

The Grand Forks Sun

and Kettle Valley Orchardist

FIFTEENTH YEAR—No. 42

GRAND FORKS, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1916

\$1.00 PER YEAR

THE LIBERALS GAIN A SWEEPING VICTORY

Local Liberal Candidate Is Elected by a Big Majority.
Latest Returns Indicate That 39 Liberals and 7
Conservatives Have Been Elected

Locally, the weather was ideal for an election day, and a result a very heavy vote was polled in this city. There were some surprises. One of these was the big majority given the Liberal candidate. The estimates of his most optimistic supporters placed his lead at about 100. This was more than doubled. As soon as the result of the poll was announced, Mr. Thompson, the successful candidate, addressed the citizens in front of the Liberal committee rooms in a brief speech, in which he thanked them for the splendid support they had given him.

Hon. Ernest Miller, the defeated Conservative candidate, took the fortunes of war philosophically, and he also made a short address to the assembled throng in front of the committee rooms. He said he bore them no ill will for what they had done, as he felt certain that they had elected a good representative for the district.

Perhaps the biggest surprise when the ballots were counted was the large majority in favor of the woman's suffrage referendum. This was carried by a vote of 288 to 98, thus giving a majority of 190 for the bill. The vote in the city on the prohibition act was 279 for and 116 against it, the majority in favor of the act being 163. The vote on these two measures from the outside polling places in the riding will be counted tomorrow morning.

The vote for member at the various polling places in the riding was as follows:

	Thompson, Miller	
Grand Forks.....	203	209
Phoenix.....	268	38
Cascade.....	24	25
Carson.....	10	5
Fife.....	24	11
Banook.....	12	2
Paulson.....	4	4
Gloucester.....	5	6
Totals.....	545	300
Majority.....	245	

The returns from other sections of the province are so incomplete at present that it is useless to give figures in the present issue. It seems reasonably certain, however, that the following members, with perhaps a few changes, will constitute the next legislature:

Liberals—
H. C. Brewster, Alberni.
J. Yonston, Cariboo.
John Buckam, Columbia.
Hugh Stewart, Comox.
John Oliver, Dewdney.
Dr. J. H. King, Cranbrook.
A. W. McCurdy, Esquimalt.
A. I. Fisher, Fernia.
Dr. J. D. McLean, Greenwood.
J. E. Thompson, Grand Forks.
John Keen, Kaslo.
William Sloan, Nanaimo.
Parker Williams, Newcastle.
David Whiteside, New Westminster.

A. M. Manson, Omineca.
Dr. Sutherland, Revelstoke.
W. D. Willson, Rossland.
G. G. McGeer, Richmond.
S. A. Pauline, Saanich.
T. D. Pattulo, Skeena.
Mayor Haines, N. Vancouver.
J. W. Weir, South Vancouver.
M. A. MacDonald, Ralph Smith.
P. Donnelly, Dr. McIntosh, J. S. Cowper, J. W. deB. Farris, Vancouver.

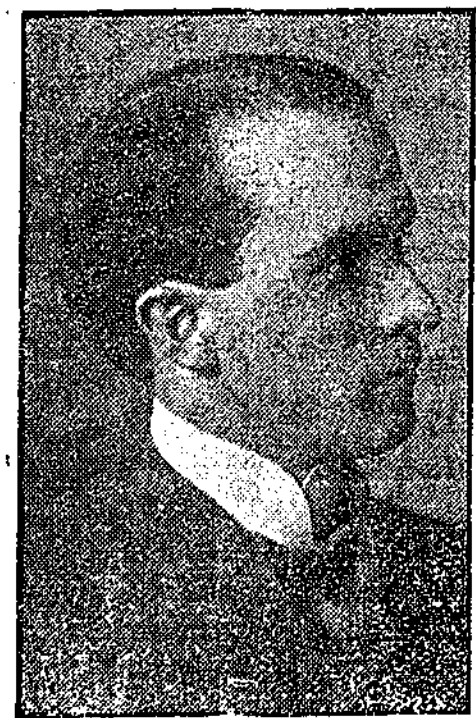
H. C. Brewster, George Bell, John Hart, H. C. Hall, Victoria.
J. W. Bryson, Lillooet.

Conservatives—
W. X. McDonald, Atlin.
W. R. Ross, For. George.
Capt. Hayward, Cowichan.
Lieut. Mackenzie, Delta.
Major Foster, Islands.
J. H. Schofield, Trail.
Alex Lucas, Yale.
W. L. Macken, Chilliwack.
J. P. Shaw, Kamloops.
Jones, South Okanagan.
L. W. Shatford, Similkameen.
M. A. Macdonald, of Vancouver, received the highest vote of any candidate in the province.

The result was so decisive that it is not thought that the soldier vote will alter the election of any member.

The prohibition act and the woman's suffrage referendum have carried throughout the province by big majorities.

The Canyon at Cascade, at a depth of 100 feet, shows ore that runs 2 per cent copper, with good gold and silver values.



J. E. THOMPSON
Liberal Member for Grand Forks Riding.

NEWS OF THE CITY

James Mather, who has been foreman of the Great Northern shops in this city since last March, has been transferred to Gold Bar, Wash., where he will occupy a similar position. He left for that place on Tuesday last. R. B. Molt, of Vancouver, who was formerly foreman of the shops here, will return to resume his old duties.

The Liberal meeting in the opera house on Monday night was well attended. The speakers were Rev. J. D. Hobden, who spoke in favor of the prohibition act; David White side, formerly a barrister of this city and this year the Liberal candidate for New Westminster, and J. E. W. Thompson, Liberal candidate for Grand Forks riding.

C. L. Bugbee, proprietor of the Imperial billiard parlors, returned on Saturday from a month's vacation trip to Michigan and northern New York. He reports having had an enjoyable trip. The potato crop in the east, he says, is a total failure owing to a late, wet spring, and the tubers are now selling there at over \$2 a bushel. He brought back with him some Michigan apples, which he distributed among his friends.

A big Conservative meeting was held in the Empress theatre on Wednesday evening. The hall was crowded. E. S. H. Winn, of Rossland, defended the Liberal cause, Mr. Thompson addressing an audience in Phoenix on the same night. For Conservatives, Hon. Ernest Miller, Conservative candidate for this constituency, and Hon. Martin Burrell, federal minister of agriculture, were the speakers.

A. A. Frechette, of this city, has been granted United States and Canadian patents for a cattle guard at railway crossings. United States manufacturers are very much interested in the new device.

H. C. Kerman has returned home from a two months' trip to England.

The meeting of the city council on Monday night was very short. Practically the only business transacted was to order the payment of the monthly accounts, after which an adjournment was taken until next Monday evening.

Regular ore shipments are now being made from the Union mine in Franklin camp.

Hon. Ernest Miller addressed the North Fork electors in the North Fork school house Saturday night. He dealt with the legislation affecting the farmers directly as brought down at the last session of the provincial house.

The Western Pine Lumber company's sawmill on Smelter lake has closed down, after a successful season's run. All the logs in the lake have been cleaned up. The planing mills are still operating, and will continue to do so for a short time yet.

Frank Taylor, of the Vancouver fire department, arrived in the city

last Saturday, and is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Taylor.

Ronald Tracy, who some months ago was severely injured in P. Burns & Co.'s shop in this city, left on Tuesday for Calgary, where he has been tendered a position in the general offices of the Burns company.

Fred Clark returned home on Saturday, after spending several weeks in the prairie provinces.

The public school reopened Monday morning for the fall term.

Sergt. W. E. Hadden, of the Vernon camp, visited his family in this city this week.

A fish screen will be built at Christina lake this fall.

Harry Sibble, the well-known traveller for books and labor papers, was in the city this week.

HONOR ROLLS AT PUBLIC SCHOOL

The winners of honor rolls for the past year at the public school are as follows:

Bank of Commerce medal for highest standing for the year in Division 1, Annie Anderson.

Honor Rolls for Proficiency—Annie Anderson, Wilfred Brown, Emile Painton, Gunner Halle, Frank Worden, James Clark, Mildred Wetherell, Bruno Berazowski, Fay Walker.

Honor Rolls for Deportment—Anna Beran, Rosa Peterson, Norma Ericson, Gladys McLaughlin, Alberta McLeod, Charlotte Luscombe, Ruth Hesse, Emerson Reid, Earl Peterson, Cecelia Graham.

Honor Rolls for Regularity of Attendance—Sarah McCallum, Eddie McIlwaine, Gwendie McIlwaine, Lawrence Nichols, Aurena Barnum, Vernon Siddall, Edith Coryell, Jeanette Reburn, Lavina Crowder, Francis Latham, Freddie Cooper, Annie Crosby, Chow Fung, John Peterson, Janet Stacy, Lewis Waldron, Lola Baker, Annie Marovich, Clare U'Ren, John Lane, Ruth Laroma, Violet Meikle, Carl Peterson, Henry Reid, Lucy Teabo, Hazel Waldron, Paul Kingston, Jessie Allan.

Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes

By instructions of the minister of agriculture, a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 pounds), white oats (about 4 pounds), barley (about 5 pounds), and field peas (about 5 pounds). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes in samples of about 3 pounds will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free by mail.

Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early. Requests received after the end of December will probably be too late.

Anyone desiring a sample should write (post free) to the Dominion Cerealists, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for an application blank.

GRANBY OUTPUT 4,000,000 LBS.

Is Producing Great Quantities
of Copper at Smelters
Here and in Anyox

SPOKANE, Sept. 13.—The Granby Mining, Smelting & Power company, with mines in different parts of Alaska and British Columbia, together with immense copper smelters at Grand Forks and Anyox, B. C., is producing an average of 4,000,000 pounds of blister copper monthly, according to Frank M. Sylvester, of Vancouver, general manager, who is in Spokane conferring with local stockholders. He states that all difficulties of a mining and metallurgical that hampered operations at the Anyox smelter and Hidden Creek mines during the first year or so that were in production have been overcome, and conditions now are satisfactory in every way.

"In pursuance of the company's policy of expansion, which contemplates the Anyox smelter and the Hidden Creek mines as the nucleus of an immense industry, we always are on the lookout for promising new properties, and in the last year we have had not less than 100 examined by our engineers," said Mr. Sylvester. "Of our newer properties two now are on a substantial producing basis. The Midas mine at Voldez, Alaska, is shipping to the smelter at Anyox between 3000 and 4000 tons of ore monthly. The Mamie mine on wrince of Wales island, also in Alaska, is shipping between 4000 and 5000 tons monthly. A number of others are producing on a smaller scale. We are able to get this tonnage moved because through a subsidiary company we own and operate our own fleet of steamboats.

"The Grand Forks plant put its seventh furnace in operation last week. As the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company now seems to have overcome its labor troubles and to be in a position to keep us supplied with coke, I anticipate that we shall soon have the eighth furnace blown in and be running at full capacity once more."

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. 8—Friday.....	49	60
9—Saturday.....	39	63
10—Sunday.....	37	63
11—Monday.....	44	75
12—Tuesday.....	43	72
13—Wednesday.....	40	69
14—Thursday.....	34	72

Rainfall..... Inches

Nick Caprilleo, a young Austrian, was killed in the Mother Lode mine at Greenwood on Tuesday. He was crushed to death by an ore car.

Dave Oxley will continue to run the Union hotel at Eholt. J. A. McMaster has returned to Squamish.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

Cost of Naval Fight

Boer War Did Not Cost Britain Twice as Much as the Few Hours' Battle off Coast of Jutland

Glasgow.—It took the Boer war three years to run up a bill of £100,000,000, yet more than half that stupendous sum was expended in the course of a few hours when the British and German fleets came into action off the coast of Jutland on May 31.

Twelve times our daily war expenditure blown away in an afternoon and evening! That is what modern naval warfare costs. A year or two ago we grumbled because the annual expenditure of the navy was exceeding the £50,000,000 limit, now we think nothing of that sum when it goes in battle in an hour or two.

It is remarkable how wasteful of life and money a big naval action is. A battle cruiser can burn 40 to 50 pounds worth of fuel in an hour, and usually does so when it is at full speed; it can easily discharge powder and shell at over £100 a shot; and if perchance one of these £100 shells, of a £600 torpedo, or a £300 mine should blow it up, it sinks a dead loss of from a million and a half to two million pounds.

In the loss of ships alone the Jutland coast action ran up a bill of about £23,000,000. But what about all those that were damaged and disabled, some of them most severely? Their repair bill will reach a total which it is impossible to do more than hint at. Let us give the bulk of it to Germans, and place the total at £9,000,000.

That covers the greater part of the material damage, but there are some formidable items still to come. Think of the ammunition used—and the price of it.

Big naval guns are expensive things to play with. For guns of 12-inch, 13.5-inch and 15-inch calibre each shot—cordite charge, projectile, and wear and tear of gun—costs well into three figures. One hundred pounds will only fire one of the dreadnought's 12-inch guns once; you would have to add a bit to that sum before it would supply the necessary for a round from one of the Lion's 13.5-inch weapons; and double it if you were to make one of the "Lizzies" huge 15-inch pop-guns speak.

The Lion could polish off an M. P.'s salary in three to four shots. Why, the salaries of the whole house, with those of the cabinet ministers thrown in, would not keep battle cruisers in powder and shot very long, and if the dreadnought fired her 10-inch guns at the rate of one round per minute, she could make an end of the prime ministers salary in ten minutes! Quite a sport for millionaires.

But it is no use trying to find the ammunition bill for the Jutland coast fight by estimating what every gun and ship can do. The matter must be covered more generally.

There is a clue to go upon. Someone writing on the Dogger Bank fight, estimated—with what degree of accuracy and authority is not known—that about three-quarters of a million pounds' worth of ammunition was expended in that running fight. Well, in the Dogger Bank battle nine big ships fought for five hours; at the Jutland coast there was an average of about forty-five vessels engaged for ten hours or so. That is five times the number of ships and twice the time, which roughly means ten times the ammunition, or £7,750,000.

There is a further item yet—a comparatively small one this time.

Ships do not move free of charge. Every revolution of the engines, every turn of the propellers costs money. Motive powers is not so expensive as gun power but it mounts up. For instance, a battle cruiser doing full speed can get through a thousand tons of fuel in a day.

Fuel—oil and coal—in the proportions in which it is burned costs on an average over £1 10s per ton so that allowing the Lion ten or twelve hours of fighting and about the same time for getting to and from the scene of battle we find that she has cost £1500 for fuel alone in that time. We had twelve ships in the fight that could do that "fuel disappearing" trick, and possibly 30 to 50 other big ships involved, which also consumed very large quantities, as well as dozens of smaller ships that can shift an amazing amount of coal and oil. Seventy thousand pounds would not over-estimate the whole thing, and the enemy, with his shorter distance to cover, would likely account for about £20,000.

So much for the material side of the fight. But what about the human element? We cannot really lay down financial values for them or tally them off on an £ s d measure.

Hardly less than 20,000 men, fairly equally divided between the two fleets, must have been killed or temporarily disabled. What is their economic value—a value, of course, which falls far short of their real worth? Some years ago it was stated in parliament that it cost £300 to make and train an efficient bluejacket. On this basis the loss in men means £6,000,000. But political economists

and statisticians have agreed that every man has an economic value to his country of £1000, so, going on this calculation, the item jumps to £20,000,000.

So the complete bill is something as follows:

British ships lost	£10,244,000
German ships lost	13,064,000
Damage to ships	9,000,000
Ammunition	7,500,000
Fuel	90,000
Men	20,000,000
Grand total	£59,898,000

Fifty-nine million pounds, roughly speaking, in half a day—four and a half million per hour. Truly, only the nations that have fat purses can fight many modern naval battles.

Dangers of a Thunderstorm

Places Where Lightning Will Strike and Where it Will Not

The fear of being struck by lightning is both a very real and a very sensible fear, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

But lightning can be avoided like all other evils. It will strike in certain places and it will not strike in other places. There are reasons for its behaviour in both cases, for nature never operates by chance.

A steam engine or a railroad coach is as safe as any place in the world as far as lightning is concerned. No one has ever been struck by lightning while he was aboard a train.

The business part of a city, likewise, is never struck by lightning. Neither are tall skyscrapers ever hit. It is a matter of record that insurance companies never have any losses from lightning striking any building with metallic sides and framework of iron and steel.

A steel battleship is also safe from the bolt from the clouds, as is a steel windmill tower. This is because everyone of the objects is its own lightning rod and needs no further protection than they can give themselves.

There is another list of things which lightning will surely strike. It will strike a country house or a house in the outskirts of a town. It likes to hit a barn, church, school-house, tree, stable or animal, especially if it is near a wire fence.

As for a house the safest place in a lightning storm is your iron or brass bed. It is very dangerous to stand near the bed because you are taller than the bed. The reason why you are safe when lying on it is that the bed head and foot extend above your head. The current will not leave the bed to pass through your body. The walls and the floor of the room may be ripped to pieces, but you will be safe as long as you lie still in your bed.

Feather beds offer no protection whatever from lightning unless they lie on a metal bed. If the bed is of wood and the springs are steel, the wood on the bed may split to pieces, but you will nevertheless remain unharmed.

During the day the safest place in a house is in the centre of a room, provided there is no stove near.

Contrary to popular opinion it makes no difference whether doors or windows are open or closed. Lightning can get in under any circumstances if it wants to.

Fathers and Sons

A Good Way to Keep the Boys on the Farm

There is one benefit of farm life that has not received the recognition its value deserves: It is the opportunity of the father and the sons to work together and to be together.

It is the habit to say that men who win owe their success to their mothers. Like all general statements this is not wholly true, and even if it were true it would not mitigate the responsibility of the fathers. The best man with the best mother would have been better if he had had more of his father's interest.

In the pell-mell, absorbed life of the past quarter of a century the fathers have been thinking more of business than of family, more of dollars than of sons, and under the circumstances it has been amazing that the young fellows have done so well. For, take it any way you please, no influence can help character and initiative in a son like that of a father.

And the only way this influence can exist is by contact. Association is everything. We hear much about environment. A boy's best environment is his father and mother. The blessing of the farm is that this association usually means the finest kind of companionship. When we see father and son companions we give thanks for that kind of father and put all our confidence in the future of that son.

When the father sticks close to the boys there is a likelihood that the boys will stick to the farm.—The Country Gentleman.

An expert in aviation makes the assertion that a bomb dropped from a height of 8,000 feet cannot hit, except by rare good luck, the object aimed at, owing to the speed at which the airship travels.

Letters of Thanks

Work of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in Canada is Appreciated

Another interesting letter of thanks from Her Majesty the Queen, has been received by Mrs. Angus, President among the Canadian Branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. The letter which was written by Miss Annie Lawley, Hon. Secretary at headquarters in London says:

"That Her Majesty has desired me to ask you to convey her thanks to the various workers who have contributed so splendidly to this last consignment. The arrival of your cases was a great help to us at this moment, as we are sending out a large consignment of things to Mesopotamia and many of your things have gone there. The handkerchiefs were specially welcome as I seem to have unlimited demand for them." Her Majesty was much interested in the Comfort Bags from Yarmouth, and we have sent some to No. 14 General Hospital, France to be given to some of the worst cases. It is indeed good of your workers never allowing their energy to flag, and I hope they realize how much their labors are appreciated. We have so much to be grateful for, not only to the daughters, but to the sons of Canada who, at this moment, are covering themselves with glory, and one finds it difficult to express their thanks.

The following are a few extracts received from letters by the headquarters in London:

Hospital Auxiliare, St. Germain-on-Laye.

"There is one thing that we really do need badly, but I do not know if the Q. M. N. G. supplies such things. Many of the poor wounded have such terrible bed-sores when they come here, either from the stretchers or from our bad nursing, and we have no water or air mattresses, not even the large water pillows that are such an excellent substitute. It is pitiful to see their sufferings on these hard mattresses, when one knows how more comfortable they could be made. India rubber hot water bottles are also unknown here, but we have stone ones instead. Most of the garments that these patients wear are sent by the Q. M. N. G. I always look for the mark and feel proud of seeing it there."

Hospital Melun, Seine et-Marne.

"I find hospital, having many serious cases, surgical and illness. Clothes are in great demand as men come straight from the front with nothing."

Hospital Mixte, Fontainebleau.

"Well equipped hospital but no clothes. Some of the men still lying in their clothes straight from Verdun."

Hospital No. 9 Bis, La Chapelle-La Reine.

"A most pathetic little hospital in poor part of the country. Entirely run by contribution of peasants. Patients very cheery. No garden, so they sit or lie by the roadside, or take turns in one wheel chair. I am the second visitor they had since the war began. They nearly went on my neck. Do be as generous as you can."

Hospital Civil, Rue Victor Hugo 1, Montreuil-sous-Bois.

"A visit to this hospital would melt the stoniest heart. They have practically nothing and very serious cases, and receive no outside help."

Herr Ballin's Boast

Herr Ballin's announcement that his company, the owners of the Hamburg-American line, is building five huge steamers, and that other German firms are similarly engaged, need not disconcert the allies very much. The announcement does not build the ships, and German ship-owners are not likely to lock up their capital in 30,000-ton steamers until they have some reasonable guarantee of revenue from them.—Montreal News.

"I've brought back those eggs you gave me this morning," said the new bride, as she began to take the articles in question from her basket.

"They're duck eggs."

"Duck eggs!" sneered the grocery boss. "You're mistaken, ma'am. I don't never sell no duck eggs."

"But I tested them," triumphed the matrimonial novice. "I dropped them into water and they floated."

A sergeant was entering a new enlistment into his book. "And where do you hail from, Angus Macdonald—England, Scotland or Ireland?" he asked with a sarcastic smile at the six foot brawny giant. "Nane o' them," was the ready answer. "De ye ken whaur Aberdeen is? Weel, I come frae Aberdeen."

"My wife managed to drive a nail today without hitting her thumb."

"How was that?"

"She inveigled the hired girl into holding the nail."

Her—No doubt you, think I am older than I really am.

Him—Not at all. I'm sure you are not as old as you look.

"We've learned a lot from the present war."

"Yes, indeed. Everything except what it's all about."

Home Sweet Home

Home is a Magic Word and We Seldom Try to Analyze it

It is easy to awaken a sentimental thrill by the strains of "Home, Sweet Home!" even when it is played by an out-of-tune hand, organ, in a dirty street, where most of the homes are far from "sweet."

The law of association is a complicated one. A woman who grew up among severe privations of a rocky hill farm, remote from everything which she now prizes in life, will feel her eyes grow dim as she reads a description of milking time, corn husking and apple picking, although in her own experience those duties stood for backaches and blistered hands and weariness unspeakable.

Home is a magic word, and we seldom try to analyze it. A little Polish girl in a public school was asked recently to write a definition of "home." "A home," she wrote, "is where people live, and where a man or some body comes home and finds people there, and then eats."

"And then eats!" To how many thousands of men that is the end and aim of coming home! To how many thousands of women the preparation of the food to be eaten is the chief business of home making.

It is a military axiom that an army marches on its stomach. So the army of workers which goes forth with the sun from the millions of human homes works by the strength of food. Well-chosen and well-cooked it must be if the home is to rest on a firm foundation. But the foundation is not the whole structure. Food for the body helps to feed the mind and spirit, but does not suffice for them. The Polish child must be taught in her adopted country to add to her plain and bitter climax, "and the cats," the new charter of liberty and grace: "And when he has eaten, he talks and reads and thinks, and he learns and teaches others what and how to love, and so he makes and keeps a home."—The Youth's Companion.

To Stimulate Agriculture

Manitoba's Slogan Should be Back to the Land

A slogan, that represents the vital sinew of Manitoba, should be "Back to the Land."

From statistics available, it is learned that the present figure of population evidences in excess of one third of provincial inhabitants are enumerated in the census of the City of Winnipeg. And to this startling fact must be added that upwards of fifteen thousand people dwell within the civic limits of Brandon. Surely such state of affairs in an agricultural country is suggestive of active remedial measure. As matters stand, farmers are in need of, yet unable to obtain adequate supply of help. Every winter season demonstrates thousands of unemployed in the cities and a goodly proportion of these out of works are in actual need, a statement affirmed by perusal of reports issued by the Associated Charities of Winnipeg. A horde of unemployed men roam the city streets; artisan, unskilled worker, book-keepers, clerks. The human product of Slavonic Europe adds its quota to the mass struggling to sustain body and soul. Surely this sight common upon Winnipeg streets is a deplorable state of affairs, an injustice to Manitoba creative of the erroneous impression prospective immigrants will not be assured work. The acreage of this province at the present time under cultivation, constitutes a fractional part only of the lands suitable to the plough. Hence a glorious heritage is awaiting, yet thousands of able bodied men are enrolled amongst ranks of unemployment.

Manitoba will, at termination of the present European war, receive an invasion of immigrants. Any class save such willing to take up land and work with the farmers, should be rigidly refused admittance. It would act toward future interests of this province, if extreme discretion in programme of policy is adopted. The late James J. Hill, the greatest empire builders on the American continent, and whose death has recently occurred, made the following terse statement at a banquet given in his honor at Winnipeg a few years ago:

"Fill up your population by all means, but be careful of the material you accept. The Province of Manitoba possesses lands for settlement, your cities and towns can take care of themselves."—J. D. A. Evans.

Amos—I don't care much for that piece the orchestra is playing now. Muriel—Why, that's futurist music! Amos—Oh, is that it? Why don't they play it some time in the future, then?

"Henry, how do you like my new hat?" "Well, dear, to tell you the truth—" "Stop there! If you're going to talk that way about it, Henry I don't want to know."

Della—So Matthew is to marry Miss Corbridge? He's much too young for her, don't you think? Emily—Oh, he'll age rapidly enough after he's married.

Patriotism in the Kitchen

Economy the Watchword in These Times of War and High Prices

Housekeeping goes on in Britain now in a manner much altered from the staid old routine of the days before the war. Patriotism and necessity combine to introduce new methods, such as conduce to strict economy, and economy that thoughtful Canadians would gladly see practised more rigidly in our own kitchens. Perhaps as yet only a section of each community in the old land have taken seriously to the study of the best methods of war-time housekeeping, but should any cook or housewife fail in her duty in this respect, it is not for want of teaching. Warnings and instructions greet her from fence placards as well as in the orthodox medium of the printed column. It is wisely pointed out in this campaign for economy that in real thrift—not only should the expenditure be limited, but it must be intelligently arranged to produce the maximum of energy and nutrition at the minimum of cost. Health and strength must not suffer in order that pennies may be saved. An article on the subject in "The Guardian" reminds its readers that to accomplish this it is necessary to bear in mind the relative commercial values of food, as well as the physiological values; but if the well-nourished bodies and brains that are the nation's greatest assets at this moment are to be maintained this much is imperative—the economic consideration must not be made the primary one in dealing with matters of diet. Even where poverty unfortunately makes it so, a study of dietetics will still enable a plentiful and nourishing diet to be supplied. Simplification of household meals must be achieved if it is true, but it must not be accomplished at the expense of the health and strength that we have never needed more.

Possibly the reason why the average English housekeeper finds herself at so great a disadvantage with present food prices is that until war broke out England was the country in which food could be brought most cheaply. Abundance of supplies brought in its wake carelessness with regard to making the most of food. Hence our ignorance of the economic value of cooking by means of the casserole and the hay-box.

Grateful German Prisoner

Letter Written by a Prisoner in England Praises Treatment Received From His Captors

Officials of the government which have shown great concern regarding the condition of British prisoners in Germany, have come across a letter from a German prisoner in England which they have given me for publication. I have seen a photograph of the original. The letter was written by a wounded prisoner. A translation follows:

"In a British Hospital, 12-5-16.

"My dear children, my dear mother,—How terribly will the express, 'prisoner' echo in your ears. But your anxiety will be needless for to tell the truth I have hitherto not been treated as prisoner, but have received nothing but love and care for my wounds, which are severe, and everything is done for me to relieve my pain—in fact everything that can be done for a wounded man. Therefore, my dear ones, respect our enemies. I always had a great dread of falling into English hands, but now that fate has overcome me I have learned better and I see no trace of anything but tender love on the part of my former enemies. My food could not be better than it is although I can eat very little; I have a splendid dinner every day, plenty of meat and potatoes beautifully cooked. They give me almost too much, but for the sake of good manners, I eat it till it is all finished. Tea does not suit me, so coffee is specially prepared for me and it tastes as good as if you had made it with your own hands. Could a wounded prisoner ask for anything better? Do you therefore show nothing but kindness towards our wounded enemies, particularly Englishmen, if you happen to meet any on your journeys; treat them kindly and remember how much they are doing for me here. I shall never during my whole life forget the kindness of my doctor and his assistants, the nurses and orderlies, and I shall think of them gratefully when the peace bells peal on every side. Now, my faithful Mr. and all of you, we will pray to God who has hitherto led me by his grace. Just now I asked a sergeant here to give me a forget-me-not; I have got it already and tears of joy come to my eyes for I know what pleasure it will give to you. Now farewell, all of you, may God's mercy be upon us. Receive the loving greetings and kisses of your father. (Signed) ("Of the Reserve Infantry Regt.")

During the war between the United States and Mexico which began in 1847, 300,000 men were employed by the former during the two years that the war lasted.

Conservation and Thrift

Zach Leads to Personal Gain and to National Profit.

Conservation is thrift. Perhaps it should be added—when properly exercised. Conservation is not hoarding. Hoarding is more frequently waste than not. The miser does not enrich the country. He impoverishes it. Judicious investment makes the country richer. It means production and production that adds to the capital of the nation; production that means progress and advancement; that leads to greatness. When the war broke out city dwellers rushed to purchase necessities in large quantities, fearing a rapid advance in prices. That was not conservation, preservation, or wise investment. It provoked the very evil that it was desired to avert. It was waste. Scavengers state that the amount of perishable produce that was subsequently thrown out with the garbage was tremendous. Thus an era that should have started with conservation and thrift commenced with woeful extravagance.

Time proved the unwisdom of the early panic. But stocks had been depleted and prices advanced. The evil had been done and the effect lingered. A feeling of insecurity was caused that remained in the memory of dealers, who were not slow to take advantage of the situation. The larger men profited immensely. The smaller went to the wall. The consumer reaped the result of his folly. But the lesson has been learnt, and although prices have not fallen, the normal conservation of the people has returned and with it to some extent the habit of conservation. It is doubtful, however, whether the importance of the latter has yet entered into the minds of the Canadian population in the wide measure that it should.

Conservation, or thrift, or both, is possible in the smallest way as well as in the largest. Each leads to personal gain and national profit. And there is no manner in which both can be better exercised than in the household and in personal habits. Care in our method of living contributes not alone to the formation of individual but to what is more important—national character. France learnt this great lesson from the Franco-Prussian war and is benefiting by it today. Canada is acquiring it and there is every indication that present experiences will lead to further conservation, to more thrift, and to greater husbandry.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Perfect Fit

"Yes, grandma, I am to be married during the bright and glad spring."

"But, my dear," said grandma, earnestly, "you are very young. Do you feel that you are fitted for married life?"

"I am being fitted now, grandma," explained the prospective bride, sweetly. "Seventeen gowns."

Here is the latest story from Sandhurst Military College: Overnight the cadets conspired. When next morning the sergeant gave the order "Number off from the right!" the voices rang out "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, knave, queen, king." Quick as lightning the sergeant continued with "All court cards fall out and report to the major."

The first Bible published in the United States was in the Indian language and printed at Cambridge, Mass.

Adds a Healthful

Zest to Any Meal

Most everyone likes a hot table drink, but it must have a snappy taste and at the same time be healthful. Probably no beverage answers every requirement so completely as does

POSTUM

This famous pure food-drink, made of roasted wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, affords a rich, delicious flavour, yet contains no harmful element.

The original Postum Cereal must be boiled; Instant Postum is made in the cup "quick as a wink," by adding hot water, and stirring.

Both forms of Postum have a delightful aroma and flavour, are healthful, and good for children and grown-ups.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1116



The Rubber Industry

The Bulk of the World's Supply of Rubber Comes From Brazil

The rubber gatherers in jungles of the Amazon, the Orinoco and the Congo, making incisions an inch and a half long, three-eighths of an inch wide and a half inch deep in the bark of the tropical trees which sometimes attain a height of 60 feet and a circumference of 8 feet. Beneath these cuts the natives attach small cups to catch the rubber milk, which is not the sap of the tree. The average Para rubber tree yields two ounces of milk a day. By coagulation in the smoke of a wood and palm-nut fire the milk yields one-third its weight of the prized rubber, the normal annual production of a tree being ten pounds of rubber, and the flow continues fairly constant for a number of years.

One of the by-products of rubber harvesting, and one which promises extensive development, since plantations of these trees have been successful in Sumatra, Ceylon and the Straits Settlement, is the rubber seed which yields almost half its weight of an oil closely resembling linsed oil, and adapted to the same uses.

There are many varieties of rubber producing trees, vines and shrubs, the most valuable species being that which yields the standard "para," and which grows over an area of a million square miles in Brazil alone.

The world production of rubber during the year preceding the European war was 151,000 tons, of which Brazil produced 40,000 tons, her nearest competitor, the Dutch East Indies yielding 8,000 tons. The United States in that year imported more than twice as much of the raw material as Great Britain, which stood second as a buyer. For 57,000 tons \$90,000,000 was paid.—National Geographical Society, Washington.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN,
Metapedia, P. Q.

Aug. 31st, 1908.

Stayed With His Pal

The story of a brave Saskatchewan lad is thus told: "One Canadian doctor, with his assistant," "had worked all through the bombardment at a field-dressing station close behind the front line, and near the Cumberland dug-outs where Colonel Shaw died. He was a ship's doctor from Vancouver who had made many voyages to Honolulu and across the Pacific before coming out to the great adventure in France. Of his assistant I knew nothing except that he was a brave fellow who did not think of his own danger because he could help other men. When the Germans came across neither of these two doctors, deserted his post, but 'carried on' to the last moment, bandaging the wounded who lay about them."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Overrated German Efficiency

German efficiency will be less made of in the future. Its limitations are as obvious as those of an analytical conclusion. It solves a given problem, working from premises laid down, but it is baffled by the unexpected and lacks imagination to foresee new conditions. It sees narrowly in a straight line, and when deflected by unconsidered obstacles, which imagination might have provided for, it is like a locomotive off the track.—New York Times.

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Cure which is entirely safe to use and certain and satisfactory in its action.

It was several days after arriving home from the front that the soldier with the two broken ribs was sitting up and smoking a cigar, when the doctor came in. "Well, how are you feeling now?" asked the latter. "I've had a stitch in my side all day," replied the wounded soldier. "That's all right," said the doctor. "It shows the bones are knitting."

An American tells of a visit to a Zoo in Ireland on which occasion he was much interested in a solitary sea lion. Turning to one of the keepers, the American asked, as he pointed to the solitary beast, "Where's his mate?" "He has no mate, sir," responded the Celt. "We just feed him on fish."

The Women's Suffrage Society in London have offered to take over the street cleaning of the city owing to the shortage of labor.

Ruth—Trust her! You surely don't think she could keep a secret? Matilda—Well, I've trusted her with other things, and she kept them.

The Salvation of France

How Germany Has Tried to Eliminate France as a European Power

One of the German aims in this war was to eliminate France as a European power. The first attempt was foiled by the battle of the Marne. The second attempt was foiled by the defeat of the attempt to break the French, British, and Belgian line and march to Calais. The third attempt was foiled by the heroic defence of Verdun.

If the attempt had been successful, it was hoped that France would have become a mere vassal of Germany, like Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria. The last attempt was made in a spirit of revenge. If France would not submit, France must be smashed.

France has played her own part with magnificent heroism, and has been loyally helped by her allies. Thus a great work has been done, not only for France, but for Europe, and for the world.

We cannot afford to lose France. The world needs all its national types and especially it needs France which has been and is, one of the foremost civilizing agencies of the world. The world would have been infinitely poorer if France had been either destroyed or dominated by Germany.

That does not mean that Germany has not its own contribution to make to civilization. The tremendous blunder of the crime of the misleaders of Germany was the conspiracy to destroy civilization and upon its ruin to build a temple for the worship of Prussian tyranny.

But if this conspiracy is defeated we may hope for a new order, in which every national type will be preserved, every national virtue and every national genius encouraged. All nations will co-operate for the common good of humanity, and for the development of a type of humanity nobler than the world has ever seen.—Toronto Star.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,
Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1906.

A. W. CLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Russian Trade With Canada

All calculations suggest that large trade between Canada and Russia will be developed immediately after the war. This commerce will be of great interest to Vancouver, as it should pass through this port. In the last year the foreign commerce through the port of Seattle has doubled the record of any previous year, and most of the increase is due to trade with Vladivostok. It is not forgotten that some of the trade was lost to Vancouver because there were no cranes and other equipment here to handle some of the heavy pieces. We believe that a good deal of the freight shipped to Siberia through Seattle originates in Canada. After the war it should be arranged that freight shipped to Russia from Canada under preferential arrangements will go by way of Canadian ports if they are able to take care of it.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

A Sure Corrective of Flatulency.

When the undigested food lies in the stomach it throws off gases causing pains and oppression in the stomachic region. The belching or eructation of these gases is offensive and the only way to prevent them is to restore the stomach to proper action. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do this. Simple directions go with each packet and a course of them taken systematically is certain to effect a cure.

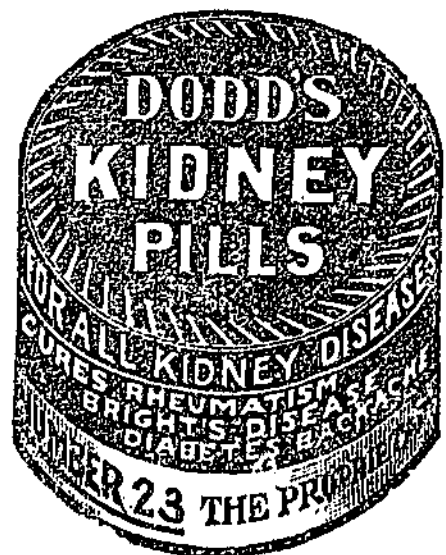
A Prevalent Sin

Private Doherty was six feet four in his socks; his sergeant was about a foot shorter. The sergeant looked along the line. "Head up, there Doherty!" he cried. Doherty raised his head. "Higher!" said the little sergeant. "There, that's better! Don't let me see your head down again!"

"Am I to be always like this?" asked Doherty, staring above the little sergeant's head.

"You are."

"Thin I'll say good-bye to ye, sergeant dear, for I'll never see ye again in this world."

"NERVILINE" STOPS EARACHE IN 10 SECONDS
CURES TOOTHACHE IN 2 MINUTES

It Seems to Possess Almost Some Divine Power Over Pain

RUB ON NERVILINE

Toothache is usually due to neuralgia and swelling of the nerve pulp.

As "Nerviline" relieves congestion, you can easily see why it cures toothache.

Nerviline does more—cures any ache or pain—in any part of the body.

It matters not where your pain is. It may be in a joint or muscle; it may be neuralgia or lumbago; it may be a surface pain is deeply situated in the back, side or chest. Nerviline will reach it; Nerviline will drive it out.

What is Nerviline, you ask? Just a liniment, but very much stronger in pain-subduing power than other liniments—one that penetrates more deeply in the tissue than any other liniment. It is a liniment that cures quickly, that gives permanent relief. You might spend ten or a hundred dollars, but you couldn't buy as much relief as you get from a single bottle of Nerviline.

We guarantee Nerviline: we refund your money if it does not relieve you.

In many lands it is a household trust, a remedy that has justified itself under the experience of those who have used it. Guaranteed for neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism, pleurisy, strains or sprains; the large 50 cent family size bottle is more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Dealers everywhere sell Nerviline, or direct from The Catarrhzone Co., Kingston, Canada.

A Good Scout

Work of the Boy Scout Movement Among the Boys of Saskatchewan

Of many trusts that have been made in the last half century at superstition and ignorance, the Boy Scout movement is one of the most effective as it is also one of the most recent. To be a "good scout" means much the same thing as it once meant to be a noble champion of the lists—only it means more. The knight of old had nothing more to fight than an occasional dragon; he had only to break into a stone castle to find his beautiful princess awaiting him. The scout, however, has to conquer himself. To speak honorably, to live loyally, to act helpfully, to be friendly to all, to be discourteous to none, to obey cheerfully, to smile and whisper in the face of every difficulty, to live thriftily, to think, speak and act cleanly—these are the ten commandments of the good scout, the energizing precepts of clean living and wholesome thinking.

That the Boy Scouts of Saskatchewan are "good scouts" who strive to live up to the principles is fully attested by the place they have taken and are continuing to take in the public service of our country. Though not a military organization in any sense of the term it is significant that over 150 scout officers and senior scouts who were active in boy scout work at the beginning of the war are now on active service.

On account of age, the majority, of course, have been forced to remain at home. But even these have striven to uphold the name of the organization. Some of the troops have given the recruiting agencies splendid assistance. Red Cross societies the country over have had the assistance of the Boy Scouts in their activities. On many occasions they have acted as orderlies at the various functions under the auspices of Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire. At the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention held in Saskatoon in March they were much in evidence acting as guides and messengers. They themselves by their own subscriptions, by holding concerts and displays—one troop by killing gophers and cleaning stables—have raised during the past year hundreds of dollars for various patriotic causes other than their own. And so the record might be written, almost to no end, of the hundreds of public duties which have been assumed by the little fellows in khaki.

To make every boy in Saskatchewan a "good scout" is, then, the aim of the organization which, during the past year, has been working in the province. Augustus H. Ball as Provincial Commissioner and Frank C. Irwin as Provincial Secretary are the two men who are giving energy to the movement, and in spite of difficulties these men and their many loyal assistants are meeting from day to day, the province is being thoroughly organized into districts and the boys are everywhere being made acquainted with the purposes and aims of the association.

Contrary to a commonly accepted opinion the organization is not a military one. Indeed, it is opposed to militarism though it responds to the call of duty whenever it may be heard. It is, however, and educational propaganda with the training of the boy's whole nature as its aim. The great war of the immediate future is that struggle for commercial and industrial success which will follow the present European conflict, one which will demand leadership, resourcefulness, sterling character, high ideals, practical minds and honest endeavor. That war will last for a quarter of a century and, in the words of Baden-Powell, the founder of the Boy Scouts organization, "will be won by the country whose citizens are then the best equipped in spirit and in ability for the great work." The Boy Scout movement is an organized endeavor to grasp for our growing youth a great national opportunity.

The Saskatchewan Headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association is on the second floor of the Y. M. C. A. Building, Regina and to that address all requests for information re the formation of local associations and troops should be sent.

First Philosopher—Of course every young man thinks he'd be perfectly happy if he could only have his own way!

Second Philosopher—Yes, and the older he grows the happier he is to think that he didn't have it!

Canadians Burning Forests Too Fast

Carelessness With Fire Going to Cost Canada \$7,200,000 More This Year Than Last

In war time and while many interests are urging thrift and economy, the Canadian people are burning up their created resources at a much greater rate this year than last, is the statement which appears in a bulletin issued by the conservation commission.

For the first five months of 1916 the fire loss in Canada has exceeded that of January to May in 1915 by approximately \$3,000,000 or \$600,000 per month, says the bulletin. At this rate of increase our fire losses shall exceed that of 1915 by \$7,200,000.

Canada has need of all her financial resources. She is borrowing money to carry on the war and is paying five per cent interest thereon. The additional fire losses of 1916 would therefore pay the interest charges on the recent war loan of \$100,000,000 and would pay \$2,200,000 of the principal. Canada's average annual fire loss of over \$23,000,000 would pay five per cent interest on approximately half a billion dollars. Our fire loss, however, something for which we are receiving no value, either financial or patriotic is simply a tax due in great part to carelessness which Canadians appear willing to pay and which they as a whole are doing little to avert.

SUMMER HEAT
HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentery and colic are most prevalent. Any one of these troubles may prove deadly if not promptly treated. During the summer the mother's best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brock, Ont.

Socialism in Germany.

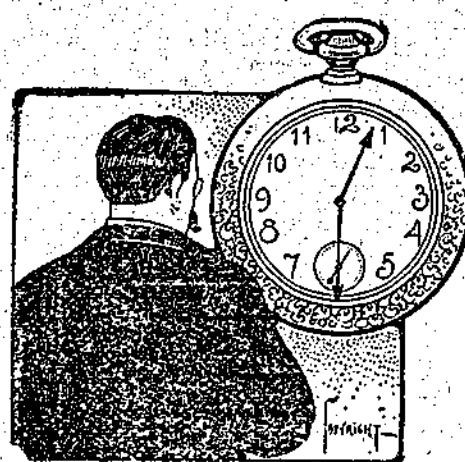
From our standpoint Socialism at its best is seen in Germany, where before the war that part of the nation who opposed the militarism of the Kaiser fought under its banner. If Germany, when the war ends, repudiates Prussianism and becomes a Republic, Socialism will be one of the potent influences which have prepared the way for this beneficial revolution in the national life. Dr. Liebknecht, bearing a name that ranks high in the history of German Socialism, will then become a national hero because of the courage with which he has stood out against the Kaiser's war policy of late. The most ardent opponent of Socialism in this country must recognize that it has given form in Germany to a protest well taken against misgovernment, and that it has in such a case as that of the oppressed German people a definite and valuable use.—Montreal Mail.

A Ready Weapon Against Pain.—There is nothing equal to Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil when well rubbed in. It penetrates the tissues and pain disappears before it. There is no known preparation that will reach the spot quicker than this magic Oil. In consequence it ranks first among liniments now offered to the public and is accorded first place among all its competitors.

We must beat France first of all and finally. That done, our hands will be free to deal with England, for there can be no end to the struggle until the soil of England herself also is saturated in the lifeblood of its people.—Berliner Tageblatt. The saturation cannot begin, however, until the British fleet is put out of business.—New York Sun.

"Your daughter has a wonderful voice. You ought to cultivate it."

"What for? A voice doesn't show up in moving pictures. But I've got a boy with a funny walk whom I expect to see drawing a thousand a week out of these days."



Watch Faults

Does your watch run correctly? If you experience any difficulty with it, leave it with us. We will give it an expert examination. If it needs repairs we can supply them at a moderate cost. If it does not, we will frankly tell you so. A watch repaired by us will run correctly.

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

The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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One Year (in Canada and Great Britain).....\$1.00
One Year (in the United States) 1.50
Address all communications to

THE GRAND FORKS SUN,
GRAND FORKS, B. C.

OFFICE: COLUMBIA AVENUE AND LAKE STREET.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1916

H. C. Brewster, leader of the victorious Liberal party in the province, made the following statement election night, just after he received the news that Premier Bowser had been defeated in Vancouver:

"It is needless to say that we are delighted with the vindication of the policies advocated by ourselves received from the people of the province at the polls today. But although we are much pleased with tonight's results, we are sorry that we will be unable to know for some time the result of the soldiers' vote. But we now feel satisfied that the result of this vote will rather lengthen than decrease the Liberal lead. It bears out the impression of conditions which Mr. Macdonald and I gathered on our recent tour of the province.

"Many of the Liberal party will regret that the prime minister met defeat in Vancouver, as we are all anxious that there should be in the house a strong opposition to assist the government with its legislation.

"Personally, I feel the responsibility that the people of British Columbia have placed on the Liberal party. Because of this we are asking the support and assistance of all persons of every shade of political opinion in our efforts to bring about healthier financial conditions in this province.

"It is too early to state what line of action will be taken by the Liberal government. Until we know at least a little more of the results it would be entirely premature to say anything.

"For the same reason it would at present be premature to say anything about the result of the prohibition and woman's suffrage referendum."

Mr. Brewster has sent telegrams of congratulation to all the Liberal candidates who were elected. Early in the evening when the first indication of the sweep came in telegrams from all parts of the province began to pour in on Mr. Brewster himself.

The election is over, and the people of Grand Forks now have two whole weeks to devote to make the next fall fair a greater success than any that has yet been held here.

In the defeat of Mr. Miller and the Conservative government, Grand Forks has lost a cabinet minister. As the member-elect lives in the biggest mining camp in the province, the district may possibly gain a minister of mines.

During the next few weeks the cabinet-makers will work overtime.

The downfall of the Conservative government was undoubtedly hastened by the Tory

press of the province. If, in past years, when the people's money was being extravagantly expended, the newspapers had done a little judicious and firm criticising, instead of indulging in flattery and fawning for favors, the crushing defeat of yesterday might, had the government heeded the advice, been postponed for a number of years.

Some good men went down to defeat yesterday. The result plainly indicates that, in a number of instances, it was not the candidates, but the government, that the electors wished to down.

J. R. Jackson, Conservative candidate in Greenwood riding, lost his deposit.

It was not propitious day for the Socialists and Independents. They fared even worse than the Conservatives.

The reason that babies are so expensive is because the sork has such a long bill.

To Teach Beekeeping to Returned Soldiers

Under the direction of William Hugh, secretary of the Beekeepers' Association of British Columbia, the returned soldiers living at the Military Convalescent Home at Esquimalt will take up the interesting study of apiculture. The soldiers are taking up many interesting subjects in the various branches of agriculture, and it is with the idea of giving them elementary training in such subjects as their present conditions and surroundings allow, that this work is being done. The British Columbia department of agriculture has already placed the services of many of the trained agriculturists of the department at the disposal of the men at the home, and their development will be made from time to time.

Thanksgiving day has been set for October 9 this year.

The grouse shooting season opens on the 15th inst.

The Sun, at \$1.00 per year, gives its readers three times more reading matter than any other Boundary paper. This fact accounts for the rapid increase in our circulation.

Besides being read by all the intelligent people of Grand Forks, The Sun goes to every ranch home in the Kettle and North Fork valleys. No other Boundary paper can give advertisers this guarantee.

A SNAP

27-Acre Ranch

In the Grand Forks Valley

18 acres in alfalfa; 2-acre orchard; good house and barn and other buildings.

\$2,000

For further information call at

The Sun Office

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.

OUR PRINTING SATISFIES OUR CUSTOMERS

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

THE SUN PRINT SHOP PHONE R74

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.

SOUR, ACID STOMACHS, GASES OR INDIGESTION

Each "Pape's Diapepsin" digests 3000 grains food, ending all stomach misery in five minutes.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest stomach remedy in the whole world and besides it is harmless. Put an end to stomach trouble forever by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.

Advertise in The Sun. It has the largest local circulation.

AUTO LIVERY AT YOUR SERVICE

Modern Rigs and Good Horses at All Hours at the

Model Livery Barn

M. H. Burns, Prop.

Phone 68 Second Street

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

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

Importance of Conserving the Fertility of Our Soils

The soil is the great factor of foundation not only of agriculture but of the nation's welfare, hence it is practically impossible to spend an excess and care on its cultivation and preservation. Therefore any knowledge that results from experience is of the greatest value. A deal of information acquired from such experience in Bulletin No. 27, second series, entitled "Soil Fertility, Its Economic Maintenance and Increase," just issued by the department of agriculture, of which Dr. Frank T. Shutt, the Dominion chemist, is author, and which can be had free by application to the publications branch of the department at the capital. Dr. Shutt sounds an intensely practical note of warning when he argues that we have been terribly wasteful of plant food and that every effort should be made to maintain and increase the fertility of our soils, and, by more rational methods, endeavor to put a stop to that waste. While the warning is directed to the Northwest, "where farming has been likened to mining," Ontario and eastern Canada generally are summoned to account. In brief, a change is called for from extensive to intensive farming, the lesson that it is sought to convey being that there is more profit in high tillage and conservation in cultivation than in methods of mere routine. Having gone minutely into the properties, necessary treatment and application of farmyard manure, the doctor supplies a table giving the approximate average composition of manure (fresh) from various animals, describes the manurial value of clover, the component elements and beneficial influence exercised by fertilizers, and refers to the places occupied by wood ashes and seaweed as potassic fertilizer. He goes into the virtues of gypsum and nitrate of soda as indirect potash fertilizer, concluding in an instructive review of the chief means by which the productiveness of the soil may be increased and preserved, by urging farmers to make greater use of the various means and agencies provided by the governments—federal and provincial—"for the assistance of the man on the land by information, advice and demonstration." "There is no country," he avows, "better provided than Canada in this respect." Regarding manure, two important facts to be remembered are that where it is not at once utilized by being put into the soil, or onto the soil, one-third of initial value is lost, and that the loss is least where the manure is kept compact and protected from rain.

A poll of the soldier in the city on leave from the Vernon camp was taken last Monday.

A poll of the soldier in the city on leave from the Vernon camp was taken last Monday.

A Useless Invitation

A Highlander from Tobermory, says the Canadian Magazine, asked at the Oban railway station the price of ticket to Killin. "So much," replied the clerk. "Hoot awa," replied Donald; "it's far over dear! I'd rather walk!" and off he started. He had not proceeded far when

the train came tearing along, whistling as it neared a station.

"Ye needna whistle for me," said Donald. "I made ye an offer since, and ye wadna tak' it; sae ye can gang on. I'm no comin'."

October 19 Will Be Red Cross Day

The British Red Cross society and the Order of St. John are once more proposing to appeal for funds for their work throughout the empire by street and other collections on what is known as "Our Day," the date of which has been fixed for October 19, according to a dispatch received by Lieutenant-Governor Barnard from Lord Lansdowne, president of the British Red Cross society.

An appeal has been made throughout the province to all bodies and private citizens interested in the work of the Canadian Red Cross society and kindred organizations, to combine in making the collection on "Our Day" an even greater success than last year, when the sum of \$1,858,008 was received in Canada, and large sums in other parts of the empire.

A portion of the dispatch from Lansdowne, addressed to the lieutenant-governor, reads as follows: "The generous response which we received last year from all the dominions, encourages us to hope that the constantly increasing demands for our help may be met by a corresponding increase of generosity throughout the empire. We shall be truly grateful to you if you will assist our work by organizing an appeal and sending the proceeds to us for our sick and wounded at the front. I shall be greatly obliged if you will communicate the contents of this cablegram to your ministers and recommend the proposal to their favorable consideration."

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Try It! Hair gets soft, fluffy and beautiful—Get a 25 cent bottle of Danderine.

If you care for heavy hair that glitters with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine. Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair, besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff. You can not have nice, heavy, healthy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scurf robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots fanish, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast. Surely get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store and just try it.

Assuring Your Business

A policy of advertising is a policy of life assurance, and the protection thus secured is well worth its annual cost.

Old Customers die or move away—they must be replaced.

Old customers are subject to the influence of temptation—they may be induced to divide their custom—to do some of their shopping at a competitor's.

New customers to this community will shop with you—become regular customers—if they are invited to do so.

Your competitor's advertising is an influence which must be offset if you are to maintain your trade.

Not to advertise regularly to the readers of

THE GRAND FORKS SUN

Is to leave your business unprotected.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC:

It is no sign of weakness to follow the lead of advertising. You owe it to yourself to get the most for your money, the best goods and the best service. And if you find that your inclination is to shop where you are invited to shop rather than continue to be a customer of the shop which never solicits your good will, you need have no compunction of conscience.

Shop Where You Are Invited to Shop



"Built to Last"

Without a doubt, one of the strongest bicycles ever built.

Thousands in use to-day, that have been running ten to twenty years. And still giving the utmost satisfaction.

The 3-piece "C.C.M." Hanger adds the finishing touch of perfection to this famous wheel.

Call and examine the latest "Cleveland" at

Headquarters for High-Grade Sundries

J. R. MOOYBOER
Blacksmith and Bicycle Dealer



P. BURNS & CO.

Dealers in

Fresh and Salt Meats
Fish and Poultry

Our Motto: "Quality and Service"

Markets in Nearly All the Boundary
and Kootenay Towns

First Street

Grand Forks

H. W. Breen, Manager

Butter Wrappers

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

The SUN PRINT SHOP

HANSEN & CO

CITY BAGGAGE AND TRANSFER

Buy Your Galt Coal Now

OFFICE:
F. Downey's Cigar Store

TELEPHONE:
OFFICE, 866
HANSEN'S RESIDENCE 833 First Street

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.

"Silver Gloss"

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Crown Brand" and "Lily White" Corn Syrups, and Benson's Corn Starch.

More Blouses, Lingerie and Skirts—more Table Linen—more Sheets and Pillow Cases—more Curtains—are starched with "Silver Gloss", than any other starch in Canada. Your grocer has it.

Laundry Starch

Train Divisions in Canada

Six Provincial or District Brigades Likely to be Organized

A proposal is under consideration by the Minister of Militia to mobilize and train in Canada two complete infantry divisions which would be ready to leave for overseas practically in condition to proceed at once to the front. Hitherto the organizing and training as divisions has been done in England.

To carry out the scheme, six Provincial or district brigades are contemplated. These would include a Nova Scotia brigade, already almost raised as a Highland brigade under Col. Borden, a brigade for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, a brigade from Quebec, two brigades from Ontario, and a brigade from the western Provinces.

Details of the proposal are now being worked out.

It is usually safe to say that when a child is pale, sickly, peevish and restless, the cause is worms. These parasites range the stomach and intestines, causing serious disorders of the digestion and preventing the infant from deriving sustenance from food. Miller's Worm Powders, by destroying the worms, corrects these faults of the digestion and serves to restore the organs to healthy action.

Only a Chip

As an evidence of the unconquerable spirit of our fleet, Mr. Hungerford Pollen relates an incident concerning an officer of one of the light cruisers who was reported in the official return as "severely wounded." Whitehall immediately received a telegram respectfully but ardently protesting against so misleading and humiliating a description.

"I have only got a chip knocked out of my shin and shall be ready for duty in a very few days." The P. M. O. was promptly wired for a full description of this officer's injuries. It turned out that he had the right leg fractured, and left tibia chipped, a large piece of shell embedded in his groin, and seventeen other cuts and wounds.

"Can you accommodate myself and family for summer board?"

"What's your politics?" inquired Farmer Cornstossel.

"Does that make any difference?"

"Yep. I'm not going to take another chance on havin' the whole place stirred up with arguments day an' night. All the folks that board here this summer has got to have the same politics."—Washington Star.

AFTER SIX YEARS OF SUFFERING

Woman Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Columbus, Ohio.—"I had almost given up. I had been sick for six years with female troubles and nervousness. I had a pain in my right side and could not eat anything without hurting my stomach. I could not drink cold water at all nor eat any kind of raw fruit, nor fresh meat nor chicken. From 175 pounds I went to 118 and would get so weak at times that I fell over. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and ten days later I could eat and it did not hurt my stomach. I have taken the medicine ever since and I feel like a new woman. I now weigh 127 pounds so you can see what it has done for me already. My husband says he knows your medicine has saved my life."—Mrs. J. S. Barlow, 1624 South 4th St., Columbus, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound contains just the virtues of roots and herbs needed to restore health and strength to the weakened organs of the body. That is why Mrs. Barlow, a chronic invalid, recovered so completely. It pays for women suffering from any female ailments to insist upon having Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

W. N. U. 1116

Destructive Insects

Weeds in Relation to Insect Pests on the Farm

Getting rid of grass weeds, and undergrowth about the farm during the fall and early winter is one of the best protective measures the farmer can use against crop-damaging insects the following year. Weeds, matted grass, dead vegetation and brambles along fences, roadsides, margins of fields, banks of little streams or ditches, especially in irrigated territories, are the natural hibernating and often breeding places of many destructive insects. This vegetation gives grasshoppers, chinch bugs, and other insects most favorable conditions for reappearance the following spring and summer. Similarly, voluntary growths of wheat harbor the Hessian fly; while stray alfalfa plants in the fields and around them may be the source of the incursion of grasshoppers. The Hessian fly is the absence of volunteer wheat at times lays its eggs on the young crab grass which may spring up in the fall after a tract has been burned over. Grasshoppers lay millions of eggs along the banks of canals and ditches in the western country. Chinch bugs hibernate in bunches of broom sedge, and many other destructive pests could not endure the winter were it not for these natural nurseries. The entomologists therefore recommend to farmers that they fallow sod lands intended for other than grass crop another year, and clear up roadsides, fence margins, and all waste land, ditch banks and similar places by burning over, pasturing, or in case of ditch banks by plowing or disking in the fall. While top-dressing the wheat crop with manure in the spring will increase the yield in the number of bushels, and will pay for the labor required in its distribution, we doubt if this is the way to get the most good out of the manure. A little observation will induce a shallow root system, for it is a well known fact that roots are always in search of plant food. So top-dressing has a tendency to keep the roots near the surface. As a result they are likely to be affected by drought later on whereas if the manure is plowed under the roots in search of it will go deeper into the soil, thus enabling them to better stand drought that we may expect later in the season. While there is no real loss in plant food where the manure is used as a top-dressing, unless the land lies so that it is carried away by water from rainfall, much more real benefit will be had if the manure is plowed under and mixed with the soil by cultivation.

Asthma is Torture. No one who hasn't gasped for breath in the power of asthma knows what such suffering is. Thousands do know, however, from experience how unmeasurable is the relief provided by that marvelous preparation, Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. For years it has been relieving and curing the most severe cases. If you are a sufferer do not delay a day in securing this remedy from your druggist.

To Collect for Seed Grain Dominion Government Out to Collect Ten Million Dollars

Preparations are being made by the Department of the Interior to collect this year the larger part of the advances for seed grain made to western farmers for the crop of last year. Over ten million dollars was loaned by the Dominion government in the drought-stricken districts in Southern Alberta and in Southern Saskatchewan. Last year despite the heavy crop, many farmers were in no position to make any payment. This year it is hoped to collect the larger portion of this amount. A head office has been opened in Moose Jaw, with Harry Cuttle, Chief Inspector of Homestead Agencies, in charge.

Arrangements have been made to have payments made to postmasters, while no collections will be made by the elevators.

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to drive out the parasites.

A German Incident

In a little Rhineland village near the border of Holland there is, says a Dutch report, a smith whose three sons have been killed in the war. When he heard of the death of the youngest he burst into fury at the consolation tendered to him that his sons had met with a hero's death for the Fatherland. He exclaimed: "What do the Fatherland and the Kaiser matter to me!" and hurled a beer glass at a bust of the Kaiser which stood on his mantelpiece. For this a charge has been preferred against him for "gross misconduct."

Live Stock Problems

Live Stock Commission is Collecting Much Valuable Information

The Royal Live Stock Commission appointed by the Government of Saskatchewan is collecting much information which will be of value in improving the live stock industry of that province.

The commission is formed of some of the best live stock men in the West. Hon. W. C. Sutherland is chairman; Hon. W. R. Motherwell is also a member.

Sittings were recently held in Winnipeg and the Commission will eventually visit a number of eastern cities. The immediate object is to gather information regarding the marketing of live stock. Any person able to give evidence relative to the matter in discussion will be gladly heard and in return the information that is acquired in eastern Canada and the States will be willingly given to all.

Transportation has become one of the most vital problems of the day. Coal is an example, the transportation of which costs more than the coal itself at the mine. The live stock industry is greatly affected by the same thing.

Hon. R. W. Motherwell speaking in Winnipeg said: "It is only natural that grain growing should be the first industry of the west and all praise is due to the pioneers yet like many of the older countries the time had come when the livestock industry is becoming predominant. The livestock industry is now the corner-stone of the three provinces and the older countries have profited by the same experiences which these provinces are now having."

Proceeding he said that it was a progressive step, that the government would now have to choose whether they would handle the problem the same as the telephones, and that the question of the packing plants, and abattoirs, would have to be considered, for perhaps while they could make large profits a smaller concern could not compete with them. He said that there was a decided feeling among the farmers that there could be made great improvements in marketing conditions, and that the commission, if failing to do any other good would at least have helped to calm the fears of the farmer that men manipulating the markets were robbing them.

W. R. Ingram, Esq., of the Swift-Canadian Company gave much information concerning stock loan companies. Mr. Ingram is much in favor of these companies for they offer a line of credit which the banks cannot touch. He said:

"It has been my experience that cattlemen prefer to deal with cattlemen, and on a certain street where there is a bank and a livestock loan company doing business, nine out of every ten will go to the loan company for their credit."

In dealing with the matter of the one-half of one per cent. insurance allowed packers on condemned carcasses, Mr. Ingram stated that the packers were entitled to it and that it was barely sufficient to cover the loss they sustained in this way.

He favored the bonding of livestock drovers and brought up the matter of reaching the press, with an accurate account of the local livestock market prices. He claims the drovers are always well posted by wire or letter and that it would only be doing justice to the farmer to furnish him this information.

Have a Good Complexion! The Flower of Good Health

The true secret of complexion lies in the blood. Keep it rich, pure, nutritious, and, above all, keep the system regular. No aid to complexion compares with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They tone and enrich the blood, clear the system of waste products, promote good digestion, and in short, establish sound health, which, after all, is the keynote of all happiness and well-being. Don't delay; the charm of a lovely complexion and all the blessings of health are yours, once you employ this old-time family remedy. All dealers sell Hamilton's Pills in 25c. boxes.

Out on Egypt's sands the Territorials were camped. The captain of the company was all that a captain should not be. He was short and stout and round of shoulder. Needless to say, among his men he was known as "Humpty." One night, on returning to camp, the sentry let him go unchallenged, and so roused his military wrath. "What the Blue Alsatian Mountains do you mean?" he snapped out. "Why didn't you demand the countersign?" The sentry trembled with fear so badly that his wits got shaken. "Bedad, sir," he stammered, "I thought you was a c-c-camel."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Visitor—"To what do you attribute your remarkable health?" Octogenarian—"Well, I reckon I got a good start on most people by being born before germs were discovered, thereby having less to worry about."

Sore Eyes

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



EXCELSIOR

INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

An Exclusively Canadian Company

Assets Over Four Million Dollars

An Excelsior Policy is a Money Saver. Get One To-day.

Trade at Home

Co-operation Between the Farmer and Merchant is Necessary for the Success of the Community

Why not be consistent? This paper preaches and practices trade at home. There are merchants and business men of this town who do not do this. To advocate the idea of trading at home is pleasing to a number of our people as long as it means to buy from them, but frequently when they need what may be bought here, they go elsewhere, or send orders to mail order houses. This is not fair, and it is inconsistent. The grocer who buys his clothing, dry goods or shoes away from home has no right to be offended if the local dry goods, clothing and shoe dealers go elsewhere to buy their groceries, and the merchants who sell clothing, dry goods or shoes owe the same duty to the local grocer that the grocer does to them. Then why not trade at home?

Co-operation is necessary if our city or our country are to be prosperous. The farmer who has no use for the town except as a place to sell his produce does injustice to his own interests as well as to those who live in the town or city. And the merchant who has no use for the farmer except as a customer to whom he can sell his goods, acts as badly as the farmer who goes away or sends away for what he wants. Then why not trade at home?

A country is prosperous in proportion to the prosperity enjoyed by its towns and cities, and no town or city can be prosperous without the co-operation of the people of the country. Each is dependent one upon the other for that which is for the betterment of both. Then why not trade at home?

The farmer who says he has no interest in the welfare of the town and the town man who says he has no interest in the prosperity of the country, are both wrong, their interests are mutual. Just as an illustration: If a destructive fire consumed every building in our capital city and the word went out that the city would not be rebuilt, would any acre of land in the vicinity then be worth half as much as it is now? And if there should be a terrible drought or some other calamity come upon the farmers, would not the residents of the town be sorely affected, many of them ruined? Are we not, be we residents of the country or of the town or city, dependent upon each other for success? Think of this and trade at home.—Swift Current Sun.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Value of Advertising

Big Corporation Decides to Shelve Old Policy and Use Newspaper Space

The Bethlehem Steel Company has entered upon a campaign of newspaper advertising which is epoch-making. Display advertisement space is being utilized in a list of 3,500 newspapers. The purpose of the campaign is to present the case of the Bethlehem company in regard to the proposed establishment of an armor plant by the United States government.

The most important phase of this matter is the belated decision by a great corporation that a policy of secrecy is disastrous. Silence on the part of a corporation, when its interests are at stake, denotes a fear to meet the issue in the open. Corporations will generally recognize in this sensational action of the Bethlehem company, the opportunity to them for trying their cases before a jury of the whole people—and as this method gains adherents the necessity for lobbyists at Washington and at state capitals, of corruption funds, and of intrigue, will vanish. Thus the policy of publicity now adopted by Mr. Schwab will have a revolutionary effect. Win or lose, so far as this present issue is concerned, he will have established a precedent which must rule with "big business" in the future—that of working with, not against, public opinion. "The day of the clear light" seems less of a vision because of the significant event.—Editor and Publisher, New York.

Russia Goes Ahead

The liberalization of Russia is going forward at a tremendous rate despite the war. The act of the duma granting to the present class the same civil rights that are enjoyed by other citizens is almost as great a step forward as was the establishing of the duma.—Buffalo Express.

Willis—"My wife has just ordered the most daring bathing-suit of the season."

Gillis—"Now I suppose she will write for circulars of the various summer resorts."

Willis—"No, she is writing for copies of their municipal ordinances."—New York Times.

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

Eddy's Matches

Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

A Real Lover GOLD WATCH

Simulation FREE In this puzzle you see four lines of letters. Fill in the missing letters so that each line spells a well known town in the world. A Magnificent Watch—Lady's or Gent's (guaranteed five years), will be sent free of charge to readers of this paper who solve this puzzle and conform to our one condition. It costs you nothing to try. Send your answer together with stamp, that we may send you result. All failing to do this will be disqualified. SEND NOW. "BARGAIN" WATCH CO. (400 Dept.) 80 Cornwallis Rd., London, N.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c. we will mail you. THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited 55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Wood's Phosphorine

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. A pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Willdon).

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N.2, N.3, N.4, THERAPION

Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR, RHEUMATISM, BLADDER DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, EPILEPSY, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, POST-OP. ST. CTS. POLYMERIA, G. 30 DEERMAN ST. NEW YORK, LYNN BROS. TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. L. E. CLARK, MED. CO. HAVERTOCK RD., HANFORD, LONDON, ENGL. TRY NEW DRUGS (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION. SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

They Fooled 'Em "Did anyone discover that you were a bride and groom on your honeymoon?" "No, we fooled everyone. Instead of calling each other by our first names, I called him Mr. Black and he called me Miss Pinky, just as we did before we were even engaged. We were just as formal with each other as strangers would be."—Detroit Free Press.

Doctor (to patient)—You've had a pretty close call. It's only your strong constitution that pulled you through. Patient—Well, doctor, remember that when you make out your bill.

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES

FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

PROSPECTS OF TRADE RELATIONS CAUSING GERMANY MUCH CONCERN

FINDING THAT TRADE IS BASED ON FRIENDSHIP

Germany Will Have to Learn Through Bitter Experience That Between Nations, as Well as Individuals, Trade is Destroyed by Inhuman Motives and Lawlessness

Germany is now finding out that a nation's strength is not in the length of its unsheathed sword, but in the range and stability of its people's trade. And even before the first fruits of Germany's harvests of war-hate are reaped, the German people, to their sorrow and irreparable loss, are being plainly taught that the basis of trade with the people of other countries is not arrogant and insolent Will-to-Power, but the honest and much-despised Will-to-Serve.

Prince von Buelow, in his new volume on "German Policies," issued the other day in Berlin, is spokesman for this new lesson in Germany's sad school of experience. This former German chancellor, in an accent almost of pathos, urges the seriousness of the economic situation which faces the German empire as a result of enmities and antipathies engendered by the war. That situation will grow yet more and more serious. It is Germany's real peril after the war. To guard against it von Buelow declares that it is of the utmost importance.

"To retain, to restore, and to strengthen connections with those States with which Germany did not cross swords, irrespective of whether the propaganda of the enemy press and enemy agitators influenced the feelings of the people against us during the war. Here political necessities must disregard national likes and dislikes, even though they be justified."

This informed student of Germany's trade situation is not misled, as others of his countrymen have been misled, by what dazzles lesser minds. Their hopes are based on a Zollverein of Middle-Europe, a great and continuous area of trade from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, and comprising, all told, "Germany, Austria, Serbia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Asia Minor, and Syria." Every German economist knows that with only those markets German industries would not work half-time, Germany's sea-borne trade would languish, and the German fleet, which must be carried on the shoulders of her merchant shipping, would become water-logged. All of Germany's allies are, at best, countries of low wage-rate, and a Zollverein so composed would be, so far as economic trade is concerned, little more than an agreement to "take in one another's washing."

And over against such a Middle-Europe enclave there will stand the great trading countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, that have sealed with the blood of their free citizens their covenant of war, a covenant which will hold against the unrepentant and uncivilized Teuton traitor in the coming days of peace. Britain, the British Dominions and all the British Empire, with Russia, and France and Italy and Japan and, sympathetically, China—these are the countries that have learned to their cost the depth of Germany's treachery, and they will not let the serpent strike them twice. Caught once unprepared for war, they will not be caught unprepared for peace.

And what hope can there be for Germany in any compensating trade with the very few neutral countries, especially with a democracy like the United States, whose every principle of liberty Germany has mocked at, and whose prosperity during these war times has been dependent on Britain and the Allies, and in spite of Germany and her proposed Zollverein? With the United States leading for "a League to Enforce Peace," and for substituting commercial boycott for war against any nation that violates the world's peace, von Buelow's schemes "to retain, to restore, or to strengthen connections" will not greatly avail; especially will those "schemes" miscarry when all the advantages of American trade are with those trading nations that have held the world's economic liberty against the military despots who would sacrifice everything for Germany's world domination.

Germany must learn, and learn through bitter but wholesome experience, that trade's ideal world is a neighborhood and not a jungle, and that between nations, as between individuals, profitable trade is based on the good will of a friend and is destroyed by the lawlessness of a cut-throat.—Toronto Globe.

Gen. Smuts Praises Canadians.

A despatch from Gen. Smuts, commanding the British and African forces invading German East Africa, concerning operations in that theatre, mentions among others the following officers:

Lieut.-Col. R. K. Scott, formerly of the Canadian Militia, now in the ordnance department of the Imperial service; Capt. H. T. Skinner, formerly of Kingston, now in the Indian army (Capt. Skinner was wounded in April); Capt. L. C. Sweeney, formerly of the Canadian Militia, now in the Indian army, and who was recently awarded the Military Cross; and Lieut.-Col. C. U. Price, formerly a field officer in the Canadian Militia.

What a Sea Fight Means

The Supreme Glory of the British Navy That Men Place Duty Always Before Personal Safety

What is the real character of a battle at sea under modern conditions? Wilson Young, in an article in the London Times, helps us to understand. "It is more ringed with terror than any other human experience. Each man commits himself with a thousand others, to a vulnerable shell, and launches it into an arena sheeted and bolted with flame and concussion. He can do nothing for his own safety, but only for the common purpose. If his ship is mortally wounded, he passes not to a hospital or dressing station, but into the cold sea, where also disappears patients and surgeons in the very act of operating."

Knowing this, he must go on doing quietly and coolly the exact work for which he has been trained—work, perhaps, such as other men do in the calm of a chemical laboratory. He may have to perform the most delicate scientific operations with the utmost care, conscious that he has only a minute or two to live in this world. Mr. Young says:

"It is the supreme glory of the British navy—sometimes I think the supreme achievements of the British race—that thousands and thousands of men are always ready to do this as a matter of course; do it easily, desire to do it. There is no one to whom life is sweeter than to the average sailor, whose mental habit is to be always looking forward to pleasures; and there is no one who can so utterly put aside the pre-occupation of safety and lose himself in his immediate duty. How else, indeed, would such events as Beatty's single-handed fight with the German battle fleet be possible? If men thought of themselves in such a situation, their demoralization would be indescribable, and the names Queen Mary, Invincible, and Indefatigable would be names of terror. Instead of which it is the high morale which is indescribable, and these names are names of glory."

There are some consolations, which do not detract from the glory. The care of the wounded and their sufferings are not much heard of in a modern sea fight. Every action is a matter of life or death. The mass of those who die, die at once. Their mortal remains sink into the great salt, sanitary sea, as their souls are launched upon the unknown seas of eternity.—Toronto Star.

Pig Clubs and Bank Deposits

American Bankers Are Helping to Finance Hog Breeders

Bankers in many states are realizing the value of pig club work as a means of improving rural conditions, according to club agents of the United States department of agriculture. Not a few of the bankers have made it possible for worthy club members to secure pigs on their personal notes. In this way a well-bred pig is secured and the member can pay for it from the proceeds of the pig as a meat animal or from the sale of offspring in the case of a breeding animal. The member enters into a business agreement with the banker.

This apparent generosity on the part of bankers is in many cases business acumen. A case in point is that of a Texas bank, whose president placed 326 pigs among pig club members of his country. As a result of the acquaintance made in securing and placing these pigs, many new patrons were secured. These patrons brought in more than \$75,000 in individual deposits. This was profitable business for the bank. The boys whom he has helped to get started in the hog business are now on their feet financially and before many years they will be making big shipments of hogs to market each year. The money received from the sale of hogs will be expended in further developing the country. Every merchant in the county will profit, the banks will get more deposits, and farmers will have more money with which to develop their farms.—Breeder's Gazette.

A fund of \$100,000 has been raised in Houston, Texas, to be loaned to dairymen at a low rate of interest, and paid back from receipts for milk and butter. Every bank in Houston and many prominent business men subscribed to the fund. It has been decided to purchase 200 high-grade dairy cows to be distributed among farmers in coastal counties at cost price.

"Do you ever worry, old man?"
"Never."
"How do you work it?"
"In the daytime I'm too busy and at night I'm too sleepy."

"What have you got in the shape of cucumbers this morning?" asked a customer of an inexperienced shop assistant. "Nothing but bananas, ma'am!" replied the youth.

Lloyd George

He is the Irresistible Driving Power In Great Britain

When there is any work to be done in England extraordinary hard and unattractive involving great responsibility, the cry is: "Let Lloyd George do it!" And yet no man in the realm is more abused. Every crime in the political calendar is fastened on him. Old party associates sling the epithet of traitor at him. If we believe his detractors he is untrue to his chief and consents with Mr. Asquith's enemies by stealth, revealing cabinet secrets to them. Mr. Lloyd George is accused of abandoning the convictions of a life-time of betraying labor, of grasping greedily at power, of cultivating all the vices that honest men despise in politicians. Of late a dead set has been made at him by the most brilliant pamphleteers who serve the Liberal party. They have done all in their power to drive him from public life.

Mr. Lloyd George has often been unpopular, and he has always had enemies who exhausted the language of vituperation in assailing him. As the most radical of reformers he excited such bitter hostility that he could not show his face anywhere without being reviled. He opposed the Boer war with speech that enraged Englishmen of every class. His peace crusade of 1900-2 divided the Liberal party. Today he is the most aggressive of militants, and there are Liberals who suspect him of plotting to destroy the coalition cabinet in order to raise himself to the premiership on its ruins. His enemies multiply hourly, and they would drag him down if they could, in spite of his great services to the empire since the entrance of England into the war.

Among them are sincere men who believe that he is an unscrupulous and dangerous politician.

It must be admitted that Mr. Lloyd George when he had an opportunity at Conway to answer his critics evaded their gravest charge that he had conspired with the opposition to force his own views upon the premier. But he abused the counsel for the other side with all his old vigor of epithet. It is unreasonable to suppose that where there was so much smoke a little fire cracked? Nevertheless, it was Lloyd George who was selected to bring order out of chaos in Ireland and reconcile factions that breathed slaughter one against the other; and now again it is Lloyd George who is regarded as the logical successor of Lord Kitchener to the post of secretary of state for war.

The explanation of what scheme so paradoxical is that with all his inconsistency and vaulting ambition Lloyd George is recognized as indispensable to the empire in its crisis. He, like Kitchener, realized how titanic was the task Great Britain had set herself in the war; that it would last for years, and that all her resources must be mobilized and employed with skill and daring if the designs of Germany were to be frustrated. Lloyd George is the man who does things, politics or no politics. Not another man in the country could have made such a success of the difficult and delicate work of minister of munitions. He has no monopoly of brains in the cabinet, but his is the irresistible driving power. He may have thrown overboard principle and consistency, but it was, in his view, for the common cause, for the salvation of the empire.—New York Sun.

Future of the Turks

The hour of disillusion for the Turks has struck. It is the crucial hour for their government, perhaps the hour for their doom. For the people it may be a new beginning, the significance of which they can as yet but very imperfectly estimate. Russia has some thirty million Moslem subjects, peaceful and prosperous like the Moslem subjects of Great Britain, France and Holland. The Turks are enduring intolerable suffering as the result of the entrance of their government into war. The return of peace will find them stripped of all that makes life worth living. In despair they will cling to any sincere offer of help. Such offers will be made by those they are now told to count their enemies. But Americans only will be so situated that they can give them both the material and the spiritual aid of which they will be conscious they are in dire need. It may be our privilege and glory to take the lead in saving not only an ancient Christian race, but a vigorous Moslem race alike from destruction.—From "Armenians and American Interests Under Russia," by Rev. George F. Herriek, D. D., in the American Review of Reviews for July.

Kiel Governor is Getting Nervous

An official announcement signed by Vice-Admiral Bachmann, Governor of the Kiel district, placing further restrictions on vessels running between German and foreign ports, is printed in the Kiel Zeitung.

The only ports henceforth open to traffic on the east coast of Schleswig-Holstein are the commercial harbors of Kiel and Laboe. Ships' crews will be allowed ashore only within a limited space facing the vessels when loading or unloading. Visits aboard other ships are strictly forbidden. Captains and seamen will be permitted up-town only when guarded by policemen or soldiers, except by special permission of the governor.

Discharged neutral seamen must leave Germany forthwith. All ships departing from Laboe or Kiel must have a military guard aboard to a distance off shore.

PLANS TO BE MADE FOR PLACING RETURNED SOLDIERS ON THE LAND

A SPECIAL INQUIRY BY FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

Splendid Work Has Already Been Done for Returned Soldiers, as Shown by the Report of the Military Hospitals Commission, Many Problems Having Been Dealt With

Japan's Big Guns

The Little Japs' Big Guns Are Doing Good Work For Russia

We have heard a great deal about Japan in the European war. Shortly after she declared herself on the side of the allies there was some difficulty between China and Japan which brought Japan prominently before the public. This was quickly smoothed over and little more has since been heard of Japan, mainly because it has not been necessary for her to take any active part in the war, either by naval or land forces.

But recent events show that she has been of very great assistance. Strangely enough, her help has been given to Russia with whom she so successfully waged one of the bloodiest of modern wars just a few years ago. The rapid advance of the Russian forces and their utter rout of the Austrian army over a front of 100 miles or more at one of the most critical periods of the war is due in great measure to the little Japs' big guns. They have developed a large field gun which is said to be much more powerful than the equal of any gun of any of the enemy forces. In addition, they have developed a new high explosive shell for this monster. Its power of destruction is said to be almost beyond belief and much more terrific than any explosive so far used in this war. The combination of this big gun and terrible new shell, in quantities, in the hands of a great Russian strategist and backed by enormous enthusiastic armies, has got the Austrians "on the run" and we are all hoping that the run continues to the final end of Austria, Germany, and all of their allies.

Japan's part may not be very spectacular but it is certainly very valuable.—North Shore Press, Vancouver.

Organized Agriculture

France Provides for the Organization of the Farming Population

A decree of the minister of agriculture in France provides for the organization of the farming population in every rural commune in the republic. A commune corresponds to our township. In each commune there has been established under the decree an agricultural committee consisting of farmers who are elected by themselves. The minister's object was to create "a permanent body composed of the pick of the farmers belonging to each rural commune, which body shall be the centre of action and regulate the general activity." The committees elected consist of 5, 7 or 9 men, according to the population of the district. The body is entrusted with the general organization of farming operations and the overseeing of the cultivation of the land. Farms owned by soldiers who cannot cultivate them are managed by the committee, if necessary. The committees really are agricultural syndicates, similar to the co-operative agricultural societies which are doing good work elsewhere abroad and in parts of America.

Even before the war French agriculture was strongly organized and remarkably prosperous. Under the new decree it will be more efficient and productive. In her crisis France has shown a quickness and logicalness of mind, a power of imagination and adaptation, and a resource of courage and will which are the admiration of all fair observers. She has manifested a genius for getting at the fundamental thing in a sound, fundamental way at the right time. The general scheme in accordance with which the French rural communes have been organized is worthy and capable of adoption in hundreds of communities in this country. It is the small, widely-working community unit which, less things, organize large units, and thus eliminate the personal, neighborhood element, as an organization of farmers becomes impersonal, unwieldy and political. It degenerates into a mere list of names, which interested officials are apt to use for political purposes only. The small rural social unit is being formed and organized in America. Where it has been developed, and given a fair chance, it has functioned effectively. The idea of which it is the concrete expression will logically and inevitably be adopted by every farming community in which there is a sufficient population spurred by necessity.

Kitchener Trod a Lonely Path

It was largely because they put faith in the iron resolution which they ascribed to this cold, impassive, silent man that our people trusted him so fully. It was his doggedness in doing the work that he was set to do that won them, because it was akin to their own temperament. He had none of the gifts by which politicians woo their favors. He was no orator. He did not seem to court the multitude. He had few friends. It was a strange loneliness that he trod the path of duty, but he trod it, as they believed, with a stern and unwavering purpose.—London Times.

Rehabilitation of returned soldiers, with the rather complicated machinery which thousands of cases calling for different kinds of treatment make necessary, has been attended by most encouraging results, according to the report of the Military Hospitals Commission issued by Secretary E. H. Scammell of Ottawa. Co-operation between the medical branch of the Department of Militia and the Hospital Commission, together with the invaluable aid extended by the Assistant Directors of Medical Services and their assistants in the various military divisions, have helped to simplify the problem which the Commission has been called upon to solve.

In the face of a situation which has never before presented itself in Canada, the Commission consider that the administration up till the present is a matter of congratulation for them.

Sanatoria and other special institutions for men requiring individual treatment are expected to be needed when the volume of returned men becomes greater. At present, soldiers who have contracted tuberculosis are given treatment in sanatoriums at Gravenhurst and elsewhere, at the Government's expense. The establishment of a hospital for rheumatic cases and another for mental disorders and nervousness due to shock is under way.

Very few Canadians have been blinded while on active service. The few who have totally lost their sight are given instruction in England, and on their return to Canada are able to secure literature from the Canadian Free Library for the Blind. In most cases it is thought that men who have suffered blindness will become self-supporting with the aid of a pension.

Besides the problem of obtaining immediate employment for the soldiers, the advisability of devising a practical method of placing returned soldiers on the land is one that is absorbing the attention of the Commission. This, however, gives promise of becoming so intricate that the Commission advises a special inquiry to be instituted by the Federal authorities. Another large problem which lies in the future is that of obtaining employment for the many thousands who will return to Canada after the war.

In connection with the list of convalescent hospitals published in the Commission's report, the fact is noteworthy that all the buildings have been given rent free, and that many of them have been fitted up by private individuals and institutions.

The list of convalescent homes from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, together with the number who can be accommodated in each institution, is as follows:—Ross Military Hospital, Sydney, N. S., 45; Parks Hospital, St. John, N. B., 35; Beauvoir Manor Military Hospital, Quebec, 150; Khaki League Military Hospital, Montreal, 44; St. George's Annex, Montreal, 55; Khaki Home, Montreal; Grey Nun's Hospital, Montreal, 125; Sir Sandford Military Hospital, Ottawa, 72; Elmhurst Military Hospital, Kingston, 50; Richardson Military Hospital, Kingston, 35; Longwood Hospital, Toronto, 25; Central Military Hospital, Toronto, 130; Spadina Military Hospital, which will accommodate 250 when completed; Victoria Hospital, Hamilton, 35; Belvidere Hospital, London, 35; Central Hospital, London, 130; Keefer Hospital, Port Arthur; Deer Lodge, Winnipeg, which will accommodate 130 when completed; St. Chad's Hospital, Regina, 70; Ogden Hospital, Calgary, 140; Esquimalt Hospital, Victoria, 100.

No Solitude for Strathcona

Donald Smith became Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and his place in history is secure as one of the great builders of our modern North America. It all began in the unlikely place imaginable, that lost fur store in the wilds of Labrador, and Smith tells us the secret in his own words:

"People speak of the solitude of Labrador. It wasn't solitude for me. I knew everything there, from the oldest white traders and fishermen to the youngest Indian hunters and Eskimos, and even their dogs. I knew every turn in the coast line and bend in the river, and every natural object had an interest for me. As for cannibals, I can honestly say I did not know the meaning of the term. Time never heavily on my hands. I was always busy, and when I had no actual or definite task I was planning."

Men of that sort are the makers of the world.—Colliers.

The Use of Gas

The use of poison gases is a barbarous method of warfare, but the action of the Germans in adopting it forced the allies to do likewise. Its use by the Germans very nearly forced the road to Calais, and probably would have done so if it had not been for the unconquerable valor of the Canadian troops, whom even poison gas could not defeat.—Montreal News.

