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The Grand Forks Sun

and
Kettle Valley Orchardist

FOURTEENTH YEAR—No. 45 GRAND FORKS, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1915 \$1.00 PER YEAR

BIG PRIZES FOR EXHIBITS AT FAIR

The indications are that the sixth annual Grand Forks Fall Fair, which will be held on September 28 and 29, will be a bigger success than in any previous year. The prize money in many sections has been greatly increased, and the competition will therefore be keener and the exhibits of a superior character. One notable instance in which prizes worth fighting for have been hung up is for the best individual ranch display. These are: First prize, \$75; second, \$50; third, \$25; fourth, \$10. In the live stock section, the amount of the prizes offered for registered cattle have been more than doubled over last year, and this fact should bring out the best exhibit in this section ever seen in this portion of the province.

The amusement part of the fair is not to be neglected. The sports committee is working hard arranging an excellent program of horse races, athletic sports, etc., and these features of the exhibition will be fully equal if not superior to those witnessed here in former years. The fair will end with a big dance on the evening of the 29th.

The city authorities and the board of school trustees will be asked to proclaim two half holidays during the fair.

The judges of the exhibits will be: Live stock, S. H. Hopkins; poultry, W. Miller Higgs; fruit and vegetables, P. E. French. Ladies from the outside will be asked to award the prizes in the home cooking and fancy work departments.

Entries will positively close on September 25.

WORK OF RED CROSS SOCIETY

The lady members of the local branch of the Red Cross society are as busy as they can be. As a result of their labor during August six cases are now ready for shipment. The total output of the society for the month is as follows: Six hundred and sixty bandages, 80 hospital nightshirts, 49 T bandages, 180 triangular bandages, 50 abdominal bandages, 54 suits of pyjamas, 3 blue flannel suits, 6 dressing gowns, 11 grey flannel day shirts, 90 slings, 60 sheets, 226 pillow slips, 80 pillow tickings, 139 Turkish towels, 75 tea towels, 85 face cloths, 50 cup covers, 10 plate covers, 68 personal property bags, 7 hot water bottle covers, 4 laundry bags, 3 pairs knitted socks, 14 pairs hospital socks, 43 pairs hospital socks for wounded feet, 97 field handkerchiefs, 81 hospital handkerchiefs, 80 tray cloths, 210 surgical kits, 370 surgical pads, 250 compresses, 600 gauze sponges, 900 mouth wipes. Donated by the Daughters of the Empire: Seventeen tea cloths, 19 utility bags, 10 table napkins, 30 cup covers, 40 face cloths, 98 face rags, 300 mouth wipes. The Red Cross society would be glad to obtain the loan of a sewing machine. The society will send for it on receiving the name of the party willing to lend it.

Canada's Share

Canada has not dealt in billions of dollars and millions of men, but Canada has nevertheless made commensurate war sacrifices in money, suffering and blood. The temper of the Canadian soldier has already been proven and approved in the theatre of war, but the same bravery of the home people in facing a rapidly rising public debt has had a much less spectacular setting. France, Britain and even Belgium are fighting and making sacrifices—but no greater sacrifices in proportion—in the midst of a struggle that actually threatens their existence, but Canada is giving lavishly of her best blood and money without any thought that physically at least she is in danger from the Teuton. Both life and money are more precious, too, to a country just entering upon a period of national development. Canada is giving humanity one of the real returns of a frightful war. It is the triumph of the purest patriotism and unselfish devotion to the mother country.—Chicago Tribune.

Too often failure succeeds success.

SENDS EXHIBIT TO SPOKANE FAIR

During the week a committee from the board of trade has been busily engaged in collecting an exhibit for the Spokane Interstate fair, which opens next Monday. A splendid collection of fruit, vegetables, grain, etc., has been made and forwarded to Spokane. It is expected that the exhibit will prove a prize winner.

Nand Singh, an employee of the lumber mill at Billings, was up before Judge Cochrane on Wednesday on a charge of having assaulted Cherr Singh, another Hindu, with an ax, and was remanded for trial. At a speedy trial before Judge Brown in the county court last night Nand was found guilty as charged and sentenced to twelve months in the Nelson jail. J. H. Ryley for the crown and Mr. Mackenzie for defendant.

There was a great chorus of cow bells in front of our office last evening. At first we thought that some

one of our force had been surreptitiously married, but on going to the front door we found that the charivari was caused by a herd of cattle having stopped in front of the shop on their way home.

The Daughters of the Empire are sending to each of the Grand Forks boys at the front and to those who are prisoners in Germany a parcel containing a fruit cake, tobacco, candy, two handkerchiefs and two pairs of socks. It is hoped that these parcels will reach the boys on or before Thanksgiving.

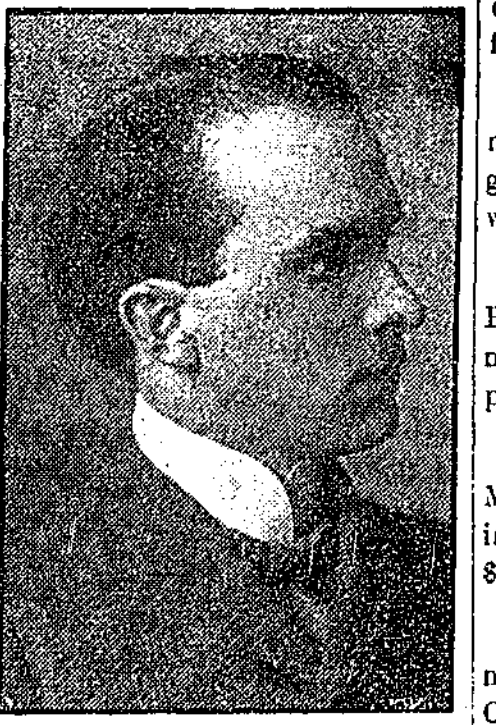
If the necessary quota of members of the Vancouver board of trade can be obtained for an excursion over the new Kettle Valley line to the Okanagan, the Boundary and the Kootenay, the same will start from Vancouver on the 19th inst. The party expects to be able to return to Vancouver on the morning of the 27th inst. The excursion will entail a stop over at each of the following cities: Merritt, Penticton, Kelowna, Vernon, Grand Forks (from which city Greenwood and Phoenix can be visited), Rossland, Nelson and Revelstoke. Unless twenty-five members join the excursion it will not take place.

A report is current that Company of the 54th battalion will not go as a draft but will be held back until the Kootenay regiment leaves as a unit. After a base company has been formed this will mean that the battalion will be about 150 men over strength.

There is a large-sized gentleman in the city who claims he can whip two ordinary men at one and the same time. The Sun has been endeavoring for a week past to corral him for a fighting editor.

H. M. Lunney, late manager of the B. C. Telephone company in this city, met with a bad accident while working on the pole line on the Jewel road this week. While climbing a rotten pole, the pole suddenly fell to the ground, Mr. Lunney being pinned under it. He is reported to have had one leg broken and the other badly bruised.

You are invited to the Methodist church services on Sunday next at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Preacher, Rev. J. D. Hobden. Will you come?



J. E. THOMPSON
Liberal Candidate for Member of the Provincial House for Grand Forks Riding.

KETTLE VALLEY LINE PROGRESS

J. J. Warren, president of the Kettle Valley line, while in Victoria a couple of days ago, stated that work is being prosecuted vigorously on the extension of the line to Hope and that the most gratifying results are attending the operation of the system already completed.

Steel is now laid to within one mile of Ladner creek, where a big steel bridge is being put in. For a distance of ten miles from Hope station houses are being built and telegraph poles have been erected and wires strung. Progress is also being made on the erection of snowsheds in the vicinity of the summit.

Mr. Warren said that on Monday last the mixed train which has been in service between Merritt and Penticton was replaced by a regular passenger service, this illustrating the growth of traffic on that section. The tri-weekly train will hereafter be a passenger train solely, leaving Merritt for the south on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and from Penticton leaving for the north on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

There is such a great amount of freight offering that a freight service has been inaugurated, leaving Merritt on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and Penticton on Mondays and Fridays.

Yes, anxious reader, the British sovereign continues to be worth its weight in gold. It is the value of the paper representative of that sovereign which has depreciated in consequence of a heavy adverse trade balance plus the manipulations of financial organizations which see an opportunity of making easy money out of the break in foreign exchange.—Victoria Times.

John Donaldson, who was the delegate from this city to the recent prohibition convention in Vancouver, will make his report at a meeting in the Parish hall of Holy Trinity church next Sunday evening 8:45 o'clock.

R. M. Winslow, provincial horticulturist, will visit the city about October 6th, accompanied by a party of Calgary business men.

Charles Craney, of the Kettle Valley line, has sent a 25-pound cabbage to the Spokane Interstate fair.

The work of completing the cement sidewalk and beautifying the grounds around the new post office was started this morning.

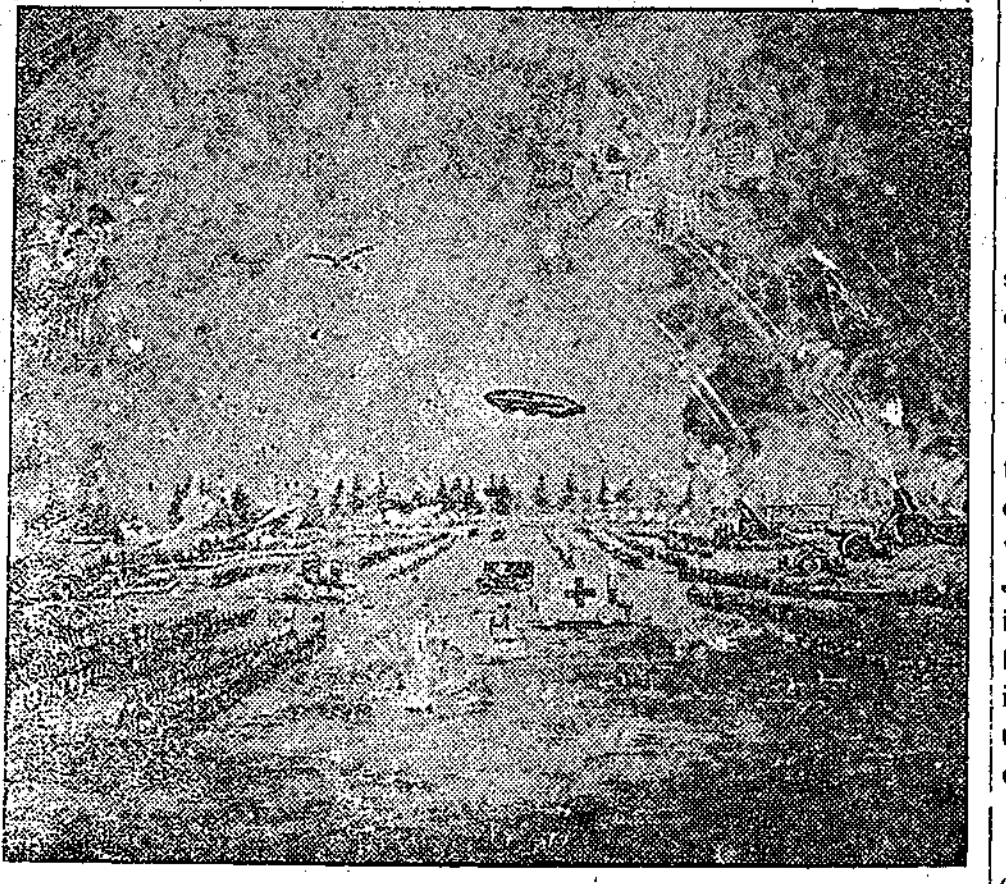
Services will be held in Knox Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning and evening as usual. The pastor will preach at both services.

Men, see the new line of fall shirts MacDougall & MacDonald are showing. Tweeds, flannels, duck; 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 each.

Oscar Lachmund, of Greenwood, manager of the British Columbia Copper company, was in the city on Wednesday.

Unless a man is willing to admit his ignorance he will never be in a position to learn.

THRILLING HUMAN DRAMA OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST WAR



The thrill of a fair's night show is not in the title; it's in its aim. On Monday, Sept. 13, at the Spokane Interstate Fair and Live Stock Show there will be staged at night the grandest effort of human conception in an ideal presentation of the world's most famous final battle—the decisive military argument, the permanent peace maker.

Skilled mechanics, artisans, military experts, armament makers, aeronauts, rapid fire gun commanders, armored motor car drivers and drilled soldiers have been occupied for several weeks in preparing a great living war drama on the turfed arena before the grandstand at the fair grounds. It will truly portray the thrilling scenes of a decisive battle between the most modern armed forces. People of the Inland Empire will never have a better opportunity to become informed regarding the fighting machines of modern European armies than they will have every night during the fair when "The Battle of Armageddon" will be staged in the open.

In thrilling effects nothing was attempted in Spokane that compares with it. Three hundred people are required in the cast. There are 120 minutes of thrill after thrill, sixty thrills a minute—some thrills.

The drama depicts a battle in the western arena of the great European war. An aeroplane scouts the horizon and sails over the field, heralding the coming of the enemy. Then follows more aeroplanes, huge Zeppelins, noisy dirigibles, saucy taubes and flitting biplanes like a swarm of bees, all opening fire upon the defenders with bombs, while skirting the field at high speed rush armored motor cars with their loads of soldiers firing at the air battery with rapid fire guns. Soon the enemy rushes to the attack, skirting the horizon, dashing through the forests and across the plains, with their entanglements of barbed wires, brush, fallen horses, disabled motor cars and abandoned ammunition trains. Great cannon roar, the big siege guns go into action from afar, shells burst high in air and all around the fighting troops, and the earth fairly shakes as the battle reaches its height. More armored cars dash into play, bringing fresh supplies of men and ammunition, the heavens glow with the bright fire and the Red Cross ambulances rush upon the scene amid the bursting of shells. The fight in the trenches is on, a hand to hand fight is on, and soon the fight is over and the victors rejoice in songs and pyrotechnic celebration. Huge set pieces form a picturesque finish to the great spectacular pageant and drama, one of the largest being a dove of peace holding a laurel wreath.

Everybody will want to see "The Battle of Armageddon." It is grand. "Go to it."

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

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

Preserving Eggs

Making the Most of the Eggs Laid at This Season

As the price of eggs drops during the warm weather and it becomes a question whether much profit may be derived from their sale in the regular way, the wise poultry grower will consider how he may keep up the price for what he sells or reserve his stock as it accumulates in such a way that he will obtain a much larger price and considerably more than sufficient to pay him for the trouble to which he has to go to bring about this result.

In the first place, any eggs required for sale as food products and not for breeding purposes should be infertile. Fertile eggs become unfit for human food almost as quickly as milk when subjected to the same temperature and when we consider how carefully our health departments safeguard the sale of this product it is some wonder that some method is not devised to absolutely prevent the marketing during the hot months of eggs less likely to spoil than is now in practice. It is a mistaken idea that eggs have to be put into an incubator or under a hen to start to incubate. The fact is that the germ begins to grow just as soon as it is subjected to a temperature of 90 or above. Whether this be behind the kitchen stove, on a hot country road on route to market, on the platform at the depot awaiting shipment, in the country store waiting for the usual twenty or thirty cases before sending out, in the pantry waiting until the case is filled, or when you have a chance to go to town, or in the henhouse under broody hens, when they are not gathered frequently.

Why produce such a perishable article at all when the remedy is so simple just by "Swatting the Rooster," or removing him from the pens from which the eggs to sell come. An infertile egg will keep so much better than a fertile one that there is hardly any comparison between them. Infertile eggs could be placed in an incubator for 21 days, the hatching time, and used for cooking purposes and it is doubtful if they would be found in the least objectionable, but what of the fertile egg that has not matured a chick. The stench from it is terrible. This is the relative condition of fertile and infertile eggs when subjected to heating under any circumstances and gives some idea of the value of taking precautions to have only infertile eggs produced at this time of the year.

By guaranteeing that an egg is infertile, that they can be depended upon to keep as long as possible, and supplying them in attractive containers, it is possible to obtain always several cents better than the market price for them. If the price drops too low it will pay anyone who will do so to use one of the many ways that can be used for preserving the eggs until later in the year when eggs are scarce and good prices prevail for well-kept eggs.

Eggs to be stored should in the first place, therefore, be from hens having no mates with them because an infertile egg keeps longer, even without the use of the preservative than a fertile egg; second, perfectly fresh, for not only will they keep better, but if an egg that has begun to decay is placed in the same vessel with fresh ones, it is likely to affect all the surrounding eggs; and, third, perfectly clean, for filth of any kind adhering to the shell will taint the preserving medium and thus taint the eggs. In placing eggs in the preservative be careful to see that none of the eggs gets cracked. Keep them in a moderately cool room where the temperature may be kept fairly constant. A dry, clean cellar is a suitable place.

There are several very good ways of preserving eggs and one of them can be selected that will suit the ability of the user to obtain the ingredients in his own locality. Of the many methods for use on a small scale none has proved more successful than water-glass (sodium silicate). This is a very cheap product and can usually be secured at not to exceed 50 cents a gallon, and one gallon will make enough solution to preserve 50 dozen eggs, so that the cost of material would not exceed one cent a dozen. Pure water that has been boiled and then cooled should be used. To each 15 or 20 quarts of water one quart of water-glass should be added. The solution should be prepared, placed in the jar or other suitable vessel, and the fresh eggs added from time to time until the jar is filled, but be sure that there are two inches of solution always covering the eggs. The eggs should not be washed before packing, for washing injures the keeping quality, probably by dissolving the mucilaginous coating.

A good lime-water preservative may be made as follows: Thirty gallons of water, 10 pounds of salt, one-half bushel of finely slacked lime. After mixing thoroughly allow the solution to stand two or three days and then remove the clear liquid by dipping or by means of a siphon. Place the liquid in a tub or other suitable receptacle and place the eggs therein, or the eggs may be placed in the vessel first and the lime-water placed over them. Have at least two inches of liquid covering the top of the eggs. Lined eggs can be discerned by the roughness of the shell. Before boiling, eggs that have been preserved in the foregoing ways should be punctured with a needle,

otherwise they are apt to crack as soon as placed in hot water, owing to the pores being closed and no outlet allowed for the air in the eggs.

Eggs can be preserved for several months in dry salt. Bran can also be used with fair results but neither of these methods is as satisfactory as the two first mentioned. There must always be at least two inches covering the eggs with these two methods also.

Cold storage is undoubtedly the best and most practical method for preserving eggs in large quantities in a commercial way. As the processes by which a low temperature can be maintained for an indefinite period have become more and more improved, the greater has been the number of eggs so stored, until the cold storage business has reached such proportions that it has a considerable influence on the price of eggs, tending to lower it in winter and raise it in summer.

A record of twenty crates of eggs stored in Buffalo last season will give some idea of the profit in this method. These eggs were shipped in when they were selling in quantities at 17 cents per dozen for table use. This would make the total \$102. These same eggs were sold in December at an average of thirty cents a dozen, which made a total of \$180 or a difference of \$78 in favor of cold storage.

The cold storage plant charged two cents a dozen for the period, which made a total of \$12 for storage. To this is to be added \$6.20 expressage, and the commission man's charge of \$12, making a total of expenditures \$30.20, and leaving \$47 clear and above what the cost of storage and other expenses amounted to. There is no question that storage in this way properly handled, is very profitable. A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada, Breeder Niagara White Wyandottes.

A Wise Banker

North Dakota Banker Who Helped Boys to Learn Something of Pure Bred Stock

In Ward county, North Dakota, is a banker who has shown true philanthropy and wisdom. He bought a carload of pure bred gilts and distributed them among the boys in the county who promised to care for them according to the advice of County Agent W. A. Peck. In the fall the boys could buy the sows at their actual cost, or they were to give the sows back to the banker, but they could keep the increase. Some of the boys bought their sows and those who did not had the pigs as their own. The banker bred such sows as were returned to him and again put them out with boys in the county.

In this way the boys learned how to handle pure bred stock, and were shown the superiority of blood and proper care. They came in personal touch with the county agent who was able to teach them much more than pig feeding. They got a substantial reward for their work, and a start that will mean much in the future.

The banker did a most excellent thing for the boys and for the county. The boys are the future farmers—and will have money to deposit in his bank, we hope. Is there not a suggestion in this for many a banker or successful business man who takes pride in his county? And may not a wise father get a hint that will keep his boys on the farm?—Successful Farming.

Berlin Shows Big Population Decrease

The Berliner Tageblatt prints some interesting figures showing a marked decrease in the population of Berlin. On April 1, this year, the population of Berlin proper was 1,968,719, against 1,967,733 at the beginning of the same month in 1914. During the month of April, this year, there was a further decrease of 14,574 persons. Of these 13,131 were males and 1,443 females. Of course, says the Tageblatt, this decrease can really be attributed to the fact that so many of Berlin's citizens are at the front.

There also has been considerable decrease in traffic. Figures just prepared show that in April, this year, the street railways carried 47,642,723 passengers, which is five millions and a half less than in April, 1914. The elevated and underground roads carried 6,234,750 passengers, being a decrease of 1,600,000 compared with the same period in the previous year. Taxicabs and other vehicles carried 1,663,536 persons, being a decrease of nearly five millions.

An illustration of thrift is contained in the story of a Scotswoman who had been promised a present of a new bonnet by a lady. Before she made the purchase, the lady called and asked the good woman: "Would you rather have a felt or a straw bonnet, Mrs. MacDuff?"

"Weel," said Mrs. MacDuff. "I think I'll tak' a strae and I'll maybe be a monthful to the coo when I'm done wi' it."

Both Kinds

"He's so dogmatic." "Yes, and has such a categorical way with him."

With the Big Fleet

When the Fleet Comes in For Fuel There is Some Excitement

Five p.m., and the officers of one of his majesty's oiltankers are yarning and thanking their lucky stars that things are likely to be quite for the night. Anchor watch will then only mean having an occasional look round. Suddenly a "scream" is heard, and the chief tears on deck. That "scream" is well known and means something doing, for it comes from the Port Coaling Officer's tug, which, for a small ship, can make the deuce of a row. When she gets close aboard her skipper pokes his head out of the wheelhouse and yells:

"Stand by for any emergency to-night and to oil the main destroyer flotilla."

"Right! What's all the shindy?" "Don't know, but I believe the big fleet is coming in, and they're in the devil of a hurry. I'm hustling around to the colliers as well. They are to be ready for coaling at a minute's notice," and off he goes, making enough noise with his siren to wake the dead. Incidentally he wakes up the colliers.

The bay is full of oiltankers and colliers of every description and size, ranging from a big ten thousand tonner to a little motor schooner. Restlessness becomes apparent throughout this fleet. The white feathers of exhaust steam show here and there, and a few ships heave up their second anchor to be in readiness to get under way. The Port Coaling Officer has done his job.

Half an hour later the whole bay is alive with destroyers tearing round and blowing their sirens as signals to various ships that they are coming alongside to oil. Two of them are soon made fast and a hoarse voice on each of the destroyers bellows out, "Starboard watch away for exercise, 'ands in 'oses (hands in hoses)." A few moments later the pumps are started and the oil is pouring into the destroyers' tanks.

Away down the bay the main battle fleet is coming in to its anchorage. All the colliers frantically heave up anchors and steam off to coal their appointed ships. Whistles, sirens and exhausts raise a deafening racket.

On board our oiltanker we now get to have a yarn with the men just in from the grey North Sea. "Anything doing?" That is always the first question. "Not a thing," almost invariably comes the reply. Then, perhaps, we ask if they were in the "Lion dust up." "No, we were sent in just before with a damaged turbine, and our old man's language blistered all the wardroom paint." Then we get their own special little adventures, perhaps with a submarine; how they only missed ramming it by a few yards, and how one of the gunners had a fit when a lurch sent his shot just wide of the mark. After that we rake up papers and magazines, and have a look round at the whole scene.

The sight of all the fighting ships of different types starts one's blood flowing swiftly. No landsman can quite understand the impression that such a fleet creates in the mind of the seafarer. "That's our life's blood," says someone on deck, "and we're a dead race when that goes."

Oh, for a chance to be a fighting unit instead of an oiltanker!—London Chronicle.

If Holland Entered

Germany is undoubtedly very vulnerable on her Holland frontier. Were Holland to be goaded into belligerency by German attacks on her merchant ships or by other infringements upon her rights, it would be unfortunate for the enemy. Not only would German territory thereby be at once thrown open to invasion by Dutch, British and French troops, but also the Scandinavian countries would be almost certain to follow in the wake of Holland's action. Denmark, Norway and Sweden would not find it to their advantage to remain neutral when all their neighbors were at war. They would join in the wolf hunt. Their striking force would be no small one, but much more telling upon the enemy would be the ending of their commercial relations with him.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

"Why, Tommy!" exclaimed the Sunday school teacher, "don't you say your prayers every night before you go to bed?"

"Not any more," replied Tommy. "I used to when I slept in a folding bed, though."

The Sultan—I want to speak to you about the light of the harem. Grand Vizier—The beautiful Fatima?

The Sultan—No, the gas bills. They're getting too darned high.

"He does a roaring business."

"What's his line?"

"He blows the megaphone on a sight-seeing bus."

Drug Clerk—They won't let me go to war, yet I've got to stand behind a mortar all day long.

To Disperse Po'son Gas

Invention Will Force the Deadly Chlorine Over the Heads of Men at Front

Sir Hiram Maxim has completed an invention which is a reply to the German poison gas methods of warfare. Exhaustive tests have been made in trenches under conditions as nearly as possible to those in Flanders, and it is understood that the war office is very favorably impressed with the invention.

Sir Hiram Maxim says that the poisonous fumes are chlorine gas. "Chlorine gas," he says, "when in pure state at one atmospheric pressure weighs two and one-half times as much as air. In escaping from high pressure to atmospheric pressure the chlorine necessarily rises, mixed with a lot of air, and by the time it is twenty feet away from the discharge pipe the ratio is five volumes of air to one of chlorine."

"The specific gravity is correspondingly reduced, and by the time the fumes reach our trenches there is one hundred times as much air as gas. We know that to be approximately true, because if a soldier breathed a chlorine mixture of one in twenty he would not live more than a few minutes. Scientific men have tried to neutralize the effects of the gas by respirators, but you might just as well think of filtering alcohol out of water with a piece of wire gauze as try to separate chlorine from the atmosphere by such a device."

Sir Hiram called "these gauze things" "aspirators"—short for "exasperators." That sums up his estimate of their utility.

It is not permissible to give away Sir Hiram's secret, but it is said that the invention will force the poisonous fumes over the heads of men in the trenches.

"I do not think that the British," he said, "should descend to the use of poisonous gases, and I am convinced that the enemy will not continue their use once he finds how easily and how cheaply the fumes may be dispersed."

"Another device I am engaged upon relates to the defence of our trenches against the bayonet. It is upon a wholly new principle, but I am not at liberty to describe it. In fact," Sir Hiram continued, "I have my pocket full of new inventions. At the age of seventy-five my day is one of seventeen hours and I want to give that time to serving the country."

A War Dog Story

Dog That Followed Fortunes of a Soldier and Rescued His Master When Wounded

One of the best dog stories of the war, and with the additional merit of being absolutely true, is told us by Mrs. Armar Corry, who personally met the hero there, of at the American hospital at Neuilly. This dog, named Fend l'Air, belonged to an Algerian soldier called to the colors. He managed to get on board his master's ship and landed at Marseilles with him; crossed France to Belgium, accompanied him in the great retreat and also in the victory of the Marne, and shared with his soldier owner the life in the trenches. One night the trench was blown up by a shell, and the man was buried, wounded, in a mass of earth. Fend l'Air scented out the exact place where his master lay, started digging, and at last got his head clear, and then barked continually until he summoned some stretcher-bearers. These dug the wounded man out of the earth, and he was taken eventually to Neuilly, where the American hospital relaxed the rules so as to admit the dog as well as his master. And the man is now recovering and owes his life directly to the faithfulness of Fend l'Air.—Field and Fancy.

Mrs. Rooney, on going over to Mrs. Finnerty, found that lady had hung some new lace curtains on the windows, and the floor was all scrubbed, and everything cleaned up, so she said:

"Mrs. Finnerty, 'tis not spring. Why are you cleaning the house?"

"Ah, but the boys are going to be let out of Sing Sing tomorrow."

"The boys are going to be let out of Sing Sing tomorrow, but they were sent up for ten years, and it is only seven now."

"Ah, yes, but each of them got off three years for good behavior," Mrs. Rooney.

"Ah, Mrs. Finnerty, what a blessing you have two such good boys."

The motorbus stopped and the conductor looked earnestly up the steps, but no one descended, and at last he stalked up impatiently.

"Ere, you," he said to a man on top, "don't you want Westminster Abbey?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well," retorted the conductor, "come down for it. I can't bring it on the bus for you."

Some Don'ts For

Drivers of Horses

American Society For Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Issues Leaflet

Timely advice is given in a leaflet entitled "Hot Weather Hints for Horse Users," issued by the American Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Here are some of the hints which might well be pasted in the hat of every driver:

Don't overload the wagon.

Don't speed your horse.

Use well fitting, light weight harness, loose fitting collars and open bridles.

On long hauls allows periods of rest in the shade.

At the first sign of exhaustion stop and bathe the animal's head and neck with cold water. (Here directions are given for treating sunstroke.)

Allow a liberal quantity of clean water to drink, provided the horse is worked or exercised immediately after drinking.

Carry a pail and sponge to frequently wash or swab the animal's nose, mouth and face.

Give a warm bran mash on Wednesday nights in addition to the one given on Saturday nights.

Avoid all grades whenever possible.

Relieve harness pressure from sores.

Remove collar and shoulder pads from harness every night, wash pressure surface with warm water, and soap and hang out in the sun to dry before putting them on the animal.

Supply two sets of pads for use on alternate days. If this is done sore conditions will be entirely prevented.

Feed properly, study the individual horse and determine just how much nourishment is required to keep it in serviceable condition and health.

Don't underfeed or save on bedding, blankets, shoeing, or employ incompetent help in order to save money.

Don't practice a false economy, which invariably results in weak, lame, sore or enfeebled animals.

Plenty of light, fresh air, good food, pure water and proper housing are as necessary to the horse as they are to the human being.

Emerson on England

Mother of Nations, Whose Influence For Good Will Endure

I feel in regard to this aged England with the possessions, honors and trophies, and also with the infirmities, of a thousand years gathering around her, irretrievably cannot be suddenly changed; pressed upon by the transitions of trade, and new and all incalculable modes, fabrics, arts, machines and competing populations—

I see her in dispirited, not weak, but well remembering that she has seen dark days before; indeed, with a kind of instinct that she sees a little better in a cloudy day, and that a storm of battle and calamity she has a secret vigor and a pulse like cannon.

I see her in her old age, not decrepit, but young, and still daring to believe in her power of endurance and expansion.

Seeing this, I say, All hail, Mother of Nations, Mother of Heroes, with strength still equal to the time; still wise to entertain and swift to execute the policy which the mind and heart of mankind require at the present hour, and thus only hospitable to the foreigner, and truly a home to the thoughtful and generous, who are born in the soil.

So be it! So let it be!

Lord Haldane as "Chain Smoker" "Two ounces of tobacco a week which Dr. Davies, medical officer of health for Woolwich, thinks is enough for the average smoker, would not satisfy more than 10 per cent. of my customers," says a well-known tobaccoist in the London Mail.

There are "chain smokers," who light their cigars or cigarettes continuously from the dying glow of the last. Lord Haldane is said to be a "chain smoker," and so was King Edward VII. Edward Ray, the golfer, smokes one ounce of tobacco a day, and never, he declares, has he regretted it.

Rescued

"After the last one of the trawler had been bombarded by 6-inch shells and was burning furiously, there appeared on the deck a white dog. Our officer immediately ordered a boat crew out, and, at considerable risk, the animal was taken off. It is with us still."—From the Standard.

Breaks the Silo Record

So far as is known, the silo which John Edwards, who lives near Eaglewood, Kan., is building will be the largest in the world. It will be fifty feet high, fifty feet across and fifteen feet in the ground. When completed it will hold 2,500 tons of ensilage. Mr. Edwards owns 10,000 head of cattle.—Kansas City Journal.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

TYPHOID

is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

BUY
MATCHES

As you would any other household commodity—with an eye to full value.

When you buy EDDY'S Matches you receive a generously filled box of Sure, Safe Lights.

Ask For

EDDY'S

Silent Parlor Matches

New and Second Hand Safes

Some fine new and second-hand Safes, Cash Registers, Computing Scales, etc., cheap. F. H. Robinson, 50 Princess street, Winnipeg.

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Your Children While Teething

It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Alleviates the Pain, Disperses Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

Newspapers As An
Advertising Medium

Plain Talk From a Man Who Knew the Business

"Present-day newspapers are a better advertising medium than ever before. They have a more gripping national power, a power that should be studied by every thinking advertiser." Joseph H. Finn, of Chicago, told delegates attending the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

Mr. Finn spoke of the "Newspaper, the Advertiser, and the Advertising Agent." He declared that advertising is the news about merchandising and that there was nothing closer to the hearts of the reading public than the "live news concerning buying opportunities."

"I believe in the efficiency of newspaper advertising," said Mr. Finn, "because I have seen what it can do in such a variety of lines, covering such a divergency of propositions, that the possibility of luck or accident must be eliminated from consideration."

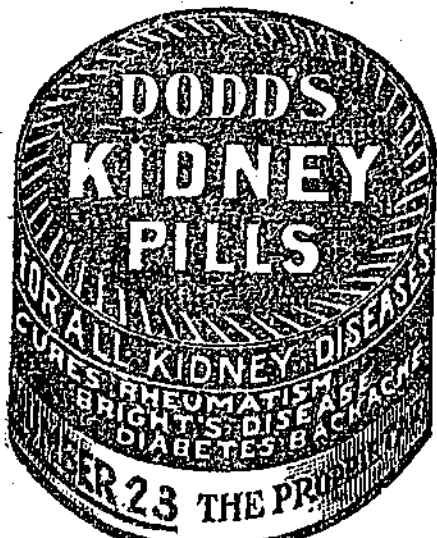
"It is the paper which publishes the true news that pays the advertiser best," the speaker said.

Nearly all children are subject to worms, and many are born with them. Spare them suffering by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, the best remedy of the kind that can be had.

War Pictures Barred From Ontario

No war pictures, real or faked, can be presented by the "movies" in Ontario. This is the decision reached by the provincial board of censors, who have been in communication with the militia department. Pictures of troops marching, with bands playing and colors flying, are permitted, but all films professing to represent the ghastly scenes of actual bloodshed—the large majority of which the censors have reason to suspect are "faked"—will not be permitted. The order necessitated the recall of certain war scenes alleged to be reproductions of happenings in Belgium.—Toronto Globe.

"You say you have no references as a cook. How is that?"
"Well, you see, mum I've always stayed in wan place until the people died."



W. N. U. 1063

Our Great Water Powers

Setting Aside Large Forest Reserves in Canada to Protect Rivers

In the annual report of the commission of conservation for the past year, it is shown that very earnest efforts are being made to protect many of the important rivers in the country by setting aside large areas about their water heads as permanent forest reserves. The action of the government in this connection is worthy of commendation. It is a matter of common knowledge that the equalization of the flow of rivers is largely dependent on thickly wooded lands. Apart from the menace to rivers from devastated forest lands, is the fact that the land itself—especially if in mountainous regions—is often reduced to perpetual barrenness by the washing away of soil owing to the removal of forest cover. Whole districts on the western slopes of the Alps have been ruined in this way, and hundreds of farms have entirely disappeared. Widespread devastation from this cause was also seen in China, where the wood cutters in search of fuel for the dense population, completely stripped the forest cover from the hill slopes over immense areas which now are deserts. This destructive process is going forward very rapidly in the southern Appalachian region of the United States. The loss is estimated at some ten millions a year. According to experts a field lying at an angle of twenty degrees, can be totally destroyed, having all the soil washed off after a hundred ploughings, and it is estimated that in Kentucky, where cultivation is scarcely more than a hundred years old, one-tenth of the arable soil has been destroyed and that a considerable portion of this cannot be restored in any way.

A warning is issued that this danger is threatening on the mountain slopes in British Columbia. A strong plea is made that the sides of the mountains shall not be depleted of their forests either by the axe or by fire. Fortunately a vivid interest has now been awakened in Canada in the preservation of the forests.—Montreal Family Herald.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 10c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Word to Manufacturers

Is the mercenary instinct to rise above patriotism? All Canadian manufacturers should be thinking about just now is how to help the empire and do their bit toward crushing the Germans. If shells can be better made in England than in Canada let them be made there. If Canadian labor can be employed to greater advantage in England than in Canada, while parts of the empire are straining every nerve to respond to Lloyd George's call for more munitions, then let it be employed there. It will be time enough to think of profits when the war is over, and we are placing new industries on a permanent basis. Away with the dominance of the almighty dollar! While Canadian blood is being spilled abroad we at home should be thinking of sacrifice rather than gain.—Hamilton Spectator.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A Present-Day Miracle

Sir William Laver, the millionaire soap manufacturer, tells about a rather uneducated man who came out of church one day very much impressed with what he had heard there.

"A very extraordinary thing," said he to a friend, "I have heard this morning about how Lot's wife looked back and turned into a pillar of salt."

"That's nothing!" answered the friend. "The other day my wife was walking up the street when she looked back and turned into a milliner's shop."

Exhausted From Asthma.—Many who read these words know the terrible drain upon health and strength, which comes in the train of asthmatic troubles. Many do not realize, however, that there is one true remedy which will surely stop this drain. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful check to this enervating ailment. It has a countless record of relief to its credit. It is sold almost everywhere.

A politician who was seeking the votes of a certain community in Ohio to the end that he might be sent to Congress thought it worth while to make mention of his humble origin and early struggles.

"I got my start in life by serving in a grocery at three dollars a week, and yet I managed to save," he announced.

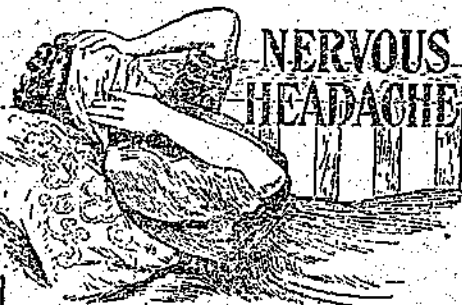
Whereupon a voice from the audience queried:
"Was that before the invention of cash registers?"

Giving Proper Credit

Two Philadelphians were talking of the fortunes of a third denizen of that city when one said:

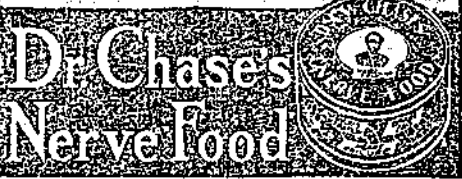
"His first lucky strike was in eggs. He bought 10,000 dozen at a low figure, put them in cold storage and sold them at a profit of more than 300 per cent. That was the cornerstone of his great fortune."

"Ah!" exclaimed the other. "Then the hens laid it!"—Harper's Magazine.



Nervous, sick headaches tell of exhausted nerves, and warn you of approaching prostration or paralysis. By enriching the blood Dr. Chase's Nerve Food restores the wasted nerve cells and thoroughly cures headaches, sleeplessness and other nervous disorders.

50 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



Great is the Tin Can

Not Only Does It Well Serve Civilization, but Sets Civilized Man Apart From Barbarian

The tin can is the emblem of civilization. Its absence, says World's Work, defines the savage. Its use sets apart from barbarians the modern, forehanded, sanitary man. It is civilization's defence against the leanness of lean years, and against the attacks of carnivorous germs.

It is important, therefore, that one of the most completely exhibited things at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco is the tin can, both in its manufacture and in its use. It has been improved in the last ten years. The top and bottom are no longer soldered on—they are crimped on, so that no corrosion can result from acid contents.

Cans are now sealed in a vacuum, so that no bacterial change can be set up within. The processes in these directions have been vastly improved. And the machinery for making cans and the machinery for filling and sealing them have been perfected until the process in each case is now a continuous process, and a process wholly mechanical, in which the workmen share with their hands only to pull levers and adjust apparatus.

C.N. Main Line Ready by September

"The main line of the Canadian Northern Pacific railway will be ready for operation by September," declared Sir William Mackenzie in an interview. "Satisfactory progress is being made in the work of providing the necessary station and terminal facilities," he added, "and we expect that by the autumn improved conditions of business will allow the inauguration of a train service of a permanent character."

"I would get up and give you my seat, miss," said the ruddy-faced man in the crowded car, "but I don't feel it to be my duty, I am old enough to be your father."

"You hold your age and your seat remarkably well, sir," replied the young woman, grasping a strap as the car lurched.

Mike (going down a ladder)—Hold on, Pat. Don't yez come on the ladder till O'm down. It's ould and cracked.

Pat (getting on)—Arra, be aisy. It would serve th' boss right if he would have to buy a new one.

DAINTY FOOD

Turns Pale Cheeks to Pink

Our best physicians of the present day seek to cure patients by the use of food and right living, rather than heavy drugs, and this is the true method, for only from food can the body be rebuilt.

Many people, after living on poorly selected or badly cooked food for a long time, and when their ailments become chronic, expect the doctor, with some magic potency, to instantly rebuild them.

This is not possible. The only true method is to turn as quickly as can be, from poor food to good. A young lady says:

"I was variously treated for my nerves, stomach, lungs, etc., but none of the treatments gave me relief."

"About a year ago when my appetite failed completely and I began to have sinking spells similar to fainting, I took all manner of tonics and stimulants, but they were of no effect. I had been brought to quit drinking coffee and taking Postum in its place and gradually began to get a little better."

"Someone suggested that if I found Postum so beneficial I had better use Grape-Nuts food, as they were both the children of one brain. I commenced on Grape-Nuts food for breakfast, having Postum with it. I found the food so dainty, delicious, and appetizing that I always looked forward to breakfast with pleasure."

"Shortly after commencing this diet, the wretched pain in my side was greatly relieved, and now, a year later, it has gone entirely, also the sinking spells; in fact, my pale cheeks have changed to pink, I have gained back more than the twenty pounds I lost, and am thoroughly well in every way." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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

Feeding Steers
With Roughage

Demonstration Conducted in North Dakota of Interest to Farmers

The agricultural extension department of North Dakota furnishes the following description of feeding steers with roughage:

The object of this trial was to show what results could be obtained in utilizing the rough feed grown on the farms in carrying out a systematic rotation of crops, including corn and alfalfa. The manure produced to be returned to the farm.

The cattle were bought at South St. Paul, Nov. 5, 1914. They were not of extra grade, costing \$5.35 per cwt., and averaging 775 pounds, or \$45.36 per head. The cost of buying and shipping out was a few cents more than \$2 per head, and the cost of shipping back and selling a little less than \$3, making the total expense out and back under \$5. They were shipped back to South St. Paul and sold May 31, 1915.

Twenty-six head of the best finished of the two cars, averaging 1,054 pounds, sold for \$8.35, which was the highest price paid that day, and 22 head, averaging 1,067 pounds, brought \$7.65. This made an average of 80 per pound and an average weight of approximately 1,060 pounds, or \$85 per head.

One car of these cattle was fed on the farm at Aberdeen, South Dakota, and the other at Grand Forks, North Dakota. They were fed practically the same feeds, but the Aberdeen load was fed grain a little longer and showed more finish. They were a little lighter than the Grand Forks cattle, but more of them sold for the top price.

From November until January these cattle were fed corn fodder and some alfalfa and other hay. The alfalfa was not very good as it was the first year's crop and had a good many weeds in it. From January on they were fed silage and some grain. We began by feeding ear corn then ground the corn, cob and all. Later, we shelled the corn before grinding, and added barley or speltz, about half and half, but did not feed heavy of grain. At no time did we feed all the grain they would eat—twelve to thirteen pounds per head per day being the most we fed. They were fed all the silage they would eat, which was about 20 pounds per head per day.

Our records show that the 25 head at Aberdeen, in addition to silage, alfalfa hay and some corn fodder, were fed 215 bushels of corn which was ground, cob and all, 50 bushels of ground speltz and one ton of oil meal. This was all ground and mixed. Eighteen head of hogs following the cattle sold for \$253.

The Grand Forks cattle were fed grain in addition to silage and hay for 74 days, during which time each ate approximately: corn, 12 bushels; barley, 9 bushels; hay, 700 pounds; silage, 1,000 pounds. Allowing market prices for these feeds would be about \$20 per head (silage figured at \$4 per ton). In addition hogs following these cattle, and there were nearly 100 pounds of pork produced for each steer fed. Further there is in the lots manure to cover 20 acres or more of the farm.

As to the cost of labor, it was necessary to have help on the farm, and the cattle were attended to with practically no additional cost.

While no attempt was made to conduct this work in a scientific way, nor to present the results as proving any important facts, it is believed that the demonstration indicates that it is possible to grow corn and alfalfa, build straw shades and silos, and not necessarily lose time and money in building up our soils.

It may be added that every pound of feed fed was grown on the farm, that the cattle were not fed one feed in a shed, and had only a straw shed for protection. The alfalfa hay was not first class, as it was largely from first year's seeding. The silage was kept in a pit silo, and the silo was refilled in March with dry fodder, and water added. This silage is practically as good as silage put in last fall while green.

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made.

ARCHIE E. LAUNDRY.

Edmonton.

The following story was told at a recent dinner of the Pilgrim Publicity association:

"A farmer had twenty employees on his farm, and as none of them was as energetic as the farmer thought he should be, he hit upon a plan which he believed would cure them of their lazy habits."

"Men," he said one morning, "I have a nice, easy job for the laziest man on the farm. Will the laziest man step forward?" Instantly nineteen of the men stepped forward.

"Why don't you step to the front with the rest?" inquired the farmer of the remaining one.

"Too much trouble," came the reply.

It is reported that Marconi has invented a device for paralyzing the motors of aeroplanes by means of wireless.

WEAR

ALLET FOOT
Shoes for every Sport
and Recreation
Sold by all Good
Shoe Dealers

Remington Arms Plant
Is Not For Sale

No Amount of Money Which Anybody Might Offer Would Induce the Owners to Sell

During the last few days there have been very persistent rumors to the effect that Germany was seeking to purchase American ammunition-making plants, not so much on account of any shortage of ammunition for its own armies as with a view to putting an end to the tremendous shipments which are going forward to the allies. The Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company have both been specifically named as objective points of the German efforts.

But it now appears that there is not the slightest chance of Germany securing a dollar's worth of interest in either of these two great concerns.

Mr. Samuel F. Pryor, vice-president and general manager of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co., was seen today in regard to the persistent rumors that have lately been in circulation, to the effect that offers made by a foreign government for purchase of the properties of that company were under consideration, and that the additions to the Iliac and Bridgeport plants, which are under construction, are intended to be merely temporary and made only for the performance of special contracts entered into and are not intended for the permanent uses of the company.

Mr. Pryor was very emphatic in asserting that there was not the slightest foundation for these rumors; and he pointed out that one story necessarily destroyed the other, because, if a sale of the plants and properties was made, the additions would not be required for the purpose of enabling the company to perform its contracts for the supply of arms and ammunition.

Mr. Pryor stated that no sum which might be offered for the properties would afford the slightest temptation to the owner to dispose of them and thus prevent the performance of existing contracts. Mr. Pryor was equally emphatic in asserting that the additions to the plants did not constitute a mere temporary expedient, but were largely made in accordance with the general policy of expansion adopted by the company before the outbreak of the European war, and that this policy would not be interfered with even if the war were to come to an end tomorrow. The additions to the plants now under construction are of the most modern type and of the most substantial, durable and permanent character.—Commercial and Financial World, New York, June 21.

The Oil of Power.—It is not claimed for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil that it will cure every ill, but its uses are so various that it may be looked upon as a general pain killer. It has achieved that greatness for itself and all attempts to surpass it have failed. Its excellence is known to all who have tested its virtues and learnt by experience.

Why Not?

Why cannot a unit of the red-coated "mounties" go forward with the next contingent? A few hundred of them for a nucleus and a thousand or two more fearless westerners would rally to the standard, proud of the privilege of going to the front as a Mounted Police battalion. With all that has been said in song and story of the R.N.W.M.P. surely this opportunity of upholding their noble traditions is not going to be allowed to pass inactive. "The paths of glory lead but to the grave." Give the riders of the plains their chance now, or one day it may be forgotten to erect a monument to their memory.—Regina Leader.

Sylvester Ward Divorced

Detroit, Mich.—Sylvester Ward, brother of the late Montgomery Ward, the mail order millionaire in Chicago, was divorced by his wife, Minnie, in Judge Sharpe's court on a charge of non-support. She is 63 and he is 64. The husband said he had only a life interest in a property valued at \$50,000. He will have to pay \$30 a month alimony.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All storms or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA Limited
58 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Wedding Presents

Let us help you pick that Present you are going to give. We have a beautiful line of

Cut Glass, Silverware and Mantle Clocks

At prices that have NOT been advanced since the war.

A. D. MORRISON JEWELER-OPTICIAN
GRAND FORKS, B. C.

The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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

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

PHONE R 74

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1915

Without question the sixth annual Grand Forks fair, which opens on the 28th inst., will be the greatest drawing drawing card the city has had for years. While it is generally conceded that this will be the case, every citizen can assist to make this event surpass all expectations, either by making a display himself, or by inducing others to exhibit, and by speaking a good word for the fair whenever and wherever possible. Entries close on the 25th inst. That is the principal point to keep in mind at present.

The date of the provincial elections is still a mystery. There appears to be a widespread belief, however, that they will be pulled off shortly after Sir Richard's submarine deal has been investigated.

The public will expect Sir Robert Borden and Sir Sam Hughes to take drastic measures against the propaganda of Bourassa and Lavergne notwithstanding of the presence in the ministry of Messrs. Blondin and Coderre or the existence of political alliance pacts. Sir Wilfrid Laurier already has denounced the Nationalist agitators publicly, but Sir Wilfrid, not being in power, can do no more. It is for the government to act, and if Dr. Blondin, minister of inland revenue, and Hon. Louis Coderre, secretary of state, object, they should be put out of the cabinet—Victoria Times

The Nova Scotians are the most expert horsemen in the world. Horses that served in the Crimean war have been sold in that province for army remounts. They are a patriotic bunch in King county, N. S.—Slocan Record.

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.
Sept. 3—Friday.....	25	85
4—Saturday	48	88
5—Sunday.....	45	84
6—Monday.....	49	70
7—Tuesday.....	39	70
8—Wednesday	47	66
9—Thursday.....	48	67

Rainfall 0.12

MacDougall & MacDonald are offering some splendid suit values in serges, tweeds—\$11.75 up to \$21.60. It would pay you to call and see them.

M. McKay made a business trip to Nelson on Wednesday.

A RELAY RACE FOR \$1250 PURSE

Championship of World to Be Decided at the Spokane Interstate Fair.

The world's championship will be decided in a relay race of four days to be run off at the Spokane Interstate Fair the week of Sept. 13 next, and in addition the winning riders will divide up a purse of \$1250.

Some of the best relay riders of the United States and Canada will compete, and entries are coming in daily. The race will be for two miles a day for four days, beginning on Thursday, Sept. 15. Riders are to change horses and saddles every half mile. They must use regular western saddles, to weigh not less than 25 pounds, and must change and fasten same unaided, at the end of each half mile. Thoroughbred and professional horses are to be barred. The start will be made from the ground, the horses to be brought to starting post with saddles on. Each rider will be allowed one man to hold fresh horses and bridles need not be changed. The rider making the best total for eight miles wins. Each rider must complete full two miles each day, but in the event of incapacity through accident a substitute rider will be permitted to complete that distance. No entrance fee is charged and no deduction will be made for money winners.

Entries are received by Secretary-Manager Geo. P. Larsen, Chamber of Commerce Building, Spokane.

The members of the Independent Company of Rifles will parade to Holy Trinity church next Sunday evening and attend divine service in a body.

Harold D. Smith, of Herold D. Smith & Co., Vancouver, dealers in electrical fixtures, was fined \$25 in the police court on Wednesday for trading in the city without a license.

The customs authorities on Wednesday seized two live cattle which had been brought across the line by a man named Fedenberg, of Danville. The animals were subsequently released upon the required duty being paid.

Granby Shipments

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

	Tons
January.....	42,211
February.....	63,091
March.....	69,948
April.....	85,382
May.....	100,693
June.....	103,004
July.....	101,058
August.....	103,062

Total.....668,449

STRAYED

Strayed onto my premises, one black year-old bull, branded X on left side, and left ear clipped. Unless the same is redeemed within thirty days he will be sold for expenses. Dated Grand Forks, B. C., Aug. 28, 1915.

JAMES A. HARRIS.



PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMING

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

R. C. McCUTCHEON
WINNIPEG AVENUE



"Donner und blitzen! What a bill Franz Josef and Abdul will have to pay."

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.

HANSEN & CO

CITY BAGGAGE AND TRANSFER

Buy Your Galt Coal Now

OFFICE!

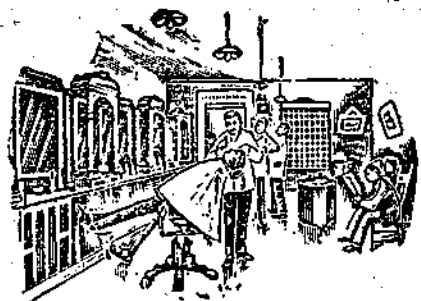
F. Downey's Cigar Store

TELEPHONES: OFFICE, R 68; HANSEN'S RESIDENCE, R 38

First Street

Yale Barber Shop

Razor Honing a Specialty.



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

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.

E. C. HENNIGER WILL SELL YOU

Our Best Flour, 100 lbs. \$3.75
" " " 50 lbs. 2.00
Alberta Flour, 100 lbs. 3.50
" " " 50 lbs. 1.85

The name denotes the goods.

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.

iners 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.

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

\$1.00 Pays for The Sun for an entire year. It is the brightest paper in the Boundary country

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

THE LONDON DIRECTORY

(Published Annually)

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 Colonial 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.

A Bad Thing for Canada

In an interview with a Montreal newspaper D. A. Thomas, who was sent to Canada and the United States by the British war office to oversee the placing of orders for munitions, said:

"There is more 'politics' in Canada at the present time than there is in England, and it is a bad thing for Canada. Big political interests here, at the present juncture, who are intimately connected with manufacturing concerns, are out after orders. Orders come first—the making of munitions being a secondary outcome. It is a bad thing for Canada."

This is a scathing indictment of Canada, notwithstanding the moderate language used by the speaker. It indicates that with "the big political interests" to which Mr. Thomas referred pocket still comes ahead of patriotism. We understand perfectly well what he meant when he said "it was a bad thing for Canada." He meant that when a country was dominated by interests which had no soul above greed and avarice its welfare was menaced more vitally from within than it could be by enemies from without. The reflection that brave Canadians are giving up their lives at the battle front for liberty, justice and humanity, while conscienceless interests are grafting at home out of the very things they require to fight

SOME OF THE DAILY FEATURES OF INTERSTATE FAIR AT SPOKANE

Monday, Sept. 13.
Opening Day Parade, headed by Spokane Ad Club.

Live Stock Demonstration by Northern Pacific Railway Experts.
Automobile Races.
Carnival and Night Show, "The Battle of Armageddon."

Tuesday, Sept. 14.
Live Stock Demonstration.
Judging Contests begin; continue daily.

Automobile Races.
Big Night Show — Living War Drama.

Wednesday, Sept. 15.
Spokane and Children's Day—Special Program.

Live Stock Demonstration.
Poultry Men's Convention.
Work Horse Parade.
Harness and Running Races.
First Day of Relay Races.
Athletic Contests.
Spelling Bee.

Carnival and Night Show.

Thursday, Sept. 16.
Fraternal Day.

Grange, Farmers' Union, Traveling Men, Shriners, Fraternal Orders, I. O. O. F., and all other organizations.

Friday, Sept. 17.
Derby Day.

Spokane Derby, and other running races; also Harness Races.

Live Stock Demonstration.

Holstein Exhibition and Auction Sale.

Third Day of Relay Races.

Night Show and Carnival.

Saturday, Sept. 18.
Pioneers' Day.

Parade by Pioneers, Indians, and Civic Bodies.

Live Stock Demonstration by Northern Pacific Experts.

Special Race Program.

Finals of Relay Races.

Night Show and Mardi Gras Carnival.

with is heart-rending. It would be well for Canada indeed if the criminal proceedings beginning at Winnipeg followed the trail of the political grafter in the whole country from ocean to ocean, and there are many things more improbable than that this will be the case.—Victoria Times.

PRIZES FOR VEGETABLES AT GRAND FORKS FALL FAIR

All potatoes to be exhibited in apple boxes. Said boxes to be filled.

All roots and vegetables must be clear, sound and properly washed and dressed; undue dressing will disqualify.

Class—Section B. 1st 2nd 3rd

115 Potatoes, Highland Lassie\$1.00 \$.50

116	"	Cream Eye.....	1 00	50
117	"	Early Rose.....	1 00	50
118	"	Burbank.....	1 00	50
119	"	Wee McGregor.....	1 00	50
120	"	Early Six Weeks.....	1 00	50
121	"	Early Burpee.....	1 00	50
122	"	Early Ohio.....	1 00	50
123	Potatoes,	Gold Coin.....	1 00	50
124	"	Carmen No. 1.....	1 00	50
125	"	Delaware.....	1 00	50
126	"	Moneymaker.....	1 00	50
127	"	Irish Cobbler.....	1 00	50
128	"	American Wonder.....	1 00	50
129	"	Largest.....	1 00	50
130	"	Any other variety named.....	1 00	50
131	"	Any other variety from imported seed.....	1 00	50
132	"	3 best Commercial variety.....	3 00	2 00
133	Turnips, 6,	any variety, table.....	1 00	50
134	Carrots, 6,	Shorthorn.....	1 00	50
135	"	6, intermediate.....	1 00	50
136	Parsnips, 6,	any variety.....	1 00	50
137	Artichokes, 5 lbs,	any variety.....	1 00	50
138	Cabbage, 2 best	Conical.....	1 00	50
139	"	2 best Flat.....	1 00	50
140	"	2 best Ball.....	1 00	50
141	"	2 best Savoy.....	1 00	50
142	"	2 best red.....	1 00	50
143	Brussels sprouts, 3 stalks.....		1 00	50
144	Cauliflower, 2 heads.....		1 00	50
145	Onions, Yellow Globe Denver, 12.....		1 00	50
146	"	Red Weathersfield, 12.....	1 00	50
147	"	Australian Brown, 12.....	1 00	50
148	"	Pickling, 1 quart.....	1 00	50
149	"	best collection, 12 each variety.....	1 00	50
150	Peas, 5 lbs unshelled.....		1 00	50
151	Beans, 1 quart in pods, Yellow.....		1 00	50
152	"	1 quart in pods, Green.....	1 00	50
153	Corn, Sweet, 6 ears.....		1 00	50
154	Beets, 6 long.....		1 00	50
155	"	6 globe.....	1 00	50
156	Celery, 6 heads, White.....		1 00	50
157	Celery, 6 heads, Yellow.....		1 00	50
158	Lettuce, 6 heads, open.....		1 00	50
159	"	6 heads, closed.....	1 00	50
160	Radish, 12, Long.....		1 00	50
161	"	12, Turnip.....	1 00	50
162	"	12, Winter.....	1 00	50
163	Squash, 2, Hubbard.....		1 00	50
164	"	2, Golden Scalloped.....	1 00	50
165	"	2, heaviest.....	1 00	50
166	"	2, any other variety.....	1 00	50
167	Pumpkins, 2, best pie.....		1 00	50
168	"	2, largest.....	1 00	50
169	Vegetable Marrows, 2, Yellow.....		1 00	50
170	"	2, Green.....	1 00	50
171	Tomatoes, 12, Smooth.....		1 00	50
172	"	12, Ribbed.....	1 00	50
173	"	collection, 6 each variety.....	1 00	50
174	Cucumbers, 6, Garden.....		1 00	50
175	"	12, Pickling.....	1 00	50
176	Melons, 2, Water.....		1 00	50
177	"	2, Musk.....	1 00	50
178	Citrons, 2.....		1 00	50
179	Peppers, 6, Red.....		1 00	50
180	"	6, Green.....	1 00	50
181	Kale, 2 heads.....		1 00	50
182	Herbs, best collection.....		2 00	1 00

1st 2nd 3rd

183 Best collection of table vegetables, distinct from other entries, not less than 10 varieties nor over 20 varieties, same all to be correctly named.....\$10 \$5 00 \$3 00

Class—Section B. 1st 2nd 3rd 4th

184 Best individual display from one ranch, including fruit, vegetables, flowers, dairy products, grains, grasses, etc.....\$75 00 \$50 00 \$25 00 \$10 00

How To Win Battles

More Victories Are Won by 'Siege Tactics' Than by Assaults

Apply this to business and see what it means:

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

Business Men Who Advertise Are at Least Enterprising

They spend money to let you know they want your trade. And when business men say they want your trade they will try to satisfy those who trade with them

NO PEACE FOR WORLD IS POSSIBLE UNTIL GERMAN POWER IS BROKEN

DR. ELIOT ANALYZES THE TEUTONIC EFFICIENCY

Denounces the German System of Education, and says that the People of Germany are Ignorant of Political Freedom as the Anglo-Saxons Know It

Dr. Charles E. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, has published a striking arraignment of Germany in "The Road Toward Peace." In this he elaborates views which since the beginning of the war he has contributed to several newspapers, and includes his correspondence with Jacob H. Schiff, which considered means by which peace might be brought about. The most interesting and authoritative chapters in the book are those in which Dr. Eliot analyzes the boasted German efficiency, and finds it worthless except in a very limited extent. He denounces the German system of education, and says that the people of Germany are ignorant of political freedom as Anglo-Saxon countries know it. He reviews the great discoveries and inventions of the past hundred years, and finds that Germany has contributed little toward them. She has produced no Darwin, no Pasteur, no Cavour. She has not created much more than the Japanese, but like the Japanese, she has proved to have marvellous gifts as an adapter of great ideas born in other countries.

With the opinion of a noted German statesman that the Germans are "political asses" he heartily agrees. It was their ignorance upon this point that explains the numerous mistakes they made when calculating upon the effect of the war upon Great Britain. Nor is it the ignorance of the German masses he considers but the ignorance of their leaders. They had all the facts before them, but they could not make the deductions. They did not know how free people value the sanctity of a contract. "Nothing could be franker," he writes, "than the original explanation which the German chancellor gave of the breaking of treaties concerning the neutrality of Belgium; but his frankness is evidence that he did not understand in the least the freeman's idea of the sanctity of contract—the foundation of all public law and usage in a free country. In a country despotically or aristocratically ruled there is no such condition of public opinion."

As regards German efficiency Dr. Eliot writes: "It is an efficiency which takes hold of every child in Germany at birth and follows every youth and every man and woman through life until death. It is that very efficiency which has prevented the last two generations of Germans from knowing anything about liberty. It is in the highest degree an autocratic efficiency in all walks of German life, including education and the relations between the sexes. The whole course of elementary and secondary education for every German boy or girl is determined by the government, and there is no election by the pupil in it, no choice by the child, except in its later stages the choice between a technical school or a gymnasium, and often that choice

is not made by the child, but for him. German efficiency, however, is a very real and formidable thing in all the competitions of the civilized world; so that the most interesting thing to be studied as to the probable outcome of the European war in this—is Germany with its autocracy more efficient or less efficient than France and England with their liberties? The German way of procuring industrial and commercial efficiency is to make each individual man in the first place a man well trained for the exact service he is to render and then to keep him under a severe discipline which will result in his doing every time exactly what he has been trained to do."

He denies that this wonderful efficiency has produced anything to compare with what has been produced in liberty-loving nations. Efficiency has produced an efficient Germany. It has produced nothing for the world at large. He finds that Britain, the United States, France and Italy have produced nearly all of the great ideas and the great inventions in the past hundred years. In fact, Germany did not invent much more than Turkey. He considers it to be a remarkable fact that systematic education of the whole people has been carried on for one hundred years in Germany, while the free nations have been without this system. Nevertheless, despite this system, Germany is a political ignoramus. He believes that the reason is that the German system has not enough freedom in it. The German educational system and all German efficiency might be likened to the complete apparatus of the telegraph, lacking only the electric current.

A few days ago Dr. Eliot expressed the opinion that prayers for peace would not be answered, and that those outside of Germany who uttered them were traitors to the great ideals for which the allies are fighting. In his book he says that he does not believe there will be any peace until Germany is utterly smashed. "One cannot conceive of Germany admitting her defeat until she has exhausted her supplies of men, money and food," he says. He goes on to say, "Fortunately from our point of view there is no more resolute or dogged people in the world than the English, and we remember in that connection with satisfaction that many of us are of English extraction." He says that a new France has emerged from this war, a sober and serious France, and he believes that the war will mark a great epoch for the Russian people. They will win through it greater liberties than they might have expected from a century of peace. Dr. Eliot has no doubt as to the result of the war. He hopes and prays that the United States will not be drawn into it, and adds, "but that escape will be due to the fact that Russia, England and France have succeeded in defeating Germany and Austria-Hungary."

A German Romance

Long Trip of German Submarines is a Myth

A recent story, much featured in Berlin, has described the trip of German submarines from Wilhelmshaven to Constantinople, via Gibraltar Straits. This is said by the British naval authorities to be an invention. A British naval officer is quoted in the New York Times as saying:

"That story was given out because the German government wished to impress the United States with the idea that its submarines could easily cross the Atlantic and destroy shipping on this side in the event of a war between the two countries. The Germans have established a submarine base and factory on the Bosphorus near Constantinople, and are turning them out there in the same manner as they have been doing at Zebrugg, in the North Sea. The parts for the submarines are manufactured in Germany and sent by rail to Constantinople, through Austria, Roumania and Bulgaria. The last two countries are supposed to be neutral, but many things can be accomplished for a price, and the Germans have had no difficulty in getting the big packing cases containing the sections of the submarines through. Naturally, the allies had to withdraw their battleships from the Dardanelles when the submarines arrived on the scene."

Was a Considerate Shell

First it Set Fire to Cabin, Then Burst Water Pipes and Extinguished it

A curious story is told of the ill-fated Triumph's first attack on the Turkish forts. In the course of a furious bombardment at close quarters, the range at one time being no more than fifteen hundred yards, a shell pierced the Triumph's quarter deck, setting fire to the woodwork in and about the captain's cabin. But the same shell had the presence of mind to burst the bathroom water pipes and thus extinguish the flames it had just ignited.—London Chronicle.

"My man, where did you become such an expert swimmer?" "Why, lady," responded our hero, modestly, "I used to be a traffic cop in Venice."

War and Comets

Superstition Pervades All the European Armies

The tale of the tri-color star has not only gone the rounds of France, but has crossed the frontiers and been spread among the barbarians, according to testimony I have just received from a person interned in Germany for a while but now set at liberty.

This witness, who belongs to the civil population of a locality invaded by the Teuton hordes, has just told me that a German major confided to him that he no longer expected victory for the Kaiser's armies after seeing in the sky a star with the colors of the French flag, whereas in 1870 a sword was seen, and he added that this was not an optical illusion, as others besides himself had seen the same thing!

Really one would think we were still in the fifteenth century. In 1466 when Halley's famous comet spread its long and brilliant tail above the terrified armies of Mahomet II. and Pope Calixtus III. the Mussulman soldiers thought they saw in it a cross and the Christian soldiers thought they saw in it a yatsaghan.

It is true that since the war began curious coincidences have favored certain legends, not only in Germany, but in all countries.

The announcement of the eclipse of the sun, which took place on August 21, aroused lively apprehension among the Russian peasants inhabiting the zone of totality, who already at the beginning of July considered this astronomical phenomenon as a sign of war.

On the other hand, at the moment when the allies were saving Paris from the defilement which the troops of Von Kluck threatened to bring upon it in the early part of September, a pretty comet shone in the heavens at night, every evening more beautiful and more brilliant. At once the populace, whose attention it attracted, associated it with the battles and it received the name of the "war comet!" Nevertheless this ethereal voyager already had wandered in our skies for a year, having been discovered on December 17, 1913, by the astronomer Delavan, at the observatory of La Plata. But its visibility to the naked eye at the seat of war caused an imaginary role to be attributed to it.

Then there was the passage of Mercury before the sun on November 7, 1914, which the superstitious considered suspicious, as well as the mysterious messages received from space in the form of shooting stars, one of the most curious of which was that which fell in England on October 13, a celestial bomb weighing thirty-five pounds! Another 13, that of January, 1915, was more prophetic still. It was marked by the earthquake in Central Italy—rather ordinary from a geological point of view, but the intensity of which was greater than generally known, since the proportion of victims rose to 90.94 per cent. and even ninety-nine out of one hundred in certain localities.—From the European Edition of the New York Herald.

Care of School Gardens

How to Interest Pupils in the Care of the Gardens

Many teachers find it very hard to have the work carried on in the school garden during the holidays. When they arrive back at their school in September the lot is usually a mass of weeds. The Agricultural Gazette, in offering some suggestions, states: "All work should be done in due season, so that at vacation time the plants will be well advanced, entirely free from weeds, thinned out when necessary and properly cultivated. An interest may thus be created that, if only directed wisely, will remain in the minds of most pupils, who will solve the 'weed problem' during vacation."

"Many children regularly visit their plots during the vacation and keep them in condition. Some are driven by their parents, who also become interested, and at their regular visits to the village store or postoffice, make trips to the school plots as well. "Trustees of many schools meet on Saturday afternoons and round up the village children to accompany them to the school grounds and perform the necessary weeding, etc. The children's plots (of many of these schools), furnish sufficient flowers for the Sunday services throughout the summer."

"A janitor of a village school, who is generally hired by the year and employs his time during vacation in cleaning and repairing the school, should be interested in the grounds as well and act as a leader of the children. In some schools, committees are appointed for each week of the vacation, and each committee in turn is held responsible. This plan works well in town schools, where many children go camping during part of the time."

THE VARIETIES OF CORN TO GROW

An investigation conducted by the seed branch shows that about sixty so-called varieties of corn are grown for ensilage in Ontario and Quebec, and many farmers do not know what variety they are planting. Late varieties are being used in districts where they will not mature one year in five; the glazing of the grain, which is the necessary condition to make sweet ensilage. Some ordinary feed corn imported from the Central and Southern States is used for seed. Most of this is of a late variety entirely unsuited to Canadian conditions, and is often injured by heating.

EVERY PASSING DAY WILL BRING VICTORY NEARER FOR THE ALLIES

TIME IS CERTAIN TO WEAR OUT THE GERMANS

Sir William Crooks Speaks Confidently About the Prospects of Victory in a Long War, and Says There is no Need of Fury of Attack, but he, who Hangs on will Win

The London Daily Chronicle prints an interview with Sir William Crooks by Harold Begbie, in which the scientist gave his views on the war. He said:

"I think we started badly; we were certainly not as well prepared as Germany. I do not know that anybody can rightly be blamed for that state of things. We have done very well considering, and I am inclined to say that as regards that part of the work in which I have been able to render the authorities some help, this country will very soon be on an equality with our foes. There is no need for anxiety, certainly no need for panic."

"It looks as if it will be a long war, but the longer it lasts the stronger will be the power of the allies. We must simply set ourselves to wear out the Germans. To do that we have only to press steadily and quietly forward on our road."

"We have not got to take cities and execute wonderful marches. All we have to do is to go on with our absolute and unquestionable duty of thinning the enemy. We must stay long; we must sap him; we must weaken him at every point; we must destroy him by inches. After that we can enter his country and do what we like with it."

"A great thing for men to convince themselves of is that this war will be won not by fury of attack and not by gallantry, but simply by hanging on. He who hangs on longest will win, and a man need not think very profoundly to assure himself that, whereas we can hang on almost indefinitely, the Germans cannot. Every day might be called a victory for the allies. Time fights for us."

Asked his opinion on the employment of asphyxiating gas, Sir William said:

"On the whole, I am against its use

by the allies. The Germans have gone to the devil to help them. I don't like to think that we, with our just cause, should go to the same source for assistance, but I can see the justice of argument in favor of employing gas. We in England, I believe, have now made our preparations in this respect and it rests with the authorities to decide whether our troops should be supplied with such a weapon. If it is possible, I should like to win with clean hands."

"We must destroy the Germans. There can be no other end for civilized mankind. I take it the German empire will fall into its original parts; it will be left with no power of attack; it will never again be an organized machine for world mastery."

Mr. Begbie referring to Sir William's vigor and intellectuality at the age of 85, says Sir William was conscious in himself of no change of faculty during the last thirty or forty years. He can work as hard, see as well, hear as well, bear fatigue as well and is just as interested in life now as he was then. Indeed, he is inclined to doubt whether he was aware in himself of any physical inhibition for more years than this.

"I feel," he said, "very much as I felt when 35 years old."

Begbie adds: "We were speaking of eyesight and he showed me a miniature dictionary, the pages of which were perhaps the breadth of a six pence. I could distinguish not a single letter, not even the capitals at the top. I put on glasses, but the words were still a mist. Sir William gave me a magnifying glass and I could then just spell the words, but I took this tiny book out of my hands and, without glasses, read aloud and quite quickly three or four words with their definitions in much smaller type."

Will Free Turkish Slaves

The Veiled Women of Turkey See Their Freedom Ahead

When the allied fleets began bombarding the forts of the Dardanelles the sad-eyed, silent women of Turkey smiled behind their veils—for they saw liberty ahead.

To the hidden women of the harem the overthrow of the country will mean to a great extent freedom from customs, centuries old, that have made slaves of them.

They hope that the degrading life of the harems will be done away with—that they will be allowed to become something more than the playthings of men and the bearers of children.

Since 1908 a sullen spirit of rebellion has been growing stronger than ever before among Turkish women. Protests that in these modern times they should have to submit to such degradation have been whispered in the closely-guarded women's quarters of thousands of Turkish homes.

For a while after the downfall of the old sultan, Abdul Hamid, their hopes ran high, for then they were allowed to discard their veils and go out in the streets with their husbands and brothers.

This good fortune lasted but a short time, then the constitution was revised, and although a deputation of women waited on the ministers of the capital, the latter would not give official sanction to their discarding the veil.

Since then a little progress has been made, but the majority are still slaves. In some cases the bars are gilded, but nevertheless they are prisoners.

Until the time she is 12 years old a Turkish girl enjoys much the same freedom as her little sisters the world over. She can romp and play and go to parties, but on her 12th birthday she becomes a woman, dons a veil and from then on is a prisoner of the harem.

She must spend her time in closely-guarded rooms, smoking, reading, drinking coffee and gossiping.

Here are some of the things she cannot do:

Go out of doors unless heavily veiled and guarded by male slaves of her father or husband.

Go to the theatre or restaurants. See the man picked to be her husband until after she is married to him.

Play outdoor games or indulge in outdoor exercise of any kind. Write or receive letters without her

husband seeing them.

Use fur or any other kind of trimming on street garments.

Lock the doors of her own room. She is never safe from the prying eyes of male slaves.

While Turkish girls are usually made to marry after they are 12 years old, some are forced into marriage at an earlier age.

Bulletin on Cut-Worms

Annual Loss Occasioned by These Insects in Canada is Enormous

Farmers, market gardeners and others who cultivate the soil will be pleased to know that the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued a 31-page bulletin (No. 10) on "Cut-worms and their Control," prepared by Mr. Arthur Gibson, chief assistant entomologist. In the introduction it is stated that cut-worms as a class rank in importance with such well-known pests as the San Jose Scale, the Codling Moth and the Hessian Fly, all of which are among our most destructive insect enemies. There are certainly few insects which, year after year, inflict such widespread damage as the various caterpillars, known commonly as cut-worms. The annual loss occasioned by these insects in Canada amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars. In the bulletin the methods of controlling cut-worms are discussed fully. Under "Preventive Measures" the value of clean cultivation is referred to, as well as the placing of bands of tin or paper around plants which are set out. "Remedial Measures" include descriptions of various poisoned baits to destroy the cut-worms, directions for the making of proper furrows or ditches to prevent the advance of armies of cut-worms, etc. Fifteen common kinds of cut-worms are described in popular detail and much information given on the habits and life-history of the various species.

The bulletin is fully illustrated, the figures being clear and well chosen. Altogether there are 20 illustrations of cut-worms, cut-worm larvae, injury to plants, etc. Copies of this new publication may be had free of charge on application to the chief of the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Inquiries regarding these insects, or other kinds should be found to be injuring crops, should be addressed to the Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

"Lift Up Your Heads"

We have nothing here to do with slackers, but only with our British soldiers, who have gone readily to the help of the Lord against the mighty. They may not have thought much of their danger, but they knew their danger; they were prepared, as they said themselves to do their "bit of work," and to risk the sacrifice of their lives; and their wives, their mothers, their fathers, their sisters, joined in the sacrifice, not, perhaps, without apprehension, but without any attempt to turn them from the perilous road. The spirits of our fallen warriors would turn from us if their death brought dismay or cowardice to our souls. Let no man or woman think that the loss of life is fruitless, or that our soldiers have fallen in vain.—Inverness Courier.

NEWS OF THE CITY

R. A. Brown returned on Saturday from a prospecting trip to the upper North Fork country. He brought back some very rich specimens of ore which he says he found somewhere in the wilderness. He does not intend to make any locations until conditions improve next spring, however, as he considers that the find is perfectly safe where it is.

Tom Newby came down from Gloucester camp on Monday. He reports that the Granby company now has a force of seven men at work on the property recently bounded from himself and associates, and that ore is being taken out and placed on the dump ready for shipment.

James Scott is busily engaged in curing his tobacco crop, grown in his yard back of his pool room near the C.P.R. station in Columbia. Mr. Scott had a very good crop, the leaves of the plants being exceptionally large. He says he intends to demonstrate that tobacco can be successfully grown in this valley.

A business meeting of the executive of the Grand Forks Agricultural association was held in Secretary Hadden's office on Wednesday evening, when matters in connection with the forthcoming fall fair were considered.

Happy is the man who is too busy to make enemies. Also scarce:

Mrs. I. A. Dinsmore, who has been spending the summer in this city, left this week for Saskatoon, where she will remain during the winter months.

MacDougall & MacDonald have received a shipment of smelter gauntlet gloves, sealskin faced. The glove for the smelter. Only \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 a pair. Call and see them.

Robert McMillan, who met with an accident at the Granby smelter some time ago, has lost the sight of one eye. It is thought that when the cataract which is now growing

over the eye develops so that it can be cut away, the sight will be restored.

Five men from Greenwood enlisted this week in the Independent Company of Sharpshooters for overseas service.

Mr. Dixon, of Greenwood, who has the contract for finishing the cement sidewalk around the new post office, was in the city on Monday looking over the ground.

J. E. Thompson, of Phoenix, Liberal candidate for member of the provincial house for Grand Forks riding, visited the city on Wednesday.

Sam Wickwire, of Greenwood, is visiting friends and relatives in the city for a few weeks.

Men, call and see the samples of fall suits MacDougall & MacDonald are showing. They are ready to take your measure for any kind of a suit you desire. Be wise, men; call here for your suit. Remember, the early bird catches the worm.

Mrs. C. Hower has returned to the city after spending a couple of weeks at Christina lake.

For Sale—Horse, harness, buggy and cutter. Apply N. H. Morrison.

George Gowland, formerly manager for P. Burns & Co. in this city, has moved from Port Alberni to Victoria.

W. J. Penrose and family have moved from Portland, Ore., to Victoria.

A meeting of the shareholders of the South Yale Copper company was held in this city on Wednesday, when the recent action of the ex-

E. W. Barrett

Auctioneer

Sells Anything, Anywhere, Any Time.
Stocks a Specialty

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

NEW HARNESS SHOP

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

A. A. Frechette



Here We Are!
Your Six Friends,
The
Robin Hood Family

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

Let Us Lighten
Your Household Duties

For Sale by

JOHN DONALDSON

PHONE 30

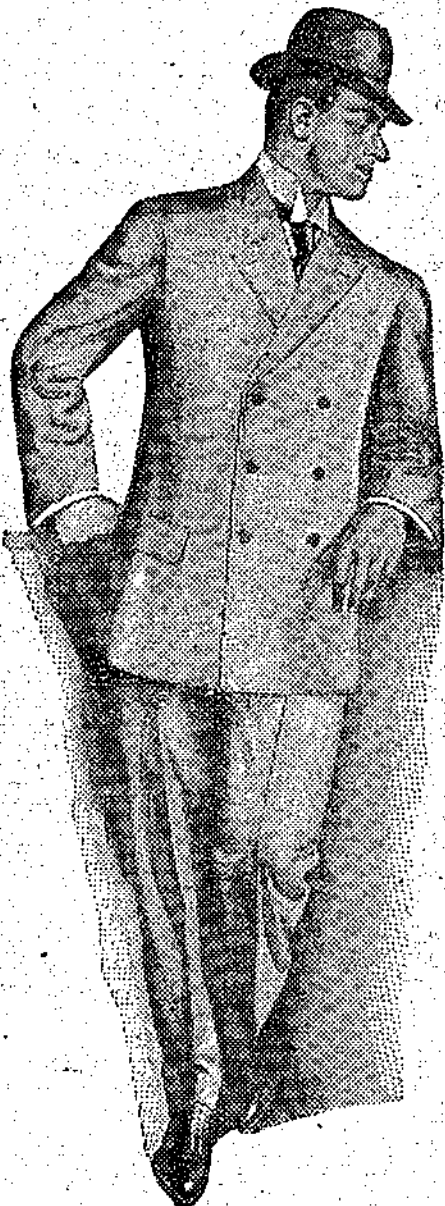
Everything to Eat and Wear

Men, We Claim
We Have Better
Values Than Any
Store in Town

Special Values For The Working Man

One Glimpse Will
Convince You We
Have the Goods
MacDougall &
MacDonald

At MacDougall & MacDonald's. Remember, we are the Working Man's Friend when it comes to men's goods. A visit to our store any day will convince you that our prices are the lowest and quality is unsurpassed. Now, men, this ad. is printed solely for your benefit, so come. Bring your friends and share in the values.



Read, Heed, Then Buy

Men's Strong Shoes See these lines: Good strong heavy shoes for working. Blacks; all sizes. Prices, \$3.25, 3.75, 4.00, 4.50.

Men's Dress Shoes All the lines of Dress Boots in blacks, tans; all sizes. Prices, \$4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00 a pair.

Men's Shirts Men, our shirt stocks are complete. See our line of flannels, duck, tweeds; all colors; the real working shirt; all sizes. Prices, 65c, 85c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50.

Men's Gloves We are showing a good line of gloves; also gauntlets in various kinds; the real kind for the working man. Prices, 65c, 85c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 a pair.

Men's Sweaters Now is sweater time. You will need one, as the evenings are getting cool. We have them in all colors and weights, all sizes. Prices, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, up to 5.00.

Men's Suits We have opened up our new stock of men's fall suits in tweeds, serges; all sizes. Prices, \$11.75, 12.50, 13.50, 18.50.

Now is Underwear time. See the lines of Fleece-lined at 50c a garment. Pen Angle lines at 65c, \$1.40, 1.50, 1.60 a garment. Balbriggan only 90c a suit; Unshrinkable at \$1.25 a garment; Union Suits from \$1.25, 1.50, 2.75 a suit.

MacDougall & MacDonald

Mann's Old Drug Store

Next Telephone Office

Bridge Street

Executive in voting to wind up the affairs of the company was ratified.

Men, see the neat line of sweaters MacDougall & MacDonald are showing for fall. All weights and sizes; \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 up to \$5.00.

Death of C. H. Carbaugh

Caleb H. Carbaugh, aged 63 years, died at the Cottage hospital on Friday, September 3.

The funeral was held at 10:30 Monday morning from Cooper's undertaking parlor, interment taking place in Evergreen cemetery.

Mr. Carbaugh came to Grand Forks about five years ago from Alberta and purchased a small ranch two miles east of the city. On this land he has since made his home. As far as is known, he has no relatives in this country, but it is supposed that two of his sisters are living somewhere in the states. For a year past he had been in poor health.

Men, talk about snaps in shoes! MacDougall & MacDonald have received a shipment of tans, blacks, assorted sizes. Regular \$4.50, \$5.00; going for \$2.40, \$2.90 a pair. Call early and have the best pick.



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. Esling, owner, Roseland, B. C.

AGENTS WANTED

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

BOOT REPAIRING

TAKE your repairs to Arnson, 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.

BOUNDARY FEED & SUPPLY CO., LTD.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FLOUR, CEREALS, HAY, GRAIN, FEED AND POTATOES

RECEIVED TODAY:

A CAR OF CANADA PORTLAND CEMENT

Which will be sold at a close price for cash or approved credit.

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

Bicycles

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

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

Bicycle Accessories. Repairing a Specialty

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

Butter Wrappers

Neatly printed with special Butter Wrapper Ink. Also unprinted wrappers. Our prices are right.

The SUN PRINT SHOP