after a lingering illness, on Sunday evening, May 23, and the funeral was held from his late home in that town on Tuesday afternoon. The service was conducted by Rev. Charles W. King, of the Baptist church, assisted by Rev. M. D. McKee, of Knox church, Grand Forks, and the interment was made in the cemetery just above Danville. Three favorite hymns with the deceased were sung during the service by a ladies' quartette consisting of Mesdames Page, Grunwell and Burgess, Miss Belt leading. The pallbearers were Messrs. S. Burgess, J. C. Olin, James C. Price, Garrett Welsh, James K. Athley and J. M. Polson. There were many floral tributes and the large concourse of friends from the countryside attested to the esteem in which Mr. Walters was held. There survive him Mrs. Walters and a daughter and two brothers—Mrs. Ivy S. Nelson, William Walters of Phoenix, and John Walters of Calgary—all of whom were present at the service, excepting the last named. Mrs. Walters, who resided some time in Grand Forks, and is well known and esteemed by a large circle of friends here as well as in Danville, will have the deepest sympathy of all in her sorrow.

The Lusitania

A little more than three years ago we awoke one morning to learn that



Getting into the Home
Women buy more than two-thirds the merchandise sold in retail stores and every woman reads the Classified Want Ads. Our paper goes into the homes and the Want Ads. will reach the Spenders.

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. PIMLEY'S CYCLE WORKS, VICTORIA, B. C.

BOOT REPAIRING

TAKE your repairs to Atkinson, 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.

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.

the Titanic, the largest and most magnificent of ships, had struck an iceberg on her maiden voyage, and gone to the bottom of the sea. Fifteen hundred men, women and children went down with her.

The world was aghast with horror and touched to the heart with pity. It dwelt for months on the story of the tragedy, on its searching pathos, and on the heroism and self sacrifice to which it gave birth. Suppose we had been told then, when our hearts were softened, that the time would shortly come when men should reproduce that terrible disaster deliberately and of set purpose? We could not have believed it.

For although war is always possible, we could not foresee a struggle between the great nations of Europe so desperate and so pitiless as that which is now going on. Moreover, we could not imagine that in warfare waged by civilized people, either bel-



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ligerent would wantonly destroy a their lives is legitimate also. But steamship crowded with noncom - the horror with which the world batants and citizens of neutral na - views the destruction of the Lusitians, without giving the passengers a tania, with more than a thousand time to save their lives.

The invention of the submarine enemies in arms, and many of whom has put a frightful weapon of de are women and children, must mean struction into the hands of fighting that when this war is finished some navies. Germany, so far, over- thing will be done by the nations to matched in other branches of sea make such exploits impossible. We power that it can not risk its battle can not afford to give up any of the fleet in the open, has determined to restrictions that civilization has put make every possible use of stealthy on the brutality of war. That way and almost invisible submarines. lies a return to barbarism and When it directs its torpedoes against worse. For a barbarian armed with warships of its enemies, it is fully the weapons that modern science can within its belligerent rights. To de- supply would be something more destroy merchant ships, if a chance is terrible than the world has ever given to crew and passengers to save seen.—Youths' Companion.

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



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Your Six Friends,

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Robin Hood Flour.

" " Oats
" " Porridge Oats
" " Ferina
" " Graham
" " Whole Wheat

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PHONE 30

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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

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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.

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