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May 5 1921 26

GRAND FORKS is situated in the center of Grand Forks valley, the premier fruit growing district of Southern British Columbia. Mining and lumbering are also important industries in districts contiguous to the city.

The Grand Forks Sun
and
Kettle Valley Orchardist

THE SUN is the favorite newspaper of the citizens of the district. It is read by more people in the city and valley than any other paper because it is fearless, reliable, clean, bright and entertaining. It is always independent but never neutral.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR—No 29 | GRAND FORKS, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1922 | "Tell me what you Know is true: I can guess as well as you." | $1.00 PER YEAR

SESSION OF THE CITY COUNCIL

Mayor and Clerk Are Authorized to Sign the Contract With the West Kootenay Company

The mayor and all the aldermen were present at the regular meeting of the city council on Monday evening.

An explanatory letter was read from the West Kootenay Power & Light company, and after discussion it was ordered to be signed on behalf of the city and the letter attached to it.

A letter from the B. C. Underwriters' association requested a map of Grand Forks. Clerk instructed to forward tracings to have the map printed, the cost to be borne by the association.

A delegation consisting of representatives from the Oddfellows and Knights of Pythias lodges interviewed the council in regard to the care of the cemetery. The council decided to base charges for care of graves at $2 per plot for the present year, and a joint committee consisting of a member from the cemetery committee and a member each from the Oddfellows and Knights of Pythias was appointed to take charge of the work at present. It was also decided to employ a competent caretaker, to devote his full time to the work, and the clerk was instructed to call for applicants for the position.

The chairman of the water and light committee reported progress on the repair of the city pumps.

The matter of using water for sprinkling, etc., out of the prescribed hours was discussed, and the clerk was instrucded to issue a special warning.

The matter of checking up taps, water for sprinkling, etc., it was decided to leave to a competent person, who is to proceed with the work at once.

The council approved the recommendations of the police commissioners, that silent policemen be installed on Bridge street at First and Second, and on Winnipeg avenue at First, Second and Third streets, and that the fine of $2 under the pound by law be rebated to B. Dompier owing to unusual circumstances, and that a notice be inserted against riding bicycles on the sidewalks.

The mayor wished to known what city property might be available for fair grounds and a baseball park. The clerk was instructed to furnish a list of properties suited for this purpose.

The matter of the water rights on Mill creek and Hill creek was again unker discussion. The mayor and city clerk were appointed a committee to take up the matter of purchase with the Granby company and if it was found necessary the committee was instructed to interview the Granby officials in Vancouver.

The electric light bylaw was reconsidered and finally passed, and the tax sale and the motor traffic regulation bylaws passed their third reading.

The city council took the safe side of the street when it decided to install silent policemen. Had silent policewomen been installed, it is a safe bet that they would either have broken silence or exploded.

Tomato Culture for Short Seasons

There are many districts where the season is too short to warrant tomato growing on a large scale. Enough tomatoes may be grown, however, to meet domestic grounds, and those of a local market. When this class of soft fruit has to be shipped several hundreds of miles, as is often the case, and has run the gauntlet of commission houses, jobbers, wholesalers and retailers, by the time it reaches the consumer it is a very questionable commodity. This condition, plus freight and express charges, does not conduce to a healthy demand, hence the advisability of home grown fruit whenever practicable. Where the season is free from frost between June 12 and September 20, it is quite possible to have a good supply of fomatoes if attention is paid to detail, and the plants receive the care they need at the proper time.

Sowing tomato seed (for planting in the open around June 12th) should take place during the last week in March or the first week in April. This should be done in shallow boxes in the hotbed. The soil used should be a composit of good friable loam with an admixture of decomposed barnyard manure, or leaf mould and sand in such proportion that it will not set hard. Sow the seed thinly and evenly, cover lightly with soil and give a good watering. The seed should germinate in about ten days, and from this time on the plants should have as much air as can safely be given to ensure a good stocky growth. When the rough or true leaf appears, which will be about fourteen days after germination, the seedlings should receive their first transplanting into flats, about two inches apart each way. The soil for this should be much the same as that in which the seed was sown, but not quite as fine. Shade lightly for a day or two from the bright sun, but do not coddle unnecessarily. Do not overwater. See that the roots get it only when needed.

By May 12 the plants should be ready for their second transplanting, this time into the cold frame. Prepare a site by treadidg a piece of ground firm. On this place the box of your frame and introduce three inches of good soil, consistiog of two parts loam and one part rotten manure. Make moderately firm and set your plants in this six inches apart each way. Shade is necessary for a day or two. Remove the lights entirely on all favorable occasions. Safeguard at night by adequate covcrings. Pinch out all side roots as they appear.

The field position should, if possible, be one sheltered from rough winds, but open to sun and air. Here the plants should be set as soon as danger from frost is past. Let the rows be three feet apart, with the plants 12 inches apart in the rows. By pushing a spade under the plants it will be found that they will bring away all the soil in the bed with them, and will receive but little, if any, chck. Stake with short stakes—two feet is ample, and give their first tie as soon as planted. The first truss of bloom will be in evidence at this date and fhould be retained. Once a week go through your plants and remove all side shoots and distorted bloom, as the latter only produce cull fruits. As soon as the second truss of bloom is visible pluck out the terminal point of your plant, leaving one leaf, beyond the second truss. The second and last tie should now be given.

Your mature plant will therefore consist of about nine leaves and two trusses of fruit.

Keep the hoe going, but not too deeply. If irrigation is practiced so much the better, as by a regular supply of moisture you will be able to reduce cracked fruit to a minimum. Ripe fruit may be looked for early in August, and the plants, if reasonably well cared for, should, in a fair season, yield from two to four pounds of ripe fruit each.

Among many desirable varieties may be mentioned Alacrity, Earliana Danish Export and Bonny Best.—Experimental Station, Invermere, B. C.

"SPLING DLIVE"

FOSTER'S FORECAST

Washington, May 22.—This continent is now well into the new crop weather conditions that will control during the 1922 crop season, which will be favorable to at least two-thirds of North America.

Northwest—North of 36 latitude, between meridan 90 and Rockies' crest, colder than usual last ten days of May; great fall in temperatures May 21 to 29; severe storms during week centering on May 26; cool wave will pass eastward along latitude 45; frosts will threaten near May; warmer last days of May. See first paragraph.

Pacific Slope—North of latitude 36, west of Rockies' crest, temporatures, rains, storms will fluctuate much as in Northwest, but two days earlier. Fair crop weather last ten days of May, but probably not sufficient moistnre for best results.

June Forecast—Generally good crop weather in at last two-thirds of North America. Particularly good corn crop weather, but too much rains for early harvests in parts of middle and southern states and on southern slopes of the provinces. Unusuatly severe storms during weeks centering on June 4 and 24. Temperatures averages near normal. A shortage of rain in Europe will attract attention.

Mother (to fittle Willie as father takes down the telephone receiver)—"Run outside, Willie. Father is going to try to get a telephone number.

A little tulle, a yard of silk;
A little skin, as white as milk.
A little strap. How dare she breathe!
A liftle cough—"Good evening, Eve."

In the year 1754 a monk planted two coffee berries in the garden of a monastry in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. From that little beginning has come the enormous coffee production of Brazil, supplying most of the world's needs today.

A great many harsh things have been said about matches, but all the evidence goes to show that the careless users were really the guilty persons.

News of the City

The Dominion forestry car, containing exhibits of the products of the forests, which is on a tour of the western provinces at present, arrived in the city last Saturday evening and remained here until Sunday evening for the public inspection. The exhibit, which is in charge of G. G. Blyth, proved to be of absorbing interest, and the car was thronged with visitors while it remained at the C.P.R. station. There were samples of all kinds of manufactured wood, one of the most interesting exhibits being a number of samples of cloth made from wood fibre. The moving pictures thrown on the screen in the evening illustrating modern methods of fighting forest fires were enjoyed by both old and young.

The Empire day celebration on Wednesday was very succesful from the standpoint of drawing out the people of the city and the surrounding district for a day's outing. The usual program of children's and adults' sports was carried out on schedule time. The city band was one of the main features of the celebration, and it had a big following of admirers.

Work on the irrigation system is progressing very favorably and rapid headway is being made. Several miles of pipe have already been laid. The manufacture of concrete pipe for No. 1 unit will be completed in about a month, and if there is not too much delay about installing the pumps, the system should be ready to commence pumping operations in July.

The coast districts have been making a strenuous war on the tent caterpillars this spring. Reports received from a number of orchards in this valley indicate that some of the pest have migrated to the interior. To roast them in a big bonfire is one good way of getting rid of them.

Electric light buds about the size of an adult robin have made their appearance. One of them found its way into The Sun office this week and flew against an electric light and smashed the globe. The explosion killed the bug and pied a galley of type.

"Doty" Peone, of Danville, was arrested on this side of the last Thursday night on a charge of being one of the principals engaged in a fracas at Petersen's ranch last winter. Bail to the amount of $2000 was furnished.

Miss Allen left for Nelson last night.

INVITES TENDERS FOR BOND ISSUE

Province Is Borrowing $2,000,000 for Irrigation and Soldiers' Settlement Development

Hon. John Hart, minister of finance, has called for tenders on a new issue of $2,000,000 British Columbia bonds for irrigation and soldiers settlement development, says a dispatch from Victoria.

The bonds will carry 5 per cent interest and be payable in both Canada and New York. Tenders are asked on five and twenty-three year terms.

Can't Poison Hens

"Chickens and the wild gallinaceous birds seem to be practically immune from the effects of strychnine. Just why they have this immunity is a point to be learned. Extensive field operations and operations carried on in the laboratory by the Canadian government, the biological survey, and the public health service show that a quail weighing not over five or six ounces will eat with impunity enough strychnine poisoned grain to kill squirrels weighing in the aggregate twenty pounds. In our extensive operations in the western states against injurious rodents, we have distributed over 5000 tons—165 carloads—of poisoned grain. Although the assistants carrying on this work are skilled in finding dead animals, up to the present we have been unable to find one single game bird destroyed by our operations. It may be of interest to you to know that we have further safeguarded the birds by using barley and oats instead of wheat as a vehicle. At the present time this grain is rescreened so as to remove all weed seeds which, when poisoned, might be taken by small seed eaters." So writes the United States biological survey. This is in agreement with John Burroughs' statement that "You can not poison a hen with strychnine."

Explanation

A lecturer was talking on the drink question.

"Now, supposing a pail of water and a pail of beer were placed on his platform, and then a donkey was brought on, which of the two would he take?"

"He'd take the water," came a voice from the gallery.

"And why would he take the water?" asked the lecturer.

"Bec use you would beat him to the beer!" was the reply.

The oddest thing I ever knew, says a Nova Scotia woman, was a neighbor who lived to be eighty but never had a tooth in her head. Her gums were as hard as bone and so sharp she could cut meat or anything eatable as well as anybody.

Thought is pleasant walk that leads to a desired destination; worry is a treadmill that leads nowhere.

Tired Worker—"Boss, you got a nigger on yo' book name Simpson?"

Boss—"Yeah. What about it?"

T. W.—"Wal, I'se dat nigger, boss—I jest thought you done had it down Samson, dat's all."

We can not be wrong in leaving other people's business alone.

REDUCTIONS IN BASIC PRODUCTS

President Beatty Makes a Frank Statement Before the Railway Rates Committee

Ottawa, May 22.—In a frank statement President Beatty of the Canadian Pacific railway set forth before the railway rates committee of the house of commons Thursday the rate situation generally, the causes that have produced increases, the the effect of the sudden return of rates provided for under the Crows Nest Pass agreement, and suggested that reductions should first should only apply to basic commodities. The commodities which he suggested might take a lower rate were grain and grain products, coal, lumber, cement, ores and pig iron. The statement made a favorable impression through its very candor.

E. W. Beatty, K.C.,
President C. P. R.

Admitting that rates must come down, Mr. Beatty said it was merely a question of method as to how this should be done.

THE WEATHER

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

	Max.	Min.
May 19—Friday	74	35
20—Saturday	60	32
21—Sunday	52	37
22—Monday	64	32
23—Tuesday	76	32
24—Wednesday	78	43
25 Thursday	56	48
		Inches
Rainfall		0.29

A little girl in Nova Scotia was one year old and not one tooth. She was terribly cross for two weeks and then she became quieter and it was discovered that she had cut two big molars but not a front tooth. She cut four back teeth in all, and then she went on to get her front ones.

Hawaii is a country of rainbows, believed by the natives of olden days to be omens of good. Scarcely twenty-four hours pass without one or more of the celestial arches appearing above Honolulu. Recently three rainbows in a row linked together at their bases are said to have appeared over Honolulu.

The Grand Forks Sun

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G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AHD PUBLISHER

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OFFICE: COLUMBIA AVENUE AND LAKE STREET.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1922

Bringing lectures of leading professors of the world's greatest universities to the little schoolhouse by w reless telephone—that is but one of the developments of the near future. Every schoolhouse in the country can become a college. Boys and girls can receive lectures via radio on various subjects, may take examinations and receive diplomas. This can be done in the school or it can be done in the home. Mathematics, science, literaiure, history, art—all can be taught by the authorities on these subjects through the medium of the wireless telephone. These possibilities already are foreshadowed in experimental courses given by different radio colleges throughout the United States. I fact, most of the colleges alreapy have transmitting stations with which they are now conducting experimental work along these lines. And have you noticed the youngsters are accepting all these radio discoveries with perfect equanimity? It's funny, but nevertheless natural. They take them for granted. It is their day.

The bloody "terror" of the French revolution caused the legal execution of 17,000 persons and the death by other means of per haps two or three times as many more. What of the Russian terror? The Paris Gaulois pnblishes figures oonceming it that would seem ncredible if it were not said that they are aken fnom the reports of the extraordinary commission pnnted in the soviet newspapers. Since October, 1917, there have been executed, says the Gaulois, 28 bishops of the Greek church and 1215 priests, 6775 professors and school teachers, 8800 physicians, 54,650 army officers, 260,000 soldiers, 10,500 police officers and 48,500 privates in the constabulary forces, 12,950 landowners, 355,250 other members of the "intelligentsia" and of the middle class, 193,350 workingmen, 815,100 peasants. If the statistics are trustworthy, the Bolsheviki, in order to force an unwelcome and impossible system on the Russians, have killed more men than were killed in the French army during the entire war.

The truck growers of the sunny South and California evidently believe that their mission in life is to supply the whole continent with fresh vegetables all the year round. Florida now ships on the average one carload of produce every eight minutes in the year, yet has under cultivation only about an eighth of the land in the state that is suitable for farm ing.

We all should like a cook such as an English clergyman advertised for in the London Times. In his advertisement he said among other things that it was essential not only that his cook should have a sense of humor but also that she should exemplify the spirit of Galatians v, 22. Now, Galatians v, 22, reads thus: "But the fruit of the spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith."

The committee on nomenclature at the American government radio conference declares that the use of the word "wireless' and names derived from it are obsolete. Instead they urge the use of "radio." For the general title of a system of conductors for radiating or absorbing radio waves use "aerial", for an open circuit aerial use "antenna"; for a closed circuit aerial use "coil."

Whether it is possible to control a turbulent country effectively by means of an "air army" is a question rhat the British iutend to determine in Mesopotamia. A ffeet of troop carrying planes, each capable of carrying ten soldiers fully equipped, together with two machine guns and ammunition, will shortly be put into the field. By means of that fleet a complete battalion of one thousand men can be transported hundreds of miles and set down where it is needed without the fatigue of forced marches.

The people in this country live too hard and too fast. The chances of death after fifty years of life are increasing instead of decreasing. In the last twenty years the death rate during the first five years has been greatly lowered, but for the later years of life it has not. It is poor economy to educate and train business men and women only to lose their services to the community and state when they reach middle life. People are interested in health largely because they are afraid to die. The true motive for health should be efficiency and not the mere prolongation of life. The results obtained by our census show that the death rate at practically all ages is higher for men than for women and the women showing the lowest death rate are those living in rural communities. For both sexes rural dwellers show a lower death rate, age for age, than for persons living in cities. Comparing ourselves with the following countries, England, Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, our expectation of life both for men and women is less favorable than in any of the countries mentioned.

"I believe college should first of all be a place of scholarship," says Dr. Robert J. Aley, president of Butler college. "I believe our colleges get their support from public and private sources solely because scholarship is the dream of the college, It seems to me there are many things going on in the life of the people everywhere that would convince us that the ideal of scholarship in our colleges is not as big an element as it ought to be. The search for truth that should be the business of every college should develop faith and reverence for truth. The average college, because ef the faith people in it and because of the ideals for which it stands, is in the public eye more than any any other single institution in this country. The college ought to be the one place above all others in which respect for the law is developed. Part of our crime is due to the fact that some cultured people take a peculiar attitude toward the law. They observe some laws and violate others. A violation of any law breeds contempt of all law. I believe the college has it in its power to remedy this condition to a large extent by inculcating a reverence for law, whether it be the law of the institution or of society"

Everybody want good roads. Even the auto tramps favor them in order to make a quick get-away sfter holding up a bank.

Ancient History

Items Taken From The Grand Forks Sun for the Corrcspondtng Week Twenty Years Ago

The Granby company is hauling silica from Frank Coryell's ranch. It will be nsed for lining the converters.

The tracklayers on the V. V. & E. are expected to reach Curlew today.

Charles Cummings left for St. Paul and Toronto Tuesday afternoon.

We predict for our city a season of unparalleled growth and prosperity during the present summer.

Rev. R. W. Trotter, of this city, will speak in Miners' Union hall, Phoenix, Thursday night under the auspices of the Phoenix Socialist club.

A deputation from the Race Track association waited on the council last last evening and asked for an appropriation of $1500 for Dominion day prizes and for repairing the sidewalks to the track. No action was taken.

Miss Jewel and her friends

"There is the charm of distinction about well matched pearls"

A STRING of pearls should be a part of every young lady's wardrobe accessories. It is one ornament that is loved by all. We have many articles of jewelry displayed in our shop that will capture your fancy if you will but call. Consider yourself invited.

We will fit the bridge between your eyes with an adjustment that won't let your nose know you are wearing glasses.

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All druggists sell Bayer Tablets of Aspirin in handy tin boxes of 12 tablets, and in bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross"

City Real Estate For Sale

Applications for immediate purchase of Lots and Acreage owned by the City, within the Municipality, are invited.

Prices:--From $25.00 per lot upwards.

Terms:--Cash and approved payments.

List of Lots and prices may be seen at the City Office.

JOHN A. HUTTON.
City Clerk.

FOR THE SPRING GARDEN AND LAWN

Rakes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Grass Shears and Pruning Shears, Garden Trowels and Forks. Wheel Barrows, Lawn Mowers, Window Screen and Screens, Screen Doors, etc.
Highest Quality Paint and Varnish

MILLER & GARDNER
Complete Home Furnishers

Statistics recently compiled show that British Colnmbia has more telephones to population than any other province of Canada. It is to maintain this enviable record that extensions of outside plant and central office equipment are constantly being made, and this year large expenditures are planned. Facilities for adequate telephoning are always kept up to top notch, with the result that our whole system is in excellent condition, and we are in a position at all times to supply service when the request is made.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY

By the time a woman has fed her husband, "yes-deared" him all through dinner, apologized for the toughness of the steak, silenced the children so that he may read the paper—with his eyes shut and his mouth open—and at length has flattered, wheedled and hypnotized him into handing over $10, just let anybody try to tell her she is a gilded para site who doesn't work for her money!

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People and Events of Passing News Interest

(1) The distribution of the King's Royal Maundy is a survival of the old observance on the Thursday before Good Friday, when the King would wash the feet of his humblest subjects while alms and clothing would be distributed. James the Second was the last monarch to perform this act. Alms are still distributed on this day, which is a Feast Day in the Anglican Church. In this picture the Dean of Westminster and other dignitaries of the ancient Abbey are seen as they were photographed after this year's ceremony.

(2) How time flies. This is the two-year-old son of Lady Patricia Ramsey and grandson of the Duke of Connaught. He was snapped standing at the salute as the Guards swung past on their way to Buckingham Palace.

(3) Olympic games for the feminine sex have been held in Monte Carlo recently, and representative competitors were present from most European countries. This picture shows the start of the 800 metre race in which were representatives from England, France, Italy, Belgium and Czecho-Slovakia.

(4) Mr. G. M. Bosworth, Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited, on his arrival at Quebec on April 30th on the S.S. "Empress of Scotland." This was the maiden trip to Quebec of the Company's new "Empress." The "Empress of Scotland," the largest ship on the Atlantic service of the Canadian Pacific. Commander James Gillies, C.B.E. (right) is the senior commander in the Company's service, and has served in some twenty ships of the vast fleet. He entered the service in 1903, and is to-day Commodore of the fleet, and Commander of the "Empress of Scotland."

(5) They say the fish are biting well in all parts of the country. This picture was taken in the Laurentians where the fishing is reported to be particularly good this year.

(6) The Genoa conference did at least give the world-statesmen an opportunity to exchange views. Here we see M. Tchitcherin, the chief Russian delegate, explaining it all to Lloyd George while the German Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, who appears between them, looks on in evident admiration at the Russian way of telling it.

(7) Some authorities are suggesting that devotion to athletics will in time develop an unwomanly woman. Miss Hatt, an English representative at the Women's Olympic games is here seen clearing the bar at a hitherto unheard of height from the ground, but her pretty bobbed and curly hair would lead one to suppose there is none the less a charming girl for all that.

(8) Talking of athletics for women, surely there is nothing much more strenuous than the English idea of hockey as it is seen in this picture. It would remind one of our own Lacrosse, with a stick somewhat better adapted for laying your opponent flat if he interferes too strenuously.

(9) The first arrival of a new ship in port is an event, particularly when it is so important a ship as the Canadian Pacific Liner "Montcalm", and so important a port as Montreal. The "Montcalm" is the largest ship running into Montreal, and the Kiwanis Club of that city marked her arrival there by holding their regular luncheon in her spacious and beautiful dining saloon.

The Grave of a Canadian Poetess

TOURISTS from all over the world appreciate the beauty of that corner of Stanley Park, British Columbia, where are buried the ashes of Canada's Indian poetess, Pauline Johnson. In the shade of the great trees, within sight of the Siwash Rock, it is one of the ideal spots of that peerless natural woodland, and has been marked by a simple temporary stone rolled in place. To catch the spirit of her songs that Canada's love for her Indian princess may have enduring expression a permanent memorial will shortly be erected.

The memorial will take the form of a rustic, antique fountain, to be erected from moss covered stones, gathered from the park. The water will flow through this granite protection as a natural spring, and fall into a pool at the side with the added charm of water lilies in the pool. The head stone will have a life size reproduction of the head of the poetess, while on the west side will be emblems of her legends, showing the flint and feather. The "flint and feather" is an emblem, rich in Indian associations. "Flint" suggests the Red man's weapons of war; it is the arrow tip, the heart quality of the people. The "feather" is the eagle plume that crests the head of the warrior chief. In the words of the late poetess, "The flint and feather bear the hall marks of my Mohawk blood."

On the east side of the fountain will be carved a canoe and paddle. This will be significant as a representation of the spirit of the "song my paddle sings," one of the sweetest songs penned by the princess. It reads:

"And up in the hills against the sky,
A fir tree rocking its lullaby,
Swings, swings,
Its emerald wings,
Swelling the song my paddle sings."

The eyes of the figure will be focussed on the stream of water, and beneath the carving will be the name "E. Pauline Johnson," with the date of birth and death.

The plan promoted by the Art, Historical and Scientific Society of Vancouver, of establishing an Indian village in Stanley Park, will prove unique in Canada. It will breathe an individualism redolent with associations of the "evergreen coast," and of the early history and legends of our country. The idea of the society is to bring an entire old-time Indian village, with its many totem poles, lodges, council chambers and customary features, and place it in Stanley Park.

It will perpetuate for all time the splendid and ancient history of some of the early native coast Indians, constituting the original pre-historic inhabitants of British Columbia, now only the remnant of a dying race. There are a few remaining villages, now in danger of decay from long disuse, silently nestling at secluded northern coves along the Pacific coast. There is evidence of stately pomp and grandeur about the large lodges and spacious council chambers with their numerous heraldic totem poles. The society hopes to obtain an ample number of totem poles, chief's regalia, "coppers," a metallic insignia of hereditary office and other panoply, dancing masks, robes, talking sticks, huge muck-a-muck bowls, war canoes, carved door jambs, and lintels, roof trees, medicine men's costly fur robes of sea otter, or other skins with full accessories.

Railway News in Brief

Montreal. — Twelve Esquimaux dogs which the owner values at $25,000 passed through Montreal. They arrived from Portland, Maine, at Windsor Street Station and later left for their home with the pack of their brethren kept at Lake Placid, New York, by Jacques Suzanne, an artist and painter. In an interview Mr. Suzanne said that some of the dogs came from Siberia, some from Greenland, and some from Alaska. The youngest was aged 14 months, and the oldest 18 years. The dogs were engaged continuously for three weeks in the wilds near Portland, Maine, in moving picture scenes for the picture "Love and the Law," by James Oliver Curwood, in which Zena Keefe is the star. The dogs drew two sleighs, sometimes conveying two people in a sleigh, and went through some exciting drives in their work on the picture.

All the dogs looked beautiful specimens of their kind. Pointing to the best looking of them Mr. Suzanne said, "That one could draw half a ton over the level snow." One of the animals was used by Peary in his last dash to the Pole.

Cleveland.—The respective rights of railways and motor vehicles at grade crossings figured conspicuously in a recent decision by the Municipal Court of Cleveland in which the New York Central Railroad was awarded judgment in the sum of $331.26 for damage done to a locomotive in a collision with a heavy motor truck.

The evidence showed that on November 13, 1921, Harold L. Wilcox drove a 4-ton motor truck on to a grade crossing at Wickliffe, Ohio, with the result that it was hit by a fast passenger train, doing considerable damage to the locomotive.

The crossing where the accident occurred is 24 feet wide, planked, stone filled, and was in good condition. Regular crossing signs were located on each side of the tracks.

The railroad company brought suit for damages to its locomotive, alleging that the accident was due wholly to the negligence of the driver, and the court awarded the company judgment in the full amount of its claim.

The court's decision in this case makes clear that the rights of passengers on train to protection at grade crossings are paramount to those of persons riding in motor vehicles.

A wise man's country isthat one in which he is happiest

When a man loses anything else he advertises for it, but when he loses his head he stops advertising---

Don't Lose Your Head

News of the City

A gang of laborers this week commenced work on the Cascade end of the Cascade Rossland link of the trnasprovincial highway.

The fruit bloom is very heavy in this valley. With favorable weather conditions, the crop this year will be biggest ever harvested here.

The celebration on Wednesday ended with a big dance in the Davis hall and a prize fight in the skating rink. Most of the people patronized both.

Lorne Campbell, of Rossland, manager of the West Kootenay Power & Light company, was in the city on Monday.

Lost—On Friday evening last, a roll of money. Leave at Henniger's store and receive reward:

W. T. Ross is confined to his home by illness this week.

Mrs. K. Maehan, of Alaska, is expected here on the first of June on a visit to her brother, E. Rice.

In the baseball tournament on Wednesday Orient won from Grand Forks and Colville defeated Republic. In the play-off between Republic and Orient, Republic was victorious, thus winning first prize, with Orient second.

There are few men who would walk 630 miles to witness a football match or matches. One such enthusiast, however, exists. He tramped from Cardiff to Newcastle to see the game between Newcastle United and Cardiff. He then walked to Liverpool to watch his team play there. Roughly the distances are: Cardiff to Newcastle 340 miles, Newcastle to Liverpool 123 miles, Liverpool to Cardiff 170 miles.

About this time of year nothing will add a thousand dollars to a set of buildings quite so quickly as a hundred dollars' worth of paint.

On account of the ill-health of the pastor of the Wheeling Baptist Temple, Wheeling, W. Va., a radiophone has been installed in the church and sermons will be received every Sunday morning from Pittburg. In the event of the pastor's recovery, physicians say, he will be unable to resume his work in the pulpit until after the summer vacation.

Help yourself in the right way and you help others; improve yourself and you do a favor to your friends.

A singular natural curiosity located in the valley of the Annan in Scotland, is what is known as the Devil's Beef-tub. It is in the form of a hollow or basin, surrounded by high hills, which makes it so secluded a spot that a large number of persons can conceal themselves in it and remain unseen by others in the immediate neighborhood. In ancient times it was frequently used as a hiding place for stolen cattle, and it is this fact which has given it its name.

All free miners' licenfes evpire on May 31.

Fruits and Vegetables

The time has now arrived for this season's Fruits and Vegetables, and we have an abundant supply. Try our Teas, Coffees and Staple Groceries. They are all Fresh.

THE CITY GROCERY

Phone 25 **H. H. Henderson, Prop.**

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IT brings the whole country for miles around within easy reach. Have you seen the new models? They're as graceful as swallows! As bright as new coin! As weatherproof as a duck? Automobile Steel Bearings. Frame of English Seamless Steel Tubing. Hard Maple Rims. Hercules Brake. Everything complete. Real Quality. Real Value. Easy Terms. We are the people to mount you right.

J. R. MOOYBOER Opposite G. F. Garage GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Open Saturday Evenings Till 10 o'Clock

GROWTH OF CANADIAN SHIPPING

Strong Policy in Immigration Now Necessary

By E. W. BEATTY
President Canadian Pacific Railway

One of the most interesting features in Canadian development during recent years has been the growth of the shipping facilities for Canada's overseas trade and traffic. An indication of this can be seen in this year's returns from the port of Montreal, which show that up to the close of navigation 980 vessels had docked there, as compared with 654 for the previous season. The shipments included more than 140,000,000 bushels of grain, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. over the previous highest figure, that of 1914.

The prosperity of a country depends upon the ease with which its produce can be marketed, and in the case of Canada, which exists so largely on overseas markets, the conditions of trade are undoubtedly governed by the facilities for transport. The development of shipping sufficient to insure the speedy conveyance of passengers and freight is therefore of vital importance, and accounts for the steady increase in the size of the Canadian Pacific fleets on both Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Can Ships Pay Their Way?

The phenomenal growth of Canada's Mercantile Marine during the last few years has been taken as indicative of the country's progress. There is danger, however, in a too rapid growth if the increase has not been directed along commercially profitable lines. What we have to consider is whether the new tonnage is justified by the country's production, whether the ships are suited to the kind of traffic available, and whether they are the kind of ships that are likely to pay their way. If those factors are not taken into consideration, we may find that a portion at least of Canada's large mercantile fleet is the kind of asset popularly referred to as a "white elephant."

A statistical comparison of Canada's mercantile marine over a period of years is apt to be misleading unless we thoroughly understand what these statistics represent. In a letter written in 1851, addressed to Earl Grey, then Colonial Secretary in Britain, Joseph Howe, the distinguished Nova Scotian statesman, remarked:

"The best criterion of the comparative civilization of countries may be found in the growth of commerce and the increase of a mercantile marine. Tried by this test, the North American Provinces will stand comparison with any other portion of the Queen's Dominions.

"The West Indian Colonies, the Australian group, including New Zealand, the African colonies and the East Indies, or the Mauritius and Ceylon, owned collectively in 1846 but 2,128 vessels, or 42,610 tons of shipping. The North American group, including Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, owned in that year 5,119 vessels, measuring 393,822 tons. Of these, Nova Scotia owned in tonnage 141,093, and in number more than the other four put together, or 2,583."

Canada's Place in Shipping.

In 1863 the British American Provinces stood fourth in the world's shipping, with 7,101 vessels totalling 842,643 tons. In this year alone 602 vessels totalling 224,314 tons were built in the Canadas and the Maritime Provinces, only 9,000 tons less than the tonnage built in the United States, which, moreover, in that year purchased Canadian-built vessels to the value of $9,000,000. The highest tonnage on the Canadian register previous to the great war was reached in 1878, with a total of 1,333,015 tons net. These, however, were still mostly wooden sailing vessels, and under the competition of steamers and trade depression, the tonnage had dropped by 1902 to less than 50 per cent. of that total, or, to be exact, 652,612 tons.

It was not till 1900 that steel vessels began to appear to any extent on Canadian register, and not till 1918 were steel vessels in the majority, the figures being 4,366 steamers out of a total of 8,568 vessels. On October 31, 1921, there were 8,322 vessels on Canadian register, of which 4,455 are steamers, the gross tonnage of these 8,322 vessels being 1,750,570 tons.

Evolution in Ships.

The large tonnage of British North American ships in the middle of the nineteenth century is, however, deceptive, unless one analyses the character of the trade in which the vessels engaged. The Nova Scotian ships, in particular, were built of soft wood, iron and copper fastened, and, unlike the more substantial and more expensive British-built ships, were not always destined for a long life. They carried possibly a cargo of Nova Scotia lumber to England, then reloaded with a cargo for South America and tramped to and fro on many oceans without seeing their home port again till they were practically used up. The steel steamer of today is built for a longer life, and tonnage involves a greater initial cost.

New Photograph of E. W. Beatty, President C. P. R.

High Cost of New Ships.

In the case of the mercantile fleet built for the late Canadian Government, the cost was high, and represents a hectic element in our maritime progress. It is indeed a mystery why construction of so many of these ships was undertaken after the armistice. Contracts were given by the Canadian Government to Canadian shipbuilders for cargo ships in January, 1919, on a price basis of $200 a ton, at a time when the Canadian Pacific was being offered by the British Ministry of Shipping any number of cargo ships, well adapted to the requirements of Canadian trade, at $100 a ton, and actually purchased two at that price. Now the experience of Canadian ship-owners has been that cargo ships are a speculative investment unless they are operated as supplementary to a regular service of combined passenger and cargo steamers, when they may come in useful as an adjunct to regular liners when more business than usual is offered.

The Government cargo steamers, contracted for after the armistice, seem to have been built without any particular trade in view and without the support of a passenger service. Unless their initial high cost is written down, they must be run at a loss, except during periods of high freights, and high freights are certainly not welcomed by any country looking for export business.

Government Ships Tramping.

Experience has shown that for Canadian trade the ideal ship for Atlantic business is the steamer which will combine passenger and freight business in a certain proportion. This accounts for the construction of the new one-cabin type of ship such as the Montcalm, with a gross register of 16,000 tons, a speed of 16 knots, a capacity of 1,500 passengers and five or six thousand tons of freight. Of the thirty-five steamers plying for the Canadian Pacific on ocean service, only nine are cargo ships. Although some of these Government steamers are run on regular lines, where there is some prospect of a cargo both ways, a large percentage of the fleet has been forced into tramping without any particular benefit to Canadian commerce, although the tonnage may swell the Canadian register.

Passenger Traffic Awaiting.

The increase in tonnage credited to the steamship companies carrying on regular service, particularly where the liners are passenger steamers, is in another category. The natural development of Canadian shipping under present conditions is undoubtedly in the field of passenger traffic, rather than cargo vessels. In the first place, Canada's crying need is for more population, particularly of the farming classes, and over in Great Britain and Europe there are hundreds of thousands of good settlers eager to come to this continent if only the doors are not shut in their faces. In the second place, owing to Canada's geographical position, the St. Lawrence route in summer and the port of Vancouver all the year round are in a favorable position to attract large passenger traffic to and from the United States, with its hundred million population, as well as to and from Canada itself. The St. Lawrence route enables Atlantic steamers of reasonable speed to cross the Atlantic with only four days open sea, while the comparatively short distance between Vancouver and Yokohoma has given the Canadian liners a substantial time handicap over their competitors using the longer southern routes.

Growth of C.P.R. Shipping.

The total tonnage of ocean-going lake and river steamers which will carry the Canadian Pacific house-flag in 1922 will be only a few tons short of 500,000, or nearly nine times as large as the great Spanish Armada. This is in spite of the fact that the Canadian Pacific lost tonnage by enemy action during the recent war to the extent of 101,081 tons.

The growth of the steamship interests of the Canadian Pacific is significant of the contribution made by that company toward the progress of Canada. Starting with a fleet on the Pacific, the railway entered the Atlantic trade by purchasing 15 vessels from the Elder-Dempster Line in 1902 for $7,500,000. The change of conditions in steamship business is illustrated by the fact that this sum today represents the cost of one single new vessel destined for the Pacific trade, the Empress of Canada. In 1906 the Empress of Britain and Empress of Ireland were added to the Atlantic fleet. In 1913 the Pacific service was strengthened by the Empress of Russia and Empress of Asia. Two steamers of the one "Cabin" type, the Metagama and the Missanabie, were added in 1914, followed in 1917 and 1918 by the Melita and the Minnedosa, but the chief increase was due to the taking over of the Allan Line fleet of 18 steamships. The year 1922 will see the addition of several fine passenger steamers for both Atlantic and Pacific service, the Empress of Scotland (24,584 tons), which will be the largest vessel in the Canadian trade; the Empress of Canada (22,000 tons), built for the Pacific service; the Empress of Australia (19,300 tons); the Empress of India (17,052 tons), and the Montcalm, Montclare, and Montrose, each of 16,000 tons.

Heavy Expansion in Year.

This represents an addition of 130,000 tons to the Canadian Pacific fleet in a single year, and should convince the most pessimistic that the directors of one Canadian enterprise, at any rate, are looking forward to increased trade and traffic.

That traffic, however, can only continue to make progress if Canada pursues a broad-minded immigration policy and does not shut her doors against the settlers anxious to come from overcrowded Europe, and work upon her vacant lands and undeveloped resources. The Imperial Government during the past year has spent a hundred million dollars in doles to unemployed, a large percentage of whom were recently living on the land. At the same time less than ten per cent. of our available agricultural land in the West is under cultivation. Surely there is an opportunity for shipping here to transfer the worker to a place where he can work and thus benefit both the Old Country and the new.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Applications for Position of Caretaker of Cemetery

Applications (sealed and marked), stating salary per month, will be received by undersigned up to May 31st at 5 P.M. for the position of Caretaker of City and Fraternal Cemeteries for period not exceeding FOUR MONTHS, commencing June 1st. Caretaker must devote his full time to duties as outlined by Chairman of Cemetery Committee. Lowest or any application not necessarily accepted.

Grand Forks, May 23rd, 1922.
JOHN A. HUTTON, Clerk.

Warning to Bicyclists

Bicycists are warned not to violate the City By-laws by riding on sidewalks. Penalties are provided for infractions of the By laws.

By Grders of Police Commissioners.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reserve existing over Lot 786, Osoyoos, now Similkameen Division of Yale District and covered by Lots 2842 S, 2843 S, 2844 S, 2845 S and 2846 S, Similkameen Division of Yale District, is cancelled. Lots 2842 S, 2843 S, 2844 S and 2845 S, Similkameen Division of Yale District, will be opened for sale by public auction only, due notice of which will be given. Lot 2846 S, Similkameen Division of Yale District, is set aside for School purposes.

G. R. NADEN,
Deputy Minister of Lands.
Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C.
29th March, 1922.

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OFFICE WINNIPEG AVENUE
OPPOSITE GROWERS EXCHANGE
PHONE 164

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Dodgers
Posters
Menus

New Type
Latest Style Faces

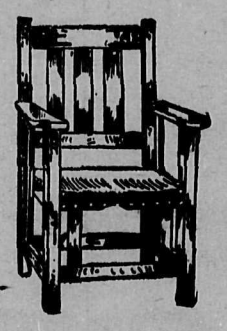
THE SUN
Columbia Avenue and Lake Street
TELEPHONE
R 101

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reserve existing over expired Timber Licence No. 41465 and Lots 2987 S, 2988 S, 2991 S to 2993 S inclusive, Similkameen Division of Yale District, is cancelled.

G. R. NADEN,
Deputy Minister of Lands.
Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C.,
5th April, 1922.

PICTURES



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WINNIPEG AVENUE

THE HUB—Bring your boot and shoe repairs to my shop for neat and prompt work. Look for the big boot.—**GEO. ARMSON**

Yale Barber Shop
Razor Honing a Specialty

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

Synopsis of Land Act Amendments

Minimum price of first-class land reduced to $5 an acre; second-class to $2.50 an acre.

Pre-emption now confined to surveyed lands only.

Records will be granted covering only land suitable for agricultural purposes and which is non-timber land.

Partnership pre-emptions abolished, but parties of not more than four may arrange for adjacent pre-emptions with joint residence, but each making necessary improvements on respective claims.

Pre-emptors must occupy claims for five years and make improvements to value of $10 per acre, including clearing and cultivation of at least 5 acres, before receiving Crown Grant.

Where pre-emptor in occupation not less than 3 years, and has made proportionate improvements, he may, because of ill-health, or other cause, be granted intermediate certificate of improvement and transfer his claim.

Records without permanent residence may be issued, provided applicant makes improvements to extent of $300 per annum and records same each year. Failure to make improvements or record same will operate as forfeiture. Title cannot be obtained in less than 5 years, and improvements of $10.00 per acre, including 5 acres cleared and cultivated, and residence of at least 2 years are required.

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

Unsurveyed areas, not exceeding 20 acres, may be leased as homesites; title to be obtained after fulfilling residential and improvement conditions.

For grazing and industrial purposes areas exceeding 640 acres may be leased by one person or company.

Mill, factory or industrial sites on timber land not exceeding 40 acres may be purchased; conditions include payment of stumpage.

Natural hay meadows inaccessible by existing roads may be purchased conditional upon construction of a road to them. Rebate of one-half of cost of road, not exceeding half of purchase price, is made.

PRE-EMPTORS' FREE GRANTS ACT.

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

No fees relating to pre-emptions are due or payable by soldiers on pre-emptions recorded after June 26, 1918. Taxes are remitted for five years.

Provision for return of moneys accrued, due and been paid since August 4, 1914, on account of payments, fees or taxes on soldiers' pre-emptions.

Interest on agreements to purchase town or city lots held by members of Allied Forces, or dependents, acquired direct or indirect, remitted from enlistment to March 31, 1920.

SUB-PURCHASERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Provision made for issuance of Crown grants to sub-purchasers of Crown Lands, acquiring rights from purchasers who failed to complete purchase, involving forfeiture, on fulfilment of conditions of purchase, interest and taxes. Where sub-purchasers do not claim whole of original parcel, purchase price due and taxes may be distributed proportionately over whole area. Applications must be made by May 1, 1920.

GRAZING.

Grazing Act, 1919, for systematic development of livestock industry provides for grazing districts and range administration under Commissioner. Annual grazing permits issued based on numbers ranged; priority for established owners. Stock-owners may form Associations for range management. Free, or partially free, permits for settlers, campers or travellers, up to ten head.

NEW HARNESS SHOP

I have opened a new harness shop and am prepared to make harness to order and do all kinds of repair work. Shop equipped with modern machinery. All work guaranteed:

C. A. Crawford
Near Telephone Office