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Opals

October Birthstones

The old superstition about Opals bringing bad luck seems to be somewhat dying out.

This belief originated in one of Sir Walter Scott's novels but in Mexico, where many beautiful Opals are found, they are worn for good luck.

We have some beautiful opals just received in different sizes and prices and invite you to see them.

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Improved models will be on view this month. We have two present type Sedans upon which we are offering special inducements.
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HON. A. M. MANSON THROWS LIGHT ON CONDUCT OF CANADIAN AFFAIRS; PRESENTS INCONTROVERTIBLE FACTS.

(continued from page 1)

could reach a proper decision. It was not his intention, Mr. Manson said, to endeavor to sway anyone through oratory or argument but to disclose the facts as they stood in connection with federal affairs.

Crucial Times

"We are standing at one of the most crucial times in the history of Canada," asserted the attorney general. "Vital issues are before us and particularly before those of us who live west of the Great Lakes. I propose to review conditions as they prevailed in Canada prior to the accession of the Mackenzie King government to power in 1921 and, to do so, I intend to refer you not to anything that the Liberals may have said or to statements of my own but to the utterances of the Conservatives themselves."

Mr. Manson read a statement made in 1919 by Hon. J. A. Calder, a prominent Conservative, regarding the flow of Canadians to the United States. At that time, Mr. Calder had accounted for this through the rapid expension of industry and trade and the opportunities that presented themselves for young men in United States. Mr. Calder had predicted that the condition would probably continue. The movements of Canadians to the United States, Mr. Manson said, was no new condition. It had prevailed from the days of Sir John A. Macdonald on.

Conditions Under Meighen

Then in 1921, when the Meighen government was still in office, Mr. McQuarrie had referred to the closing down of factories in Canada and the breadlines all over the country. There was, Mr. Manson admitted, great unemployment at that time for instance in the city of Vancouver. He, as minister of labor in the provincial government, had endeavored to grapple with the situation and he was glad to say that there had never been again as there had never been before such a breadline as there was in the year 1922.

Mr. Hockin, another prominent Conservative, at that time had placed the blame for conditions on the workingmen of Canada. He (Mr. Hockin) asserted that they were refusing efficiency to their employers and the only way to correct the situation would be by just such a period of depression as the country was then experiencing. "He asked for depression in order to starve the workingmen into submission," declared Mr. Manson.

Financial Situation

Mr. Manson then delved into the financial situation of Canada, giving a multitude of convincing figures to compare the standing of the country today, after four years of Liberal administration, with what it was when the Meighen government went out of power in 1921. The Conservative government had come in with a debt of $342,000,000 and had gone out with a debt of $2,422,000,000. In 1921, when the war was over and this did not include costs of re-establishment, the Conservatives had increased the debt by $90,010,000 and, in the last year before they went out of power, they had increased the debt by $81,000,000.

"Today," Mr. Manson said, "Mr. Meighen comes to us and says that the tariff is the only solution of our difficulty. Why did he not apply the tariff in 1921? If a high traiff is virtuous now, why was it not then? No, Mr. Meighen did not add to the tariff to any serious degree. He failed to do in office what he had declared he would do on the hustings."

The answer of Canada to Mr. Meighen at the 1921 general election was that the Conservatives won only 55 seats and thirty of those in three cornered fights which, had the fights been straight, they might not have won. Six out of the nine provinces had returned not a single Conservative.

Condition of Chaos

Mr. King had come into office to find a condition of chaos prevailing in Canada. The national debt, the cost of living, cost of the public service and taxation must be reduced he had declared. During his first year of office, Mr. King had reduced the increase of the national debt from $81,000,000 to $30,000,000. The next year, instead of a deficit, for the first time in ten years, there was a surplus and $35,000 was taken off the debt. "Was that not a creditable accomplishment for eighteen months of office?" said Mr. Manson.

In addition to showing a surplus and reducing the debt that year, asserted Mr. Manson, Mr. King had reduced taxation. The necessity of putting stamps on small check was removed and the tariff was reduced on implements used for the development of the natural resources and in industries. The next year had been closed with a decrease of $4,816,000 in the national debt despite the decrease in taxation. In the fiscal year ending September 30, 1925, Canada had paid out of her revenue $25,805,000 off capital debt. "Will you not say that was capable management in spite of what Mr. Stevens may have told you from this very platform in comparing the financial standing of the Conservatives with that of the Liberals?"

The Mackenzie King government, Mr. Manson asserted, had dispensed with 4,485 civil servants saving the country something like five million dollars.

A voice.—"They went to the United States."

Mr. Manson.—"I don't know where they went to but I know the country was saved the money."

In 1921 Mr. Meighen joined up the G.T.P., C.N.R., Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways. "He put them into a mulligan and left it on the stove with two separate staffs of administration." He had said it was a bankrupt concern but to Mackenzie & Mann he had paid $10,000,000 of the Canadian taxpayers' money for the bankrupt concern.

"If ever there was a business election, I think one now stands before us," declared Mr. Manson as he went on to review the finances of the Canadian National Railways under the administration of Sir Henry Thornton who the Mackenzie King government had placed in charge. During the first three months of his first year in charge, Sir Henry Thornton had turned an operating deficit of $11,543,000 into an operating surplus of $2,286,000. In 1923 an operating profit of $20,000,000 was shown and, in 1924, the year of the short grain crop, a profit of $17,000,000. At the close of 1925 it was expected that an operating surplus well in excess of $30,000,000 would be shown. "Considerable of an accomplishment for the short space of four years," reflected Mr. Manson.

It was realized, Mr. Manson said, that feeders for the Canadian National Railway were needed. Sir Henry Thornton had included such feeders in his program but the Conservatives in the Senate had tossed it into the waste basket. They would permit no competition with the C. P. R. Government ownership was to be stepped on. Only after fighting for three years had the Senate allowed a portion of the branch line program.

Railway Monopoly

"Mr. Meighen declared in Vancouver that Vancouver was the Pacific terminus of the Canadian National Railway. I declare that Prince Rupert is the terminus. Now the Conservatives propose to amalgamate the two railways of Canada so they will pass into a monopoly. Do you think that would be safe? I do not."

The Conservatives criticized expenditure on the Canadian National Railway. They criticized the golf course at Jasper Park although the C.P.R. had them at Banff, Lake Louise and other resorts. They would spend no money on development of the Alaska business or on the building of hotels. This in spite of the fact that so great was the tourist traffic at Jasper Park this year that two full Pullman trains had to be lined up in the yards to accomodate people who could not be taken care of in the hotel.

"I believe," asserted Mr. Manson "that the Canadian National Railway is entitled to the same chance as the C.P.R. Given that chance, I will predict that in a fairly short period of time it will become as great an institution as the C.P.R.

Different Stories

"I will venture to say that Mr. Stevens did not say here what he said in Vancouver regarding the railways. He was one who fought and fought and fought against a local man being appointed to the C.N.R. board of directors. How long do you think a local man would be on that board if Meighen were returned to power? Perhaps, twenty minutes. We may not have obtained all we would have liked but I say it is better to make what progress we can than to throw what we have made to the winds."

The Elevator

Speaking of the elevator at Prince Rupert, Mr. Manson said there might be some doubt as to who had been responsible for getting it. Mr. Pattullo and himself and others might have assisted but Fred Stork alone deserved the great credit for its having been obtained. Perhaps every one did not know it because such things were not always broadcasted, but Mr. Stork had taken his resignation in his hands and had said that he would resign if another year went by without an elevator. He had stood by his guns like a man and had said: "an elevator or a by-election in Skeena."

A voice—"And why shouldn't he?"

Mr. Manson. — "And why should he not be returned again for the good work he has done?" (Applause).

The force of the opposition to the Prince Rupert elevator had been from the Conservatives who had had nothing too bad to say about the project. That was their official attitude toward the development of Prince Rupert. Mr. Bushby said at Smithers that he supported the Prince Rupert elevator and that he would show Mr. Drayton. "Do you think that a new member is likely to go in and throw Mr. Drayton overboard? I do not."

Will Make Port

"I have been here too long and have too much interest at stake in Prince Rupert to lend my support to such conditions as prevailed between 1911 and 1921" asserted Mr. Manson. "How can anyone in Prince Rupert support other than the party that is pledged to the development of the G.T.P. railway as designed by the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier? Here we are closer to the Orient, our harbor is better than Vancouver, we have advantages given to us by nature over Vancouver and, despite the fact that the Conservatives may buck us, with what the Good Lord has given us and with the assistance of the Mackenzie King government we will yet make a port of Prince Rupert." (Applause).

Mr. Manson then proceeded to deal with the alleged flow of people away from Canada at this time and recited figures to show where that flow had been greater during nine years of Conservative regime than it had been in the same period under Laurier. During the year just past there had been a one hundred per cent decrease in the flow of Canadians to the United States. The tariff was another catch phrase of the Conservatives who had not resorted to it when they held the reins of government. High tariff would only add to the purchase price and the consumer would have to pay. Already there was a great reduction in United States industry. The California boom had burst and Canadians were coming back in droves.

Regarding the tariff, Mr. Manson said that low or high tariff would not be suitable to all parts of Canada. The Liberal tariff policy at this time was one of moderation so that the industries of Ontario and Quebec might be protected without unduly handicapping the prairies. That policy was preached by Mr. King from one end of Canada to the other.

Mr. King's fight against the Atlantic shipping combine was also referred to by Mr. Manson and he said that fight would be continued though delayed through the death of Sir William Peterson. It was a problem that the Conservatives had discovered but which only the Liberals had attempted to remedy.

Pledged to Reform

Mr. Manson dealt with Senate reform and said the only way to bring about such reform would be to appoint men to the Senate who were pledged to reform. That was what Mackenzie King was now doing. The process might be slow but it was the only solution.

Canada's trade had been greatly assisted, Mr. Manson declared, through trade treaties that had been executed with such countries as Spain, the West Indies, Australia, etc. The Liberal government had turned an adverse trade balance into a favorable one with the result that Canadian money now received a premium in New York where, in Meighen's last year, a Canadian dollar sold for 80c. That had been done in four years through ordinary business methods without a high tariff wall.

The trade treaty with Australia had resulted in expansion of operations at the Powell River and Ocean Falls paper plants.

Freights Rates

Mr. Manson dealt with the freight rates fight and declared that Mackenzie King stood unequivocally for equalization for B.C. whereas Meighen had to make explanations in Vancouver for a statement that he had made in the East that the recent judgment of the railway commission reducing flour and grain rates to the Pacific Coast had been "indefensible."

There had been no grain through the Vancouver elevator until freight rates had been revised three years ago. "Are you prepared to sit by and see your elevator rust? Do you want to see the transportation rates to the Pacific Coast increased again?"

Mr. Manson closed his address by giving figures to show that trade depression and hard times did not actually exist in Canada to such an extent as declared by the Conservatives and making an eloquent appeal for the return to power of the Liberals for the best interests of Prince Rupert.

Momentous Decision

"You stand on the threshold of a momentous decision. Are you prepared to let the elevator go idle, to lose your director on the Canadian National Railways, to throw yourselves metaphorically to the wolves? Regardless of the party to which you may belong, I think you can without shamefacedness stand behind the moderate tariff, the welding influence for the bonding of Canada together, one policy meaning fair play to all, a railway policy of fair play to the National and no monopoly, reduction of the debt, an immigration policy in conjunction with the railways and cabinet representation for the West.

"Locally, I say you can stand behind Stork without hesitation. He has rendered you honest and earnest service. He proposes to carry on the fight night and day. Would it not be better to have your member inside the councils of the government rather than outside? Personally, intelligent self interest demands that you cast your vote for the King government and Fred Stork. The government is imbued with optimism, has proven its ability and, despite the war, I look with confidence to carrying out of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's plans. It is not but reasonable for you to support the government that supports you and by supporting Fred Stork support yourselves?"

On Tuesday night, Mr. Manson, Mrs. Smith and Mr. Stork addressed a large and favorable meeting at Ocean Falls while the steamer Prince Rupert was in port between the hours of 9 and 10:30.

½ lb Package

Now your grocer has the cheese you like so well in this handy size.

KRAFT K CHEESE
21-25

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Between Alfred W. Clarke, Plaintiff;
And Templar Robertson Kerr, Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that an action was commenced against you by the above-named Plaintiff on the 27th day of May, 1925, in respect of an Agreement for Sale made between you and the Plaintiff with respect to the sale and purchase of Lot Sixteen (16), Block Three (3), Section Eight (8), City of Prince Rupert, Map 923, which said Agreement is dated August 19th, 1921.

AND TAKE NOTICE that by an order of His Honor Judge Young, dated the 21st day of September, 1925, it was ordered that publication of this notice in a newspaper published at Prince Rupert, B.C., once a week for four week shall be deemed good and sufficient service of the Writ of Summons in this action upon you; AND it was further ordered that the time for entering an appearance by you to the Writ of Summons in this action be within thirty days after the last publication of such notice.

If it is your intention to defend this action you will have to enter an appearance in the Registry Office of this Honourable Court at the Court House, Prince Rupert, B.C., to the Writ of Summons herein within thirty days of the last publication, othefwise the Plaintiff may proceed herein.

DATED this 24th day of September, 1925.

M. GONZALES,
Solicitor for Plaintiff.

TO: Templar Robertson Kerr,
Defendant.

LAND ACT

Notice of Intention to Apply to Purchase Land.

In the Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, and situate on Big Falls Creek which flows into the Ecstall River about 18 miles from its mouth.

TAKE NOTICE that Prince Rupert Spruce Mills, Limited, of Prince Rupert, occupation lumber manufacturers, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 10 chains northerly from the southeast corner of Lot 635, Range four; thence 40 chains northerly; thence 40 chains easterly; thence 40 chains southerly; thence 40 chains westerly to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

PRINCE RUPERT SPRUCE MILLS, LIMITED,
Applicant
Per C. P. Riel, Agent

Dated August 6th, 1925

IN PROBATE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the Matter of the Administration Act; and
In the Matter of the Estate of Frank Lindahl, Deceased, Intestate.

TAKE NOTICE that by order of His Honor F. McB. Young, made the 1st day of October, A.D., 1925, I was appointed Administrator of the estate of Frank Lindahl, deceased, and all parties having claims against the said estate are hereby required to furnish same, properly verified to me on or before the 8th day of November, A.D. 1925, and all parties indebted to the estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

NORMAN A. WATT,
Official Administrator,
Prince Rupert, B.C.

Dated the 8th day of October, 1925

IN PROBATE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the Matter of the Administration Act; and
In the Matter of the Estate of Thomas Carpenter, Deceased, Intestate.

TAKE NOTICE that by order of His Honor F. McB. Young, made the 1st day of October, A.D., 1925, I was appointed Administrator of the estate of Thomas Carpenter, deceased, and all parties having claims against the said estate are hereby required to furnish same, properly verified to me on or before the 8th day of November, A.D. 1925, and all parties indebted to the estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

NORMAN A. WATT,
Official Administrator,
Prince Rupert, B.C.

Dated the 8th day of October, 1925.

CASSIAR LAND DISTRICT.

Recording District of Telegraph Creek.

TAKE NOTICE that John Jacob Fowler, of Great Glacier, Stikine, rancher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of the Stikine River, near the Great Glacier, at southeast corner; thence running north 20 chains; thence in a westerly direction 20 chains; thence in a southerly direction 20 chains; thence in an easterly direction 20 chains, to commencement post.

Dated August 21st, 1925.

JOHN JACOB FOWLER.