

HOW MUCH IS THE SPECIAL AUDIT WORTH?

VICTORIA, Feb. 26.—In a concerted attack on the financing of the provincial government, Liberals on the public accounts committee of the legislature today charged that this special government audit now under way had been grossly untruthful in some respects.

The sudden Liberal attack arose out of the auditors' references to the Cameron drainage district, between Nanaimo and Courtenay. Mr. Manson objected vigorously to a statement to the effect that, as nothing had been received on assessments in the district, it seemed that the area was not held in very high regard by its owners.

G. S. Pearson, Liberal of Nanaimo, quoted the assessment of Pearson & McGregor, which was fully paid up. He pointed out also that, although the account was in the name of Pearson & McGregor in the land settlement books, the auditors' report referred to the assessment with the name of G. S. Pearson.

"The inference," remarked Ian Mackenzie, "is obvious."

Mr. Pearson declared other assessments, as well as the one under review, had been paid up, contrary to the auditors' report.

C. E. Sopley of the land settlement board, testified that the auditors' statement was a mistake, as two owners in the district had met their assessments annually; some were in arrears and had been paying in recent years.

Mr. Sopley also testified that his accounts were in the name of Pearson & McGregor. He could not say why the auditors' report had inserted the initials of Mr. Pearson. It was explained in the discussion that the Liberal member was the gentleman in question, but Liberals objected to the insertion of his initials when the account stood only in the name of Pearson & McGregor, and also to the statement that it was in arrears when it was fully paid up.

"Is this a specimen of what we find in the report?" Mr. Manson demanded, and Mr. Mackenzie declared the report was obviously political. He added that the references to the drainage district were a "gross falsehood." "We are not insisting on a catch vote," said Mr. Mackenzie. "We will give you a chance to get your majority here, Mr. Chairman." Mr. Walkem promised a special sitting of the committee to go into the whole subject.

The Liberals on the committee next turned to the auditors' statement which attacked the government's valuation of roads as too high. E. D. Johnson, deputy minister of finance, gave it his opinion that the existing roads could not be replaced at the valuation placed on them by the former government, but admitted that he could not judge this matter from an engineering standpoint.

In a discussion of University financing, Mr. Manson ventured the statement that within two or three years the University lands would be supporting the entire cost of operating the University, but Mr. Johnson thought this was a "little optimistic."

The Liberals then directed their fire on the government's estimates, which, they said, did not contain any specific vote to pay the salary of Hon. Joshua Hinchliffe, minister of education, up to the end of this fiscal year.

Apparently this vote was to be spent under statutory vote out of the control of the house instead of under special warrant, Mr. Manson said, which he considered an extraordinary proceeding.

LONG SUCKER LIST OF NAMES

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A so-called "sucker list" containing 25,000 to 50,000 names of persons to some of whom it is alleged John T. and Herbert C. Locke and five others sold \$5,000,000 of worthless copper mine stock, was described at their



trial in federal court today by John D. Baker former office manager of Cameron, Michel & Co., defunct brokerage concern, operated by the defendants.

Baker said the names on the list were "circulated" in rotation and that prospects were often taken in private cars to inspect the properties by George F. Shurtleff, one of the seven defendants. He added that not more than 5000 or 6000 of these prospects were circulated at a time.

Cameron, Michel & Co. is one of three interlocking concerns accused on thirty-five counts of using the mails to defraud.

William F. Michel, the first witness for the government, had testified that he became so enthusiastic over the prospect of "big profits quick" in copper that he invested his capital, acquired in the meat business, and took a correspondence course to become a mining engineer.

He admitted authorship of several letters urging sales of Canario Copper stock "to the limit."

SOLUTION OF FRUIT PROBLEM

VICTORIA, Feb. 23.—Although J. M. Horne, general freight agent for the C.N.R., and A. T. McKean, assistant general freight agent for the C.P.R., agreed before the agricultural committee of the legislature that a collapse of the Okanagan fruit industry would be a serious matter for the railways, they were unable to assist the committee with any information relative to freight charges or volume of traffic handled from the valley.

It was decided by the committee, in view of the inability of the two railway officials to provide the information desired, to frame a questionnaire to the two companies.

The committee desired to know why apparently freight rates on apples are so high.

In Their Own Interests A. M. Manson, K.C., explained that it was the desire of the committee to show the railways that it was in their own interest that they should cooperate in the solution of the problems confronting the fruit growers of the interior.

Chairman J. W. Berry added that he thought that if the transportation companies were presented with the facts and understood the situation fully they would be willing to give what aid they could.

There were many other factors to be considered in connection with the Okanagan problem as well as that of transportation, it was agreed by the committee. These included irrigation and water difficulties, improvement of fruit varieties and marketing.

TO STRENGTHEN MARKETING ACT

VICTORIA, Feb. 25.—Amendments to the produce marketing act designed to strengthen that statute along the lines desired by interior fruit growers, will be introduced in the legislature this week by J. W. Berry of Delta, as chairman of the agricultural committee. The new amendments will follow the recommendations of F. M. Black, chairman of the interior committee of direction, which in turn were based on resolutions passed at the last session of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' association in Penticton. They were threshed out fully before the agricultural committee recently. The committee formally approved of Mr. Black's proposals and its report is now before the house.

Caribbean Romance

SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOUGE

SINCE the dawn of American history, the Caribbean, "that sapphire and emerald sea which creams to white" upon the sands of the magic islands that inclose it from the eastern coast of Florida to the eastern shores of Venezuela, has been the scene of a romantic and cataclysmic life.

Beneath flaming tropical skies and heavy scudding clouds, earthquakes have tumbled parts of these palm-fringed islands into the hungry waters; volcanoes have spouted fire upon panic-stricken and powerless natives; great navigators and early geographers braved its hidden shoals and treacherous reefs, and buccanniers, hiding like wolves in their lairs among the countless excellent harbors which the islands affords, once were wont to spring upon the golden Spanish galleons, carry off their booty to some lonely island retreat, and there divide the loot to be spent in riot and debauch in the cities of the Main.

Across the routes where once the wealth of the Incas was borne to Spain went American men and materials for one of the most stupendous engineering undertakings in the history of man—the Panama canal.

Whether they were used by the old freebooters as rendezvous and bases for their nefarious works or whether they have lain lazily beneath the tropic sun, the stages for only the most proper activities, there are few islands in the Caribbean waters that do not have an interest for the present-day traveler.

Off the southeastern tip of the St. Kitts lies Nevis, where Alexander Hamilton was born and where Horatio Nelson was married, and to the northwest of it lie the Dutch-owned St. Eustatius and the quaint little Saba. The latter, barely five miles in diameter, looks from the sea as if it were uninhabited; but tucked away inside the cone of its single volcanic mountain a seafaring people have built their toy town with white-walled and red-roofed houses, which, with a characteristic Dutch quirk, they have named Bottom. Up and down the sides of the mountain to the sea they are content to run several times a day to engage in fishing.

The Virgin Islands

The waters in the vicinity of the Virgin islands, from the time of Sir Francis Drake, were frequented by sea rovers of every class and description. Because of the numerous islands in the group, Columbus, when he saw them on St. Ursula's day, named them after her 11,000 virgins.

The Virgins lie less than 50 miles east of Porto Rico. The three principal islands, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, as well as many of the 100 or more of the lesser units of the group, are plainly visible from the deck of an approaching steamer.

Life was turbulent in St. Thomas in the days when Edward Teach drove his lean pinnaces, filled with half-naked cutthroats—black, white, and yellow—into the pretty harbor at Charlotte Amalie, built his castle on one of the hills, and scoured the seas for the slow-moiling, carved and gilded Spanish galleons, which were hauling the wealth of the Indies to Spain.

One of the chief points of interest in the picturesque little town of Charlotte Amalie (now officially St. Thomas), which has one of the best harbors to be found in Caribbean waters, is the castle of this redoubtable king of his kind, known in the sphere of his influence as Blackbeard. As a matter of fact, his queer "castle" looks more like an exotic species of windmill with its arms lopped off.

Not all the Virgin islands are named after the saints. There is Tortola, the Isle of the Turtle Dove, and Gorda, the "Fat Virgin," and Anegada, the Drowned Island, because it contains a vast lagoon known as Flamingo pond, one of the few places where this bird of such gorgeous plumage is to be found south of the Bahamas.

Anegada is skirted on its northern shores by a narrow band of coral, known as Horseshoe reef, making the approach to the island one of the most dangerous along the whole Atlantic. Countless proud hulls have

been crashed on its jagged edge. It was this island that put an end to the pirating of Prince Rupert of the Rhine, who left Ireland in 1648 to fight for the English king in the colonies, and that sheltered Sir Francis Drake in the bay named in his honor, when he was on the lookout for the galleons of Spain.

Port Royal is Submerged

On Jamaica, Port Royal was the favorite base of the pirates. But one will look now in vain for the bustling old port. In 1692, in the midst of an earthquake, it was swallowed up by the sea. When the water is calm the coral-encrusted ruins of the old town may be seen beneath the water, even today, and the natives still regale the visitor with stories of phantom ships that are trying to make the port.

One interesting relic remains, however, in Port Charles, a stiff old veteran of sun-faded bricks. Some of the officers' quarters and a paved court, so white that it dazzles, are still standing. Flower gardens now encircle its walls; its gun embrasures are hidden by bushes; the birds haunt its crannies, and the lizards crawl lazily over its parapets. Horatio Nelson was stationed at the fort in 1779, when he was twenty-one years of age, and the paved platform which was known affectionately as his "quarter-deck" may still be seen.

Across the magnificent harbor from Port Royal lies Kingston, the capital of Jamaica and one of the most important ports in the West Indies. Its foundations were laid by Port Royal survivors.

Havana, which rose in importance as a convenient port of call for ships passing through the Florida straits bound for Mexico, was frequently attacked and looted. Santiago's harbor, that magnificent "bottle," with a neck of less than 600 feet, sheltered pirate ships while their owners tortured the city's inhabitant and extorted enormous sums from them. Baracoa, Cienfuegos, and Trinidad, the last named one of the earliest fortified cities in the New World, were scenes of desperate combats.

Just 23 years after its discovery, pirates began to harass Porto Rico, where Ponce de Leon, impressed by its rugged scenic beauty, had built at San Juan his Casa Blanca, which, together with the old cathedral in which his bones are buried, may be seen today. French privateers shortly afterward sacked the town of St. German, and the Carib Indians ate the governor.

One of the most important old ports of the Spanish Main was Porto Bello on the Isthmus of Panama. Despite the fact that Porto Bello has one of the best harbors on the Caribbean west of Cartagena, it plays an inconspicuous role today, due in some measure to the fact that it is exceedingly unhealthy. This condition, however, though hundreds of men succumbed yearly, did not serve to diminish its importance in early days.

Old Panama and Morgan

Old Panama, founded in 1518, was the metropolis of the isthmus then as new Panama is today. It was probably the richest place in all America, since it was the market for the whole of the west coast, as well as for the spices and silks of the Orient, and it kept in touch with the towns along the east coast through the Chagres river. It held against numerous attacks until 1671, when the notorious Henry Morgan destroyed it.

This lad of Wales, born of good parentage, was kidnapped in Bristol and shipped to Barbados to be sold as a bondsman. When he had served his time he sailed for Jamaica, where he joined the buccanniers, and his ability as a leader was immediately recognized.

In 1670, after a series of successes, he was able to collect more than 2000 fighting men and 37 vessels at Tortuga by simply letting it be known that he intended invading some stronghold on the mainland. They set sail for Santa Catalina (old Providence), off the coast of Costa Rica, the convict station for outlaws from Panama, in order to secure suitable guides for the journey. Having conquered by stratagem this island, with its nine fortresses, Morgan sent a body of men to take the castle at Chagres, which would leave the way to Pana-

THOMAS H. RIRK HAS SOUND VIEWS

In reference to trade problems, Thomas H. Kirk, M.L.A., Vancouver, was very outspoken in his speech on the budget in the legislature last Monday.

"Our trade problems, which turn on the question of production are many," he said. "How are they to be solved? Are they to be solved by legislation based on political expediency, or by recognition of sound economic principles as accepted by experience and the constitutional right of the freedom of the individual?"

"What has given rise to this pernicious kind of legislation in my opinion owing to the efforts made to control production and distribution through the medium of legislative enactments—a very dangerous precedent has been established. These efforts of control by cooperatives are invariably wrecked by the very objective sought. The moment they find themselves in difficulties of their own making, directly due to basing their organization on a vicious theory of elimination of ordinary business competition, they appear to think the government should pass legislation enabling them to take control of the business in which they are interested.

"Acting on this basis of political expediency and without proper examination of facts, but by accepting sentiment as fact, such legislation is enacted. It interferes with the inviolate right of the consumer and takes away the rights of the producer to his own property. The latter becomes the slave to the dictation of control boards.

"Further, such legislation inevitably affects marketing in a manner that hardly seems to be realized.

"I am not going into details now, but if any bills are brought before this house seeking further control by legislation of marketing functions, I shall take the same stand as now, that they violate the most ordinary principles of the law of supply and demand and are against all business experience.

"The point I wish to make is this, if through legislation, bad methods of production or marketing are established, then our whole trade system is weakened.

"Our legislative efforts should be directed toward assisting the producers to find wider outlets for their goods. The Orient is gradually opening a wide field for such goods. There is every opportunity for reciprocal trade within the empire. But if our producers are hampered by legislation based on entirely wrong principles, our cost of production is going to be too high. If, on the other hand, we encourage production by not only assisting to find markets, but by establishing by-products to deal with the surplus, we are adopting a constructive attitude toward the entire productive capacity of the people I maintain that half of the troubles of these producers' associations seeking remedial and confiscatory legislation arise from endeavoring to achieve an impossible objective. They have been misled by enthusiasts whose intentions may have been excellent, but whose knowledge of business was obviously somewhat restricted."

A wastaria plan, at the home of Mrs. Johanna Starbird in Norwalk, Ohio, has grown some twenty-five feet under the house and has come up in a small opening in the dining room. At present the vine is higher than the ceiling.

The good old days were those when a woman, after she had reached home from a walk, would hunt up the whiskbroom and industriously brush the dust out of the hem of her skirt.

Even if you're dead against callsthenes you really ought to exercise your discretion once in a while.

ma clear.

The castle, which was one of the most nearly impregnable fortresses of its time, lay at the mouth of the Chagres river, a few miles southwest of Colon harbor.

MAY OPEN UP MINES ON P.G.E.

VICTORIA, Feb. 23.—Large-scale expansion of the West Kootenay Power & Light company's operations in the interior of this province were forecast by Lorne Campbell, general manager of the company, before the private bills committee of the legislature yesterday. Looking forward to the time when country tributary to the Pacific Great Eastern railway would be opened up in a big way by mineral development, Mr. Campbell asked that the charter of the Okanagan Power company, subsidiary of the West Kootenay company be left intact so that it could be used to cover extensions northward and outside the scope of the parent concern.

Mr. Campbell said he regarded the mineral possibilities of the P.G.E. country as very great. Should the Consolidated Mining & Smelting company, owners of the West Kootenay company, start to operate in this area, the power concern might wish to extend its operations there also.

Demands Guarantee

Mr. Campbell also forecast the expenditure of \$1,000,000 to rebuild the power line from Rossland to the Granby company's operations at Alenby and Copper mountain. But he demanded that as a preliminary to this big investment his company should have a guarantee that its power would be used for five years at a rate sufficient to justify the expenditure. He added that he was eager to go ahead with the work on this basis without delay.

During further discussion of the West Kootenay Power company's private bill, about which argument has been centering for three days, M. Campbell indicated that his company had given up hope of diverting ore mined by the Granby company from the Tacoma smelter to the smelter of the Consolidated smelter at Trail. He said that it was unfortunate that the question of ore shipment had ever become interwoven with power rates, and added that his company was ready to place itself in the hands of the provincial water board. E. C. Mayers, K.C., Granby counsel, and F. A. McDiarmid, counsel for Grand Forks council, were not present to hear Mr. Campbell's argument.

FLYING WILL SOON BE FOOL-PROOF

By Erwin Greer

WAR flying and commercial flying can be likened to driving an automobile around a race track and on the road. The tiny, graceful, high-speed plane is of little or no use in aerial travel. With the possible engine failure—which can never be foretold—and the risks of reefed landings, a plane with a landing speed of 50,60 and 70 miles per hour is of little use for cross-country work. A passenger plane will and must be fool-proof.

The air is like the sea. Storms come up unexpectedly and weathering a sudden thunderstorm or a tricky wind commands all the skill and experience that a pilot has. One mistake at a critical moment, no matter how slight, is liable to crash both plane and passengers.

The commercial pilot is paid for what he saves rather than what he makes. It must be able to land his ship under all sorts of conditions, places and times. He can break his own neck if he likes, but the public must be safeguarded. A man flying his own plane has a license, but he is not subjected to the same restrictions of the commercial pilot. Commercial planes are certified for a definite load, and in the air no strapping or overloading is permitted.

Aside from engine failure, a variety of causes may necessitate a forced landing. And driving a plane through a gray, shadowy fog world is one of the real thrills of flying. It calls for all the pilot's skill and knowledge of compass to get the machine safely back to earth.

Navigation is, and always will be a vital factor to the pilot. For even at the early stage of the game Kipling's "Night Mail" has become a reality. Ten years from now—what?

The best aeronautical brains in the country are at work striving to make flying fool-proof, and it won't be long before airplanes are really that.

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NOTES, NOTIONS & NOTABLES

THE failure of many artists who remain unknown comes from the fact that they do not know in what direction their power lies. The failures of great artists nearly always come from their lack of knowledge of their own limitations. Few can, indeed, go on for long years with a record like that of Madame Adeline Patti, of whom it is said that she had but one real failure in her artistic life. She was over fifty years old and had been a leading opera singer for over thirty years when, attracted by the opportunity which the role of Carmen gives, she undertook to sing it at Covent Garden, London. With her voice still beautiful, her stage technique at its strongest and her immense popularity, even she could not adapt herself to a role that was conceived for a different type of voice and a different kind of person. She, the greatest singer of the century, failed to do what scores of lesser artists were doing well, and what had proved the inspiration of some of those who were nearest to her in greatness.

MAINE can match the achievement of a California woman in receiving a radio concert from a saucer on her electric range. A farmer living in Greenwood at the junction of two roads, with the telephone wires making a Y, a prong of the letter running each side of his house, gets free radio in that way. He has a hole about the size of a plate cut in the door of his cottage, covered with a wooden patch when not "receiving." Evenings he opens the door and through the aperture floats all sorts of entertainment. While he is denied the power of selection, he is never troubled with static.

THERE seems to be no authentic record of the origin of "Poet-Laureate of England," but it is recorded that Richard Coeur de Lion had a "versificator," a development of the practice in earlier times, when minstrels and versifiers were part of the retinue of the king.

OPTIMISTS and pessimists have their uses. We know how often the minor difficulties of life may be defeated by mere cheerfulness. But when the difficulty is big, a bigger effort is needed; you have to get down to causes and effects, and recognize what is wrong before starting to cure it. Nothing is more foolish than to shirk swallowing an unpleasant medicine, because two or three trifling and superficial symptoms seem for a moment to belie your disease.

TWELVE thousand inscribed tablets found recently in an unearthed temple in eastern Arabia by the Bagdad School of Oriental Research, prove that there was a reading public thirty-five centuries ago. According to Hall Rikkan in the Marsh Arab, inscribed bricks bearing the names of Nebuchadnezzar and Urnammu are still picked up in the Iraq section of Arabia and are so common in places that they pave many a courtyard in the houses of lower Iraq today.

SOAP flakes and soap powders, being extremely explosive, take their place as the latest industrial hazard. It has been found that certain kinds of soap dusts when suspended in air are more violently explosive than most other industrial dusts. These soap dusts are easily ignited and explode violently, accompanied by much flame and large quantities of heat. This is in spite of the fact that soap is a compound of semi-organic nature and that sodium compounds in general have a cooling effect on the flames of explosives.

LIGHT on the wandering of wireless waves through the ether is claimed by Professor Stoermer, of Oslo, to have been thrown by the experiments undertaken in conjunction with Norwegian and Dutch wireless stations. The professor states that echoes from these waves have been clearly distinguished. He puts forward the view that the waves are thrown back to earth when they reach a point in space far beyond the moon.

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN sailed up the St. Lawrence river in 1603 and the following year he had a share in founding the first permanent French colony in North America, that of Port Royal, now Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

IT IS a well-known fact that in the elephant camps of India that a calf, when left an orphan for any reason, is looked after by the herd and, if a suckling, is taken over by a foster mother. This has happened again and again and on one occasion at a teakwood logging camp a calf that lost its mother at the stage when it was being weaned was taken over by a tusker of uncertain temper, to be brought up by him. He allowed it to be suckled by a female until weaned, and so strong did his affection for the calf become that he refused to work except with the calf at heel.

GREWSOME little dried up human heads are appearing in London. These heads have long been treasured as spoils of battle by certain South American tribes, and contracted by a special process of their own invention till they are doll-like in size. These heads are much valued by collectors of queer relics in London, but an expert says there are a number of fakes going about. It appears that medical students at Quito have discovered the drying process and are now helping themselves to heads which have not fallen in battle.

THE decorative quality of door knockers has been gaining in recognition and is now held in popular favor, says a writer in Your Home Magazine. "Your knockers," reads the article, "were little known in the obscure reaches of ancient history, and their development from articles of mere utility to objects of art has covered centuries. The Greeks considered it a breach of etiquette to enter a house without warning the inmates. Spartans gave this notice by shouting their arrival, but the Athenians announced themselves by using the knocker, which introduction was doubtless made at the time when doors were decorated with hangings for purposes of greater privacy or safety. First it consisted of a rod-like piece of iron chained

to the door, but unfriendly visitors sometimes wrenched it from the door and used it as a weapon of offense against the inmates. It was then that the form was changed to that of a heavy ring fastened by a strong camp or plate to the door, thus serving the double purpose of knocker and handle. From Greece the custom was transmitted to the Romans and through their conquests to nearly every country of Europe. It was not long before they were very much elaborated, beveled, chased and designed in many variations, of which reproductions may be found for the door that would be interesting today."

CAPTAIN PEDRO DE QUIROS long had been intrigued by tales of a vast continent in the southwest Pacific ocean and finally coaxed Phillip III of Spain to let him go in search of it. On July 27, 1605, at Callao, Peru, he drew a flourish under his signature, commissioning the captains of his two ships, and was ready to sail on "the discovery of the unknown austral regions of this South sea by the order of the king." One of the captains presented himself, respectfully asking De Quiros to lay down a course for them to follow. "Let her go as she is," returned De Quiros grimly, "God will take us somewhere." In the following year they sighted one of the islands of the New Hebrides group, and De Quiros, under the impression that it was his long sought land, named it La Australia de Espiritu Santo. Followed sickness and discontent, the crew mutinied and forced a return to Mexico. But not before De Quiros had caught a glimpse of a long, mysterious coast line, that to this day some believe was the Australia of his dreams. Another expedition was organized by him in Spain, but on reaching Panama he died of a fever, and there he lies buried in an unknown grave.

NEWEST sources of power is a motor that derives its energy from the difference in temperature of the sea water at the surface and deep down. It does not require very great depth to produce a difference of 35 to 40 degrees and such a variation is as valuable for power purposes as water falling 300 feet, explains the French inventor, Claude, who is developing this new form of hydraulic power. Near Havana he will build a 12,000-kilowatt plant to demonstrate to scientists it can be done. He says his invention is capable of completely transforming living conditions in the tropics, a boon especially to islands and seacoasts where coal and falling water are not available for power purposes. All this sounds like a far-fetched scheme, but it isn't safe to laugh at anybody these quick-changing days.

OIL lately found on an island off the coast of Honduras was discovered by the aid of a land crab, after man had search for years for the petroleum. The region is infested with the crabs, which burrow into the soil. One of them dug into a marsh beneath a cottage. The next day the owner of the house smelled the odor of oil, and soon found a high grade flow. He had been searching for oil for years without success.

THE adults of the genus Hemaris Diffinis of hummingbird moths have wings from which part of the scales rub off so early that they are almost never seen and those portions of the wings are therefore described as transparent. These adults have the unmothlike habit of flying in the bright sunlight and when hovering at flowers, they closely resemble hummingbirds. When flying it suggests a bumble bee. The larvae feed on relatives of the honey-suckle such as snowberry and viburnum. They usually pupate in fallen leaves and generally make a queer sort of cocoon.

A life insurance statistician says that we eat 30 per cent more food than our grandfathers and 374 per cent more sugar.

Rewards offered by the Indian government for snake killing resulted in 57,000 snakes being killed last year.

A eatibful city costs money, and lots of it; but you are always glad you spent it.

People are warned against green apples; but they eat all other kinds of green fruit.

We know men who claim to be self-made who undoubtedly cheated themselves.

The man who is always down in the mouth seldom gets up in the world.

ANCIENT HISTORY
 TWENTY YEARS AGO IN GRAND FORKS

A rancher named John Brunskinn found 154 pounds of opium in a snowbank near Laurier this week. The drug had been manufactured at the coast and was, presumably, enroute to Spokane by slow freight.

Angus Cameron, canadian customs officer at Cascade, was a visitor in the city last night.

Manager A. B. Hood, of the local branch of the Eastern Townships bank, is daily expecting from the head office at Sherbrooke, Que., the plans for the new bank building to be erected in this city this spring.

James Rooke is in Victoria this week attending the annual meeting of the Central Farmers' Institute.

Dr. C. M. Kingston, local health officer, at the annual meeting of the Provincial Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, at Victoria, was appointed a member of the board of directors of the Tranquille Sanatorium at Kamloops.

Mrs. W. J. McIntyre, Columbia, will receive on the first Friday of each month, instead of Wednesday, as heretofore.

POEMS FROM THE FAREAST

TURKEY

There's an o'erhanging castle in which there flows a main,
 And there within that castle a fish its home hath tak'n;
 The fish within its mouth doth hold a shining gem,
 Which wastes the fish as long as it therein doth remain.
 This puzzle to the poets is offered by Murad;
 Let him reply who office or place desires to gain.

—Muradi

SUNSHINE

"Break" Too Apparent Even for Englishman

This has been held back for obvious reasons, but it's too good to keep. It seems that one of an English party who were recent visitors in Los Angeles, was quite taken with a movie girl, who pretended to be a star but wasn't. Nevertheless, she was very pretty, too pretty, in fact, for a devoted admirer to question.

She had him hooked, too, and then made one of those dumb slips which even an Englishman gets.

"Are you sure you love me?" she demanded, after they had held hands all through a talkie.

"My dear, you can bank on it," was the answer.

"Oh, goodie! Which bank, dear-est?" she cried, and it was all over but the regrets.

Not Alone

After herculean efforts against temptation the wayfarer once again found himself listening to yet another sentence to prison.

The magistrate knew the prisoner of old and admonished him thus:

"If, as you say, you want to live happily in this world, you must keep straight. Now, do you understand?"

The prisoner frowned and had to admit that he was puzzled.

"I am afraid I don't, your worship," he said doubtfully. "But if you'll tell me how a man is to keep straight while he is trying to make both ends meet, I might."

Oh, Daniel!

A big-game hunter in Rhodesia tracked down a lion and wounded it. The beast turned on him, beat him to the ground, and was about to finish him off when the flap of the hunted's collar turned over.

Instantly the lion bounded off into the bush.

Wondering at his miraculous escape, the hunter looked down at his collar. He saw, on the inside, his name, "Daniel!"

Mental Processes

A mother was cajoling her little daughter into taking some medicine that evidently was rather of unpleasant taste, saying:

"I don't like to take medicine any better than you do, but I just make up my mind to do it, and then I do."

"Yes, mother, and I just make up my mind that I won't take it and I don't." The little girl won her point.

Truly Hospitable

A former college president was invited to lunch at the home of one of his alumni. The five-year-old daughter of the house was delighted to show the distinguished guest up to wash his hands. Opening the door of the bathroom, which was duly fitted out with the best embroidered linens in honor of the occasion, Sally said:

"Just make yourself at home, and"—with a royal gesture—"you may use any of the towels."

Doubtful

Baby Peggy and Snookum, while waiting to do the funny little things for which they are famous, were listening to a bunch of the older actors who were discussing the voice of the late Caruso.

Baby Peggy, being older than Snookum, suddenly remarked with awe inspiring conviction, "Mr. Caruso had a wonderful voice, Snookum."

"How does anybody know?" demanded the tiny comedian. "He was on an island all the time with Friday and I heard our director say most black men are liars."

None to Leave

Luther Charles was very fond of angel food cake and had been permitted by his grandmother to go to the pantry and get himself a piece. He returned with an enormous chunk of cake in his hand and his grandmother inquired:

"Luther Charles, didn't you leave any?"

"Leave any?" he replied with an innocent expression. "Why, this was all there was."

Not Too Exclusive

"I hear she is very exclusive."
 "Well, I don't know. She associates with other people sometimes."

Getting in Wrong

Mrs. Muddell (after the introduction)—Nobody would suspect you were mother and daughter.

Daughter—Are you knocking me, or boosting mother?



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 Attention
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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.

Truck hits pole and puts
 long-distance line out

When a truck skidded and crashed into a telephone pole between Hammond and Haney, B.C., on the morning of January 3, the direct long-distance telephone circuit between Vancouver and Haney was put out of order.

Five minutes after the trouble was reported, telephone repairmen were on their way to the scene of the mishap, and in an hour and a half, upon the completion of temporary repairs, the circuit was cleared.

The accident did not cause a suspension of service, as there are several alternative telephone routes to Haney.



B. C. TELEPHONE CO

They Knew
 The woman orator was raving and ranting to an audience of men.
 "Women," she shrieked, "at all times have been the backbone of all nations. Who was the world's greatest hero? Helen of Troy! Who was the world's greatest martyr? Joan of Arc! Who was the world's greatest ruler? Who, I say, was the world's greatest ruler?"
 And simultaneously that entire crowd of men arose and answered in one voice, "My wife!"

Try this flavoury blend when next you order tea

"SALADA"

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND

TEA

'Fresh from the gardens'

Interior Egg-Laying Contest

The following is the result of the Grand Forks egg-laying contest up to last Wednesday night:

Pen No.	Owner	Breed	Past Week	Total
1	John Virgo, Fruitvale	White Rocks	3	48
2	Robert Kidd, Fruitvale	Barred Rocks	0	9
3	George Capell, Grand Forks	Barred Rocks	3	124
4	A. D. Morrison, Grand Forks	Barred Rocks	13	210
5	William McAlpine, Creston	Barred Rocks	8	212
6	John Moston, Arrow Park	White Wyandottes	9	81
7	Andrew Cant, Appledale	White Wyandottes	9	81
8	A. C. Webster, Fruitvale	White Wyandottes	5	72
9	F. J. Powell, Perry	White Wyandottes	8	73
10	Villers Bros., Duncan	White Sussex	15	128
11	McKim Poultry Farm, Nelson	S. C. W. Leghorns	4	48
12	John Virgo, Fruitvale	S. C. W. Leghorns	10	89
13	P. W. Green, Winlaw	S. C. W. Leghorns	12	97
14	N. V. Moxham, East Arroy Park	S. C. W. Leghorns	9	122
15	R. H. Baird, Nakusp	S. C. W. Leghorns	14	159
16	Paul Guidon, Burton	S. C. W. Leghorns	11	114
17	Peter Finch, Fruitvale	S. C. W. Leghorns	1	31
18	H. L. Howe, Nelson	S. C. W. Leghorns	13	133
19	James Gartside, Cranbrook	S. C. W. Leghorns	8	108
20	Wm. Liddicoat, Grand Forks	S. C. W. Leghorns	4	70
21	John Graham, Grand Forks	S. C. W. Leghorns	11	116
22	A. D. Morrison, Grand Forks	S. C. W. Leghorns	10	215
23	K. R. Wood, Grand Forks	S. C. W. Leghorns	4	170
24	W. J. Cox, Wycliff	R. C. W. Leghorns	3	52
25	R. W. Chalmers, Thrums	S. R. C. Leghorns	13	113
26	Jean Mante, Burton	S. R. C. Leghorns	9	121
27	Peter Smith, New Westminster	S. R. C. Leghorns	12	115
28	Farrington Bros., Burnaby	S. R. C. Leghorns	20	80
29	W. H. Fairweather, Port Hammond	S. R. C. Leghorns	5	107
30	Joseph Hall, New Westminster	S. R. C. Leghorns	11	74
31	Hodgson & Bushby, Mission	S. R. C. Leghorns	16	109
32	Maple Leaf Farm, Westminster	S. R. C. Leghorns	10	152
33	W. Forsyth, New Westminster	S. R. C. Leghorns	13	189
34	F. W. Appleby, Mission City	S. R. C. Leghorns	16	214
35	A. A. Adams, Lake Hill P. O.	S. R. C. Leghorns	3	14
36	A. D. McRae, Mission City	Exchequer Leghorns	8	42
37	F. C. Evans, Abbotsford	S. C. W. Leghorns	6	65
38	Boliver Leghorn Farm, Cloverdale	S. C. W. Leghorns	14	111
39	Mark Harrington, Westminster	S. C. W. Leghorns	11	117
40	Brown's Fine Feather Farm, Kel.S.	S. C. W. Leghorns	14	152
41	John Chalmers, Haney	S. C. W. Leghorns	8	62
42	C. S. Coulter, Penticton	S. C. W. Leghorns	13	115
43	F. Dysart, Grindrod	S. C. W. Leghorns	6	56
44	Braemar Poultry Farm, Kelowna	S. C. W. Leghorns	16	204
45	Jesse Tompkinson, Grindrod	S. C. W. Leghorns	4	101
46	Wm. Ridley, Grand Forks	Rose Comb Anconas	3	119
47	Mrs. Manly, Grand Forks	Rose Comb Anconas	10	92
48	Villers Bros., Duncan	S. C. W. Leghorns	9	43
49	M. S. Schofield, Vancouver	S. C. W. Leghorns	8	148
50	W. J. Kidman, Crawford Bay	Kiwis	0	9

Spellbinding

"You have held many audiences spellbound!"

"Yes," answered the defeated politician. "But I didn't seem able to keep everybody well hypnotized after they got into the voting booths."

.....

Home, Sweet Home

"Don't you ever put your foot down on things at home?" demanded the hard-bolled guy of Henry Peck.

"Only on the rugs," sighed Henry.

Man's Perversity

Rena—Another argument with your hubby? What's the trouble this time?

Freda—The same old thing. I'm right, and he won't agree with me.

.....

They're the Hottest

"How did you enjoy your stay at the beach?"

"Fine, after the first tan days."

.....

"You like radio politics, Peleg?"

"Not me. Can't argue with it."



Scenes along the route. Sinclair Canyon, Calgary and the Locks of Sault Ste. Marie. Centre, as the Empress Hotel at Victoria will appear. Vancouver, Chateau Lake Louise

and the Pool at Banff where members of the 1928 tour are seen dispersing themselves.

Dean Sinclair Laird of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue is better known as an educationist than a philanthropist, but he is really both. Some years ago he made a tour of the Canadian west. His time was more or less limited and in planning his itinerary he was obliged to miss several points he considered worth while and to spend more time than he thought necessary in places less interesting. While he made up his mind that this condition should not obtain if he made the trip again, he was greatly thrilled by his journey. The beauty and the wonder of the Canadian west deeply impressed him and he re-

turned, as he says, with a more sympathetic understanding of the western people and problems and more thoroughly convinced that the education of a Canadian can not begin until he has seen his own country.

It was his idea that if a tour could be organized at reasonable cost, to cover all the important cities and resorts west of Toronto, and the participants were assured of relief from all the worries of travel arrangements, enough might be interested to warrant the running of a special train.

Thus the first "Dean Laird Special" came into existence and

this year, for the sixth time, and in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railway the Dean is again organizing a de luxe all-expense tour which for a stated sum, affords the maximum of enjoyment and variety of scene and recreation that can be provided in three summer weeks.

Dean Laird devotes a great deal of time and energy to his tour and each year goes over much of the same ground, but he now knows the high spots in western travel, and by carrying on year after year he feels that he is making his contribution towards a greater and more united Canada. Altogether, Mr. Laird has piloted some fifteen

hundred people through the great cities and scenes which lie between Montreal and Victoria—Banff, Lake Louise, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver—over a diversified route. He has found that, while the travellers appreciate having a special train as a home and base, they appreciate the Great Lakes and optional motor runs, so that the steamships and the motor cars are very generously used by him.

The Dean is doing a great work and the only qualifications he demands from applicants for membership in his tour are companionship and the capacity for enjoyment.

HEALTH SERVICE

OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

THE USE OF DRUGS

MANY of our correspondents have written to us, asking for advice in regard to treatment and, particularly, concerning the value of some particular drug as a remedy for the ailment of which they are the victims.

We refer to this because it shows that there is a lack of understanding concerning the use of drugs. In the first place, the proper treatment of disease depends upon a diagnosis. Some treatment may be given to relieve the symptoms of which the patient complains, but the real treatment of disease is directed, as far as possible, towards the removal of the cause of the disease. If, for example, a patient suffers from headache due to faulty eyesight, the proper treat-

ment in such a case is not to give some drug to deaden the headache, but to remove the cause by prescribing proper glasses which will end eye strain—the cause of the headaches.

All cases are not as simple and direct as this, however. In many cases, it calls for all the skill which the physician acquires, from years of training and experience, to search out the cause and to prescribe proper and adequate treatment. It is just because it does require this special training and experience, which the layman lacks, which makes it dangerous for people to attempt to treat themselves. Not only may considerable harm be done by the improper use of drugs, but, in addition, time is being lost in obtaining skilled medical treatment for the real cause of the trouble. There is no question but that the best chance for successful treatment lies in early treatment. The longer treatment is delayed, the less chance there is for it to be successful.

For these reasons, it seems evident that it is in the interest of the patient to secure proper, adequate treatment from his physician, rather

than to attempt to treat himself.

Questions concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered by letter. Questions as to diagnosis and treatment will not be answered.

Down Out of Control

Harry came in crying and holding his head in his hands.

"What fell on your head?" we asked.

"I did," he sobbed.

No Resemblance

She had taken her husband shopping, and when she saw him gazing rapturously at a beautiful mannequin she got angry.

She threw down the frock she had been inspecting and grabbed her husband by the coat sleeve.

"Herbert, you never look at me like that!"

It is the girls who "are easy on the eye" that, are causing most of the eye-strain these days.

General News

In 1921 the Canadian Pacific paid out \$2,000,000 from freight revenue in loss and damage claims. In 1927 it paid \$700,000, a decrease of \$1,300,000, although in the same period the gross freight revenue had increased by \$15,000,000. Better freight handling did it.

The stonework and most of the partitioning of the Royal York Hotel have been completed, and there appears every likelihood that the great building will be open to the travelling public by June 1. This hotel is the largest and tallest in the British Empire.

Some idea of the world-wide area over which the Canadian Pacific operates may be gathered from the fact that in making out its monthly balance it is necessary to turn fifty-nine different foreign currencies into dollars in order to get an accurate result in Canadian money.

Wireless is now being used to aid in the protection of forests against fire. The Ontario Provincial government planes are equipped with the latest apparatus with a radius of 400 miles, so that the headquarters may be readily communicated with and immediate steps taken upon the discovery of an outbreak.

"The principle of rapid freezing has such qualifications that there seems to be little room for doubt that it is going to revolutionize the fishing industry," stated W. A. Found, deputy minister of fisheries. "We intend to make the experimental station at Halifax of the utmost value to the whole industry."

W. J. C. Madden of Calgary, is making arrangements with the Canadian Pacific Express Company for the transportation of whitefish caught in Great Slave Lake from Edmonton to Chicago. It is intended that the distance from the fishing ground to rail head will be covered in winter by five-ton trucks operating upon the thick ice of the Slave and Athabaska Rivers, traversing country that would otherwise be difficult to cross.

A new and strange form of wild-fowl is being imported into Alberta by the Calgary Fish and Game Association, which has arranged to secure 2,000 Mongolian and Chinese ring-necked pheasants. The birds are to be liberated this summer throughout the southern part of the province, where 1800 were placed last season as part of the Game Association's plan for re-stocking Alberta's game bird supply. With all these Oriental birds loose the ancient Yellow Peril seems more imminent.

Clipping as much as an hour and a half off her schedule eastbound, and half an hour westbound, the Trans Canada Limited, crack flyer of the Canadian Pacific Railway running between Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver, will be further remarkable this summer by reason of a "solarium" car, containing baths and a special sun-room, that will be included in her luxurious equipment. The Mountaineer, another speedy summer train, running between Vancouver and Chicago will also have "solarium" cars, and run on faster time. The Trans Canada makes its first run on May 12, and The Mountaineer on June 10. The former train makes 140 trips during the summer season at a distance equal to about a half times around the

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Headache Pain Toothache Rheumatism

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Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monocyclic-acidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). 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."

The Shortest Thing in the World

NO, NOT A GNAT'S EYELASH NOR A MOSQUITO'S WHISKERS—PUBLIC MEMORY.

YOU MAY HAVE BEEN IN BUSINESS FOR FIFTY YEARS AND THE PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT IT. BUT THEY FORGET—NEW CUSTOMERS ARE BEING BORN EVERY MINUTE AND THEY GROW UP AND HAVE TO BE TOLD.

A Note to Merchants

UNLESS YOU KEEP TELLING THEM BY ADVERTISING WHAT YOU HAVE TO OFFER THEM, THE FELLOW WHO HAS ONLY BEEN IN BUSINESS FIFTY WEEKS, AND WHO ADVERTISES INTELLIGENTLY, WILL PROVE TO YOU THE TRUTH OF IT.

You Must Tell Them to Sell Then



Only choice leaves grown at high altitudes go into the blending of Blue Ribbon Tea. That is why its flavour is so uniformly excellent. Insist upon getting it from your grocer—refuse substitutes of inferior quality.

THE CITY

John Nikich, a Servian, aged 46 years, was found in his shack near the Blacktail mine, on Tuesday, with the top of his head blown off and a gun by his side. The remains were brought to this city and Coroner Truax held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of suicide. No cause has been found for the rash action of the deceased. He was a fine appearing man, a steady workman, and had served with the Canadian forces overseas. He was a military medalist. The funeral will be held at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the veterans.

Constable McKay unearthed a private still on the ranch of Gabriel Francis, on Sand creek, the first of the week, and the constable and Customs Officer Gilpin took possession of it transferred it to this city. Francis was arrested and released on \$500 bail. His trial, it is understood, will come up on the 7th. The still is said to have had a capacity of three or four gallons per day. Ten or twelve gallons of "moonshine" was dumped out on the snow.

Traffic conditions on the Kettle Valley line have returned to normal since the opening of the new bridge near Glacier on the main line of the C.P.R. on Sunday last. Of the sixteen extra heavy engines brought to the Kettle Valley line from the C.P.R. nearly all of them have been returned by this time. All of the C.P.R. engine men and most of the trainmen have returned to the main line.

Heath Hales, M.E., arrived in the city this week from Alaska. After a few days' visit with his parents here he will proceed to the Sherritt-Gordon property in Manitoba. Mr. Hales is accompanied by Mrs. Hales.

The hockey game between the Nelson and Grand Forks Juniors on Saturday evening on the local ice resulted in a score of 15 to 2 in favor of the visitors.

Gus Johnson of Lynch Creek was in the city yesterday. He is still using crutches as a balm to the injuries he received in an automobile accident last October.

Dan Matheson returned to the city from Ymir yesterday. He is reported to be busy getting the Rock Candy in shape for resumption of operations.

J. W. Pyrah has returned home from California, where he visited at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Dinsmore, for some time.

The regular meeting of the city council was held on Monday evening. Only routine business was transacted.

Hazel Waldron left this week for Spokane.

FRUIT MEN AID CHINESE APPEALS

VANCOUVER, Feb. 25.—Central British Columbia fruit growers are assisting Chinese potato farmers in financing two appeals, involving the validity of the produce marketing act to the judicial committee of the privy council.

The appeal books are being printed, and H. S. Wood, K.C., has been retained as counsel for the dissatisfied growers. He will probably argue the appeals before the empire's court in London. They will be heard in July.

Leave to appeal their adverse judgments was granted by the court of appeal to the appellants, who are Chung Chuck and Wong Kit. The first case concerned the sale of potatoes in the province without the consent of the Mainland potato committee. The second was different to the extent that the potatoes were sold to buyers outside the province.

It will be argued by counsel for the growers that the produce marketing act encroaches on the federal jurisdiction of trade and commerce, and that it legislates a matter which parliament has enacted a crime in the criminal code.

Trade and Tariffs

By D. J. Sullivan

THE opposite of free-trade is restricted trade, and not as a popular illusion has it, a system of tariffs. A tariff adds to the costs of placing articles on a foreign market, but trade is free when the prices of the domestic articles are raised to the level of those of dutiable imports. For in respect of importations, trade is not restricted in liquor, with a tariff of \$10 a gallon; on tobacco, with a duty of 95 cents a pound; automobiles, from 20% to 27½% ad valorem, etc., for the prices of such domestic articles are equal to those of imports with the duty added, which places imports on a free-trade, high-tariff basis.

To restrict trade by imports the prices of the domestic products must be kept at a level which will prevent or restrict the sale of imports, whether dutiable or not. This fact may be demonstrated by using as examples the basic raw materials and natural products, such as the metals, forest products, fish, and some of the farm products upon which there are low tariffs or none. In such cases trade in imports would be restricted with or without tariffs; for the market prices of such products exclude the importation and sale of those from abroad, except at a loss. Also, in such cases as agricultural implements which enter the United States free of duty, trade is not free but restricted, for the protective principle is embodied in the prices of these implements, which places such imports on a restricted trade, non-tariff basis. Again, the United States furnishes the greatest market in the world for shoes, and the gates are wide open to all manufacturers of shoes (made wholly or in chief value of leather), yet exports to that country are restricted, for even Canadian shoes can not enter that market on an extensive scale, for the market price of shoes restricts such exports, and this is the factor which restricts trade and not tariffs.

On the other hand, the United States pays from 25% to 30% in duties, yet (according to the quarterly report of the trade of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1928,) exported about ten times the amount (in value) of shoes to Canada that Canada did to the duty-free American market.

The effect of tariffs on the natural products may be shown by using wheat as an example. Wheat is on an export basis in Canada, i.e., there is surplus produced, and a tariff would increase the cost of imported wheat, but not the price of the domestic product; for the export price fixes the level of prices. Hence the producer would not be benefited, or the consumer penalized by taxing imported wheat. Trade in imported wheat would be restricted, for the export or market price would prevent its importation and sale at a profit; and the same conditions govern where the natural products are on an export

basis. Wheat (except some required for mixing purposes) is also on an export basis in the United States, which is no more a market for wheat otherwise than it is for raw cotton. In England, where wheat is on an import basis, a tariff would increase the cost of the imported article, and supply and demand would increase the price of domestic wheat to the level established by the tariff, which would subsidize the producer and penalize the consumer to that extent. Trade would be as free with the tariff on wheat as without it, for the bushel of imported wheat would pay the duty, but the selling price would be the tariff rate higher, because of the duty; and because the deficit would determine the amount of imports, which would not be affected by tariffs—and the same conditions obtain where the natural products are on an import basis.

The effect of a tariff depends on price control of an article, and results in a subsidy for the producer, and a penalty for the consumer, when the price of an article may be increased because a duty has been levied; and would decline in case it was reduced or suspended. To increase or reduce the tariff subsidies which are the only effects of tariff changes, it is necessary to increase or reduce the tariff rates; and by this means the rights of consumers can be protected against monopolists, cooperators, combines and the operation of partial or class legislation, for there are two parties affected by tariffs, those who receive tribute and those who are unable to control the prices of what they exchange, and who unwittingly pay it.

A high tariff levied on natural products is a sop tariff when the price of the article cannot be increased so as to exceed that dictated by uncontrolled supply and demand. A tariff exercises no influence over the general competitive prices which may rise or fall because of a shortage or surplus, increased or lessened use or costs of production or for other causes, while the artificial increase in the prices is limited to the tariff rates. These are the functions of tariffs, for apart from the prohibited list upon which there are a few articles, the customs and tariff acts make no provision for "protection" which demands the restriction of imports.

A tax on imported wheat (a natural product) is a customs tariff; a tax on imported tea (an article produced abroad) is a customs tariff; a tax on imported shoes (finished product) is also a customs tariff; and no matter on what article or under what pretext it is levied, it is a tax alone, the character of which does not change. Hence, a protective tariff is an invention, for if one tariff (and there are as many tariffs as there are articles upon which duties are levied) is protective, all are, for they are identical in character, the difference between a high and a low tariff being of degree. If a tariff can restrict imports of one article, it can restrict importations of all articles, and if it protects the markets today it will tomorrow.

While a tariff increases the costs of imports and thereby establishes a level to which the price of a domes-

tic product may be raised, because of restricted foreign competition below that level, it does not prevent the price of the domestic article being raised to the established level, and therefore neither controls nor restricts imports. For, as the number of imported articles that can be sold determines the number that may be imported for commercial purposes; when the prices of both the domestic and the imported articles are increased to the extent of the duty, as a comparison of these prices will show, all restrictions on the sale of imports are thereby removed. The buyer pays the duty when he buys the imported article and a subsidy, which is equal to the duty, when he buys the domestic article. When the consumer pays the duty which is concealed in the price he removes the tariff as an obstacle to importations as completely as if it never existed.

When a tariff is imposed the increased costs which are added to imports are usually offset by the equally increased prices of the domestic articles. When this does occur and exports are restricted it is because that supply and demand prevents the price of the domestic article from raising and not because of the tariffs; as a witness, the Fordney tariffs of 2 cents a pound on fish and fat cattle, the post-war selling prices of which prevented exports to that market, but these products are today on an import basis and virtually on the free list, yet these tariffs are at this date unchanged.

Subsidizing industries by imposing tariffs may be defended when limited to the requirements of the national interests. On the grounds of expediency, in that other countries have adopted this method; that it has a tendency to build markets; and because of possible differences in production costs. The inalienable right of a freeman to buy in the cheapest market, however, cannot be disputed, and the surrender of this right is justified only when it is in the interest of the state or of all the people, but when it is taken from him by legal enactment, in order to further the interests of a particular industry, he then becomes the victim of discriminatory law and assumes the status of a serf.

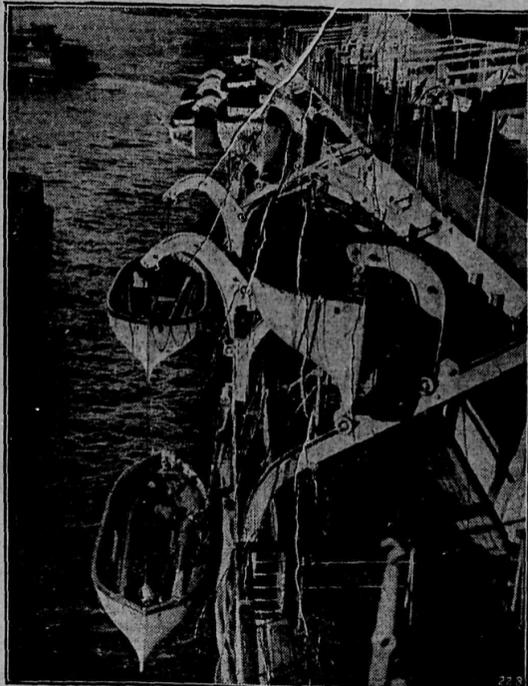
Eligibility

The wise professor was correcting examination papers. He came to one that had "WWilliam Jones, English 4" in the upper left-hand corner and just below, "I'm the captain of the football team." The rest of the paper was blank. The wise professor marked it A-plus and went on with his work.

They Surely Have

"Times have changed," said the first dad. "I'll tell the world they have," replied the other; "just think of being able to ask your daughter for a light."

The statement is made on good authority that there are a million pianos in the homes of this country and 80 per cent of them are out of tune.



Newest Lifeboat Gear

When the Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of Bedford arrived in New York recently to start a series of cruises to the West Indies, the crew, under the direction of Captain H. Sibbons and his officers, demonstrated the efficiency of her up-to-date lifeboat gear in a fashion that amazed the inspectors.

Shown above is the latest thing in lifeboat lowering equipment, capable of lowering twenty-eight boats in ten minutes. The davits, which are controlled by one man, slide down the rails until the boat is at deck level. It is then lowered by gravity to the water and can be released by trigger, the falls then being hoisted again and attached to another boat which is nested on the same davit. United States officials stated that this Welin-Maclachlan gear was the most efficient ever seen in New York.

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A Reminder

At a recent wedding, says the Humorist, the happy couple left the church under an archway of spades. This, perhaps, can be construed as a hint to the bridegroom to stay at home in the evening and dig the garden.

Miracle plays are those that make people think.

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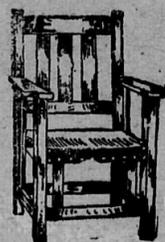
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