Provincial Library Mar. 31-31

THE GRAND FORKS SUN

31st Year=No. 47 48 "Tell me what you Know is true, I can guess as well as you." Friday, October 7, 1932 $1.00 PER YEAR

Common Sense Needed In Relief Work

VANCOUVER, Oct. 6. — Every phase of social, economical and governmental activity was covered in the broad-gauge, progressive and truly liberal declarations o fpolicy laid down by British Columbia's greatest Liberal convention, which concluded its sessions in the Hotel Georgia at midnight Tuesday.

After two days of devoted and fervent attention to an extraordinarily comprehensive agenda the delegates scattered to their homes imbued with optimism and determination.

They left convinced that no force can stand before the organized advocates of Liberal principles applied to government in British Columbia.

They went away inspired and cheered by the demonstration of province-wide solidarity that the great gathering had afforded. And they went determined that the message of the convention shall be carried to every corner of the province.

From 9:30 a.m. to midnight the ballroom of the Hotel Georgia was crammed with delegates straining every nerve to absorb the subject matter of the stream of resolutions compiled and whipped into shape by a hard-working resolutions committee.

They listened with wrapt attention to able speakers expound the principles underlying each proposal for the better government of British Columbia in the interests of the great mass of the population.

They gave to their leader, T. D. Pattullo, a whole-hearted demonstration of confidence in his ability and trustworthyness and they laid down for him and the government they expect him soon to form a code of instructions touching every phase of governmental activity.

Before breaking up they elected a fnew slate of officers, with the tireless veteran, Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith reinstated as their provincial president.

Equality, justice and fair play, the historic principles of Liberalism, underlay every policy enunciated. The resolutions were debated vigorously and ably, almost every speaker applying as his test of the right ousness of the proposal in hand, the yardstick of fundamental Liberalism.

This single-minded devotion to basic principles led to a humorous incident near the close, when A. M. Manson, K.C., xhausted from a long day in court, in addressing the gathering questioned whether 30 per cent of the delegates could give intelligent statements of their Liberal faith.

"It is obvious the speaker has not been attending these sessions," interrupted a delegate amid mingled protests and laughter.

The outstanding events of the second day of the convention were the elopuent speeches of G. G. McGeer, K.C., advocating national banging and us of the national credit to alleviate unemployment and restore prosperity for the masses, and by George S. Pearson, M.L.A., outlining the party's unemployment policy, embracing unemploym nt insurance and the better organization of industry.

Introducing the unemployment resolution, G. S. Pearson said there were so many ideas for handling unemployment that the resolution focussed on three main principles:

1. That every man unable to get food, clothing and shelter through unemployment must be provided for by needful public works.

2. Unemployment insuranc .

3. Cooperation within industry to extend the field of employment.

To anticipated criticism of public works, he said that no definite policy—even of public works—had yet been followed.

The reason the problem was so acute was because the present government had refused to accept the problem as permanent.

"Our first principle is that since the majority of unemployed are out of work through no fault of their own but through a fault in our own social system, hence society must accept the responsibility," he said.

Mr. Pearson held that while national unemployment insurance must be adopted, it was not a complete solution.

Hence the third principle was that the industry itself was not doing all that could be done.

For years, Mr. Pearson had urged a council of industrial relations, even whil the province was still apparently prosperous.

Technological unemployment had been increasing throughout the machine age, he argued, and industry itself could do much to facilitate the transfer of men from on industry to another at times of change.

Industry could also organize to distribute employment so as to take care of inevitable slack seasons.

"Industry is not doing all that it can in its own sphere to organize for periods of depression," he said.

He described how nationalization had worked in England through industry voluntarily accepting its responsibility.

"That can be done in British Columbia," he said. "But we are not recommending any new organization because of the need for economy.

"So we recommend putting some pep into the labor department by having it take charge of this matter, going into the question of shorter hours and a shorter week as subjects of enquiry.

"Our problems will be solved first and fundamentally by having the public behind us, a willingness to make some sacrifice for the common good," concluded Mr. Pearson.

Mayor A. Wells Gray took up the municipaliti s' viewpoint. The muncipalities were compelled to pay one third the cost of relief without having any say in the policy despite repeated pledges that they would be called in.

"At present we are not allowed to give more than 96 hours relief work in a month, or failing that we give them the dole, and we are all opposed to the dole," said Mayor Gray.

"They suggest $15 a month relief allowance for a man and his wife, yet they pay $17 for the keep of a Doukhobor child and demand 80 cents a day to cover half the cost of a child's keep in an industrial school.

"If that is right, how can we keep a family on $15 a month?

"What we need is a little more common sense and business management in relief matters.

"We have tried to put some of it into this resolution," he said.

Perfect School Attendance

The following is a list of pupils of the Central school having perfect attendance for the month of September:

DIVISION I

Gladys Clark, Margaret Cookson, Jean Dinsmore, Lois Dinsmore, Audrey Donaldsoun, Isabel Donovan, Helen Dorner, Doris Egg, Irene Frechette, Norman Hull, Ruth Kidd, Alfred Knowles, Walter Meakes, Aulay Miller, Sadie MacDonald, Francis McDougall, Peter Palek, Eda Rella, George Ronald, Edel Sather, Gerda Sather, Ivan Thompson, Caswell Todhunter, Ruby Wilkinson, Glen Willis, Hugo Wood.

DIVISION II

Dorothy Chambers, Eddie Chambers, May Crawford, Barney Hlady, Albert Jepson, Alice Knowles, Eileen Markell, Wilfred McLauchlin, Jessie McNevin, Catherine McPherson, Andy Pavlis, Joan Pearson, Fred Plaskin, Percy Poulton, Emma Rella, Val Ruzicka, Mike Slakoff, Alice Starchuk, Mary Stephenson, Adolph Talarico, Joan Wood.

DIVISION III

Pete Boyko, Roma Donaldson, Alex Donaldson, Henry Dorner, Betty Flynn, Katherine Freeman, Lillian Gowans, Sandy Gray, Viola Hughes, Bruce Kidd, Catherine Kleman, Gathleen Klinosky, Mary Lang, Chappie Matthews, Bernard McPherson, Tannie Plaskin, Hubert Dedding, Florence Ridley, Victoria Ritco, Leonard Stevenson, Irene Tedesco, Arthur Topp, Jock Wilkinson, Joe Pohoda.

DIVISION IV

Earl Armstrong, Charles Cook, Bernice Cookson, Wehley Docksteader, Jean Dondale, George Egg, Jane Esouloff, Mabel Eureby, Adelaine Evans, Juanita Fee, Sanford Fee, Willie Glanville, George Grey, Virginia Holmes, Gertrude Hutton, Alice Kinakin, Catherine Kuva, Jacob Lang Geraldine MacKay, Mary Markin, Fred Massie, Gladys Meakes, Celia Palek, Betty Park, Pat Pavlis, Jean Pennoyer, Maimie Peterson, Polly Plaskin, Clarence Redding, Marjorie Ridley, Albrert Talarico, Rocco Talarico, Annie Vatkin, Frank Wolfram Bill Zebroff.

DIVISIIN V

Sonny Allan, Howard Bird, Stewart Canniff, Robert Galloway, Tiva Kidd, Rosie Lapin, Beryl Love, Wilfred McDonald, Anna McParlon, Lois Patten, Gwen Parry, Peter Posnikoff Helen Redding, Stanley Ruzicka, Willie Starchuk, Agnes Skilling, Tivera Talarico, John Tedesco, Velma Tibbetts, Freddy Wilkinson, Elfreda Wolfe.

DIVISION VI

Tila Anderson, Ray Bird, Stella Boyko, Gordon Carter, Lillian Chambers, Jackie Collins, William De Wilde, Billy Donaldson, Etta Egg, Bud Euerby, Manfred Freeman, Evelyn Galloway, Mary Hlady, Freddy Hull, Walter Jackson, Mabel Kinakin Frank Kuva, Bernadette McDonald, Jimmy McLeod, Hector McNevin, Joyce Onions, Henry Pohoda, Millie Pohoda, Nick Pavlis, Jessie Ridley, Billy Scheer, Lucy Starchuk, Ralph Tedesco, Vera Tibbetts.

DIVISION VII

Madeleine Anderson, Irene Andrew, Polly Esouloff, Billy Flynn, Margaret Galloway, Jack Graser, Roland Harrison, Glendine Kidd, Paul Kuftineff, Jacqeline Murray, Murray McCabe, James McDougall, Leo Palek, Dorothy Park, Ross Pennoyer, Paul Plaskin, Gerhard Raloff, Albert Rella, Doris Ritco, George Ritco, Bill Seroka, Johnny Starchuk, Polly Swetlishoff, Edith Talarico, Nellie Talarico, Audrey Vant, Gerry Vant, John Zubek.

DIVISION VIII

Byron Allison, Bruce Carter, Lucy Danshin, Doris Dinsmore, John Duralla, Jerrold Frankovitch, John Garlotz, Nellie Gowans, Robert Gray, Billy Kastrukoff, Freddie Long, Jennie Myers, Neil Mudie, Gladys Onions, Steve Pavlis, Lily Pohoda, Rosy Redding, Ray Rowlandson, Loretta Ruzicka, George Skilling, Phyllis Todesco, Mary Zebroff.

Pioneer Women's Convention

On Saturday evening the women of the Pioneers club of the Boundary, Kettle River and Rock Creek districts celebrated their second annual meeting at Greenwood in the Masonic rooms. It is a reunion that is looked forward to every year by all the old-time women of the districts. Last year it was held at Rock Creek, where a large crowd attended, though not ah big as this year.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, when the president, Mrs. S. T. Larsen, opened the proceedings with a splendid address, which was followed by the reading of the minutes, which were adopted as read.

Moved by Mrs. R. Kerr, seconded by Mrs. McLaren, that the president ask the secretary to read the financial statement, which was passed as read on motion of Mrs. Lundy, seconded by Mrs. G. White.

The lection of officers was then taken up. The secretary, Mrs. E. Richter, was asked to remain in office. The president was voted on next and Mrs. S. T. Larsen was unanimously re-elected to that office on motion of Mrs. McMillan, seconded by Mrs. Blaine; vice president, Mrs. R. Kerr, proposed by Mrs. E. Richter, seconded by Mrs. McLennan; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. E. Richter, moved by Mrs. Blaine and seconded by Mrs. Lundy.

After the election of officers it was proposed by Mrs. Tanner, seconded by Mrs. Hallett, that the next meeting be held in Riverside-Rock Creek.

When the business meeting was over it was proposed by Mrs. McLennan and seconded by Mrs. Morris, that the meeting be adjourned, and the ladies went into the banquet room, which was decorated for the occasion.

The room was decorated with lovely autumn leaves of all kinds, centered off by carnations and ferns on the center of the tables. At the upper end of the tables were seated the president, secretary- and vice president. When they were all seated fancy hats were given them to wear. A delicious supper was served by the ladies who were in charge of the supper. Chicken and other meats with various salads, pies and fruit salads, dressed off with fruit, was the dinner bill. After the meal a toast to the king was proposed, followed by a toast to the pioneer women, which was responded to by Mrs. A. B. McLennan. Mrs. Mark Christian spoke of real hardships of the old days in 1895, when there were no roads, when they came to Greenwood. Nails were not used, some said glue was used to build houses, and beds were made of poles and straw. There were many other speakers who gave very interesting talks. They were: Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Hallett, Mrs. White, Mrs. Lundy; Mrs. R. Kerr spoke of strychnine and cornstarch being used to poison gophers; Mrs. E Richter gave an account of the time when they used to ride 70 miles to a dance, carrying their suits in flour sacks—not doing as they do today; "Polly Dowelo" (year-old Doukhobor girl, gave a recitation; Mrs. McLennan, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Larsen, Mrs. Clarke; Mrs. Gulley gave a recitation, "The Dawn"; Mrs. Kays sang two songs.

At 12 o'clock midnight the party broke up by singing "Auld Lang Syne." Everybody had a most enjoyable time, and are looking forward to next year's meeting.

Few Forest Fires

VICTORIA, Oct. 5.—With forest fire season ending technically in September, forestry officials reported a record low loss in respect to fire damage in British Columbia goods. A total of 1189 fires were reported during the season as for 2518 in last year.

The damage to timber lands and property, it is estimated, will be less than half that of the year previous.

In 1931, 2518 fires burned over 994,979 acres, destroying 210,173,000 board feet of timber, merchantable and otherwise, while stumpage loss was estimated at 624,020,000, not including damage to other property, including railways and logging camps and their equipment.

Expenditures from the forest protection fund in 1931 were $466,133 for fire fighting, compared to little over $25,000 this year to date, including the salaries of forest officers.

Central Bank For Canada Advocated

VANCOUVER, Oct. 6.—Central banking for Canada as a means toward remedying monetary conditions and helping nation-wide recovery, was endorsed as a policy by the Liberal convention after a stirring address by G. G. McGeer, K.C.

That "money must serve man and not man money," was the theme of Mr. McGeer's address.

Debate on the question waxed warm at times and there was a definite opposition which, however, was few in numbers, and when the vote came there was no dissenting voice. The chorus of "Yes" was loud and unanimous.

Mr. McGeer was greeted with cheers.

His resolution, he said, was aimed at finding employment for all, and creating purchasing power to distribute among mankind the commodities that people now had the intellectual power to create in unlimited quantities.

Mr McGeer said he was just as much concerned as anybanker about the perils of inflation, because he recognized the necessity of intelligent control of the use of national credit.

But times were changing. This was the day of credit—the day of money was disappearing. It was also thethe day of technological progress making it possible to manufacture commodities with less labor than ever before.

It was the objective of Liberalism to establish a better and sounder civilization. If uncontrolled inflation was bad, unintelligent deflation had proved disastrous.

It was the equilibrium in between that must be found.

He maintained the financial crisis was still ascending and that the solution had not yet been found.

In British Columbia the chief problem of government was gathering $9,500,000 a year from the taxpayers to meet interest and sinking fund before one dollar was available for the service of the people.

"We have driven Christ out of the citadel of government and put the money changers in control," he declared amid applause.

Government pay from 100 to 140 per cent for the use of money to carry on public service, he said and when talking about government extravagattention should be paid to the most extravagant department of all the finance department that paid so exorbitantly for the use of this money.

Mr. McGeer explained how $75,000,000 of gold was all that was back of $2,000,000,000 of bank deposits through the use of credit.

The system was efficient he said, but it had one fault, it worked for the bankers monopoly of credit instead of for the national welfare.

The kind of inflation adopted by Germany and Russia through unlimited use of the printing press was only possible through maintaining the gold standard, he said. That was not the process he advocated.

The policy contemplated was to use the national credit intelligently for a distribution of a better standard of living.

"The very policy of inflation the bankers now denounce was used by the allied governments in the crisis of the war," said Mr. McGeer

"The gold standard limitation was ignored in the war.

"Inflation has no terror for Liberalism because it must be intelligibly controlled," he said.

"To say that this method must not be used to save a starving man because it contains a danger is the same as to say that electricity must not be used in a city because it contains the power to destroy the city if not controlled.

"They try to say that this money problem is complex, but they said that about the freight rates," said Mr. McGeer.

"But we solved the rates problem and started the golden stream of grain that made Vancouver the greatest grain port in the world.

"Let us back the Hon. Mackenzie King and the Hon. Ian Mackenzie in the magnificent lead they have given to Canada in this great issue."

MONEY MONOPOLY

Stuart Henderson said the money of Canada had become the greatest monopoly in the world.

Four banks did 88 per cent of the financial business of Canada. These had interlocking directorates and about 20 men controlled the whole situation. They maintained their control by subscriptions to parties at election time.

"That's the real crime against Canada," he said.

"Why can't we do without those gifts by each putting up a little bit ourselves?

"The real solution is a national bank of deposit, issue and exchanne."

J. B. Clearihue, former Vivtoria M.L.A., opposed the resolution, saying it advocated inflation and national control of currency not based on the gold standard.

Mr. McGeer denied this was what he advocated.

Mr. Clearihue said Canada could not keep her foreign trade if she adopted this policy and hoped Mackenzie King would not attempt it.

Dr. Dunbar insisted that inflation could be controlled as it had been controlled in the war.

"If the banks can use this system af credit for their own advantage, why can't it be used by the people for the public advantage," he asked. "Why not keep some of this money for ourselves?"

S. T. Kelly of Summerland got a mild round of applause when he expressed the fear that Mr. Henderson was advocating nationalization of banking, life and fire insurance and everything else.

"That is Socialism, not Liberalism," he said. "Anyway, it's a federal, not a provincial question.

"What I fear is not a definite declaration, but a resolution that the question be studied."

This got a round of applause.

"I am surprised to hear a fine man like Mr Henderson attack our Canadian banks."

The applause turned to a roar of protest and Mr Kelly yielded the platform to Capt. S. Leary, who supported Mr. McGeer.

There was a clamor for Mr. McGeer to close the debate.

He warned the convention to keep its eyes on lawyers who worked for banks.

"They're faithful to their clients," he said.

He quoted men like Sir Robert Horne, Reginald McKenna and Lord Melchett to show that he was not advocating a hair-brained idea and to show that controlled money was not irresponsible inflation.

"The voice of South Huron yesterday showed that the people of Canada endose Mackenzie King's leadership on this question," he concluded.

41 Douks Transferred

Transfer of 41 Doukhobor men from the temporary jail at the former road camp at Boundary Falls, in the Boundary, to Piers Island has been started.

Pursuant to intimations received by Inspector John MacDonald, Friday, morning the men were embarked and definite instructions Saturday early Sunday morning on a special coach from Nelson attached to the westbound Kettle Valley train.

Provincial Constable George Irving of Kaslo is in charge of the prisoners assisted by E. Lonergan, who has been a guard at the camp.

LIBERAL PROGRAM

VANCOUVTR, Oct. 6.—Here are the policies to which the Liberal-minded men and women of British Columbia, assembled in the greatest political convention in the history of the province, held in Vanoouver on the first two days of this week, pledged themselves for the betterment of conditions in this province:

NATIONAL CREDIT

1. That the national credit shall be used in order to relieve taxation and unemployment.

2. That a plan of credit cooperation between national, provincial and municipal governments and the banks be promulbated to maintain constructive enterprises, the health, education and standard of living of the people at a minimum of expense to the taxpayer.

3. That a national banking system be established.

UNEMPLOYMENT

4. That nobody must be allowed to want for food, clothing and shelter, and that useful public works be undertaken to this end.

5. That national contributory unemployment insurance be adopted.

6. That the department of labor encourage cooperation in industry itself for the purpose of extending employment opportunity, and that a shorter working day and shorter working week be studied in this connection.

P.G.E. RAILWAY

7. That whether the P.G.E. is sold or not, operation of the railway shall be maintained.

8. That the railways ministry safeguard the public investment in the P.G.E by an aggressive policy to insure it an associate part in any railway connecting the Peace river with the Pacific coast.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

9. That governmental effort be made to extend markets for British Columbia industries.

10. That efforts be made to expand the profitable tourist industry, particularly by maintaining highways in a state of efficiency.

11. That the government make available lands in classified areas free of charge to ithose expressing a desire to engage in agriculture.

12. That a board representing producer, dealer and consumer be established to recommend a plan for marketing agricultural products on a basis that will make the industry capable of sustaining itself in line with other basic industries.

FINANCIAL

13. That municipal taxation and revenue be reviewed to the end that an equitable adjustment be made as between provincial and municipal revenues and expenditures within municippal areas.

14. That vigorous efforts be made to reduce interest charges as far as possible without impairing provincial credit.

15. That provincial taxation be revised with a view especially to increasing exemptions on small wage-earners.

16. That provincial finances be reorganized to keep expenditures within revenue.

17. That the Dominion be asked for a royal commission to adjudicate outstanding claims of British Columbia for increased federal subsidy and equalization of transportation charges.

GOVERNMENTAL

18. That the Liberal leader be given a free hond to choose a cabinet solely on grounds of public interest.

19. That in order to re-assert parliamentary supremacy, governments be not defeated except by direct non-confidence vote.

20. That compulsory registration of voters and monthly revision of voters' lists be adopted.

21. That the Tolmie government, having admitted its loss of public confidence, be not authorized to carry out any further major public policies and that a general election be held forthwith.

22. That cabinet officers be reduced to the minimum and representation in the legislature be reviewed with regard to topography, community of interest and population.

SOCIAL

23. That educational policy be reviewed to put the educational system on sound basis, democratic in principle, and that any approach to the caste system of special privilege or the wealthy, encouraging child labor, be denounced.

24. That recent arbitrary acts of the old age pension board on Ottawa dictation, making it difficult for eligible persons to obtain pension, be disapproved.

GENERAL

25. That a public utilities commission be established.

26. That a highway board, with power to lay down a program of highways for a period of years, be established.

John Leslie Retires

1. John Leslie. 2. E. E. Lloyd. 3. L. B. Unwin. 4. E. A. Leslie.

John Leslie, Vice President of Finance and Treasurer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, after more than 53 years of service with that Company and its subsidiaries will retire from office under pension rules, on July 1st, according to an announcement made by E. W. Beatty, Chairman and President. Mr. Leslie will be succeeded by Mr. E. E. Lloyd, presently Comptroller of the Company. L. B. Unwin, Assistant Comptroller, will be appointed Comptroller and E. A. Leslie, Assistant Comptroller, will be appointed Deputy Comptroller.

"The Directors and myself desire to record our appreciation of Mr. Leslie's long, loyal and efficient service", Mr. Beatty said in announcing Mr. Leslie's retirement. Mr. Leslie has given a lifetime to railway work in this country. He became a railroader as a boy of 16, when in March, 1877 he entered the service of the Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway, as a junior clerk in their Toronto office. He became Vice President and Comptroller, Montreal in January 1926, and Vice President in charge of Finance, and Treasurer on February 10th, 1928.

Mr. Lloyd, who succeeds Mr. Leslie as Vice President and Treasurer commenced his railroad career with the Canadian Pacific at Winnipeg in December, 1887, when he became a clerk in the Stores Department. He became Auditor of Stores & Mechanical Accounts at Montreal, in December, 1904; and after holding different posts in that department, became Auditor of Disbursements in March 1918; Assistant Comptroller in February 1921, and Comptroller in February 1928.

Mr. Unwin, who succeeds Mr. Lloyd, was first a clerk in the office of the Assistant Superintendent at Chapleau, Ontario, in 1908 and served at Chapleau, White River and Schreiber until the outbreak of the world war. He early answered the call to arms by enlisting in the first Contingent. Mr. Unwin was awarded the Military Cross, earned his majority, being demobilized with that rank in April, 1919. On July 2, 1926, he was made Assistant Auditor of Miscellaneous Accounts, and on February 10th, 1928, he was appointed Assistant Comptroller.

E. A. Leslie, who becomes Deputy Comptroller is a son of John Leslie, and followed his distinguished father into the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. In 1912 he succeeded in winning a Canadian Pacific scholarship at McGill University, and became a student of transportation. He graduated in 1916 with a bachelor of science degree. Mr. Leslie immediately enlisted with the Canadian Artillery, and after serving in England and in France, was demobilized in May 1919 with the rank of Lieutenant. July of the same year found him back in harness with the Canadian Pacific as clerk in the General Managers' office in Montreal. Mr. Leslie was promoted to the post of Assistant Comptroller in February, 1928.

The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Subscription Rates, Payable in Advance

One Year, in Canada and Great Britain ..... [illegible]

One Year, in the United States 1.50

Address all communications to

The Grand Forks Sun,

PHONE 101 Grand Forks, B. C.

Office: Columbia Avenue and Lake Street

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1932

Recent press dispatches say that the world may soon encounter a coffee famine. A year ago Brazil had an "overproduction" of the fragrant breakfast beverage and was dumping it nto the ocean. It sometimes seems as if the world would be better governed than it is today if the doors of our lunatic institutions were thrown open and the inmates were allowed to exchange places with the people who are called sane.

Machray, the Winnipeg financier who stole a million dollars or more, has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. A great many people would be willing to spend a few years in jail at the rate of $500,000 per year. The only way to deal with the Machrays, Solloway, Mills, and other "gentlemen" of their ilk, is to put them on the same plane as bandits and holdup men. Long prison terms and a few lashes each year might have a deterrent effect.

An insignificant little press dispatch from Washington the other day informed usthat the machine power of the United States equals the man-power of 12,000,000,000 men. That machine power in a single country represents the man-power of more people than are contained in the entire world. Only a comparatively few individpals receive a direct financial benefit from that enormous machine power. The condition in the United States in this respect is fairly representative of conditions prevailing in other countries. Tabor-saving machines have made mash production possible. It is the duty of legislators to device laws that will give the common people an equal chance with the mass producers to benefit from the improved methods of production. That, togteher with a perfected distribution system, is about the only way that real and lasting prosperity can be brought back. The wild talk of so-called economists and financial experts will never do it.

The discovery by Robinson Crusoe of footprints on the beach of his island home filled him with consternation, and doubtless many a wary bachelor enjoying a solitary stroll along the seashore has veered off among the sand dunes at the sight of the imprint of a high-heeled shoe in hisopath. There are the carefully protected footprints at the scene of a crime, and the regularly spaced htones that Indians accredited to their legendary heroes. Mushwa, the bear, has left his footprints to name a lake in western Ontorio, and there are also the footprints that hunters follow so carefully through the woods at this time of yelar, but there is in Ottawa an ancient footprint that all visitors to the city may see in replica on the grounds of the Victoria Memorial museum. Long before the Rocky mountains rose above the plains a dinosaur ambled along the shores of a shallow western lake. Deep into the mire sand his foot and after he had gone by the depression remained. Canturies passed with their changes, but there stayed the footprint until it was removed and made the long journey from Peace river to the Capital city. Apart from being a curiosity it would seem difficult to find a use for a dinosaur footprint, but this one, two feet six inches long and five or six inches deep has been utilized by some genius at the museum. Cast in cement this replica now stands in the museum grounds, not as a curio alone but as a bird bath in which the bids of the Capital city may enjoy a morning dip.

The Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune says a wealthy and prominent American shot two socially prominent Frenchmen and was himself wounded in a double duel September 20 over "a womans honor." The duel was said to have occured in Marly Leroi Forest. The names of the participants were withheld by the paper because duelists are subject to arrest and the American has been challenged by a friend of one of the wounded Frenchmen, who incidentally, were said to be near death.

The paper said the affair was widely known in military circles, because a retired general was involved. This is the way it happened: The American and one of the Frenchmen fought at dawn in the forest. The Frenchman was wounded and the American escaped unscathed, but a French second accused the American of irregularity. A second duel was arranged immediately and both shots were effective. The American recovered.

Mrs. Grundy has appeared out of retirement to plague the 3,000,000 nudists of Germany. The other day a girl walking along the quay of a riverside village in a bathing suit was ordered by a policeman to put on her coat. German girls have for three years revelled in their release from clothes, and the sun-seekers cults have been encouraged. Health experts have noted a vast difference for the better in their physique as a result.

No longer need one remain at home to receive a televnone message if a recent Swedish invention proves practicable, according to the department of commerce. The device, it is asserted, receives telephone messages in the absence of the householder and reproduces them on his return. It is attached to an ordinary telephone and directly connect the device with central. The conversation is received on a highly sensitive material which later reproduces the message.

In 1908 President Roosevelt was an actual listener to the wild demonitration which greeted his name when he was nominated for the presidency. Hanging ten feet above the heads of the delegates were four black disks which contained a combination of telephone and phonograph and, with the aid of thisdevice, the president in the Hhite House, holding the receiver close to his ear, was able to catch the words of Henry Cabot Lodge's nominating speech. In 1928 the entire nation, through the advance made in the art of fadio and the nation-wide hookup by telephone wires, was able to hear the events as they took place in the convention halls at Kansas City and at Houston.

Money coined for the Philippine islands first arrived in the Philippines from the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints in June, 1903, and was first placed in circulation in July, 1903. This was done in accordance with the provisions of a tentative law passed in 1902. On June 23, 1903, an act was passed to establish the standard of value and to provide for a coining system in the Philippnine islands. From that time on the San Francisco mint, when requested to do so, has coined money for the Philippines. For the past few years the United States has not struck coins for the Philippines. The old dies are still in use.

Children lost about 4 per cent of the possible days of attendance at school on account of sickness, according to an article by Dr. Hugh S. Cumming of the United States public health service.

In Spain no parade is complete without its contingent of stilt walkers, who are attired in colorful masquerade costumes.

Glass has been found in Egyptian tombs dating back 1400 years B.C. This glass has almose the same chemical composition as modern glass.

Wants awaken intellect. To gratify them disciplines intellect. The eener the want, the lustier the growth. —Wendell Phillips.

As turning the logs will make a dull fire burn, so changes of studies a dull brain.

Turkish Wonen Win Freedom

The modernization of Turkey must be regarded as one of the great wonders of the world. And it has been brought about so cleverly by Mustafa Kemal Pasha that it was and continues to be accepted without fuss or opposition. So declares Turan Aziz, young Turkish journalist, correspondent of SonPosta of Istanbul (Constantinople), visiting in Vancouver on his way to Hollywood.

New ideas have overcome the old everywhere in Turkey, in government, in business, in the life and habits of the people. "The modern woman of Turkey is no different from the women of your country," Mr. Aziz said.

"She wears the same hat, the same dresses, the same shoes and stocking. No longer is she kept veiled and in the background.

"Turkish women today have a freedom and a wealth of privilege and opportunity that seems almost incredible as compared with her standing a quarter of a century ago.

"Many of our women now hold responsible positions in the life of the nation. They are judges, lawyers, doctors, dentists, office workers. They own and operate beauty parlors.

"They use powder and Parisian rouge and lipstick and wave their hair. And contrary to what I have found to be popular belief here, they are not all brunettes. Many of them are attractive blondes.

"Perhaps you recall that Miss Universe, 1932 was chosen recently from Turkey as the most attractive girl in the world. She is Kerim Halis Hanim (Miss) and the judges remarked particularly on her long eyelashes, her small mouth and large expressive eyes and her lightcream summer tan.

"Not so long ago the one ambition of a Turkish girl was some day to meet a charming prince. Today Hollywood dominates the imagination of most of them.

"Eighty per cent of the films shown in Turkey are from Hollywood and there are picture houses everywhere.

"We even have our own Turkishmade pictures, as well as those from Germany and France. The language problem of the talkies is overcome by sub-title translations in Turkish and French.

"And mostly everyone can read the titles. Not so long ago Turkey was 80 per cent illiterate. Today, through the wonderful educational measures of Mustafa, Turkey is 80 per cent literate. That is perhaps the most remarkable record of all in so short a time.

"When Turkey became a republic she automatically adopted three European reforms:

1. A commercial code patterned after the Germans.
2. A rriminal code similar to the Italians.
3. A civil code modelled on that of Switzerland. The civil code abolishes polygamy.

"The traditional jewelled lady lolling on soft cushions, in other words the harem has disappeared. It is harder to get a divorce in Turkey than in this country," Mr. Aziz explained.

There is a great change in religious beliefs and observances in this new Turkey. For instance, the eating of pork, banned by Mohammed, is now quite common. The Turk realizes that Mohammed banned pork because he lived in a hot country. Pork is not harmful in Turkey.

The ancient custom of worship five times a day is dwindling because the modern Turk does not believe that God expects him to neglect his work in these days when all must work to live.

"I would not wonder if before long we have seats in our mosques, with preaching as in Christian churches. You know we have no seats in our places of worship because there must be room enough for every worshipper to make his bows towards Mecca," he explained.

Mr. Aziz thinks he would like to live in Canada and especially in Vancouver. And he thinks he has discovered one great difference between Canadian and Americans.

"I admire Canadians because, in spite of the depression they seem to put health before wealth. In the United States I found people ask you first about your business. In Canada they always ask you first about your health," he observes.

ANCIENT HISTORY

LIFE IN GRAND FORKS TWENTY YEARS AGO

A. J. McCallum captured prizes for all excepting one of his poultry exhibits at the Greenwood fair.

W. J. Cook is relieving Customs Officer Angus Cameron at Cascade this week.

The riof is being put on the new post office building this week.

The business on the Great Northern railway has increased to such an extent that adaily freight train was placed on the run between this city and Oroville this week.

J. F. Wells has been awarded the contract for the construction ofthe four-room addition to the public school building.

George Gowland, who has been manager for P. Burns & co. in this city for a couple of years, has been promoted to a position with the company in Victoria.

A team from the Grand Forks Gun club consisting of E. E. Gibson, W. B. Cochrane, Fred Russell, H. C. Niles and L. Skinner went up to Greenwood on Tuesday and engaged in a competitive shoot with a team from the Greenwood club. Grand Forks won by a score of 169 to 166.

POEMS FROM THE FAR EAST

JAPAN

ON BEHOLDING THE MOUNTAIN

The long spring day is o'er, and dark despond
My heart invades, and lets the tears flow down,
As all alone I stand, when from beyond
the mount our heav'n-sent monarch's throne doth crown.

There breathes the twilight wind and turns my sleeve.
Ah, gentle breeze! to turn, home to return,
Is all my prayer; I cannot cease to grieve
On this long toilsome road; I burn, I burn!

Yes! the poor heart I used to think so brave
Is all afire, though none the flame may see,
Like to the salt-kilns' there by Tsunu's wave,
Where toil the fisher-maidens wearily. —Anon.

HEALTH

by Dr. Frederick Tennant M.D.

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

HAVE A HEALTH EXAMINATION

There are various types of service; there are services which we have as members of the community, and private services for which we arrange when we have need of them.

Medical services are available to bring to the benefit of mankind the knowledge and skill required through years of study and experience. However, although the service is there, it is used only in part. The sick come to be made whole; few people come to be kept in health.

We today are free from the menace of certain diseases which were were and sadly known but a short time ago. Improved sanitary measures have given us much in return for the foney expended on the safeguarding of water, milk and food supplies. We have arrived at the time when we cannot expect much further help from sanitary measures, and we will have to rely upon our individual efforts to deal with those diseases which sanitary conditions do not influence.

The degenerative diseases of the heart, kidneys and blood vessels, cancer and diabetes do not develop suddenly, as do acute diseases such as pneumonia or typhoid fever. They are insidious in their development, although the first evidence of their existence may come as an overwhelming catastrophe.

These degenerative diseases develop within us. They have no relationship to the health of anyone else in the family or round about us. They represent the wearing out or partial destruction of essential working parts of the body machine.

We should seek to prevent the degentrative diseases by living a normal, hygienic life. We should also seek to know of their existence in our body by having a regular health examination once a year. If we wait until we feel the chanves which these diseases cause, then very likely we have waited until irreparable inroads have been made.

The health examination provides for a check-up of all the organs of the body. The earliest signs of disease are detected and treatment secured at the time when it can do the most good. Instead of waiting until you are quite sure that you are ill to call in your doctor to take care of you,, how much better it is to have him do his best to keep you weel.

The periodic health examination offers a practical means to secure a longer, healthier life.

Questions concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

FACTS THAT YOU MAY NOT KNOW

Hard Sponges

When a sponge has hardened from not being used, cover with cold water, to which has been added one teaspoon of borax. Then boil for about one minute. Remove the sponge, rub dry borax into it.

—o—

Breakfast

The children will keep their interest in breakfast if the cereals are kept nice and crisp.

—o—

Cleaning Woodwork

For cleaning polished surfaces, dissolve two tablespoons of borax in a cup of boiling water. Then add three pints of cold water. Wash with a flannel cloth and dry with a soft linen cloth or chamois. Finally, use a little linseed oil or a good furniture polish.

—o—

Cream

Cream that has turned slightly may be sweetened and be used for coffee without curdling or tasting sour, if a very small quantity of baking soda is added to it.

—o—

Cleaning Plaster

Plaster statues can be cleaned by using a thin paste of Fullers earth and cold water and spreading on with a soft brush. Remove the Fullers earth with tepid soapsuds and rinse in the same temperature water. Dry with a soft cloth.

—o—

Ironing

Clothes cannot be ironed without getting smudges on them if the irons are soiled. The irons should be kept clean by rubbing with wax or salt.

—o—

Fruit Cake

When one wishes the citron for fruit cake cut in thin slices, put it in the oven and heat thoroughly. It can then be cut as thin as desired and it does not stick to the knife.

—o—

How to Make a Fly Trap

A fly trap can be made by cutting a piece of cardboard with a 1-inch hole in the centre. Spread some sweet substance on one side, around the edge of the hole. Fill a glass about three fourths full of soap suds and place the cardboard over it, sweet side down. The flies will crawl through and drown.

—o—

Baking Powder

Poultry stuffings, croquettes, or any stuffing that is inclined to be a little heavy, will be lightened if a teaspooonful of baking powder is added before cooking.

—o—

Medicine Stains

When medicine has stained white fabric, it can be removed by painting the stains with tincture of iodine, then soaking in a strong solution of ammonia for 30 minutes and washing thoroughly.

—o—

A Time Saver

The housewife will save both time and trouble if she will keep a waste basket in every room, including the bathroom.

—o—

Angora

Gray or white angora or tibet can be washed in tepid,soapy water. Great care should be taken that the skin is stretched in the process of drying, to prevent puckering.

—o—

SUNSHINE

Doing Well

"Don't these doctors who prescribe sports hurt your business?"

"No, I'm getting $10 a dozen for golf pills," the druggist replied.

* * *

No Change in Menu

Blinks—My wife spends more time in the kitchen since I bought her that rainbow range.

Jinks—Getting some real eats now, I suppose.

Blinks—No, she's simply out there showing it off to her friends.

* * *

Judge for Yourself

"How is the housewife with her installments? Conscientious?"

"Well, I've known her to let the radio man have the grocers money."

* * *

A Hint

"I have tickets for the theater."

"Good, I will start dressing at once."

"Do, dear, they are for tomorrow night."

* * *

Impasse

"My little dog would like to leave a card on your little dog."

"We keep a cat."

* * *

Shes a Modernist

Blinks—We have to disconnect our phone at night.

Jinks—Whats the idea of that?

Blinks—Our daughter is a somnambulist, but instead of walking in her sleep she always goes to the phone and calls a taxi.

* * *

Successful Marriage

Nell—Alice won't get much of a husband when she marries him.

Belle—No,but she'll get a nice hunk of alimony when she divorces him.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

* * *

Useless Attainments

First Explorer (indicating gesticulating native)—Can you understand what he's saying?

Second Ditto—Not a word.

First—Darned lot o' good you are with —your university educaiton.

* * *

Would Be Nice

"How'd you like to live on Easy street?" "I'd be satisfied with a contract to pave it."

* * *

No Multimillionaire

Enthusiastic Salesman—We are selling these cars by the hundred.

Prospective Motorist—I don't think I'd care for that many.

* * *

Between Nurses

"Oh, Alice, my patient has just proposed to me."

"Had another delirious spell, did he?"

* * *

Facsimile

"Are you sure this is your mothers signature on this excuse?" A teacher asked as she doubted its genuiness. "Yes, er, as near as I could make it" was the admission after some stammering.

* * *

Fair Exchange

While the indignant mayor of Limoges, France, assisted by scores of citizens, was raiding the haunts of thieves and gangsters, the gangsters raided the city hall, stole all the money in the drawers and got away with the safe, after having raised havoc with the interior of the building.

* * *

Not Injurious

"There is a rumor that some women, after taking gas, think they have been kissed."

"It doesn't hurt business any," declared the dentist.

* * *

Cautious

Housewife—I never give alms at the door, but if you wish you may have a little dinner.

Tramp—Madam, would it be considered immodest to inquire what the dinner bill is today?

* * *

Recognized the Sound

Husband—Great guns! Whats all that racket in the kitchen, my dear?

Wife—That must be the cook breaking in those new dishes I bought this morning.

Show Them A Mountain And They'll Do The Rest

Edward Feuz (left) holds that "the climbing urge" is a heritage of all white races, be the objective high furniture for an infant; a tree-top for a schoolboy; or the pinnacle of success or the summit of a mountain for an adult. He ought to know, for he makes his living as a mountain guide in the heart of the famous Canadian Rocky Mountains, with headquarters at the Canadian Pacific Railway's hotels at Banff and Lake Louise, and has more "first ascents" to his credit than any other man in the country. His brother Ernst (right) is also an experienced guide and mountaineer. Both are natives of Interlaken, Switzerland, and have winter-homes in the little Swiss guide village of Edelweiss, in the Columbia Valley. They are shown scanning the peaks adjoining the Banff Springs Hotel.

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.

FALL FERTILIZER

GOVERNMENT HORTICULTURISTS ADVOCATE FERTILIZER APPLICATION IN THE FALL TO FRUIT TREES. WE RECOMMEND ELEPHANT BRAND SULPHATE OF AMMONIA OR AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE 16-20.

SOLD BY:

GRAND FORKS GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

THE CONSOLIDATED MINING & SMELTING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

TRAIL, BRITISH COLUMBIA

What the Rural Weekly Press of B. C. Can Offer

THERE are fifty-five regular weekly newspapers in British Columbia. They are published in a widely scattered field in communities with populations of from 300 to 400 to one of 10,000. Sixteen are published in communities of less than 1000 population; fifteen in communities of 1000 to 2000 population; seven in communities of 4000 to 5000; four in communities over 5000 to 10,000. These weeklies appeal to 145,000 of British Columbia's population. The news in these newspapers is mostly all local, because that is what interests the readers, and the advertisements for the most part tell what local merchants are doing. The country editor knows the people he serves; they are farmers, lumbermen, miners, fishermen, prospectors, laborers, all. It is estimated that the average farm family spends $2000 every year for things which are not necessary to raise crops. The total sum that is spent by farmers in the United States for these things with which to live well is the appaling sum of thirteen billion dollars. Seventy-two per cent. of all automobiles sold go to people living in towns and communities of less than 5000 population. Using the same proportionate figures to estimate the buying power of the rural population of British Columbia served by the weekly newspapers of the province, and we have something like 70,000 automobiles purchased by residents of the province in towns and communities of less than 5000 population, and $2,000,000 spent every year by these rural families for things which are not necessary to raise crops. If one is inclined to think that only a few people, and an insignificant few at that, live in country communities served by the weekly newspapers let him study these figures or consult the last census statistics.

Closer Cooperation Between Rural and Industrial British Coumbia

For All Who Prefer Quality

"SALADA" TEA

"Fresh from the Gardens"

LIBERAL LEADER

By C. Norman Senior

Whatever issues may provoke discussion and controversy at the British Columbia Liberal convention in the Hotel Georgia, beginning Monday, October 3, leadership will not be one of them.

Most political conventions in British Columbia in the past 20 years have been concerned with the puestion of leadership.

There was in 1913 a convention at Revelstoke when the Liberals chose the late H. C. Brewster as their leader. In 1918 W. J. Bowser obtained unanimous verdict from the Conservatives.

In 1922 he stood off the attack of Hon. H. H. Stevens by a narrow margin, and in 1926 came the battle royal at Kamloops when Mr. Bowser withdrew and after a sham fight between Senator J. D. Taylor and Leon J. Ladner, K.C., Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie emerged as the compromise choice.

Three years ago the Liberals convened at Kamloops when T. D. Pattullo, M.L.A., was unanimously named leader.

In all quarters of the province Liberal associations have been passing resolutions of confidence in Mr. Pattullo's leadership for submission to the convention and there is no doubt that he has the confidence of his own party as few leaders have ever had it in British Columbia.

Few, indeed, have come to the eve of an election from which they are likely to emerge as premier, so well equipped for that responsibility as the present Liberal leader.

He has been in public service all his life, a career in which his youthful training in journalism, law, and banking gave him a rounded-out education.

He was a mere youth when he was despatched to Dawson City as a member of the first corps of public officials to establish government in the booming new mine camps of the Yukon.

He gained his first experience as an administrator in those hard and rough days and earned so high a reputation that when he went into private business he was speedily elected to municipal office in Dawson City.

Again, in the early days of Prince Rupert, where he carried on a successful private business, he was the choice for mayor.

In 1916 he was elected to the legislature and was chosen by Premier H. C. Brewster as minister of lands. For 12 years he administered that office.

Among business men and pioneer settlers with whom he had to deal in that office he won respect for exercising wise judgment, for fairness and for prompt executive decisions.

Sometimes the stand that he took were unpopular, but time vindicated him in practically every instance. Thus at one time he was criticized for being hostile to Vancouver because he refused to give title to the North Shore watershed to the city.

Mr. Pattulloo took the stand that Point Grey, South Vancouver and other municipalities deriving water from the same source had an equal interest and that, until joint management of the water system could be arranged, the authority to hold the watershed in trust was the provincial government.

He rurged the municipalities to form the Greater Vancouver Water District and when they did so he handed over the control of the watershed to the combined municipalities. Despite all the heat that was engendered at the time, his policy as viewed in retrospect, is universally admitted to have been the only policy possible.

His policies, too, were always well grounded on the advice of his departmental experts. No minister ever had a more loyal staff, because there were many occasions when he took political abuse, accepting responsibility for policies in which he might have hidden behind the reports of his officials.

In the course of his 12 years Mr. Pattullo was acting minister of every other department for periods of months at a time and acquired a comprehensive knowledge of all branches of the government service.

For the past four years he has been the leader of the opposition in the legislature and of the Liberal party in the province. In the house he has discharged his duties with great force and skill. Tvery policy of the government has been submitted to that vigorous analysis which is the safeguard of the public arising from the party spstem.

On the other hand, had more heed been given to some of his warnings against the extraordinary rate of increase in expenditures during the first two sessions of the present parliament, British Columbia's finances would not be in the position they are in today.

In addition to his parliamentary duties, Mr .Pattullo has toured the province this year and after visiting every constituency two and three and four times, observing conditions on the ground and obtaining the viewpoint of the residents with regard to both local and general public questions.

—o—

Latest development in the expansion of the long-distance service of the British Columbia Telephne company include the extension of the transoceanic service to include Egypt and South Africa, and British Columbia's first telephone call to Italy.

A telephone call from British Columbia to South Africa would travel over 12,000 miles, and from British Columbia to Egypt, about 9500 miles. In both cases they would be routed via New York and London, acombination of radio and land lines being used to carry the calls to their destinations.

On Thursday, September 22, T. G. Stewart, Vancouver exporter, ealked to Genoa, Italy, the home city of Christopher Columbus. When Columbus discovered America in 1492, it took two months for the news to reach Italy. The voice of Mr. Stewart travelled from Vancouver to Genoa in a fraction of a second, over an 8000-mile route. It was a business call in which speedy action was required, according to Mr. Stewart.

Harry had no telephone so Bill got the job

"Yes, I'm starting back to work Monday," Bill was saying. "The good news came by telephone. The boss told me it was a toss-upwhether the job would go to Harry or me. But Harry had no telephone, and couldn't be reached. So I was the lucky man.

"And to think I one considered having my telephone taken out. I'm thankful I thought better of it."

The man with a telephone has the best chance of getting a job.

B. C. TELEPHONE CO

General News

Honey produced in Canada in 1931 totalled 27,867,397 pounds valued at $2,058,094. Honey is produced commercially in all the provinces of Canada.

Registering an impressive advance in prices over recent years the first batch of Nova Scotia apples in the Liverpool market brought 23s to 25s per barrel as compared with 9s to 15s in 1931.

Great improvement and development over a period of 30 years has been noted in the Canadian seed industry. Last year 3710 seed farms with 12,000 persons occupied in the production and marketing of improved seed were estimated engaged in the industry.

Preliminary returns of maple sugar production in Canada just completed for 1932 show a total yield of 1,744,479 gallons of maple syrup valued at $2,054,277 and 7,217,300 pounds of sugar valued at $692,480. This production compares favorably with that of former years.

Cutting of wheat is nearing completion and threshing is well advanced in all the Prairie Provinces, with Manitoba leading, according to a report from the agricultural department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, western lines, dated September 10. Oats and barley at that date were 76 per cent. cut.

Lisa Commanda, Chippeawa Indian girl golf caddy at the Canadian Pacific French River Bungalow, who came eighth in the women's marathon swim at Toronto, recently, has been presented with a purse of $150. J. G. Strathdee, manager of the Camp, stated that she would be thoroughly trained and would enter the contest annually until she won.

Wheeling airplanes added a roaring farewell to the cheers with which passengers and well-wishers speeded Captain J. A. Mollison on his return to England aboard the Empress of Britain as she sailed on her seventh departure of the 1932 season from Wolfe's Cove, Quebec. The intrepid solo trans-Atlantic flyer was promised a quiet time on his trip by Captain Latta, commander of the Empress.

"I am not running away from the election. I am out of politics and have no vote in the district of Columbia," said Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the famous United States war-time President, interviewed at the Banff Springs Hotel recently, where she stopped en route to Tokio where she is attending the marriage of a family connection. Mrs. Wilson motored on to Chateau Lake Louise as part of her tour of the Canadian Rockies.

"I have never seen a more beautiful country or enjoyed a visit more," said Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, British Secretary-of-State for the Colonies, as he said farewell to British Columbia when boarding the Canadian Pacific Imperial Limited on his way to Calgary. He enjoyed his favorite sport, fishing, in that province, where he and his party took four fine fish, including a 17-pound salmon.

—o—

Indecisive

Nitt—What kind of a driver is your wife?

Witt—Very indecisive. She can never quite make up her mind which way she wants to go—not even on a one-way street.—Judge.

—o—

After washing and drying woolen blankets, whip them with a carpet beater. It will make the wool light and soft again.

CANADA

THE WORLD'S GREATEST PLAYGROUND

Wide Variety of Recreational Attractions

Canadians Fortunate in Holiday Advantages Their Country Offers

THE majority of Canadians probably do not realize what a wonderful choice of vacation opportunities this country offers. How many of us in any one province have first-hand knowledge of the wide range of attractions of our neighbouring provinces? Many no doubt have gone abroad to seek a holiday, forgetting that our own Dominion is unequalled in the exceptional variety and range of its recreational resources. Surely a country which attracts visitors from other countries by the tens of millions must have recreational features of interest to its own citizens

Recreational Areas Easily Accessible

It is so easy to travel in Canada that an interprovincial tour is a recreation which every Canadian vacationist may well and profitably undertake. All the developed and much of the undeveloped part of the Dominion is easily accessible by train, boat, or automobile. Canada is served by two of the world's greatest railway systems and a number of smaller lines. The equipment and service are of the highest standard. Steamers built specially for pleasure cruising afford many pleasant trips along the coast and on the extensive inland water system of lakes, rivers and canals. A cruise from the head of the Great Lakes to the Maritime Provinces is nearly equal, in distance, to an ocean voyage. Good roads lead to practically all scenic and sporting territories. Canada's road system includes many thousands of miles of surfaced highways, well equipped with direction signs and danger signals. Tourist accommodation, from campsite to hotel, is available almost everywhere.

National Parks Cover Large Area

National and provincial parks in Canada cover nearly 25,000 square miles. They are areas which have been withdrawn from exploitation and are being preserved in their virgin beauty and wildness, for purposes of pleasure and recreation. The largest national parks are in the Rocky Mountains section of Alberta, a region of unsurpassed scenic splendour admirably equipped by nature for all forms of sport and recreation. There are also important parks in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. Accommodation ranges all the way from large modern hotels, to log cabins and tents. Fishing is one of the chief attractions in the parks, but game animals and birds are rigidly protected and their fearlessness never fails to interest visitors.

Summer Resorts Numerous and Varied

Throughout the Dominion there are many summer resort districts which offer a wide range of attraction and variety of accommodation. On the Atlantic coast, in the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, are typical sea-shore resorts, where salt-water bathing, sailing and deep sea fishing are the principal attractions. The rugged beauty of this coast and the picturesque charm of the fishing villages, at the head of every inlet, cannot fail to enchant the summer visitor.

Quebec's summer playgrounds are of the most varied nature including as they do, sea-shore, mountain, lake and forest resorts. Along the lower St. Lawrence, summer colonies have been established at many points. North of the St Lawrence and Ottawa rivers the Laurentian mountains, clothed with pine forest and dotted with lakes, constitute a vast summer and winter playground. The Eastern Townships, which adjoin the international boundary, also have a number of well-established resorts, on picturesque lakes and rivers.

Ontario has perhaps the largest number and greatest variety of developed summer resorts of any of the provinces. The Thousand Islands, Lake of Bays, Muskoka lakes, and Georgian bay are known throughout America, but there are in addition equally attractive, only slightly less known, districts. Accommodation includes everything from campsite to palatial hotel, and cottages may be rented, in any district.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta many attractive resorts are located along the shores of the lakes and rivers. The Canadian Rockies are world famous for scenic beauty and contain some of the most highly developed tourist resorts on the continent.

British Columbia, with varied and splendid scenic attractions, is a tourist wonderland. The province has majestic mountain ranges, and extensive lake area, stately forests, an imposing coast line, and many attractive resorts in settings of exceptional natural beauty.

Government Bureau Free Information Service

For a number of years the Department of the Interior at Ottawa has been engaged in the promotion of the Canadian tourist industry, more especially the development of tourist travel from the United States to Canada. It is also endeavouring to influence Canadians to spend their vacation in the Dominion. The National Development Bureau of that Department will gladly furnish interprovincial road maps and other information for the use of those planning a Canadian tour, and where necessary will refer enquiries to provincial and local tourist organizations. Applicants should be as specific as possible as to the section of Canada in which they are interested, in order that available information may be supplied.

We Are Sales Agents for

First in Quality

DOMINION SALES BOOKS

First in Service

Manufactured by

Consolidated Sales Books & Wax Paper (B.C.) Limited

Vancouver, Canada

Get the best---

They cost no more

Grand Forks Sun Job Department

DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK

That advertising through the printed page has the necessary attractiveness and efficiencp of performance that brings profitable results.

History has shown that continuous advertisers have found success, while non-advertisers have always been lagging behind.

Lack of advertising is killing many a business that should show increasing business instead of decreasing business.

Peple have been educated to the fact that well advertised products are the quality kind and thep won't buy any other.

Continuous advertising of quality creates a buying demand which assures the advertiser quicker turnover.

Anp business in this day and time cannot stand still. Progress and competition demand that it move ahead or go out of business.

Continuous advertising of quality and service builds and keeps the confidence of the public. Without the confidence of the public, no business can move ahead.

Continuous advertising is the modern way of building better business. It proves to the public that the advertisers are proud of what they have for sale.

Anything wodth selling is worth advertising.

Advertising is the most egective selling help that can be found, because continuous advertising paves the wap to bigger sales.

Every business having something to sell should advertise continuously so the public may know who they are, where thep are, and what they nave for sale

—o—

There is room enough for all on this earth—after death.

Power of The Rural Weekly Press

Listen to what John H. Perry, President of the American Press Association, has to say on the influence of the country weekly:

"The force that controls this country of ours, in the long run, is the rural editor. In his capacity as spokesman for hundreds of thousands who live and earn their living on the farms and in the villages and towns.

"It is not necessary to take the writer's word for it Ask any politician whom you know. He will tell you the truth. Ask any representative of the interests—big city bankers, for instance, or presidents of great railroad or industrial corporation.

"The politician, if he is above peanut size, will tell you that he worries little about what the city papers say; but let even half a dozen country weeklies in his home state or district open on him, and he pulls down the lid of his desk at the state capital and takes the next train hime to see what it is he has done to make the farmer sore.

"The Big Businessman, if he is big enough to be entitled to the designation, will tell you that his business is goid or bad depending on how the country people like the way it is run. and that what those country people are thinking he finds out by read ng or having others read for him, what the country papers are saying."

The Home-Town Newspaper is always Ready to Cooperate in giving Service

Town Topics

On Monday, October 10, Thanksgiving day, the general delivery wicket at the post office will be open for one hour only, from 9 till 10 a.m. There will be no delivery of mail on Rural Route No. 1 on that day.

Mrs. Hopper of this city took in the Old Pioneer Women's meeting at Greenwood on Saturday.

Wm. Riley and friends of Boundary Falls were visitors here on Thursday on business.

A large forest fire, covering about 75 acres, which been burning for several days, is reported up the North Fork. Some damage is said to have been done to the road.

Gordon McLaren, local chiropractor, returned home on Saturday and expects to remain here for a month.

Unemployed Married Men Organize

Tuesday evening the unemployed married men of the Grand Forks association met in the old opera house and had a general confab regarding how they are going to get work, in view of the fact that there is no work of any description to be had—which is a very serious situation.

It was stated that if the unemployde married had the money which they claim had been sent back to the government some time ago, they could easily do with it. Without it, however, some of the families will have to go hungry, it was claimed.

The meeting decided to interview the city council next Monday night, and to see if the city can't give them work. The mayor had been interviewed on the subject some time ago, it was stated, but all he could do was to promise to give them in December—maybe.

It was also decided to form a board of some kind at which the members could discuss matters. The officers chosen were: President, Mr. Fenwick; secretary, E. Reid; and a committee of seven—W. Gray, J. Crisp, H. Sprinthall, J. McDougall, J. Berry, J. Santano, and E. Tvans.

There were about 40 in attendance at the meeting, and they were very strong on getting something to do.

The claim was made that certain men got work whether they needed it or not, and that they were kept on for three or four months and not changed, so as to let some one else get a chance to work.

Dr. Kingston gave a short address on various matterh in connection with the unemployment problem, and explained matters as clearly as possible to the meeting, for which he was tendered a vote of thanks.

The newly elected officers will attend the next meeting of the city council and ask if some help can't be obtained, as it is urgent that the men get some work very soon, otherwise somethingg will have to be done through the government.

Apples in Hand Crates

VICTORIA.—A. H. Peterson, president of the Associated Boards of Trade of Vancouver Island, and John James, of the James Canadian Seeds Limited, called at the department of agriculture in connection with the marketing of 14-lb. crates of apples to be retailed at 50 cents.

The crop of Gravensteins, Kings and Northern Spy was plentiful in the Cowichan district this year and the crates put up are easily carried by a rope handle.

Peterson and James are also investigating the possibilities of a market for tomato juice. Tons of tomatoes are crushed each year for seed purposes and heretofore the juice has been allowed to go to waste.

This year several thousand gallons have been saved and is being put up in pint bottles. The variety of tomato, Earliana, is highly desirable for tomato juice, and many orders have already been received from restaurants and clubs.

Bartering Wheat For B.C. Products

CALGARY, Oct. 4.—Alberta farmers have turned again to the ancient system of barter to supply their wants for the winter.

They are entering British Columbia by motor truck through the Crows Nes Pass, carrying wheat which they trade for vegetables, fruit and eggs.

This method of acquiring food for winter instead of selling their wheat at prevailing low prices was used by the farmers last year, but according to reports, the movement this season is much larger.

The farmers are returning from British Columbia farming areas with their trucks loaded with winter food supples, it is reported.

Some of the farmers are holding their grain, hoping for price increases but others are finding it more profitable to trade their productes for produce from B. C. mixed farming areas.

One farmer claims to have disposed of a laod of wheat on the basis of 60 cents to the bushel, obtaining sufficient fruit and vegetables to keep his family all winter.

What Students Do On Election Day

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Where will studenth be on election day?

"At the polls", answers one college that of Oberlin, Ohio. It is the first to come forward with a "time off" order for November 8, for its students.

"Play reality now," says President Ernest Wilkins, in a message to students of Oberlin.

As a contrast, the remark has been made that:

1. Students of Latin American countries start revolutions.

2. Students of Europe riot politically and go to jail.

3. Students of England debate at the Oxford Union and take government seriously.

4. Students of United States play football and do not bother to vote. Oberlin plans to change the schedule.

Three Missions In This District

Rev. Father Tuente, O.P. (Order of Preachers), will conduct three missions in this district during the month of October. The first will open in this city on Sunday morning, October 2, at 8:30 a.m. and will close on Sunday morning, October 9, at 0 a.m. During the week sermons will be delivered at the ':30 mass and at he 7:30 p.m. services.

An invitation is extended to each and all the inhabitants of Grand Forks and vicinity to come and hear Father Tuente treat of religious Father Tuente treat of religious topics.

The second mission will open on Sunday morning, October 9, at 11 a.m., at Greenwood, and will close on Thursday morning, October 13, at 7:30 a.m.

An invitation is extended to each and all the inhabitants of Greenwood and vicinity to come and hear Father Tuente treat of religious topics.

The third mission will open at Bridesville on Thursday evening, October 13, at 7.30 p.m., and will close on Monday morning, October 17, at 7:30 a.m. During the week sermons will be delivered daily a the 7:30 mass and at the 7:30 p.m. serviceh.

An invitation is extended to each and all the inhabitants of Bridesville and vicinity to come and hear Father Tuente treat of religious topics.

Regulations Re Migratory Birds

The national park service of the department of the interior, Ottawa, has just issued the regulations regarding migratory birds for the current year.

OPEN SEASONS

Ducks, Geese, Brant, Coots

Both dates inclusive.

In the Eastern district, except the provincial electoral districts of Creston, Nelson, Kaslo-Slocan, Skeena, Atlin, Omineca and Fort George, September 15 to December 31.

In the provincial electoral districts of Creston, Nelson, Kaslo-Slocan, September 15 to November 30.

In the provincial electoral districts of Omineca, Fort George, that portion of the Skeena provincial district situate and lying in the Eastern district, and that portion of the Atlin provincial electoral district situate and lying north of the '6th parallel of north latitude, September 1 to December 15.

Ducks, Geese, Coots

In the Eastern district, October 15 to January 31.

Prtvided that these dates are to apply to that part of the provincial electoral district of Atlin situate and lying south of the 56th parallel of north latitude.

Black Brant

In the Western district, November 1g to February 28.

Prtvided that these dates are to apply to that part of the provincial electiral district of Atlin situate and lying south of the 56th parallel of north latitude.

Band-Tailed Pigeons

September 10 to October 15.

Wilson's, or Jack-Snipe

In the Western district, October 15 to January 31.

Provided that these dates are to apply t tthat part of the provincial electoral district of Atlin situate and lying south of the 56th parallel of north latitude.

In the Eastern district, except the provincial electoral districts of Creston. Nelson, Kaslo-Slocan, Skeena, Atlin, Omineca and Fort George, September 15 to December 31.

In the provincial electoral districts of Creston. Nelson, Kaslo-Slocan, September 15 to November 30.

In the provincial electoral districts of Omineca, Fort George and that ptrtion of the Atlin provincial electoral district situate and lying north of the 56th parallel of north latitude, and that portion of the Skeena provincial electoral district situate and lying in the Eastern district, Stptember 1 to December 15.

CLOSED STASONS

There is a closed season throughtut the year on eider ducks, swans, cranes. curlew, willets, godwits, upland plovr, black-bellied and golden ploper, greater and lesser yellowlegs. avocets, dowitchers, knots, oyster-catchers, phalaropes, stilts. surf-birds, turnstones and all the shore birds not psovided with an open season in above schedule.

There is a closed season throughout the year on the following non-game birds: Auks, auklets, bitterns, fulmars, gonnets. grebes, guillemots, guils. herons, jaegars, loons, murres, petrels, puffins, shearwaters and terns; and there is a closed season throughout the year on the following insectivorous birds: Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees. cuckoos, flickers, flycatchers, grosbeaks, hummingbirds, kinglets. martins, meadowlarks, nighthawks, of bullbats, nuthatches, orioles. robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers. titmice, thrushes, vireos, warblers, waxwings, whip-poor wills, woodpeckers and wrens. and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

No person shall kill, hunt. capture, injure, take or molest any migratory game birds during the cldsed season; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, offer for sale, buy, trade or traffic in any migratory game bird at any time.

The taking of the nests or eggs of migratory game. migratory insectivorous and migratory non-game birds is prohibited.

The killing, hunting, capturing, taking or molesting of migratory insectivorous and migratory non-game birds, their nests or eggs, is prohibited.

The possession of migratory game birds killed during the open season is allowed in British Columbia for 14 days after the close of the open season.

BAG LIMITS

Ducks, 20 in any day, 150 in one season; geese, 10 in any day, 50 in one season; brant, 10 in any day, 50 in one seaso; coots, 25 in any day, 150 in one eason; wilson's or jacksnipe, 25 in any day, 150 in one season; band-tailed pigeons, 10 in any day. 50 in one season.

GUNS AND APPLIANCES

The use of automatic (auto-loading), pump or repeating shotgun with magazine capacity of more than one shell, tracer shot shells, ribe, swivel or machine gun, or battery, or any gun larger than No. 10 gauge is prohibited, and the use of any aeroplane, power-boat, sailboat. wounded live birds as decoys, live decoys in the hunting f band-tailed pigeons, night light, and shooting from any horse-drawn or motor vehicle is forbidden.

The shooting of migratory game birds earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset is prohibited.

The penalty for violation f the migratory bird laws is a fine of not more than $300 and not less than $10, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, r both fine and imprisonment.

Burns' Garage

M. H. BURNS, Proprietor
Second Street, Grand Forks, B. C.

Reliable Repair Work
Union and Imperial Gas

DEALERS IN THE
NEW ESSEX CHALLENGER
THE BEST CAR ON THE MARKET FOR THE MONEY

RUSSELL CAFE

Under New Management

When in the city, come in and try our 40c daily special lunches

On Sundays we serve Chicken Dinners . . . 50c

Come in and try our meals, and if satisfied, tell others; if not, tell us.

SPECIAL

Regular $8.50 New Steam Oil Permanent $5.50
Shampoo and Finger Wave 1.00
Shampoo and Marcel 1.00
Shingle and Marcel 1.00

PHONE 55

IDEAL BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. A. A. DOBRY, Beautician

MIRROR BEAUTY SHOP

PHONE 200

Ladies' and Children's Haircutting a Specialty
Our New Oil Permanent 10.00
Regular Wave 5.00

Have your suit cleaned and pressed by experts. We take orders here
PHONT 200
PHONE 200

CITY GROCERY

For Staple and Fancy Groceries.
Prices Right.
Try our Bulk Teas and Coffees.

Phone 25 "Service and Quality"

PEN POINTS

Cleopatra is said to have had red hair. That was as near to being a blond as was possible in Egypt.

—o—

Imaginary troubles fill the world—and no way to exercise them.

—o—

The average man's ambition is to lower his record.

—o—

Of the many human buds but few ever bloom successfully.

—o—

Marriage may be a failure, but so's divorce.

A VOLTAGE REGULATOR

Will keep your Receiver operating at the correct voltage and save you several times its cost in tubes. If your receiver is out of date I can put you in a new nine-tube screen grid Superhetrodyne in your own cabinet. This is the la Radio and fully guaranteed.

FRANK MOORE
Registered Radio Service Engineer
P. O. Box 393 Phone 181R

DONALDSON'S GROCERY

PHONE 30

TRY OUR SPECIAL TEA
at ..... 65c per lb.

SHOES, SHIRTS, OVERALLS
GOOD VALUES FOR YOUR MONEY

CALL AND SEE US BEFORE PURCHASING

JOHN DONALDSON
GENERAL MERCHANT

GRAND FORKS
Transfer Co.

DAVIS & HANSEN, PROPS.

CITY BAGGAGE AND GENERAL TRANSFER

COAL, WOOD AND ICE FOR SALE

PHONE 64

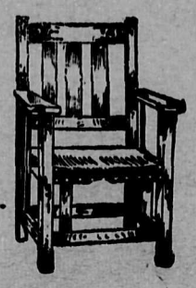
Palace Barber Shop

RAZOR HONING A SPECIALTY

P. A. Z. PARE, Proprietor
FIRST ST., NEXT P. BURNS'

PICTURES

AND PICTURE FRAMING



Furniture Made to Order,
Also Repairing of All Kinds,
Upholstering Neatly Done

R. C. McCUTCHEON
WINNIPEG AVENUE

E. C. HENNIGER CO.

GRAIN, HAY
FLOUR AND FEED
LIME AND SALT
CEMENT AND PLASTER
POULTRY SUPPLIES

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

A. E. McDOUGALL

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Agent
Dominion Monumental Works
Asbestos Products Co. Roofing

ESTIMATES FURNISHED
BOX 733 GRAND FORKS, BC

SUPERIOR PRINTING

THE value of well-printed, neat appearing Stationery as a means of getting and holding desirable business has been amply demonstrated. Try The Sun for Good Printing.

WE PRINT—

Wedding Invitations
Dance Programs
Business Cards
Visitin Cards
Shipping Tags
Letterheads
Statements
Noteheads
Billheads
Pamphlets
Price Lists
Envelopes
Circulars
Dodgers
Posters
Menus
Etc.

Latest Styles Types
Swift Presses

THE SUN

Columbia Ave. and Lake Street
TELEPHONE 101

Canoe Trips in Canada

Lakes and Rivers Provide Numerous Attractions

Opportunities for an Enjoyable Vacation Almost Unlimited

THE requirements for a successful and satisfactory trip by canoe; suitable water, picturesque country and an excellent summer climate, can be found almost anywhere in Canada. The innumerable lakes and rivers make the choice of trips almost unlimited. One can travel for hundreds of miles on any of the great rivers, journeying from lake to lake and portaging where rapids impede or heights intervene. Having decided upon the kind of trip to be made, whether one requiring much effort and experience, or one quite free from rapids and portages, the canoeist has only to select his route.

Easy of Access

Although railways and the automobile have provided a means of rapid transport, there are countless places in the quiet of the forest, out of reach of either. It is such places, approachable only by canoe, that invite the adventurer to partake of the wonders of nature. The railways and the development of good roads have however made the majority of canoe routes in Canada easily accessible, and one need not travel far from the majority of Canadian cities before reaching the embarking point of an enjoyable trip.

Forest Beauty

In certain parts one may follow the streams for a long summer outing and never see a village or dwelling, yet civilization lies so close that return is easily possible. Waterfalls, rapids large and small, lakes of singular beauty hidden deep in the forest, and islands covered with pine and spruce trees are among the interesting features encountered en route. In some places one may travel hundreds of miles without meeting obstacles of any kind.

There is a remarkable contrast between the conventionality of modern life and the full naturalness of life in the great forest, where one may relax, amid the beauty of natural surroundings. A strange appeal of imagination comes to one while following the routes of the historic explorers and contentment prevails amid the constant change of beautiful scenery.

Fish and Game in Abundance

Canadian lakes and rivers are renowned for the variety and abundance of their fish. Brook and lake trout are numerous, the latter often weighing from fifteen to thirty pounds while other species of fish are plentiful. Eastern Canada is well provided with waterways, well suited to travel by canoe. Canal systems, rivers large and small, rapids, falls, lakes, stillwaters and all the requirements for an enjoyable canoe trip, await the devotee of the paddle. Whether it be a cruise through a well settled region, or an adventurous journey through the wilderness, the canoeist will find an almost unlimited number of lakes and streams.

The waterways of western Canada, in days gone by, assisted materially in unveiling the mystery of the great country between lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean. Radiating from lake Winnipeg, are routes of romantic interest. Nestling among the mountains of the coast are many beautiful lakes, also streams that wind through the hills, where sport for the angler and hunter may be found.

Free Information

The National Development Bureau of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, has prepared a series of four booklets entitled "Canoe Trips," copies of which may be had by our readers, free of charge. The series covers the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and Western Canada. Further detailed information is available to those who require specific data on any particular trip.

YORK HOTEL
Vancouver, B. C.

The House of Comfort and Cheery Service

Extremely Low New Winter Rates:

	WITHOUT BATH	WITH BATH
DAILY	$ 1.50	$ 2.00
MONTHLY	25.00	30.00

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

Free Garage

In the centre of the city's attractions

All rooms exceptionally large and noise proof

Write For Illustrated Folder

THE YORK HOTEL
Vancouver, B.C.
H. G. Houghton Manager

Whipped Cream

Whipped cream will be much sweeter if a small pinch of salt is added to the cream before whipping.

—o—

Vengeance is something you see repeated again and again in history. It is reasonably certain.

—o—

Because you know the real facts is not always a reason why you should butt in and spoil the talk.

Restless Persons

To induce sleep in restless persons take a small dose of soda in a glass of warm water before retiring.

—o—

The Grand Forks Sun is known in every country in the world.