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## WRITERS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED

Canada Has Given to the World Much Literature That Will Last

PRIDE IN AUTHORS Are National Asset Making Country Known to Rest of the World

Canada has had many celebrated writers since Confederation; but for the most part their work has necessarily been an extension to new soil of impulses originally European. She has, however, made one unique contribution to world literature in the invention of the animal story in the late eighties by Charles G. D. Roberts and Thompson Seton—both native sons. Previously, no writer in the world had ever treated animals as subjects for serious fiction; but the discovery and conquest of this new and fascinating field by the two Canadians led others—particularly in the United States—to follow them, with happy results.

Confederation itself inspired the first considerable outpouring of fine native poetry; for in 1867 Lampman, Carman, Duncan Campbell Scott and Roberts were children of impressionable age, and Louis Frechette still in his twenties; and the optimism with which they as young men, faced the future, serene in a faith in the destinies of a united country, led them to sing in more confident tones and with a surer mastery of their art than the poets of earlier generations. Love of the land was ever their chief inspiration. And after them came younger men—MacInnes, Nelligan, Service, Lozeau, Pratt, Norwood and William MacDonald—all distinguished for artistic virility, and one woman—Marjorie Pickthall—famed for the sweetness and tenderness of her melodies. Canadian poetry is conservative, dignified and graceful, and is yearly occupying an increasingly more enviable position in international literature.

Miss Mazo de la Roche's recent attainment of fame with her novel "Jalna" marks the present peak of a steady rise in native fiction, evident from the days of James de Mille and William Kirby, shortly after Confederation. Towards the end of the last century Gilbert Parker and Ralph Connor were telling Canadian stories to their hundreds of thousands. Miss L. M. Montgomery's "Anne of Green Gables" at the beginning of this century became enormously popular. The successful Canadian novelists and short story writers of this decade form a large and honorable company, including such as Paul Morin and F. P. Grove.

Humor, which began a hundred years ago with Thomas Haliburton, the creator of "Sam Slick," has been continued by de Mille and Sara Jeanette Duncan, Leacock, McArthur and Donohue. Historical writing, after the death of Carneau in 1866, may be represented by Lawrence J. Burpee, Sir John Willison and M. O. Hammond.

The writing of plays is a more recent development, but in Merrill Denison Canada already has a dramatist of genius.

Lately the Canadian public has learned to take pride in the achievements of her authors and the sympathetic interest in their work now shown by their countrymen has encouraged them to try to win this growing national audience by more ambitious performances. Another result of this new attitude is a constantly increasing library of readable books that interpret the life of each section of the country to other sections, thus promoting closer union. Still another result has been the checking of the exodus of native writers. Sixty years ago no Canadian writer, except a newspaperman, could make his living in this country; today many are doing so; and the average writer of ability prefers taking his chance of success here to migrating to foreign centres, where monetary rewards are greater.

Authors are a national asset. A country is known abroad mainly through their labors. The Canadian author has been patient in adversity; has risen magnificently to whatever opportunities offered; he has brought credit to his land, and deserves his full share of the good fortune that the immediate future holds for all.

## ROMANTIC STORY OF CANADA AND THE MEN WHO HELPED TO MAKE HER READY FOR CONFEDERATION IN 1867

(continued from page seven)

Hundred Associates. In the most formal manner the new Company is bound to convey annually to the Colony, beginning in 1628, from one to three hundred bona fide settlers, and in the fifteen years following, "to transport thither a total of not less than 4,000 persons, male and female." So long as it fulfilled these and other stipulations in its charter, the company was to have absolute sovereignty, under the French king, of all French possessions between Florida and the Arctic regions, and from Newfoundland as far west as it could take possession of the country.

The company did not succeed. Its colonization scheme was a failure. After 35 years of existence, it surrendered back its charter to the French king. It had undertaken to plant 4,000 settlers in Canada in 15 years. Three years after the company passed out, a census of New France was taken. The whole population did not number 3,500 souls.

In the stead of the Company of One Hundred Associates, Louis XIV. established the Company of the West Indies. He established it on a scale even vaster than the Company of One Hundred Associates. Portions of Africa, South America and the West India Islands, the whole of New France from Hudson Bay to Florida was granted to the company with full ownership, under the king. But the Company of the West Indies succeeded no better than the Company of One Hundred Associates. In 1669 it, too, lost its monopoly of trade. The prestige of the great Richelieu had not saved the Company of One Hundred Associates; that of the great Louis failed to save the Company of the West Indies. But Louis XIV. was preparing the way for a radical change in the government of New France. Hitherto it had been in the hands of trading companies. Now, it was to come directly under the royal sway.

### HUDSON BAY COMPANY

And while French trading companies were falling along the St. Lawrence, England was establishing in the Canadian North a trading company with the powers virtually of a sovereign state. Pierre Esprit Radisson of Three Rivers had felt the call of the alluring west. Defying all trading laws, Radisson and his brother-in-law, Groseillers, pressed on till they stood, the first white men, in that remote land west of Lake Superior. They returned home with wealth in furs, with stories of a new and fruitful land. They had reached the upper waters of the Mississippi. They had tapped the great fur trade of the North. But they had broken the trading laws of New France. On their return they were taxed and fined until little was left of their wealth of furs.

With their story Radisson and Groseillers made their way to England. We next hear of them aboard an English ship, bound for Hudson Bay. A year later they are back in England with cargoes of furs. And, a year after the Company of the West Indies lost its French charter, there springs into being, under a charter of Charles II. the Company of Gentlemen Adventurers trading into Hudson Bay, a company trading actively under its charter to this day. The company of the Gentlemen Adventurers—or the Hudson's Bay Company as we now know it—was given sweeping powers. It had rights of government. It was given ownership of a territory having the area of a vast empire. Within or adjacent to its territory, the company could make peace or war "with any prince or people whatsoever that are not Christians." It had the sole right of trade. It had the Royalty of the Sea. It had all mines, "as well discovered, as not discovered, of gold, silver, gems and precious stones."

And the Company of the Gentlemen Adventurers was held to pay yearly two elk and two black beavers "whenever, and as often as we, our heirs and successors shall happen to enter into said countries, territories and regions hereby granted." Two centuries were to pass, the Dominion of Canada was to come into being, before the company of the Gentlemen Adventurers was to surrender, for compensation, its rights to ownership of the great North West, was to surrender its powers of Government, and was to become a private trading corporation.

Not till that surrender became effective did the vast territory extending from the Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay on the east to the Rocky Mountains in the West become part of Canada. And, only a few months ago, the Supreme Court of Canada had the issue before it whether in surrendering its powers of government the Hudson Bay Company had surrendered its ownership of mines royal with their wealth of gold, silver, gems and precious stones.

### BEYOND GREAT LAKES

Nor, despite the treatment of Radisson, was France less eager to extend her sovereignty beyond the Great Lakes. The day of the great French trading companies had been followed by the establishment of royal government. The Sovereign Council had come into being with a governor and intendant as absolute masters of Canada under the pleasure of the king. In them centered legislative, judicial and executive authority. Like the old Parliament of Paris, the Sovereign Council exercised the right to register edicts and ordinances. But Louis himself did not

# PRINCE RUPERT'S Celebration

## Canada's Confederation Diamond Jubilee

JULY 1, 2 and 3

IT IS EVERYBODY'S PRIVILEGE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CELEBRATION FESTIVITIES

## Program for Friday, July 1

9.30 A.M.—GRAND PARADE

This will be the largest and most elaborate parade ever staged in Prince Rupert. The procession which will consist of the Boys' Band, School Children, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, Naval Cadets, Naval Reserve, War Veterans, Northern B.C. Regiment and Band, Fraternal Organizations and decorated cars and floats, meets at the Court House. The school children will return to the Court House at 10.30 when the official opening of the Celebration Festivities will be made by A. J. Prudhomme. Flags will be distributed to the children and short addresses given by His Worship Mayor Newton, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, J. C. Brady, M.P., and Master Bruce Stevens, Prince Rupert's champion boy orator.

Saluting of the Flag and distribution of medals at end of parade.

- 1.00 P.M.—CHILDREN'S SPORTS at Acropolis Hill.
- 2.30 P.M.—BASEBALL.
- 5.30 P.M.—PRELIMINARY TUG-O-WAR
- 7.00 P.M.—FOOTBALL.
- 9.00 P.M.—GRAND COSTUME BALL in Exhibition Building. Prizes for best lady's and gentleman's costume. Refreshments by I.O.D.E.

## Saturday's Program

- 10.30 A.M.—JUNIOR FOOTBALL.
- 1.00 P.M.—SENIOR TRACK AND FIELD SPORTS.
- 3.00 P.M.—BASEBALL.
- 6.45 P.M.—DOMINION DAY FOOTBALL CUP FINAL.
- 5.00 P.M.—TUG-O-WAR FINALS.
- 9.00 P.M.—BAND CONCERT by Boys' Band at Totem Pole.
- 10.30 P.M.—ILLUMINATED PARADE, starting from Court House and ending with GREAT BONFIRE on C.N.R. Property opposite Westholme Theatre.

## Sunday's Program

3 P.M.—OPEN AIR COMMUNITY THANKSGIVING SERVICE at corner of Second Avenue and Sixth Street, or if weather unfavorable, in Westholme Theatre.

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like its name. It seemed to restrict the sweep of his autocracy. Henceforth, and until the end of the French regime no longer was it to be known as the Sovereign but as the Superior Council of New France.

Under this royal aegis, New France began to stretch her hands out westward. Jesuit missionaries had already suffered martyrdom as they carried the message of their faith to Hurons on the shores of Georgian Bay. Talon, who had been appointed Intendant, took steps to confine the English to a narrow strip along the New England shore. At Sault Ste Marie the arms of France were raised in solemn ceremony. Joliet, Marquette and La Salle explored the mystery of the Mississippi. On a marshy shore near where the Mississippi enters the Gulf of Mexico, La Salle proclaimed Louis sovereign of the vast region from the Ohio to the Gulf.

La Salle is murdered by one of his own men. But forty years later we see La Verendrye, boldly striking westward from the Great Lakes. Where Winnipeg now stands he built the tiny Fort Rouge, struck up the Assiniboine and established Fort La Reine near the (continued on page ten)

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