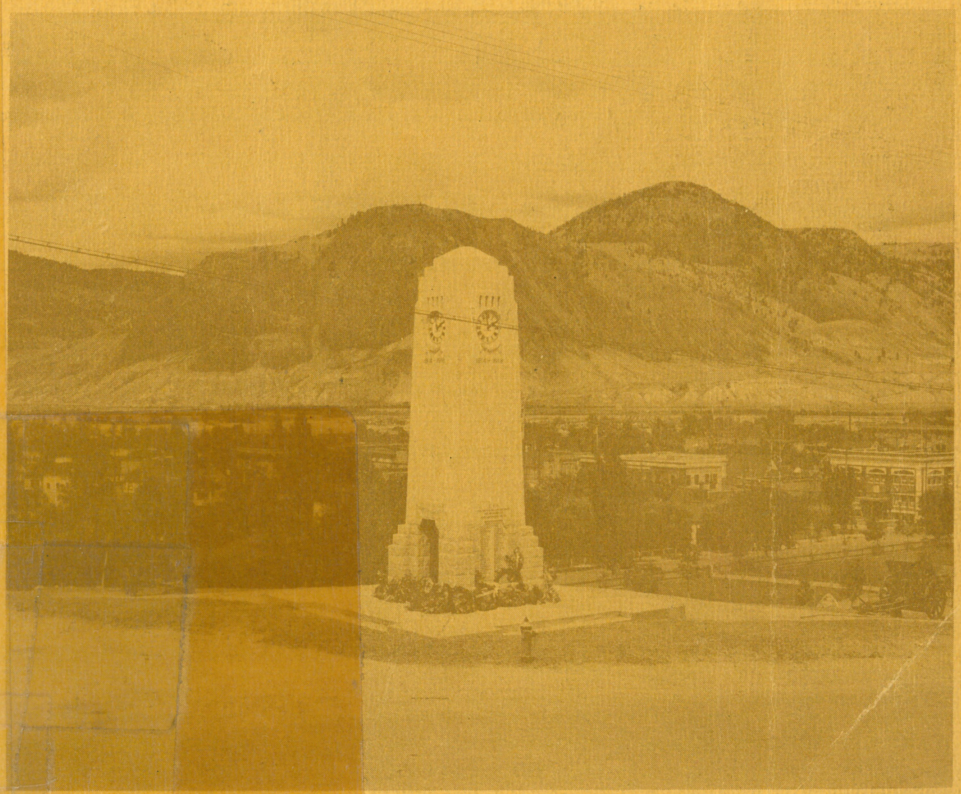
TRU LIBRARY
74942806

KAMLOOPS

1914 ~ 1945



History Committee
Kamloops Museum

KAMLOOPS

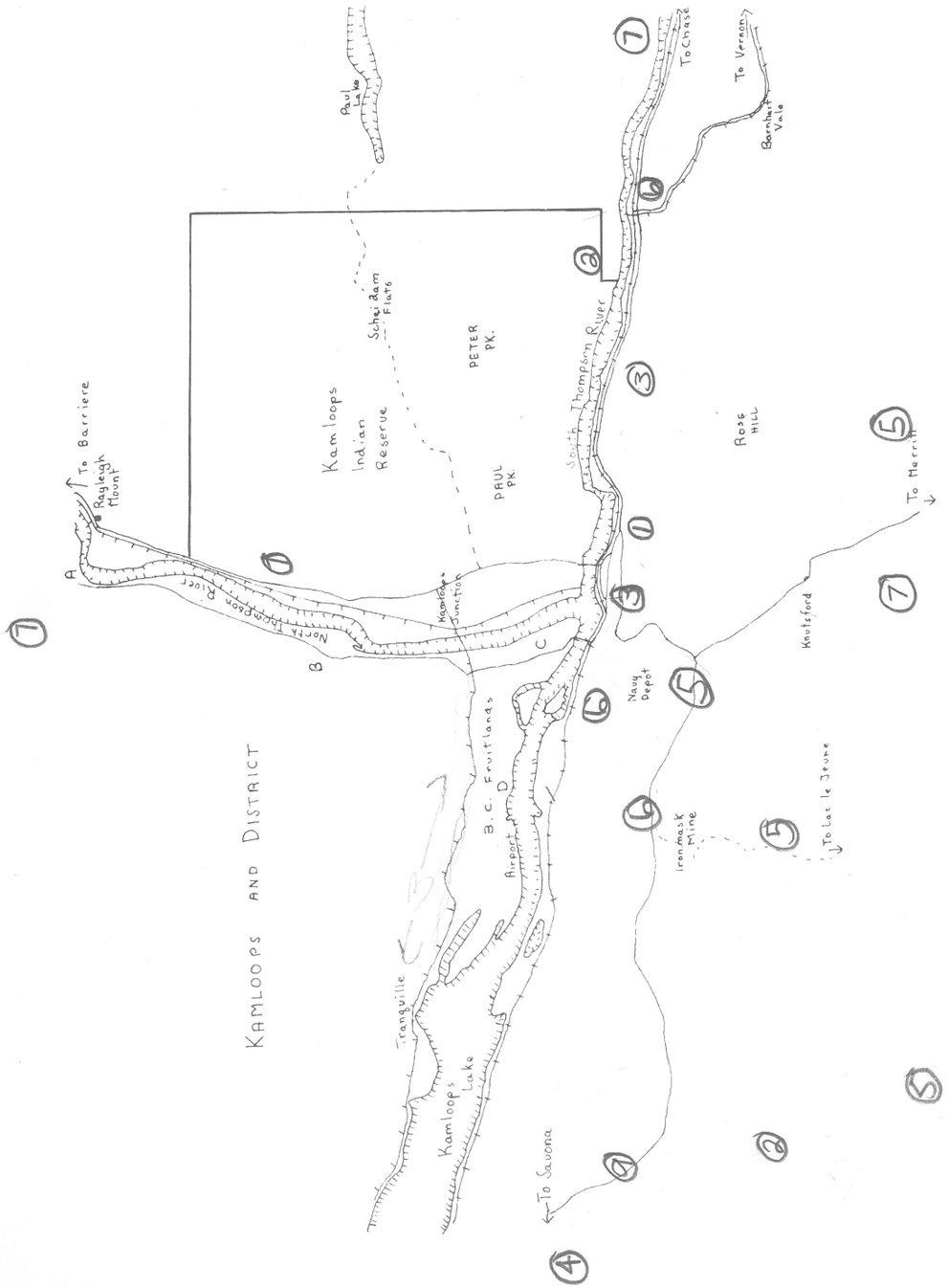
1914 ~ 1945

Ruth Balf

1975

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE CARIBOO LIBRARY
BOX 3010, KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5N3

COVER – KAMLOOPS CENOTAPH AT BATTLE AND SECOND AVENUE, LOOKING TOWARDS MOUNTS ST. PAUL & PETER.



FOREWORD

This is a long-deferred sequel to our "Kamloops – a History of the District up to 1914", published in 1969. Pressure of other work in our Museum and Archives necessitated the delay.

This volume has been written and researched by Ruth Balf, with some guidance from myself and considerable deletion and addition by the History Committee of the Museum. This body has supervised the production and selected the photographs from our large collection.

The Committee has again been headed by Des Vicars, and again his cheerful inspiration and fund of knowledge have made this whole enterprise possible. He has again received valiant assistance from Ross Dalgleish and Kathleen Dunsmore, while new members of the Committee Arthur Duck and Elaine Middleton have added very valuable advice.

In addition, help on a variety of topics was freely given by Kay Bingham, Alex and Norah Bulman, Jean Gordon, Jack Gregson and several others who lived in the district during this period. Other source material is listed at the end of the book.

We realize that, as with our first volume, a great deal has been omitted from the wealth of material available. We hope our enforced selectivity presents a fair picture, and would encourage everyone who would like more detail to visit the Museum to consult our Archives files. These include indexed references to persons and subjects as they appeared in the press from 1859 to 1945.

Mary Balf, Curator,
Kamloops Museum

CONTENTS

1. The Local Economy 1
2. For King and Country 7
3. The Good Earth 12
4. Hub City 24
5. Civic Politics 35
6. Public Utilities 42
7. Fire Fighting 47
8. Law and Order 51
9. The Depression 55
10. Representatives of the People 58
11. Schools and Scholars 61
12. Medicine 67
13. The Churches 73
14. Mass Media 77
15. "Bigger and Better" 79
16. Sports 83
17. Riverside Park 95
18. Parades and Pageants 97
19. Cultural Activities 103
20. Service and Social Organizations 110
21. Ethnic Groups 117
22. Mother Nature 124
23. B.C. Fruitlands 128
24. The Rural Background 132
25. World War Two 134

CHAPTER ONE
THE LOCAL ECONOMY

"Kamloops has passed through the various stages of its development and, situated as it is at the junction of two large rivers which drain an immense territory rich in undeveloped resources, is by nature destined to become the most important city in the interior of the Pacific Province. The country drained by the North Thompson River and its tributaries stretches from the height of land lying nearly three hundred miles to the north, while the South Thompson River drains the great Shuswap system of lakes lying to the east. The potentialities of these two districts are as yet hardly realized by even the most sanguine believer in the future awaiting Kamloops and the surrounding district. Navigable for light draft steamers for over a hundred miles, the North Thompson is an outlet to a valley the agricultural resources of which are unbounded, the mineral resources almost undreamed of and the timber resources practically unlimited. Of the valley drained through the Shuswap Lakes and the South Thompson River, the same may be said, and to the other resources may be added those which make for successful fruit culture. Not only with respect to its water transportation facilities is Kamloops advantageously situated. The well constructed highways leading in all directions, north, south, east and west, make the city the commercial center of a district of untold possibilities, both agricultural and industrial."

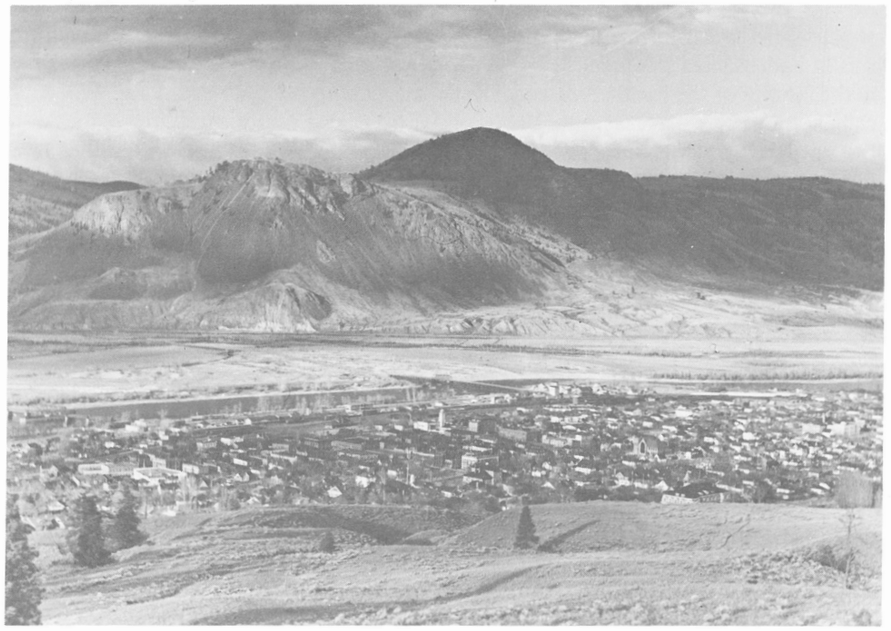
"Kamloops is, and always must be, the geographical, commercial and administration center of a district comprising 16,000 square miles of the richest country in the Province of British Columbia. The very hub of a land of fertile valleys and wind-swept bunchgrass ranges, of streams and lakes and mighty rivers, of sunkissed benches and lush meadow lands, of gloomy forests ready for the woodman's axe, and scarred rocks waiting the miner's pick, a country of wealth unestimable and attractions undeniable."

"In addition to the ranching, farming, fruitgrowing, mining and lumbering industries, which must at all times contribute to the prosperity of the city and which will as the years roll on and development proceeds largely increase in importance, there are other sources to draw from. A brewery and bottling works running to its utmost capacity, a cigar manufactory employing from twenty to thirty hands, a foundry and machine shop, motor garage and repair works, boat building works, a sash and door factory, a large brickyard, two furniture manufacturing establishments, and a harness and saddlery manufactory, and two printing establishments add their quota to the payroll expended in the course of manufacturing."

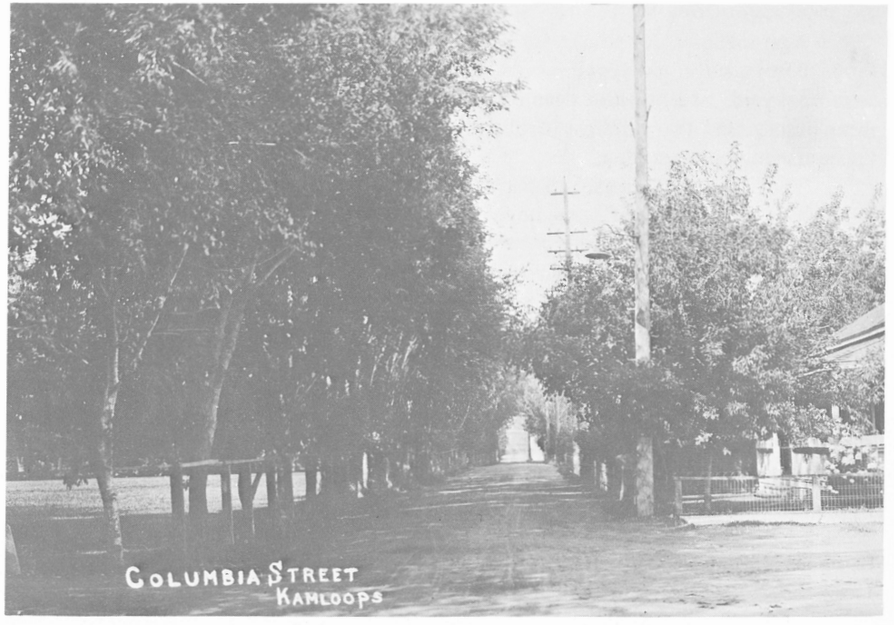
"No resident of Kamloops or the surrounding district need send away for a single article. Here at home he may have his house built in Kamloops of stone quarried from district quarries, brick manufactured by a home firm, lumber sawed and dressed in the city and finished by Kamloops workmen, with paints, oils and papers purchased from local stocks. The plumbing, gasfitting and electric wiring can be all furnished here and installed by firms who make a specialty of such work."

"The city has the reputation in the Province of being conservative and inclined to be easy going, yet this young city has its own electric light and water systems, an electric fire alarm system and a modern sewerage system. It has broad and well kept streets, lined with an abundance of graceful shade trees, and trim velvety lawns marking the many comfortable home sites that are owned by a settled and prosperous people."

This was the image that Kamloops presented to the world in an advertizing booklet published shortly before World War One, probably written by C.E. Lawrence. Kamloops was very optimistic about its future, and constantly promoted the city as an inevitable commercial, agricultural and industrial center. The resources of the



KAMLOOPS IN 1940



COLUMBIA STREET IN 1919

district were highly praised, and sometimes quite exaggerated, especially in the case of minerals.

During W.W. 1 and the aftermath of unemployment Kamloops adopted a relatively low keyed attitude and attempted to cope with present problems rather than to look too much towards the future. With the return of prosperity in the early 1920s advertising was again prominent and the attempt to attract new industries grew much more insistent. Even during the Depression years, Kamloops did not lose faith in her future. In 1934 the Sentinel published a fiftieth anniversary issue which highly praised the town, although it somewhat toned down the industrial potential.

"Within a close radius of the City of Kamloops lies possibly the finest cattle and sheep grazing land of the province of British Columbia. Here are situated the largest beef raising and the biggest sheep ranches in the province. At Rayleigh the farmers growing potatoes and seeds which take prizes at all the large exhibitions. Within a few miles of Kamloops are large tracts of land producing good quality of hard, spring and soft wheat in quantities. Kamloops district tomatoes have a reputation and two local canneries produce the second largest pack in British Columbia. Apples grow well and in abundance at Fruitlands. Kamloops and district is known Canada over as a health center. Its clear, dry invigorating air and brillant sunshine have brought the glow of health to cheeks sunken and worn with illness."

By this time Kamloops was beginning to represent itself more and more as a tourist center, with all the amenities a vacationer could wish. "Kamloops and district offers the finest of holidays. Everything that the resident of a crowded smoke filled city desires is at his hand here." For the next ten years promotion centered on tourism and Kamloops as a health resort, with industrial development being relegated to the back seat. A Board of Trade publication in 1946 praised the "dry, clear air, low elevation, sunny summers and fine bracing winters. The absence of fog, and the low humidity makes the district ideally suited to the treatment of chest and throat troubles, and for the relief of asthmatic complaints." This description seems a little strange to those of us who now contend with modern pollution.

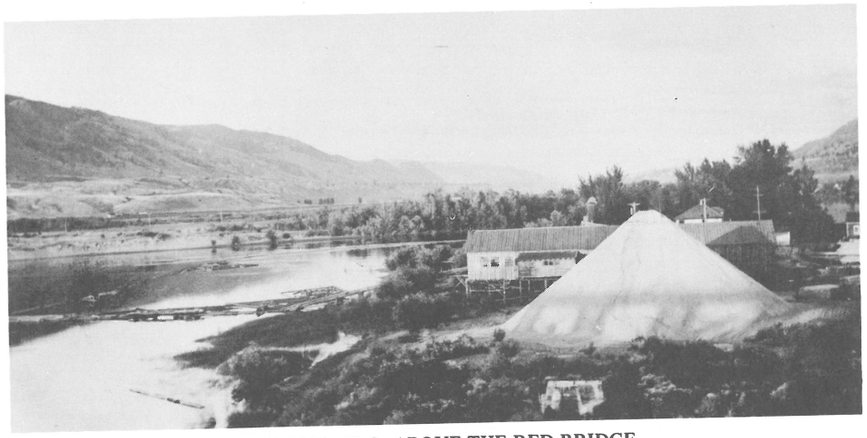
One particular aspect of Kamloops that was always stressed was its position as a major transportation center, lying on both the C.N.R. and C.P.R. lines as well as the Trans Canada Highway. Railway activity was very important, as a very large proportion of the population worked directly for the railroads. During the Depression Kamloops was very hard hit by the high number of men laid off from the railroads as fewer goods were shipped. When railway business is good, Kamloops is prosperous, when the railways slow down, so does the local economy.

Lumbering has been one of Kamloops' chief industries since the 1880s, with quite a large number of mills operating in the district. Kamloops Lumber Company re-opened a sawmill previously owned by the Arrow Lakes Lumber Company east of the Red Bridge in 1921. The mill was taken over by Harry Turner in 1930, and he continued it for many years. Northern Construction Company operated a mill at Rayleigh from 1918 to 1922, when it was destroyed by fire. Adams Lake Lumber Company operated a large mill at Chase until it closed in 1925; some years later smaller operations started in the area. Various mills at Savona continued throughout this period, giving regular employment to many men. There were periodic requests by members of the Board of Trade that a pulp mill should be established here, but there was never sufficient capital for the project.

Mining never became as important as Kamloops businessmen hoped,



ARROW LAKES LUMBER ON MISSION FLATS ROAD



TURNER'S MILL, ABOVE THE RED BRIDGE



TAYLOR'S BOOKSTORE IN 1920

but there was considerable activity. The Iron Mask Mine had begun operating at the turn of the century, and there was great optimism for its success. In 1914, however, the plant was practically destroyed by fire, and it was never really able to recover. There was insufficient capital to develop the mine extensively, and it proved uneconomical to operate on a small scale. In 1924 it declared bankruptcy, and in 1929 was brought by the Continential Copper Company of Chicago, which tried, unsuccessfully, to revive it. There was also copper mining at the Planet Mines at Stump Lake for some years during the late 1920s.

In 1919 there was great excitement over the possibility of natural gas in the area. The Sentinel reported "For more than thirty years it has been known that there has been what seemed to be air bubbles along the shore at low water on the South Thompson in the rear of J.E. Mackin's and also at different points along Kamloops Lake." Mackin funnelled the gas and lit it, producing a nice steady flame which he used for heating and cooking. In 1920 Kamloops Natural Gas, Oil and Coal Company, Limited was formed, primarily to exploit natural gas' possibilities. The gas by this time had been sent to the Dominion analyst who reported that it was 97% methane with no trace of other hydrocarbons. The Natural Gas Company responded that this was exactly what they had hoped, and started making plans to pipe it into town. They also made plans to drill for oil, but nothing ever developed.

There was considerable coal mining in the North Thompson, primarily by the Chu Chua Coal Company and Queen Bess Mine. Regular shipments were made during the 1920s, but in later years the mines were abandoned. Gold mining on a large scale took place at the Windpass mine, which was opened in 1917 near Chu Chua. In 1925 120 tons of ore were shipped at a value of $7200. There were also a few solitary prospectors engaged in gold panning on Tranquille and other creeks, especially during the Depression. The Homestake Mine and nearby Adams Lake Mining Company has some success during the later 1920s mining silver and lead ore.

In 1935 there were 300 men drawing regular pay from mines in the area, and an estimated 200 others involved in prospecting. Windpass employed 100 men, Vidette Gold 60 men, Nicola Mines and Metals 43 men, and Homestake and Scotch Creek 40 men each.

The downtown business merchants were another major part of the economy. In 1917 Wilson Grocery said "believing that trade conditions in Kamloops are not likely to improve in the near future, and finding it very difficult to get experienced help, we have decided to move to a smaller store." This was most definitely not in keeping with the official Board of Trade and City Council attitude, but was almost certainly the more realistic view. Next year the store halted free deliveries as an unnecessary expense, with most of the other grocers following suit, although the practice was reinstituted a few years later.

With the end of W.W. 1 business picked up, although for the first few years there was considerable unemployment because of all the returned soldiers. In 1921 there was an influx of unemployed people in Kamloops as a result of a speech made by J.T. Robinson in Vancouver where he boasted that there was work for everyone in Kamloops. This drew considerable criticism, in which Robinson was likened to an ostrich with his head in the sand.

During the 1920s the Retail Merchants Association became active in regulating business hours and holding special sales. In 1926 they decided it would be desirable to open a public restroom where weary shoppers could relax. They secured the old

bar of the Leland Hotel, and soon had the restroom operating. Soon after, however, it had to close as the businessmen were reluctant to contribute to its upkeep. It was re-opened in 1927 by the Canadian Legion, but they too were unable to finance it. It seemed the town merchants would willingly support an idea until they realized it would be expensive.

In 1924 the community was saddened by the death of N.S. Dalgleish, who had been in the hardware business here since 1906. He was praised as "the outstanding figure in the mercantile life, not only of Kamloops, but of the very large district of which Kamloops is the centre."

It took some time for the business community to accept the Depression as a reality rather than a temporary slump. In 1931 the Board of Trade proclaimed that "Kamloops has not suffered from the prevailing depression to the extent that many other small communities have. We have had very few business failures." This was not strictly true, as Theo Frontier and D.S. Dalgleish and Sons, both stockbroking firms, declared bankruptcy as did several other businesses. The businessmen of Kamloops were slow to accept depressed economic times, primarily because the whole attitude of Kamloops was optimism for progress, which left little consideration for setbacks.

The official census figures in 1911 had been 3772, although the Mayor claimed it was actually higher. By 1921 it had risen to 4487, and a decade later 6093. This time City Fathers and the Board of Trade were seriously affronted by the figure, and instituted their own count, proudly claiming 6167. By 1943 the population was estimated at 7944.



WOOLWORTH'S OPENS IN 1926

CHAPTER TWO
FOR KING AND COUNTRY

When World War One broke out, it dramatically forced Kamloops out of its concern for purely local and individual affairs and into a much broader concern for the world in general. In the pre war years the city had developed a tendency towards isolation within itself; community involvement was not nearly as strong as it had been when Kamloops was still a small village. The war tended to bring people together as they now had a common interest and a common sorrow. One of the first things that happened when news of war came was a completely interdenominational church service to pray for peace.

The Kamloops branches of the Rocky Mountain Rangers and B.C. Horse were immediately ordered to be ready for active service, the 102nd regiment R.M.R. being dispatched to guard the communication lines along the C.P.R. from Ashcroft to Pitt River. In the spring of 1915 many old members of the B.C. Horse went overseas to the front, and many of them joined the R.M.R. 172nd Battalion.

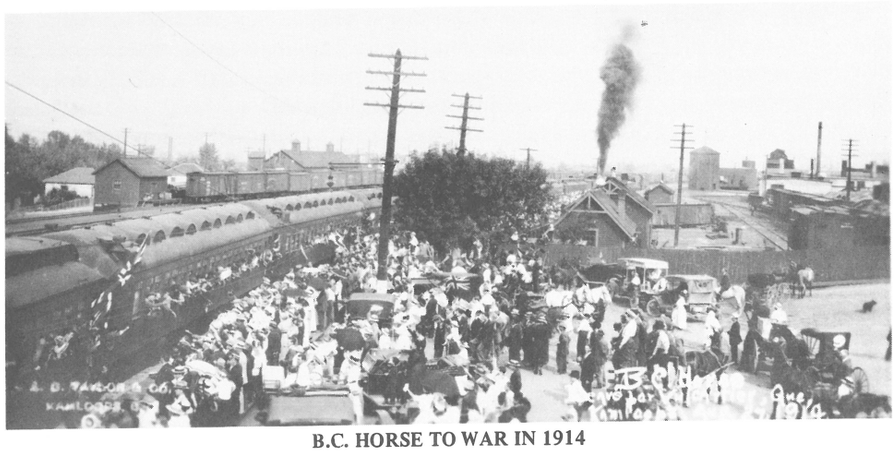
Kamloops had hoped that the R.M.R. would hold its training camp here in 1915, so made preparations to built accomodations at Scheidam Flats. The Defence Department, however, had no intention of changing its plans, so the camp was held at Vernon as usual. Many individual members of the R.M.R. left their regiment to join the Canadian Expeditionary Forces Overseas, as it was apparent their regiment was not going to see action immediately. In October of 1916 the R.M.R. 172nd Battalion under the command of Colonel J.R. Vicars embarked for England. They stayed there for some time, and the Sentinel received reports of the boys doing well in sports matches.

By 1917 past members of the 172nd Battalion were involved in heavy fighting at the front, having been assigned to various other regiments. In October a list was published of the very small number of survivors of the original regiment. There was an exceptionally large recruitment here, considering the population of the district. Many Kamloops men distinguished themselves during the war, including Harry Price, Desmond Vicars, George McLean, Andrew Manning and Johnny Peterson. Many young men were killed in action, leaving a tragic gap in the city life. Many women were left as widows with young children to bring up, and many other women never got married, simply because there were so few men left.

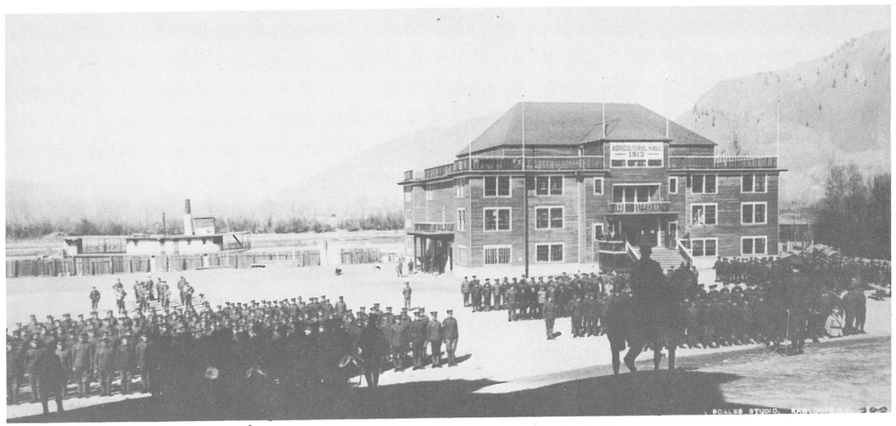
As far as Kamloops was concerned, the actual fighting was only a small part of the war. The majority of the population remained at home working for the support of soldiers at the front, providing relief for soldiers' wives, and caring for soldiers when they returned from the front.

In 1914 a Patriotic Fund was started to provide for the families of those who had gone to war. There was a movement to have the fund provide relief for any needy family, regardless of whether they were involved in the war, but the majority of the committee members rejected this. In 1916 the fund affiliated with the national organization which set up a standard scale of payments and assigned quotas for collection purposes. Funds were primarily obtained by soliciting monthly contributions by door to door canvassing. This method was supplemented by "Patriotic Concerts" which received tremendous support. The National Association thought Kamloops was lagging slightly, and urged: "Those of us who remain at home in perfect security and attending to our business affairs should consider it a privilege to have this opportunity of doing something to directly assist the war." This statement well represents the general feeling that it was an obligation and a privilege of those at home to do everything possible to assist the war effort.

In 1916 a news bulletin concerning shortage of armaments led to the



B.C. HORSE TO WAR IN 1914



R.M.R. TRAIN IN RIVERSIDE PARK



I.O.D.E. WAR EFFORT

enthusiastic formation in Kamloops of a Machine Gun Fund under T.H. Worsnop, They planned to raise money to buy extra machine guns for regiments which contained Kamloops boys, but the Department of Defence rejected the plan, leaving the fund with $2,000 which was later diverted to Soldiers' Comforts funds.

Throughout the war the Red Cross Society was extremely active in providing food and clothing for the soldiers overseas. Most of the work was done by the Junior Guild which consisted of young, unmarried girls who devoted most of their time to the work. Janet Hall and Edith Bannerman, later Mrs. J.E. Fitzwater, were two of the most active members, and continued with Red Cross work for the rest of their lives. The Red Cross Guild, represented by Nan Bulman, presented the colors to the R.M.R. 172nd Batallion in August of 1916 at the Vernon training camp. Another useful organization was the Soldiers' Comforts Club, which sent tobacco and candy to the men, and collected socks and pajamas made by women in the community for overseas use. They also sponsored occasional dances to raise funds and provide social entertainment.

One of the most remarkable war efforts was that of the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire Garden Club. During the flower season at least two women met every passenger train, including those at the C.N. Junction, to sell flowers. Through these efforts they managed to raise a considerable amount of money which they then distributed to the Red Cross and Soldiers' Comforts Club.

There were other activities that were not so much for the relief of local people as for the national cause. The Kamloops District Food Conservation and Production Committee was formed in 1918. It urged people to eat fish instead of meat as the meat could be sent overseas, and encouraged as many people as possible to grow gardens and can their own food. In conjunction with this, City agreed to provide water to vacant lots at a reduced rate as an inducement to gardening. There was also a campaign for donations to the Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Committee which was doing relief work at the front. In addition, there were two Victory Loans. Kamloops subscribed $215,000 to the first one and $750,000 to the second one, which was enough to win for Kamloops a captured German Gun, which was later displayed by the Cenotaph.

There were a number of organizations formed to make the transition from military to civilian life easier for the returned soldiers. These were the Returned Soldiers' Club, Returned Soldiers' Reception and Employment Committee, Red Triangle of the Y.M.C.A. and the Great War Veterans Association. The first named obtained the use of the old City Club on 350 St. Paul Street as clubrooms, providing a central place where soldiers could gather and stay for a few days. The Returned Soldiers' Reception and Employment Committee attempted to find jobs for soldiers and to greet them at the train when they arrived, but disbanded in 1918, turning over its responsibilities to the Returned Soldiers' Club. In 1919 the Red Triangle of the Y.M.C.A. was established, primarily to serve the needs of returned soldiers at the Tranquille San and to meet all the troop trains passing through the city.

The Great War Veterans Association was started here in 1918 by Colonel J.R. Vicars, and in 1919 took over all the assets of the Red Triangle and Returned Soldiers' Club. The G.W.V.A. continued the attempts to get jobs for veterans and to provide a social center.

A Ladies' Auxiliary to the G.W.V.A. was formed in 1919 to sponsor dances to aid the club and to choose a fitting memorial to the war. In the previous year City Council had begun discussing the creation of a roll of honor. They originally hoped for a list of everyone in the district who had enlisted, then decided to include only those

who went overseas, and finally only those who had died. The names were gathered primarily through the efforts of Colonel Vicars and other members of the G.W.V.A. The roll was unveiled in 1919 and placed in the Leland Hotel show window and later in Kamloops Museum; there were 175 men from Kamloops and the immediate district who had died in the war.

The Ladies' Auxiliary to the G.W.V.A. felt that a more substantial memorial was desirable, and began raising funds. After a year of bazaars and teas, they finally decided that a memorial clock would be the best tribute. They presented their proposal to City Council, which heartily approved, and suggested that the corner of Fourth and Victoria would be the best site. As the plans for the clock called for a concrete structure some twenty feet high, it is understandable that there was some opposition to the location. After receiving complaints from Victoria Street merchants, Council decided to place the memorial between Fourth and Fifth Avenues in the middle of Victoria Street. The Retail Merchants' Association vigorously opposed this plan too, as it would be a menace to traffic, especially if Kamloops eventually acquired streetcars. Council then proposed using part of the Stuart Wood School grounds or the triangle of land at the intersection of First and Victoria.

By this time everyone was thoroughly confused, so Council felt a plebiscite was in order, resulting in approval for the middle of Victoria Street site. During all of this squabble the L.A. to G.W.V.A. was busily raising money to finance the memorial, but they realized the cost was too much for them, so City put forth a bylaw allotting $3,000 for the purchase of the clock. It passed, but there was now a lot more protest against the Victoria Street location. Another plebiscite was held, resulting in the decision to put it on Second and Battle.

Tenders were immediately called for, but were all at least $3,000 too high. This necessitated compromising on a much cheaper design, the contract going to the Art Monument Company in Vancouver. The cenotaph was finally unveiled in May of 1925, five years after it was first discussed, but the clock never worked properly.

The tradition of selling poppies on Armistice Day was started in 1921 when the L.A. to G.W.V.A. sold poppies made in France by refugee children. For the first few years after the war Armistice Day was marked by a parade and services in Riverside Park, followed by a dance in the Drill Hall. From 1925 onwards the services were held at the cenotaph.

In 1920 a branch of the Grand Army of United Veterans was started, which quickly supplanted the older G.W.V.A. They sponsored a large number of banquets, dances and concerts during the 1920s, the highlight of which was a cabaret dance complete with vaudeville program, female impersonators and a jazz band. In late 1926 the G.A.U.V. and what was left of the G.W.V.A. amalgamated with the Canadian Legion, and seemed to settle down to somewhat quieter entertainments. They constructed a new hall on Lansdowne Street in 1930. In 1935 and again in 1939 the Provincial Legion Convention was held in Kamloops with over 250 delegates attending.

Following the war the Provincial Government made money available for loans to returned soldiers who wished to build houses. In 1919 $60,000 of this was allocated to Kamloops, and very quickly used as there was a considerable housing shortage. As part of a solution to the housing problem City presented a plan to take over the Indian Reserve for a soldiers' settlement. This plan was considered for several years, even receiving some attention from the Dominion Government. They said they thought the plan was a fine idea, but they unfortunately had no available money. Few people considered what would happen to the Indians, but one suggestion was made that they should be moved to Chu Chua or the Harper Ranch property, where they would be much better off. One man asserted that the move "will not only be of greater advantage to the Indians financially, but the disposition of the property will give greater assurance of their ancient tribal customs being duly respected". The Indians were not consulted on the matter at all, but in the event nothing materialized.

After the war both the B.C. Light Horse and the R.M.R. continued to have regiments stationed here. The B.C. Horse sponsored regular dances and held annual training camps. In conjunction with the Dominion Day celebrations in 1927 they staged a mock military attack on Riverside Park. The R.M.R. 172nd Batallion Band continued as the prime resident entertainment in Kamloops. Their popularity declined somewhat later, as people were more interested in hearing modern music. In 1929 the mainstay of Kamloops military life, Colonel J.R. Vicars, died at the age of 75. He had been the central figure of the R.M.R. since its inception, and was loved and respected by the whole community. His sons Desmond and Hugh were also very prominent in the R.M.R., with Desmond being appointed commander of "A" Company in 1932. Five years later he was promoted to Commander of the whole R.M.R. with headquarters in Kamloops.

During the 1930s the R.M.R rifle club became very active, holding frequent shoots with Kelowna and other surrounding towns as well as the C.N.R. Rifle Club. Several local men, Cymryd Williams, George Farquharson, Ernie Work, Delance Green, Willie Louie and Bob Robertson distinguishing themselves as excellent crackshots, with Farquharson and Work winning spots on the Bisley team in the 1950s.



G.W.V.A. MASQUERADE DANCE IN 1921

FALL FAIR

Kamloops had been holding Fall Fairs intermittently since 1892 under the auspices of Kamloops Agricultural Association. They were never a financial success, but were constantly rejuvenated and launched again with great enthusiasm. Each year the newspaper reported the Fall Fair was a great success, and then later on there was a financial report which showed another year of losses. The reaction of the directors was to try to make the next year's fair even bigger with more attractions, and in 1917 they began seriously considering building a race track which they were sure would make the fair a success.

In the same year a joint meeting was held of the Kamloops, Pritchard and North Thompson Agricultural Associations to consider whether the district fairs should consolidate into one large fair in Kamloops. The district representatives were strongly in favor of continuation of their own fairs which were big social gatherings and family affairs. Those at Pritchard, Heffley Creek and Knutsford were very successful and were attended by practically all the members of their respective communities. Also, most of the farmers could hardly afford to travel to Kamloops, bringing their families and exhibits, and to stay for three days. Apart from these considerations, there was also a general consensus that the Kamloops fair was badly organized and that the prize money was poorly distributed in the various categories.

Following this the Kamloops Association met and held its yearly election of directors which resulted in many of the old guard being replaced by younger men. The association seemed to realize there was a need for some sort of change, but they unfortunately could not agree on any concrete solutions. The fair was held as usual in 1917, and as usual was reported as "the best ever". Later that year the sad financial report came out, and D.W. Rowlands, real estate and insurance broker, proposed that "in view of the existing financial conditions" no fair be held in 1918. This proposal was violently opposed, but when 1918 came round, no fair was held.

In 1919 the fair was revived and the directors approached Council for a $500 grant. Council was a bit dubious about the fair, feeling it needed something more in the way of attractions, "something more interesting than a man riding on an old cow". The directors took heed, and provided boxing, baseball, airplane tricks and fireworks every night. The fair was again held in 1920 with the special attraction of the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders Band from Vancouver. Unfortunately, a number of the band members were absent and their places filled by less skilled musicians, so the directors felt they had been gypped. When the financial statement was released, it was disastrous; the Association sold the Agricultural Hall to the city for $2500 "in order to allow the association to clear up its accounts and thus be placed on a basis where a fresh start could be made."

The Association, with spokesman J.F. Smith, then proposed leasing part of the Indian Reserve, so they could "put up buildings, lay out a race track, polo field and grounds for baseball, golf, tennis and kindred sports, thus furnishing a place where agricultural fairs, race meets, stock sales etc. could be promoted on a scale that would make Kamloops second to none." This proposal was discussed periodically by the Board of Trade and Rotary Club, with the unfortunate realization that it would cost a lot of money. In 1924 a bylaw was proposed to take over a large amount of land on the Vic ranch east of town, and to develop it into an exhibition ground. The community was very dubious about exhibitions, as the bylaw was heavily defeated.

With the demise of the local fair, the Agricultural Association began sending exhibits to New Westminster fair, shepherded by J.F. Smith. In 1921 the exhibit

took fourth place and the next three years claimed third. There was some resentment over Kamloops not winning first place, because "it is perfectly well known that the products of none of the coast districts can compare in quality with our products", but Kamloops continued to send exhibits and seemed generally pleased with the results. Groups of Kamloops boys also took part in stock judging competitions, with Frank Frolek, Harry Drake and James Wright winning the Challenge cup in 1921. In later years Alex and Joe Bulman received very high marks in similar judging competitions.

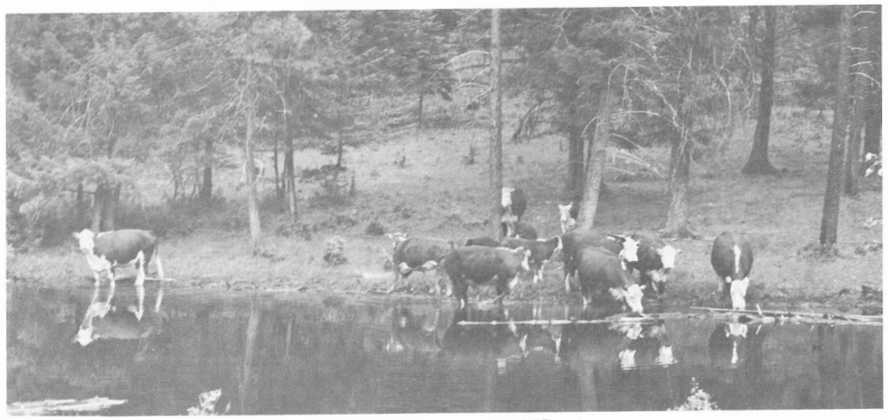
The defeat of the bylaw in 1924 did not destroy all hopes for revival of the Fall Fair. B.C. Stockbreeders Association had succeeded in financing an arena in the east end of town with ample grounds for outdoor exhibits, opening in 1926. A few months later the Agricultural Association re-formed in the hopes of being able to use this new building. They soon realized the ground could not be got ready immediately, but determined to have a fair as soon as possible. In 1928 Council encouraged them with a $250 grant, and the Dominion Day Committee gave them $400. Community support was solidly behind the fair this time, with many city clubs sponsoring events and thus removing some of the responsibility from the Agricultural Association. The Canadian Legion held sports activities, Elks put on a carnival, Caledonian Society sponsored a Scottish dancing competition, Polo Club organized horse races, Rotary had a poster contest, and Dominion Forestry Department presented a motion picture exhibit. In addition, there were the usual displays of home cooking, sewing, produce and live stock.

The fair was very well attended and incurred a deficit of only $150. Next year they secured $1000 from Council for building new corrals; the fair was becoming bigger and better. A great deal of money was spent for advertizing and a stampede was added. In spite of these efforts, there was much less public interest, and the 1929 fair wound up with a deficit of $4000. The new rejuvenated Fall Fair was no better than the old one, and suffered from the same disease – over expenditure and poor organization. They were, however, very successful in persuading City to provide money for their debts.

In 1930 the Association decided the fair would be more successful if they had a "full time" manager, so they hired D.B. Johnstone, which seemed a very strange choice as he was also Secretary of the Board of Trade, active on the hospital board and busy running his real estate and insurance business. The 1930 fair had a rodeo, dairy and beef cattle show, dog show, mercantile displays and the first in a series of very good Indian exhibits. For the next few years the Indian displays were constantly praised as being far superior to any others. In 1930 the Kamloops was designated a class 'B' fair, which put it in league with Armstrong and Chilliwack, and made it eligible for a $1500 government grant.

The Association was feeling very pleased with itself in 1931 as it had only lost $500 on the previous year's fair. Members took this as an indication of public support and approached City Council asking for a bylaw to provide for horse barns, a grandstand and repayment of previous loans. Incredibly, Council approved, and the electors gave overwhelming support to the bylaw. The fair expanded considerably that year with more horse races, exhibits and Caledonian dancing. They then felt that they were too successful an organization to continue under the name of Fall Fair; the Agricultural Association became the much more impressive Kamloops Exhibition Association.

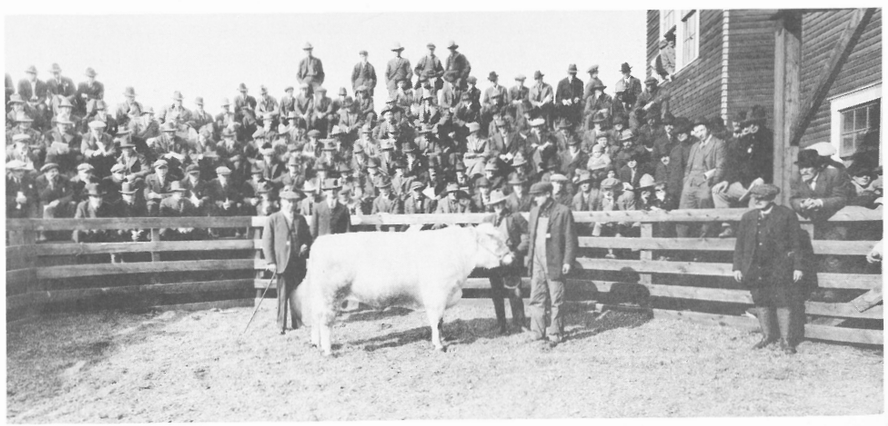
The new association persuaded City to give them the profits from all racing events, but this proved rather small as people had very little money to wager. In 1934 the gate charge was eliminated at the fair in hopes of boosting attendance and encouraging people to spend more at the booths. The addition of a stampede also helped to



INTERIOR RANCHING



HAY-MAKING AT HEFFLEY CREEK



BULL SALE ABOUT 1939

increase attendance, and the fair was a great success. They repeated this pattern next year, with the addition of Roman Chariot races and a queen contest, but attendance lagged. In 1936 they again began charging, and also shortened the fair to two days. There was another distinct drop in popularity, which disillusioned the directors. The Sentinel attempted to analyze the problems of the fair, but came to no firm conclusions. "Possibly, as some claim, the exhibition has deteriorated somewhat, but whether this is due to management error and depressed financial times, to slackening of public interest, or from a combination of all three is not for us to decide."

In 1937 they decided a complete rejuvenation was in order; they changed their name to Kamloops Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association, drew up a new constitution, and ruminated on what to do about the $4500 debt. That year's celebration was very elaborate, in honor of the city's 125th birthday. It was held on Labour Day, and included a Homecoming Week and a Warriors' reunion. Attendance was good, and people were delighted. "The Fall Fair was a success every way except in the financial one." Next year, however, people were not in such a festive mood, and attendance dropped by half. No matter how hard the directors tried, the fair never caught the attention of the public for more than one year in three, and it was never a financial success.

The directors attempted to get more support from City by assuring them that the fair was of much more benefit to the city than the Bull Sale. City, however, was not convinced at all, and threw their assistance behind the Bull Sale, a much more lasting and worthy organization.

In 1939 the fair got support from the newly formed Junior Chamber of Commerce, which ran a midway, king and queen contest and dances. Attendance was much better, and the fair actually ended in the black. In 1940 government aid to the fair was withdrawn because of the war, so the fair was cancelled, except for a junior show. By the end of the war Kamloops was engrossed in many other activities and the Fall Fair was never revived, in a city too big for village festivities and too small for a P.N.E.

BULL SALE

In 1919 a group of farmers decided to attempt to increase the quality of their stock by holding a Bull and Livestock show and sale. Previously ranchers had acquired their bulls by singling out a few bull calves at branding time and sparing them the usual castration. With the changes in ranching practices, they began to see that selective breeding might in the long run bring them better stock, as they would be able to aim for specific characteristics. Some of the founders of the sale, the first in B.C., were D.W. Strachan, manager of Alexandra farm, H.F. Mytton, Fruitlands manager, and George C. Hay, district agriculturalist.

The sale immediately became a real success, being well patronized by ranchers throughout the interior. In 1920 they also held a two day U.B.C. extension course on stock breeding, which was of great interest to many of the farmers who had no formal agricultural education. The 1921 sale was even more successful, with almost $20,000 being paid for 94 bulls.

In 1926 the Bull Sale was put on a circuit with Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton, all of which received Dominion goverment assistance in the effort to promulgate good breeding stock. A horse sale was also added to the affair, with prize money donated by the government. Prices were much higher that year, and entries increased. 1927 was the last sale held under the direction of George Hay, as he had just

resigned to take over the management of the B.C. Livestock Exchange in Vancouver. This was an occasion of much regret as he had been instrumental in starting the sale and was very well liked. Fortunately his successor as District Agriculturalist and Secretary of the Bull Sale, was George Challenger, who was also a very efficient manager. Another very important figure in the Bull Sale was the popular auctioneer Matt Hassen from Armstrong, who conducted the sales from 1919 until after W.W. II.

In 1930 285 animals were sold for a total price of $44,000, a lower average than previously. The number of entries dropped next year, but the quality was much higher. During the early part of the Depression fat stock prices dropped dramatically, reaching a low of 4½ cents per pound in 1933. In 1934 a record price of $900 was paid for the grand champion bull, showing that people were still willing to pay good prices for quality animals. During the later 1930s prices improved considerably; average fat stock prices increased, and consequently ranchers could afford to pay more for bulls.

In early 1937 the Arena was remodelled to make it more comfortable for playing and watching boxla. These changes severely limited the sales arena available for the Bull Sale, so manager Don Sutherland approached City Council with a demand for new stables and a sales arena. There was an implicit threat that if Kamloops didn't see fit to construct the stables, the sale could be held elsewhere. Fortunately, Mayor Scanlan was strongly in favor of the Bull Sale, and sponsored an $8,000 bylaw for building construction. It passed easily, and for the 1938 sale there were brand new stables and an arena. Both Council and the newspaper agreed the Bull Sale was well worth the expenditure.

Provincial Minister of Agriculture K.C. McDonald attended the show in 1940, and praised it highly: "I don't know of anything that has done more or better work for the welfare of agriculture in this province than the Bull Sale." In 1941 prices increased 40% and a number of animals were auctioned as benefits for war services funds. In 1942 the average price of fat stock was up to 17½ cents per pound, with the champion selling for 75 cents. That year the Bulman brothers purchased the grand champion Calgary bull for $1900. 1943 was the 25th anniversary of the sale, and was suitably honored by four bulls selling for over $1000. Ranchers were becoming more and more willing to pay high prices for good bulls, and consequently there were more bulls available. In 1945 the Bulmans were well repaid for their earlier investment by selling one of that bull's offspring for the record price of $3500. The Kamloops Bull Sale was well established as one of the best in Canada, and continues today with the same excellent reputation.

WINTER FAIR

In the early fall of 1939 Kamloops received word that Vancouver was not going to hold its annual winter fair and fat stock sale, so a committee of ranchers was formed to organize one here. In spite of the refusal of Ottawa to transfer the grant to Kamloops, the sale was held and was very successful. Kamloops was very pleased with this success, so decided to make it an annual event, and formed the Kamloops Christmas Show and Sale Association. Shortly after this decision was made, Vancouver announced they would hold the show again, even though they had previously assured Kamloops they would not. Undaunted by this, Kamloops went ahead with its plans.

There were requests that a sheep and swine sale also be held and the Association succeeded in securing sufficient government aid to construct new buildings. In the 1940 sale, 783 lambs, 316 cattle and many poultry were sold, all bringing excellent prices. The importance of this sale was that most of the contributors were small ranchers,

who took this opportunity to exhibit their finest stock. There was also very strong participation by junior farmers. This Christmas sale has proven very successful, still continuing in the present day.

SHEEP

A Sheep Raisers Association was formed in 1917 by D.W. Strachan and William Harrison, a sheep rancher at Pritchard who remained a leading light of the organization until after W.W. II. They began holding annual sheep sales, which were quite small, but received good support. In 1921 George Hay complained to the Railway Commission that discriminatory freight rates in B.C. had made it impossible to succeed as a wool producer. He stated that in 1920 there were 10,000 sheep in B.C. while in 1921 there were only 4000 left. This decline in sheep farming was not long lived. In 1925 the Heron brothers bought Cherry Creek ranch and imported 3200 breeding ewes and 11 sheep dogs. Their ranch developed very quickly, and in 1928 their herd was up to 8500.

In 1926 the annual Sheep Raisers' meeting reported that wool production had greatly increased and there were 314 producing members. In 1928 they resumed annual sales in hopes of improving the quality of the herds. These proved very successful, with a large number of rams and breeding ewes offered for sale. By 1930 Kamloops district had more than half the sheep of the entire province. In this year the coyote bounty was reinstituted, which was a great help to sheep ranchers as coyotes frequently destroyed many spring lambs.

Annual sheep sales continued in conjunction with the fall fair, but prices dropped and bidding became slow. In 1934 the Sheep Raisers met in an attempt to find some way to raise prices by co-operative bargaining, but the main problem was that it was a buyer's market. By the start of W.W. II prices again rose, and many more rams were exchanged in the sale.

In 1937 Dr. R.W. Irving spearheaded the formation of the Interior Horse Breeders Association for the purpose of holding an annual horse sale. They held the first sale on the first day of the Bull Sale in 1938, with over 50 horses changing hands. With the outbreak of the war, people had less time to spend on horse breeding, and the sale was abandoned in 1942.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE

The Farmers' Institutes' concern was with educating farmers in all facets of agriculture, and with the co-operative marketing of goods, In 1918 they held a sale of cattle, horses, pigs and farming equipment, and a separate sale of sheep. In 1919 they decided to hold their annual sale and convention in conjunction with the Fall Fair. In 1921 the convention requested the government re-establish its practice of circulating lecturers in the outlying districts.

The Institutes continued actively, with regular meetings to discuss the problems of stock raising and farming. The District Institute consisted of representatives from a large number of smaller institutes such as Barriere, Heffley Creek, Kamloops, and many others. In 1930 J.F. Smith retired after being secretary for thirty years, and died four years later at the age of 84. He had founded the Agricultural Association, Kamloops and District D Farmers' Institutes, and was present at the establishment of the Board of Trade, "which died when I left them". This black pioneer was a very highly respected member of the community.

Smith's statement about organizations failing when he left them was at

least partially true. The Kamloops Institute ceased operations entirely when he left, and the District Institute's activities were considerably diminished. In 1934 the Kamloops Institute was re-organized, but did little except attend District Association meetings. That year the District Institute decided to establish a co-operative slaughter house and retail butcher store. There was a strong feeling that both the stock raisers and and consumers were losing money by having to deal through city butchers. Farmers received very low prices for their stock, but when meat reached the stores prices were very high. This co-operative enterprize eliminated the middleman, bringing the retail price closer to the wholesale cost.

The butcher shop was very successful, and in 1939 the farmers considered establishing a retail grocery store as well. This unfortunately never materialized as they were unable to raise sufficient capital to ensure its success, and decided it was better to continue with what they had rather than to risk everything in an attempt to expand operations.

In the late 1930s educational programs recommenced. Talks were held on the work done by the new experimental farm at Tranquille, and the possibility of housing a reference library was discussed. In 1939 the Institute co-operated with the U.B.C. extension department and held a two week course in agricultural and domestic science. It was held in the old Monte Creek hotel, by courtesy of the Bostock family, and was directed towards young people just out of school who wanted some additional training. In 1940 a Rural Occupational School was held at Knutsford along much the same lines.

PRODUCE MARKETING

In 1914 City Council established a City Market where the Plaza Hotel now stands, and farmers and ranchers brought meat, butter, eggs and vegetables to sell. This market was held every Saturday and was very successful for the first two years of its operation. The City spent a few hundred dollars setting up booths, and everyone seemed very much in favor of it. By 1917 enthusiasm was waning; local merchants complained that it was unfair for people from out of town to come in and sell their goods as they paid no taxes and had no licence. In 1919 C.A.M. Dee wrote an irate letter to the city protesting the closing of the market where he had regularly been selling his goods. He was told that in order to sell anything in town he would have to buy a regular trader's permit of $10, which was quite a high price for a small farmer.

The market had been a great boon to Kamloops, providing local farmers a good outlet for their goods, and giving city people an opportunity to buy produce and meats slightly cheaper and much fresher than usual. Unfortunately, the downtown merchants had much more influence on City Council than either the farmers or consumers, and succeeded in forcing the closure of the market.

The first cannery in this area started in 1915 under H. Nixon in North Kamloops, and in 1917 packed over 20,000 cases of tomatoes, using the old agricultural building on the disused fair grounds. It received no publicity in the Standard Sentinel, and very little in the Telegram. The last mention was in 1920 when it was reported as doing very well.

Vegetable growing became much more popular following the construction of Kamloops Canneries, run by a local corporation with president N.S. Dalgleish, in 1920. They brought old equipment from Walhachin, and had it transported to Kamloops, opening in 1921 on Lorne Street with manager C.F. Bickford and thirty employees. They

did reasonably well the first year, although there was a shortage of tomatoes as the growers did not realize what volume the cannery would use. In 1922 a meeting was held to arrive at better co-operation between growers and cannery. A greenhouse had recently been erected in North Kamloops under A. Grieg, and was preparing 300,000 tomato plants for sale. The cannery wanted to contract for 80 acres of tomatoes, 15 acres of beans and 10 acres of pumpkin. Next year there were 108 acres of tomatoes contracted to Kamloops Cannery, plus an additional 46 acres to Dominion Canners in Vancouver.

In 1922 additions were made to the cannery, and in 1924 it moved to the old Arrow Lakes Lumber Company land west of the city. Getting enough employees to run the cannery was a problem in the fall after high school girls returned to school. For the first few years they attempted to run on all white labor, but later they hired many Chinese and Hindus. In 1925 this cannery received an additional boost with the burning of the Vancouver National Cannery; most of the orders were diverted to the Kamloops Cannery, and 60,000 cases were packed.

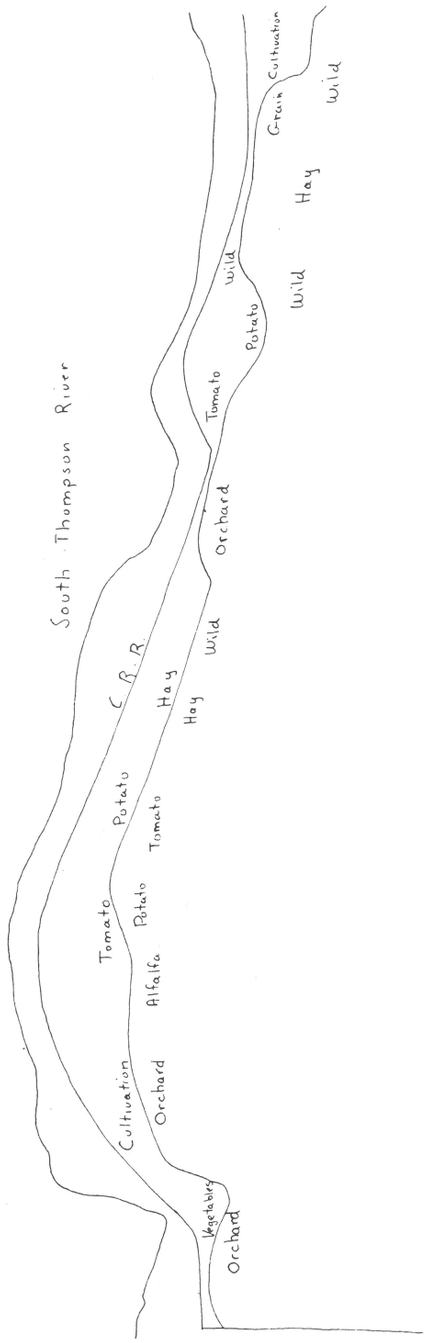
Next year the cannery amalgamated with the Western Packing Corporation of Vancouver, which proved a poor move as the company went into liquidation in 1928. A group of local business men attempted to salvage it for that year's crop, finally leasing it to the Broder Canning Company. This company had attempted to establish a cannery here in the basement of the old Rainier brewery in 1926, but had been unsuccessful, owing to complaints from white workers over the hiring of a Chinese foreman. This was the same year that the newspaper reported a race war between Chinese and Hindus at the Kamloops Cannery, which actually turned out to be a personal fight between two men.

Later in 1928 C.F. Bickford, who had been managing the Kamloops Cannery since 1921, bought the cannery. In 1930 a third cannery was started in the old brewery building under F.B. Carlin. This was a poor time to start such a venture as the demand for goods was dropping fast, and the prices were correspondingly low. In 1931 both canneries warned the growers to cut their acreage drastically as they still had most of last year's pack in storage. Many ignored this warning, so there was great overproduction; at the last moment Kamloops Cannery secured orders from Malkins for the rest of the crop, but the Carlin Cannery only operated for about half the season and later that year Frank Carlin died.

Disaster also struck at Bickford's cannery, it being destroyed by fire. He rebuilt the following year, but the new premises were somewhat smaller. Business improved in 1932, with both canneries operating at capacity, and again hiring only white labor. This was possible because there was such a high unemployment rate that the canneries could choose who to hire. The many Chinese who became unemployed because of this prejudice were forced onto the relief rolls as they were unable to find any other labor.

In 1935 growers found a new outlet for their lower grade tomatoes; Canadian Canners at the coast were buying soup and puree tomatoes which the local canneries wouldn't accept. The Canneries here were upset because they felt some of the good tomatoes would be shipped, thus depriving them of a full pack, but the growers desparately needed to sell their whole crop. Next year the growers united to demand higher prices, as they couldn't survive on existing rates. George Oishi claimed "I'd lose $10 per acre if I grew tomatoes only for canneries", and Thakkar Singh said "I can't even live at present prices". The canneries at first claimed they could pay no more, but finally compromised at a higher price.

AGRICULTURAL LAND USE



Agricultural land use on the south side of the South Thompson River between Kamloops and the Barnhartvale - Vernon turnoff of the Trans-Canada Highway. 1940.

In 1937 the Provincial Industrial Relations Board raised the minimum wage for cannery workers. Bickford claimed this would force all small canneries out of business as they could not afford to install labor saving machinery nor the higher wages. Next year fire broke out in his warehouse destroying many canned tomatoes, and a week later the whole cannery burned to the ground, fortunately covered by insurance. He rebuilt, and in 1942 both his cannery and one now owned by Skellys were still operating. Canneries were slowly becoming less important to the economy of Kamloops as there were fewer vegetable farmers now, and more of the produce was being sold fresh.

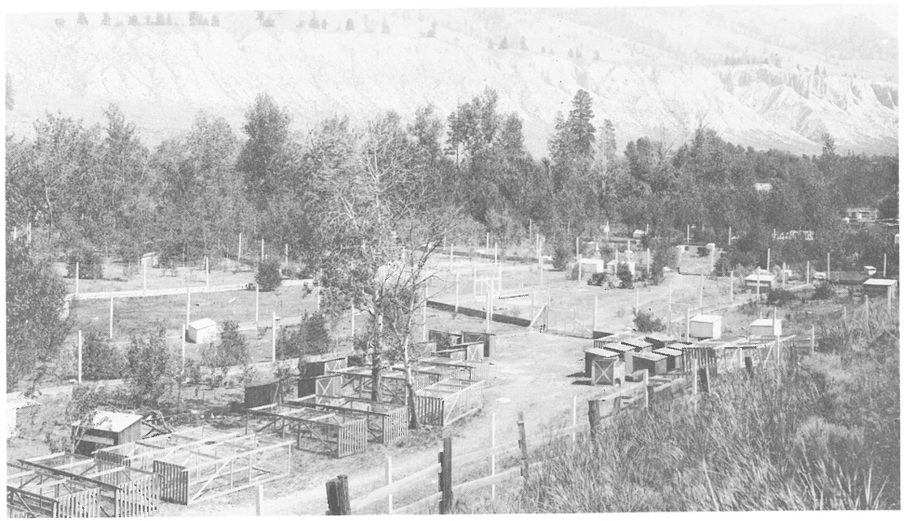
Only a relatively small proportion of the produce grown here was handled by the canneries. Many tomatoes, beans, potatoes, onions and apples were shipped both east and west for fresh consumption. There was a high demand for good quality produce, and Kamloops has an excellent climate as long as water is available. B.C. Fruitlands had been producing fruit and vegetables since before W.W. 1, having a very efficient irrigation system. In 1930 B.C. Electric extended their power lines six miles east of Kamloops, making the installation of water pumps there possible. 640 acres were opened for use, with tomatoes, alfalfa and potatoes being planted. Much of this new land was operated by the Vicars brothers who had recently purchased much of the old Vic ranch. Later that year the Kamloops Indian Band installed an irrigation system covering 650 acres. In 1945 there was a proposal for establishing an irrigation and power plant from Niskonlith Lake to irrigate 9000 acres on the north shore between Kamloops and Chase, but unfortunately sufficient money could not be obtained.

Marketing was sometimes a very serious problem for Kamloops growers. Frequently small growers could not make up a full carload of one kind of vegetable, and had to pay higher freight rates for mixed carloads. This problem was frequently solved by co-operative selling, but was still a great inconvenience. There were also a number of produce marketing acts which regulated when certain products could be shipped and what condition they must be in. One year this act resulted in the Kamloops potato crop not being sold because of preference given to coast crops. Kamloops fruit growers were also upset because they claimed their Macintosh apples ripened earlier than those in the Okanagan, but they were not permitted to ship them early.

Grain growing was never very important in Kamloops, but many attempts were made to encourage it. In 1914, and later in the 1920s, there was talk of building a 40,000 bushel grain elevator, milling and grinding plant here, but nothing ever came of it. The Board of Trade was very eager to encourage wheat growing, and published articles particularly praising the Rose Hill-Beresford area. Quite a few people took up land in the area, but within a few years discovered that success could only be achieved in abnormally wet years, so the land reverted to cattle range. It was not feasible to irrigate the higher country to any extent, and without irrigation crops were very poor.

There were a few other agricultural goods produced in this area in smaller quantities. Honey was of some importance, with a Beekeepers' Association operating under the direction of Miss A.E. Bostock for many years. Poultry raising was also quite important, with the Provincial Poultry show sometimes being held here. Kamloops Association held annual shows, with John Aikenhead and James Bann usually having the best birds. Kamloops normally was able to produce all the fresh eggs and poultry it needed for home consumption.

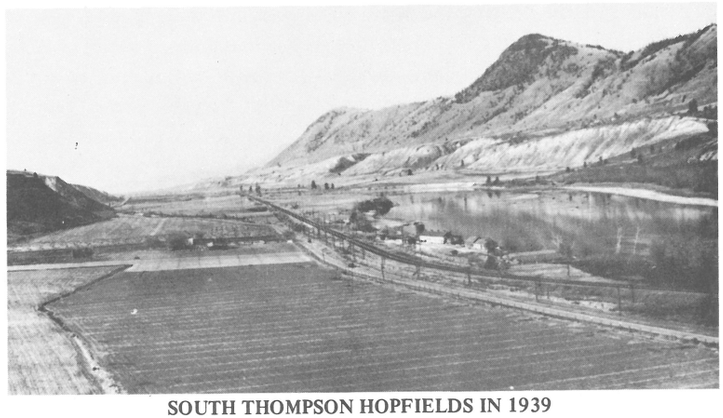
Seed production was a minor industry, with occasional seed fairs being held. In 1926 A. Grieg of North Kamloops collected 2000 sacks of yellow pine cones for an eastern seed company, and for the next few years there was considerable interest in



POULTRY RANCH - NOW DALLAS



HEFFLEY CREEK CREAMERY



SOUTH THOMPSON HOPFIELDS IN 1939

developing a major seed industry here. During 1927 and 1928 tobacco was grown experimentally in Fruitlands, but it was decided the growing season was not long enough to make the project commercially feasible. In 1936 the first hops were grown along Tranquille road by H. Ord, and shortly afterwards fields were planted east of Kamloops near Campbell Creek. These grew very well, with 250 pickers being hired in 1943, and continued as an important crop until recently.

The first creamery in this area was a small one started in 1914 at Heffley Creek. It was taken over in 1916 by Thomas Bunting, and continued successfully for some years. Also in 1916 Kamloops District Creamery Association incorporated, secured a government loan, and opened quite a large establishment. It never operated very efficiently, due partially to poor management, and partially to a lack of sufficient working capital. In January 1922 it was re-organized by District Agriculturalist George Hay, and then sold to Purity Dairy Products. This company defaulted in payment, and the association resumed control, but still had insufficient capital to operate. Reasons cited for the problems of the creamery were that the dairy producers were selling their best cream to ice cream makers and only bringing their extras to the creamery, and that Kamloops merchants were not showing a preference for the Kamloops product.

In 1923 David Spencer Company of Vancouver purchased the creamery and expanded it considerably. They operated it well, and in 1926 sold to P. Burns and Company, who were already running a butcher store in Kamloops. Burns continued the creamery for many years and claimed their butter was the best in B.C..

Kamloops District Creamery did not produce the results its founders had hoped for, but it did provide an outlet for both small and large dairymen, making it a little easier for the small farmer to survive.

ENTOMOLOGY LAB

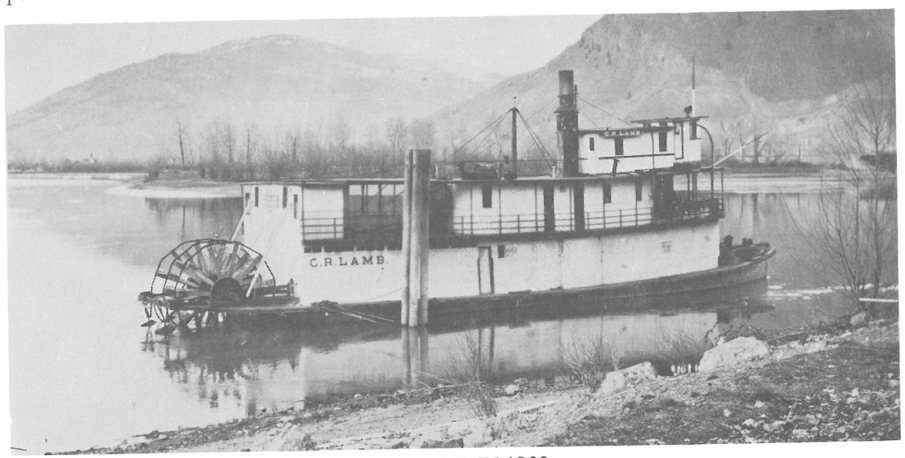
In 1928 Eric Hearle was appointed Dominion Entomologist here, with an office over the Post Office. He made considerable progress in grasshopper control, and began investigating ticks and mosquitoes, Hearle died in 1935, and the Lab continued under Jack Gregson and Ted Moillet until the appointment of G. Allen Maill. In 1936 they received a grant for a field lab, which was finally completed on Mission Flats in 1938.

WATERWAYS

By 1914 the age of the steamers was almost over. The Railways had eliminated much of the demand and now auto travel was becoming popular. The only two passenger steamers to operate during this period were the 'Andover' and the 'C.R. Lamb', both of which were built by G.B. Ward and sons in 1907. In 1910 the 'Andover', earlier known as the 'Silver Stream', was sold to the Arrow Lakes Lumber Company which operated it on a regular schedule to Sicamous, with occasional excursions elsewhere, such as to Clearwater. In 1915 it partially sank, was rebuilt, but remained idle until 1918. Then regular trips to Sicamous were resumed, connecting with the screw propellor 'Maud Annis', which went to Seymour Arm. By 1921 it was financially unsound to continue the run, and the 'Andover' was beached forever.

The 'C.R. Lamb' was operated by the Arrow Lakes Lumber Company prior to the war, but fell into disuse. It was revived in 1922 by J.J. Smith, taking over the old 'Andover' run, and plied sporadically through the 1920s, in later years operating only on Shuswap Lake and not coming into Kamloops. But in early 1932 it was brought to Kamloops, which turned out to be a very difficult task. "The highway bridge at Pritchard was originally built with a draw span which could be readily opened when required, but this was blocked some time ago." The Sentinel continued to marvel that "the bridge at Pritchard had actually to be cut to let the Lamb through and the C.N.R. bridge had to be opened which took some time." The new owner, William Louie, was understandably irate about these obstructions to navigation. He wrote letters to the Government demanding that the river be opened under the Navigable Waters Act. The Government had to accede, and by April of 1933 all obstructions were gone.

Regular runs started to Sorrento, carrying both cargo and passengers and connecting with the 'Whitesmith' which was running to Seymour Arm, Salmon Arm and Sicamous. In the fall of 1937 the 'Whitesmith' was tied up at Scotch Creek, and the next year was offered for sale, being bought by Alex Griffin and towed to Magna Bay. Captain J.J. Smith of the 'Whitesmith' and much earlier of the 'Silver Stream' drowned in Shuswap Lake in 1940, having fallen from his motor launch. The 'C.R. Lamb' was the last steamer to run on the Thompson River, but it too succumbed to old age and was finally beached at the foot of Eighth Avenue. Trains and automobiles had proved too stiff competition for the much slower steamers.



C.R. LAMB IN 1932

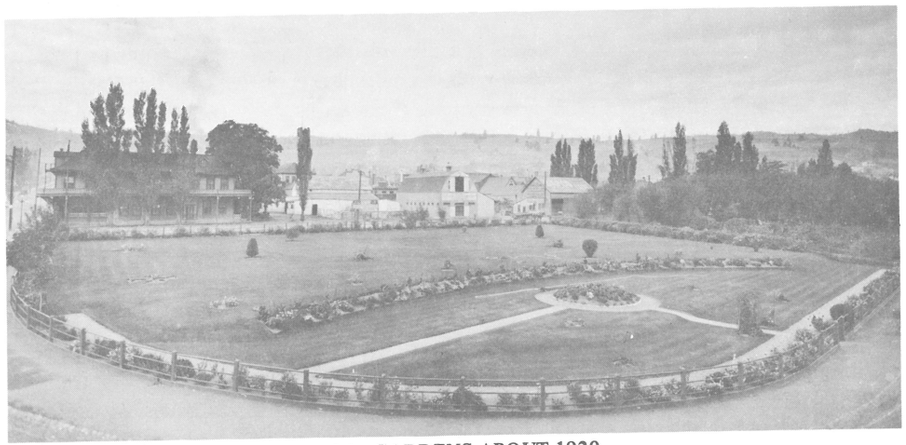
RAILWAYS

Kamloops had become an important transportation center early in its development, and became even more so with the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885. By 1914 the C.P.R. was running three trains daily through Kamloops, although quite often winter weather conditions disrupted service. New railway activity started in the area in 1908 with the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway, the first through train passing Kamloops in the fall of 1915. By early 1916 C.N. trains were running three times a week and Kamloops businessmen were very eager to have a station built in town. By 1926 there was a total of fourteen passenger trains through Kamloops each day.

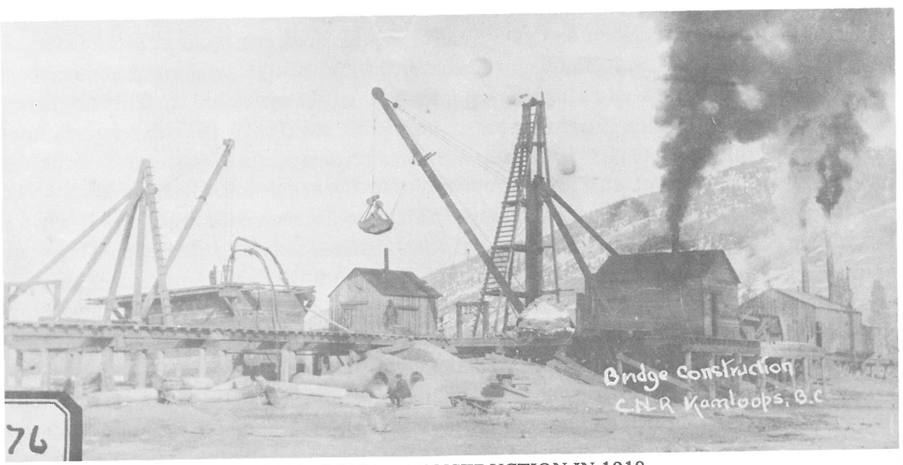
The original C.N.R. station was on the Indian Reserve, which was quite inconvenient for passengers and freight transport. In 1918 a temporary bridge was completed over the South Thompson River into Kamloops, making it possible for trains to back into town. The temporary bridge was replaced in 1926 by a permanent concrete and steel swing bridge. Shortly after the bridge was completed, the demands of Kamloops businessmen prevailed and the C.N. backed passenger trains into town. This was a remarkable concession on the part of the C.N., as it added at least half an hour to their transcontinental run; and as they were competing with the C.P.R. it put them at a disadvantage. This privilege was guarded jealously by Kamloops, so in 1932, "Great anxiety was felt in the city at the weekend when it became known that the new C.N.R. schedule necessitated #2 passenger train from the coast passing right through the Junction without being backed into the city. It evidently was being arranged that passengers would be brought over by jitney or bus". Kamloops' interests again prevailed, and within the year the train was again backing into Kamloops. This practice continued until 1949, when a bus began running between Kamloops and the Junction carrying passengers. There was a jitney operating also, to carry crews back and forth from the Junction.

The building of the C.N.R. bridge and the coming of trains into Kamloops necessitated major changes in the topography. "When C.N.R. moved across the river into Kamloops proper, the line followed the river bank to the site of its terminal and yards. It became necessary to make a considerable fill in order to obtain a grade permitting easy train operation. The huge fill created new property in the area, some 1600 feet long and 200 feet wide. This property became the site of the present station and freight yard." The two storey station was built in 1926, and in 1929 they fulfilled their original obligation to the city of beautifying the grounds with flower beds and a lawn. The C.P.R. gardens had gained great fame since the early days, having been planted by yardmaster and alderman George Munro. When Sir Edward Beatty, President of the C.P.R., visited Kamloops, which he did annually, he was invariably taken on a tour of the gardens. In 1940 Ross Dalgleish, president of the Board of Trade, took him up to the McIntosh Lookout. He remarked that this was the first time he had seen any part of Kamloops other than the gardens, and smiled over the fact that the C.P.R. had a through line while C.N. trains were delayed by backing into Kamloops.

The completion of this second railway line was a real impetus to growth. It was now possible to receive and ship goods through the North Thompson Valley and up to Edmonton. In addition, it was hoped that the presence of two lines would make it possible for local business to lobby effectively for the reduction of freight rates. It also attracted many more people to the community who were encouraged by the increased ease of travel. In 1925 there was a further increase in service with the introduction of daily mail from Kamloops to Edmonton.



C.P.R. GARDENS ABOUT 1920



C.N.R. BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION IN 1918



C.N.R. JITNEY

Discriminatory freight rates were a great problem for the province in general and Kamloops in particular. B.C. paid as much for one mile as the prairies did for a mile and a half. In addition, when getting goods from the east, Kamloops had to pay the rate to Vancouver plus the local rate from Vancouver to Kamloops. Many attempts were made by the Board of Trade and Retail Merchants' Association to rectify this inequality, and the railroads both sent Commissions to investigate. Kamloops received some relief in freighting in 1925 with the reduction of rates on flour and wheat to the west coast. This gave no direct aid to Kamloops, but it greatly increased the volume of trade through the city, thus giving increased employment to railwaymen. 1928 saw a record amount of wheat being shipped on both lines. Another valuable cargo was raw silk imported from the Orient to Vancouver and then shipped to Montreal. Trains valued at $14 million passed regularly through Kamloops in 1927.

The railways were a great boon to Kamloops, but were not an unmixed blessing. During the construction period the great influx of workers led to a great increase of activity in both the bars and the "red light" district, as witnessed by the Police report of 1914. "Many convictions for women for keeping houses of ill fame, frequenters of same, gaming houses etc. had been secured, and now these undesirable institutions have practically disappeared from the City." This latter statement was undoubtedly wishful thinking.

Another problem connected with rail travel was the frequency of accidents. Most of them were minor, but some were spectacular, as in 1917 when two C.P.R. trains collided head on outside the Tranquille tunnel. Trainmen were frequently killed by falls from trains, crushing between cars, as well as in collisions. During the 1920s the newspapers reported at least one person a week being killed in some manner on the railroad. In 1930 two well known trainment L.L. Roos and C.H. Rees were killed when a C.N. train ran into a mudslide. As a measure of the general respect held for railwaymen the stores closed for half a day and most of the town attended the funeral. A similar accident near Tranquille in 1934 claimed the life of engineer W.G. Harrison.

As soon as the Canadian Northern line reached Kamloops there was talk of building a branch line to Kelowna, This was eagerly awaited, so there was much enthusiasm when it was promised that construction would begin in 1919; it was again promised in 1920. In 1921 it was announced that the contract for rails had been let and that construction would begin – but still nothing happened, although the grade had been completed. Delegations from both Kamloops and Kelowna approached the C.N.R. demanding action, but there was a lack of funds. In 1923 the Canadian Northern became the Canadian National, and the building of the branch line materialized, largely through the efforts of Kamloops Member of Parliament T.G. McBride, in a Government Bill going to the Senate. In 1924 it passed, with the provision that the C.N. must try to get the C.P.R. to built it. These negotiations failed, and the C.N. finally built the line in 1925. The first freight train ran on the new line in September and the next year passenger service started, with one train each way daily.

In 1924 a 'new era' in the history of transportation in Kamloops took place when the west bound C.N. passenger train was switched to the C.P. line here to continue to the coast, as the C.N. line was blocked. This was the first time these inter-switching facilities had been used, although they had been in existence for two years. In 1929 the C.P. had to use the C.N. line from Alberta to Kamloops following a series of accidents east of Glacier, which destroyed a large portion of the track. This kind of occurrence led to criticism in the early 1930s of the wisdom of operating two railways

where one would do. Particularly cited was the Fraser Canyon, where the C.N.R. went down one side of the river and the C.P.R. the other, necessitating a great expense each year clearing snow from both lines. Unfortunately, the railwaymen strongly opposed the suggestion of amalgamation and in 1934 railway officials formally rejected the idea. The subject arose again in 1937, but was again quickly squelched.

Kamloops Railroad Employees Association was formed in 1929 with J. Pritchard as president. This was not exactly a union, but was intended to serve railroad employees' interests in civic affairs. When plans for the sale of the City Electric Works were proposed, this association led the opposition, albeit unsuccessfully. In 1931 the Canadian National Brotherhood of Railway Employees held a meeting to discuss organized labor and the Depression. Railwaymen were strongly affected by the Depression as reduction in the amount of goods being shipped necessitated the laying off of many workers. It is significant to note that C.N. railwaymen such as G.R. Williams and C.E. Scanlan were very much to the fore in the C.C.F. party. They had learnt about the problems of labor by direct experience and were quick to accept a philsosphy that offered practical solutions. The men of the older, established C.P.R. were more conservative, which perhaps led to the popular saying "the C.P.R. is God's railway and the C.N.R. is the people's railway".

Both railroads made a real effort to provide work for the unemployed during the Depression. In 1930 the C.N. hired 350 extra men to work on the line from Blue River to Jasper, 200 of them coming from Kamloops. In 1931 the C.P.R. did $750,000 worth of work between Savona and Spences Bridge. These measures by no means solved the Depression, but at least offered some amelioration. By 1936 the Depression was easing as far as the railways were concerned; many more goods were being shipped and consequently many more people were again employed.



KAMLOOPS C.N.R. STAFF IN 1939

HIGHWAYS

The first permits for automobiles in Kamloops were issued in 1905 to Shaw and Corbett (Real Estate) and Stevens and Allan (Grocers). The first licence plates were issued in 1911 to C.F. Weiss, Fred Henderson and William Dallas Johnston, the last of whom had a Cadillac and was an expert mechanic and driver in spite of having

only one arm. Auto travel was just beginning to become popular during the war; one of the earliest and most adventurous auto enthusiasts was J.H. Clements, a druggist, who along with his family autoed from Kamloops to Mexico and back in 1915. From Kamloops they went through to Vernon, and then south to Kelowna, crossing Okanagan Lake by ferry and spending the night in Westbank. The second day they made it to Okonogon village, south of Oroville. From there they went west to Seattle and then more or less straight south to Sacramento, west to San Francisco and then south clear down to Tijuana. According to his report they travelled 4562 miles at an average of 25½ miles per gallon and a total cost of $60. The trip took thirteen and a half days from Mexico back to Kamloops, "some days going not more than 75 miles and others piling up the mileage close to 200". Most of the roads were narrow and bumpy, although in parts of California they were surfaced with brick, but remarkably enough he reported absolutely no car trouble.

Unfortunately some autoists were not so fortunate as Clements, and there were many accidents. Few of them resulted in serious injuries or death in the early days, probably because the condition of the roads prevented excessive speeds. One rather amusing episode, although not to the participants, involved W.H. Stevens, superintendent of Government telephone and telegraph lines, who was chauffeuring Mayor and Mrs. M.F. Crawford and school teachers the Misses Emily and Harriet Beattie. "When about seven miles from town a rather steep hill was encountered, and as the car was nearing the top the engine stalled. Mr. Stevens allowed the car to run backwards a short distance for the purpose of again starting the engine. As he again started to make the grade, presumably through accidentally pushing the wrong pedal, the car shot backwards and over a twenty foot embankment." The only injuries were to Mr. Stevens, who had a broken ankle and shoulder.

In 1920 a big change came to driving in B.C. when the rule of the road was changed from left to right. It seems that some people had difficulty adjusting as there was a quite considerable upsurge in accidents. Reckless driving also became a serious problem in Kamloops. There were complaints of car loads of young people driving up and down Columbia Street and through the gates of the hospital yelling at the tops of their voices at 3 A.M. There were also numerous accidents where pedestrians and bicyclists were sent flying by cars careening down the wrong side of the road.

The city's answer to reckless driving was the installation of "silent policemen"! This device stood in the middle of an intersection, theoretically forcing cars to drive around it instead of cutting corners. The first one was installed at Victoria and Third, and several more were added in 1922, although they never seemed to be very effective, and were themselves victims of innumerable careless drivers. In 1926 City decided that the silent policemen were a dismal failure, replacing them with a lighted device in the shape of an upturned saucer. These were apparently slightly raised above the road level, but not enough to capsize a car. They were evidently no more successful than their predecessors, since a new device was introduced three years later. This consisted of lighted buttons which were red in one direction (Stop) and green in the other (Slow). These proved very confusing, and caused much distress, as most cars seemed to stall when they had to stop. Council then decided the lights would mean Slow in both directions. This led to a number of slow-motion accidents where two cars would very slowly drive into each other in mid intersection.

It was not until 1925 that one needed to have a licence in order to drive, and even then all one had to do was pay one dollar and fill out a form. Most people,

however, were very reluctant to get licences, and the police prosecuted only in cases of accidents. Driving tests became compulsory in 1939, but by then the populace was more concerned with the war, so the police were again reluctant to prosecute. So in reality it was not until after W.W. II that it became necessary to display a minimum level of competence in order to drive.

As roads became better, drivers hurtled along much faster, leading to much more serious accidents than before. It was no longer unusual to read of people being killed in auto accidents, and extensive damage was very common. In 1928 the Sentinel reported an incredible number of accidents, and announced that one insurance company would no longer do business in Kamloops because of the high accident rate. The Police attempted a crackdown on traffic offenses, but only succeeded in charging people for burned-out tail-lights rather than reckless driving. Even those who were convicted received very light sentences and had no restrictions on their driving privileges.

Each year when City brought down its budget there would be some quantity of money allocated to street improvements. This usually proved to be just enough to repair the streets and keep the dust down, but very little progress was made towards permanent paving. To rectify this, Alderman D.B. Johnstone, chairman of the Streets Committee, introduced a $60,000 bylaw for permanent street work in 1929. This bylaw passed easily, despite the opposition of many other Council members. By the end of the year 52 blocks had been permanently surfaced, and only half the money had been used. Kamloops was now very proud of her downtown business area, and the high quality of the streets. Within a few years a large number of trees had been planted, and the newspaper began referring to the beautiful boulevards of Kamloops, which put all other cities to shame, as a green oasis in the arid countryside.

The Provincial Government began considering the construction of a trans-provincial highway during W.W. I. City Council and the Board of Trade held many discussions over whether they should support the construction of the Hope-Princeton or Fraser Canyon route, finally deciding on the latter. Ironically, the Dominion Government then announced that they had decided on Fraser route, so the debate was closed, at least temporarily. It was then discovered that the Dominion Government had no money at present so the road would not be constructed, much to the disgust of the Kamloops Board of Trade, which wanted a prompt start. The Provincial Government then reconsidered possible routes for the road, deciding on the old Dewdney Trail from Hope to Princeton, as this would be the cheapest to construct. Protests poured from Kamloops and other interior cities, claiming that the road would only be usuable three months of the year because of snow and spring runoff. In 1923 another series of talks was held on proposed routes, and in 1924 construction finally began along the Fraser Canyon.

By 1926 it was possible to drive the whole way to the coast via Pavilion, Lillooet, Lytton and Yale, a trip which took 15½ hours if you were lucky. Next year the final section of the road from Spences Bridge to Lytton was opened. It was some years before this road was navigable in all seasons, as the Highways Department decided it was far too expensive to keep the snow clear all winter. So from the first snow fall of the year through to spring the road was left alone. Occasionally adventurous souls would attempt to travel the route in mid-winter, usually unsuccessfully, although one year quite a number of cars managed to travel from Vancouver in January. In 1931 the Dominion Government proclaimed the Fraser Canyon as part of the Trans Canada Highway. The route east of Kamloops was to go via the Big Bend, not along the North Thompson as Kamloops had hoped.

Other provincial roads were slowly becoming more passable; in 1922 the trip from Kamloops to Vernon could be made in a mere 3½ hours. That same year two cars arrived from Edmonton via the Yellowhead Pass, where there were no roads – a remarkable feat. From Edmonton to Jasper they drove through long stretches of muskeg, which necessitated the building of corduroy roads in many places, and the rest of the way on the abandoned grade of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad. From Jasper they drove down the C.N.R. line most of the way to Tete Jaune Cache. From Tete Jaune Cache to Albreda there were roads of a sort, but at Albreda they again resorted to the railroad until Blue River. From there on it was more or less easy travelling; the whole trip took 14 days.

In 1930 the highway was completed as far as Blue River along the North Thompson. The Associated Boards of Trade decided to celebrate the fact by taking a Greyhound bus up the road for their monthly meeting. Unfortunately it snowed lightly the day before, so they decided to take a train, a dubious celebration for the highway. Further construction on the North Thompson road took place under Dominion relief camps which were set up during the Depression, but not enough to suit residents of the area. In 1936 they held a mass meeting at which they pledged to campaign actively against any supporter of the present Government unless the road was completed prior to the election, a rather ineffective threat considering the small number of settlers in the area, but the North Thompson always voted strongly C.C.F. during the 1930s and early 1940s.

There had been public road transport even before the advent of the automobile. As cars became more common the old stage coach routes were taken over by private auto transport. In 1929 B.C. Coach Lines began operating one sedan from Kamloops to Tranquille. Next year Greyhound Lines took over the Armstrong Stage and Taxi Company and began running passenger coaches from Kamloops down the Okanagan-Cariboo Trail to Oroville, Washington, By 1936 B.C. Coach Lines was running sixteen vehicles carrying freight and passengers to Merritt and the Okanagan.

The coming of public bus transport was not happily received by the railways. Kamloops Railwaymen's Association claimed that they were unfair competition and would only serve to create greater unemployment.

In 1919 there was much enthusiasm for the formation of an Auto Club which the Standard strangely claimed as "the basis of democracy in a community and the forerunner of good fellowship". The ostensible purpose of the club was the betterment of roads in the district plus the placing of road signs to make it easier for tourists to navigate. In reality, however, the club was largely a social organization and an opportunity to display fine autos. Whenever the city was host to a convention or any important visitor, the club members turned out in full force to drive the guests around town. In 1917 the Sentinel published a list of all the autos in town, totalling 171, including several Cadillacs.

A local branch of the B.C. Auto Association was formed in 1923 under the initiative of D.B. Johnstone. Membership in the club entitled one to maps and information, as well as rescue service if the car fell over a bank. It was shortly discovered that if Kamloops secured 200 members they would get an Information Booth, complete with a paid secretary. The Rotary Club decided this was a worthy cause, and initiated a membership drive. By 1927 the quota was reached and the Bureau opened. The next summer there were over 400 inquiries there, mostly from Californians, and Kamloops was a recognized tourist city.

AIRWAYS

The first airplane to visit Kamloops arrived in August of 1919, piloted by Ernie Hall, landing first east of the city, and then moving to the Indian Reserve. This attracted a lot of attention, with many people more than willing to pay $15 for a quarter hour ride in the sky. William Brennan, H.E. Browns, A.C. Taylor and Chief Eli Larue were among the first to experience air flight. Next year there was much excitement over the first Trans Canada flight, but the plane landed in Merritt for refuelling instead of honoring Kamloops.

In 1921 the Dominion Forestry Department stationed a seaplane in Kamloops to assist in fire fighting. This was the first flight of a seaplane across the Coast Mountains. The plane arrived in Kamloops, piloted by Major C. McLaurin, taking two hours and forty five minutes. A month later the plane turned out to be defective and was replaced. As well as aiding in the spotting of forest fires, the plane made useful aerial surveys of the area. Earl McLeod, later Air Commodore, spent many weeks in the area spotting fires, examining timber resources, helping locate new fire lookout sites, and surveying the area, usually in the company of D. Roy Cameron, District Forester from 1913 to 1922. In the later 1920s a series of topographical surveys were made by Dominion Surveyor C.H. Taggart. He was based in Kamloops for many years and directed the production of a series of official topographical maps for most of B.C..

The possibility of Kamloops becoming a center for air transportation was first seriously considered in 1927. The city was already on both railway lines as well as the Trans Canada Highway, so felt it would be fitting to secure an airport as quickly as possible, as air transport appeared to be the coming thing. There was, however, little knowledge of what was required for an adequate airport, so plans progressed slowly. The Board of Trade took up the cause, and began searching for a suitable site, choosing part of the Indian Reserve, and then discovering the Indians wanted $100 per acre.

City Council got involved in the airport question in 1930 with C.E Scanlan to the forefront. They dramatically announced they had chosen a site, but wouldn't reveal its location until final negotiations were completed. It turned out that they too had decided on the Indian Reserve, but the Indians now refused to sell, asking $1,000 a year rent instead. This plan was therefore abandoned. Shortly afterwards City declared they had a site thirteen miles west of the city, but nothing was ever done with it. Next year they spent much time negotiating a three year lease with Fruitlands for eighty acres at $8 per acre with option to buy, but before they finalized the agreement, Council realized they had no money to develop the land, so this plan too was scrapped. The Dominion Government officially authorized an airport for Kamloops in 1933, which meant they would finance the improvements if City provided the land. But this was now the middle of the Depression, so Council was unable to afford any land acquisitions.

The Sentinel became the prime advocate for an airport during 1937, running monthly editorials deploring Kamloops' lack; every other town had an airport, so why didn't Kamloops? In the spring of 1938 City leased 45 acres of land from Fruitlands west of the German Settlement in what is now Brocklehurst, the cost being $200 per year. By the fall they decided it would be wiser to buy the land, spending $2,750 for it, and in December they got a temporary operating licence. The Dominion Government was eager to establish a regular Trans Canada air route, so willingly provided $6,000 for grading and surfacing the new field. The first official landing was made on April 18, 1939, and in July Kamloops was designated a Port of Entry. The official opening was held in August with plans for a spectacular airshow, but adverse weather condition prevented

two thirds of the scheduled planes from appearing. In spite of this, it was a very happy affair, as Kamloops rejoiced in its fine new airport.

In 1939 Alderman F.W. Scott proposed Kamloops as a training center for war pilots, and the B.C. Aviation Council investigated the feasibility. This was the last mention of the possibility of military use of the airport until an announcement in the Sentinel on August 29, 1945. "Kamloops airport, dedicated last year as Fulton Field, and now relinquished by the R.C.A.F., was built during the war for defence purposes. Its construction was shrouded in secrecy and nowhere in the Sentinel files will any reference be found to the work carried on there. Purpose was to afford a second line of defence at a time when the Japanese threatened the Pacific Coast, and to form part of the staging route for planes moving north from the United States to Alaska. The field is capable of handling practically every kind of plane in the air today, and has already been used by fast fighters, heavy bombers, big freight planes, and commercial machines." The runway was one mile long and there were thirteen buildings on the land. It seems unfortunate that City did not have the foresight to keep the airport intact, but instead converted much of the area into a golf course.

The Light Airplane Club was formed in 1928 and secured a Moth airplane from the Dominion Government, which was encouraging the training of pilots by donating one plane to all fledgling clubs. In 1931 Kamloops Flying Service was started by H.O. Madden to give joy rides and to train pilots, but had to close a month later because Kamloops as yet had no licenced airport. In 1939 Kamloops Flying Club formed with perennial air enthusiast C.E. Scanlan as president. Before the end of the year the Sentinel proudly reported the club had succeeded in training six men for their temporary licences. Next year a private flying school and commercial transport company started under Jack Stainton, and in 1942 the Gilbert Flying School was transferred from Vancouver as coast fields were not available for commercial training purposes during the war. The Kamloops Flying Club ceased activity during the war, but resumed in 1945 with thirty active members.



FIRST AIR-MAIL FLIGHT IN 1939



TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY TEAM IN 1928

CHAPTER FIVE
CIVIC POLITICS

Civic politics were generally conducted on the basis of personalitie rather than issues, although there were exceptions. In 1915 the big issue was whether or not the salaries of Council members should be cut in half. A public meeting was held at which about half the candidates said they favored the cut. Naturally the people voted for those who came out in favor of the salary cuts, especially as this was a time of tight money. When the issue was first raised in the new Council, however, most aldermen seemed reluctant to talk about it, and succeeded in postponing the matter for over a month. Finally it came to a vote, and Council cut their salaries by one quarter, not the promised half. The 1918 Council, however, redeemed themselves by voting to eliminate the aldermanic stipend entirely.

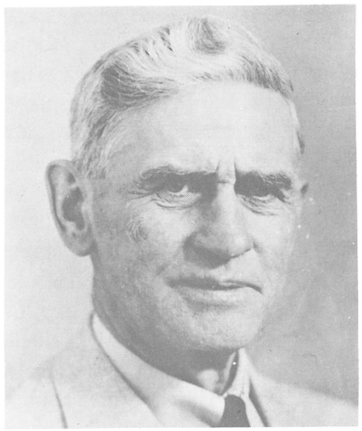
Politics became important in civic affairs in 1922 when three Labor men, J.T. Hopgood, Beverly Goddard and Richard Bayntun ran for Council. Council had been almost entirely composed of business men, so there was some feeling that the working man was not represented. Apparently the populace was not very concerned about this, as the only Labor candidate elected was Bayntun, who was in fact a businessman. The previous year's election saw the first woman, Mrs. D.B. Johnstone, running for alderman, but the town was not ready for such a radical move, and she was defeated.

In 1924 fifteen candidates competed for the six seats on Council. This was primarily an indication of dissatisfaction with the way Council had been handling the hydro electric problem. The Ratepayers' Association put in a slate of five people, J.F. Smith, Thomas Howell, F.M. Duchemin, T.J. Wilcox and J. Pritchard. This was the first time any group had run on a unified platform; they advocated continuation of the Barriere hydro plant, thorough investigation of finance methods and more equity in the system of tax assessments. This program failed to appeal, as the Ratepayers got five of the bottom six positions in the poll. Within a year of this disastrous showing at the polls the Ratepayers' Association quietly disbanded. This was also partially attributable to the fact that the Adams River hydro project was more or less defunct, so their causa belli ceased to exist.

The foremost figure in civic life for twenty five years, J.T. Robinson, died in 1923. He had been mayor, chairman of the R.I.H. Board, president of the Board of Trade, and a very prominent Conservative. He was a man of very strong beliefs, and a refusal to accept ideas which were not his own. The Telegram realistically appraised the merits and defects of his character: "Personally very ambitious, he made the rather common mistake of men of his type of over reaching himself. When temporary success rewarded his efforts he launched out bigger and wider, his fertile brain building wonderful castles which sometimes fell about his ears."

Lack of continuity on Council was quite a problem. Every year the whole Council came up for election, so there was no guarantee that any of the same men would be returned, although in reality the same men usually served on Council for years. In 1925, however, Council decided to institute two year terms for aldermen, although the mayor continued with a one year term until 1952. The top three men on the poll got two year terms while the others got one year; from then on only three men were elected each year, for two year terms. It was thus much easier to form long range plans with a fair assurance they would be carried out. In 1938 the time of civic elections was changed from January to December so that the incoming Council could take office on the first of the year.

In 1930 G.R. Williams recommended major changes in civic government. He suggested the town be run by a Mayor and two others who would be elected by



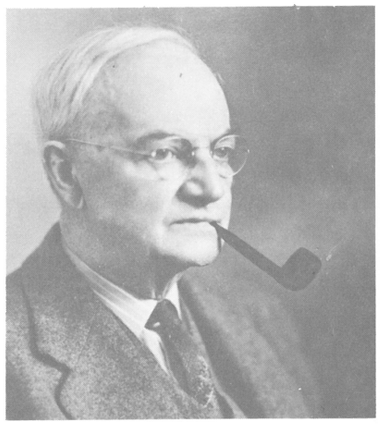
G.R. WILLIAMS



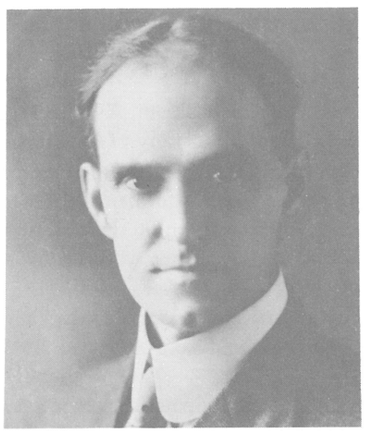
C.E. SCANLAN



A.W. JACKSON



A.E. MEIGHEN



J.R. COLLEY



D.B. JOHNSTONE

the people "to hold office as long as they carry on efficiently, but to be subject to recall if they did not". These men would all devote their full time to civic affairs, rather than conducting private business on the side. His rationalisation was that "this would in time provide us with thoroughly experienced and efficient administrators and would expedite the transaction of public business", but the plan was turned down.

In 1935 the last surviving member of the first City Council, R.H. Lee, died. He had surveyed the east end townsite and a large portion of the district; many of his maps and papers are in Kamloops Museum. He was a well respected man, known throughout the area as long time City Engineer; his foresight allowed room for coherent growth until after W.W. II. In 1940 James Gill, contractor, former alderman, chairman of R.I.H. Board and president of the Board of Trade, died, having been in Kamloops since 1894. He is best remembered for constructing the R.I.H. and an addition to the Tranquille San in 1919.

Two other respected citizens of Kamloops died in 1941, G. Dunc Brown and S.C. Burton. Brown had come to Kamloops in 1894 as a barber, and served as alderman for 21 years and on the Board of Trade for 40. He was a very kind and energetic man and was entirely devoted to Kamloops. The Sentinel stated "he had only one policy, to do everything he could for what he conceived to be the betterment of Kamloops". Burton had more formal dignity, being conservative in nature and in politics. He was a Real Estate and Insurance salesman, mayor for three years, member of the Board of Trade, Police Commissioner, member R.I.H. Board for 33 years and City Administrator of Merritt from 1933 to 1941.

In 1937 the Ratepayers again raised their heads, this time under the name of Property Owners' Association with president J.H. Clements. Their stated objective was to act as an intermediary between ratepayers and City Council, and to find out where the tax money was going. They began harassing Council over various expenditures such as new Garbage and Fire trucks, and proposed that taxes be reduced and water rates increased so that renters would have to share more of the tax burden. This was quite irrational, as every landlord made sure that the rent he collected covered taxes as well as making him a tidy profit. The Ratepayers drew up a 'civic creed' which they asked all civic candidates to endorse, although they ran no candidates themselves. They wanted no money spent on airport development, school costs cut radically, and City to stop wasting the taxpayers' money by submitting bylaws that had no chance of passing. They got agreement in principle on the last two points, but the airport was a very popular issue and proceeded as planned.

Mayors and Aldermen of Kamloops from 1914 to 1945:

	MAYOR	ALDERMEN
1914	M.F. Crawford	J. Hodgson, H.M. Miller, A.M. Tyrrell, J.R. Vicars, R. Bayntun, N.A. McGill.
1915	M.F. Crawford	A.M. Tyrrell, H.M. Miller, J.R. Colley, D.B. Johnstone, J.C. Dobson, J. Hodgson.
1916	A.M. Tyrrell	H.M. Miller, Geo. McBeth, J.R. Colley, J.C. Dobson, R. Bayntun, D.B. Johnstone
1917	A.M. Tyrrell	H.M. Miller, J.E. Tedder, D.B. Johnstone, R. Bayntun, R. Hamill, G.D. Brown.
1918	H.M. Miller	J.E. Tedder, M.F. Crawford, A. Galloa

1918	H.M. Miller	J.E. Tedder, M.F. Crawford, A. Galloway, J.R. Colley, A. Meighen, G.D Brown.
1919	H.M. Miller	M.F. Crawford, A. Galloway, J.R. Colley, A. Meighen, F. Irwin, R. Gleave.
1920	S.C. Burton	R. McCall, G. Sinclair, A. Galloway, J.R. Colley, R. Gleave, F. Irwin.
1921	S.C. Burton	P.A. Barnhart, R. Gleave, J.R. Colley, F. Irwin, P. McD. Kerr, A.E. Shaw
1922	S.C. Burton	A. Galloway, P. Barnhart, A. Meighen, R. Gleave, J. Hodgson, R. Bayntun.
1923	J.R. Colley	A. Galloway, W.J. Moffatt, A. Meighen, R. Gleave, P. Barnhart, F. Irwin.
1924	J.R. Colley	W.A. Foote, W.J. Moffatt, A. Meighen, P. Barnhart, W. Frost, R. Gleave.
1925	A.E. Meighen	C.C. Tough, W.J. Moffatt, W.A. Foote (two years) W. Frost, A.E. Shaw, G.R. Williams (one Year)
1926	A.E. Meighen	A.E. Shaw, W. Frost, G.R. Williams
1927	A.E. Meighen	W.J. Moffatt, C.C. Tough, J.R. Archibald
1928	W.J. Moffatt	A.E. Shaw, G.R. Williams, D.W. Rowlands, T. Howell (1 year)
1929	W.J. Moffatt	D.B. Johnstone, T.C. Campbell, G.D. Brown
1930	W.J.Moffatt	G.R. Williams, T.J. O'Neill, C.E. Scanlan
1931	W.J. Moffatt	G.D. Brown, T.C. Campbell, C.F. Orchard
1932	D.B. Johnstone	W.J. Moffatt, C.E. Scanlan, A.E. Shaw
1933	D.B. Johnstone	G.R. Williams, G.D. Brown, T.C. Campbell
1934	W.J. Moffatt	W.R. Moncrieff, C.E. Scanlan, C.W.A. Tocknell
1935	W.J. Moffatt	D.B. Johnstone, G.D. Brown, T.C. Campbell
1936	C.E. Scanlan	W.R. Moncrieff, C.W.A. Tocknell, G.R. Williams, C. Spencer (one Year)
1937	C.E. Scanlan	C. Spencer, F.W. Scott, G.D. Brown, G. Ellis (one year) B. Edwards (two years, replacing Spencer)
1938	C.E. Scanlan	G. Ellis, C. Spencer, G.R. Williams
1939	C.E. Scanlan	F.W. Scott, B. Edwards, G.D. Brown
1940	C.E. Scanlan	C. Spencer, G.R. Williams, G. Ellis
1941	C.E. Scanlan	G.D. Brown, B. Edwards, J.R. Bromley
1942	G.R. Williams	W.J. Moffatt, J.E. Fitzwater, C.E. Scanlan
1943	G.R. Williams	J.R. Bromley, B. Edwards, W.H.B. Linnell
1944	G.R. Williams	W.J. Moffatt, J.E. Fitzwater, C.E. Scanlan
1945	G.R. Williams	F.W. Scott, K. McAllister, W.H.B. Linnell

1918 saw many changes regarding the structure of City Government and civic employees. Mayor Hedley Miller started off by amalgamating the old Public Utilities, Water and Light Committees into one. This was intended to make things run more efficiently and to cut expenses by co-ordinating the work that needed to be done. Miller predicted that 1918 would be the worst year financially, so everything possible was done to reduce expenses. They cut salaries, laid off employees, and refused grants to such groups as the Kamloops Agricultural Association.

The civic employees felt threatened by his high handed activity, so formed a local union affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress. They asked for recognition by Council and the negotiation of salaries. At this same time the Steam Engineers, who already belonged to a provincial union, presented a new scale of wages. City claimed they couldn't afford to pay and refused to recognize the union. There were many rumors that the employees were planning to hold a strike on water and power services. The Sentinel ran editorials criticizing the union for making demands during wartime when everyone should be co-operating to help win the war; but the Sentinel editor was in no danger of being laid off from his job. Council claimed that C.L. Wain, who had been the very efficient superintendant of the power house and water works for 23 years, should have warned them, so they fired him. This created great indignation among many citizens, especially union president C. Hirst and secretary J.O. Stoodley, but they did not succeed in having Wain re-hired. He subsequently opened an electrical dealership and contracting business which he operated with his son Arthur until his death in 1943.

The Sentinel claimed that public sentiment strongly opposed the union, and that realizing this, many members had quit. This was probably true, so Council felt quite safe in refusing to recognize the union. The only alderman voting in favor was railroader M.F. Crawford. This attempt at organization had some small effect as shortly afterwards the city raised some of the salaries; it wasn't until considerably after W.W. II that civic employees successfully unionized.

The other major change in 1918 was from the sytem of having each alderman responsible for one department to having a City Manager as administrator. Council felt it would be more efficient to have a man who was constantly in touch with all phases of city affairs rather than to have people change each year with the Council elections. Once this was decided they then considered the question of what the manager's abilities and qualifications should be. One faction wanted a man who was physically able to run the hydro plant plus all other machines and so on. The others wanted a business manager who would be able to delegate responsibility wherever necessary. They finally decided on the latter and promoted J.J. Carment, who had been City Clerk for 22 years.

As soon as the appointment was made Council disbanded all except the Finance Committee and turned other duties over to Carment. This started very badly as Carment had a stroke and was disabled for some months. He recovered sufficiently to perform his duties through most of 1919, but then retired. Most of his work was taken over by Assistant Clerk A.W. Jackson, although they decided to call him City Clerk so they would not have to pay the Manager's higher salary. He continued his excellent service to the community until his retirement in 1941. Council praised him highly; "We are all the richer for Mr. Jackson's wonderful work in this municipality".

Although Council had decided they did not want a City Manager now, they didn't want the arduous task of managing the various phases of city administration themselves. Jackson handled all the financial and clerical side of government, and in 1920 A.S. Fraser was appointed superintendent of the Public Utilities Department. At first it included only electricity and water works, but Council slowly added other duties, including the rather complicated streets committee. Thus Council had removed itself from most of the duties involved in Public Works, and put their trust and confidence in Fraser. This unfortunately turned out to be a mistake. In 1925 Council discovered that the streets department had gone grossly over the estimates and that the electricity department was in grave disorder. Therefore, they dismissed Fraser and resumed a much closer control over city affairs. Charles North was put in charge of the electricity department, and J. McEwan took over streets and parks work.

In 1930 Council formed an Industrial Committee to try to attract new industries to the area. Now that B.C. Electric was supplying power City felt they should

try to bring in new business to use the power. They met with very little success as new enterprizes could rarely secure necessary capital during the Depression. When C.E. Scanlan became mayor in 1936 he abolished this committee, replacing it with the much more relevant Relief Committee under chairman G.R. Williams.

The bulk of City's finances were raised by taxation, but it was frequently quite a problem collecting. Yearly sales of property for the non-payment of taxes were held, but there were usually few buyers, and City was left with a lot of property. Quite often people decided their property was not worth the payment of taxes, so they abandoned it. In an attempt to collect, City appointed A.E. Sjoquist as assistant tax collector in 1918. This seems to have been a sound investment as he collected many delinquent taxes, but next year they returned to the tax sale plan. The appointment of Sjoquist caused some dissension in the town. Two returned soldiers had also applied for the job, and the G.W.V.A. felt one of them should have been hired. City argued that neither of them had been qualified, and a debate ensued over whether a returned man should be hired merely because he was a veteran. City decided that although it wished to help as many veterans as possible, it was necessary for the city to hire the most qualified men.

In 1929 Kamloops received an offer of an 1882 painting of Kamloops by Canadian artist Marmaduke Matthews, the asking price being $350. This was refused outright, much to the outrage of more cultured citizens. The Sentinel editorial stated, "with a gesture that might have been given an offer for old piping for which an exhorbitant price had been named, the Council received and filed the letter". The seller had even offered to send the picture on approval, but City Council was not interested. In 1937 "Torchy" Anderson donated a painting of Kamloops done by his grandfather, Chief Trader A.C. Anderson, in 1849. This City accepted, as they were not asked to pay. It is now one of the most prized items of the Archives of Kamloops Museum.

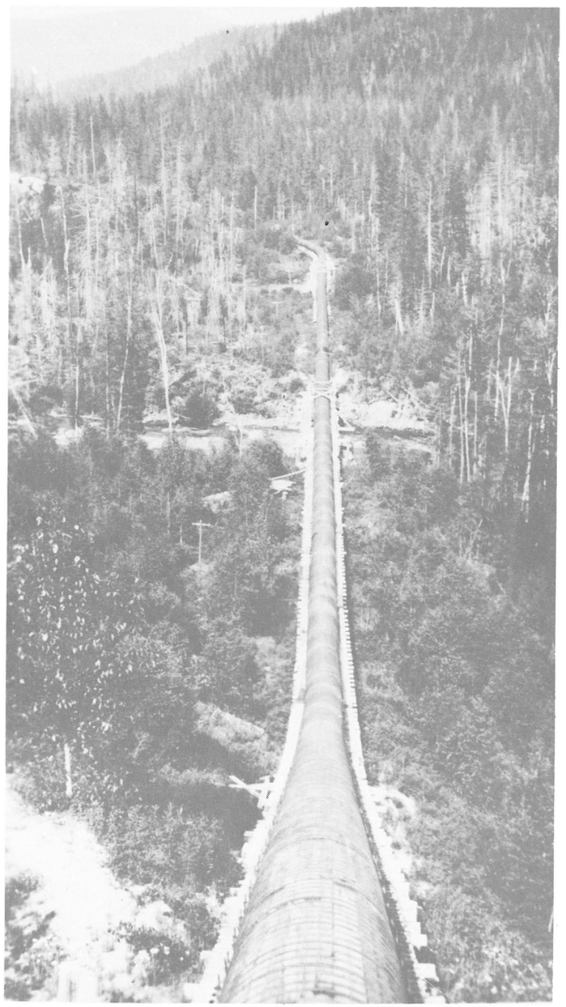
City Council regularly sent delegates to the annual conferences of the Union of B.C. Municipalities. In 1925 the convention recommended that all municipalities establish Planning Commissions to regulate growth. This met with approval, and a commission consisting of the mayor, Parks Board chairman, School Board chairman, and three ratepayers was set up. Unfortunately the commission never really got started, leaving Kamloops with no guidance for its expansion.

In the late 1930s C.E. Scanlan became very actively involved in the U.B.C.M., serving on the executive for a number of years. In 1941 he declined to serve as mayor any longer so that he could devote his time to developing plans for post war reconstruction, both for Kamloops and the province. In 1942 the convention was held in Kamloops and elected Scanlan as president. They recommended "Federal control of national finance, free medical and dental care, a government guaranteed minimum price for farm products, a national minimum wage, and a dominion wide standard of education". Scanlan also produced a brief specifically concerning reconstruction in Kamloops. Perhaps the most important point in his report was that it was essential to have post war plans prepared well in advance of the cessation of hostilities, so that demobilization could be accomplished with a minimum of confusion.

Scanlan's report, which was unanimously supported by Council, recommended a number of post war projects; sewage disposal plant, water filtration, milk pasteurization, convalescent sanitorium, crematorium and mausoleum, technical training school, school of sciences and art, Museum and Library building, and a community recreation center. A month later a public meeting was held by the Provincial Rehabilitation Council, which heard briefs from the Rotary Club, Fish and Game Association,

Scanlan, and various other citizens. A.D. Hilliker recommended the growing of sugar beets, soya beans, and seeds, as well as increasing agricultural land for existing crops. The Rotary Club suggested development of natural resources to provide employment, and the expropriation of unused farm land for settlement purposes.

In 1943 another public meeting was held to decide which of Scanlan's recommendations to implement. They suggested new housing projects, a new hospital wing, ice rink, expansion of Riverside Park, milk pasteurization, and a technical school. The housing project got first attention as there was already a serious shortage. Thirty new homes were constructed in late 1944 in the east end, each one on one acre of land, In 1945 another public meeting was held to try to get action from the Federal Government. They succeeded in getting the Wartime Housing Corporation to finance construction of 100 houses, about half of the estimated need. Other houses were constructed through the use of private funds and bank loans.



NEW FLUME IN 1926

CHAPTER SIX
PUBLIC UTILITIES

WATER

The original water works system for Kamloops was purchased from James McIntosh in 1895. In 1912 the system was greatly expanded, costing City $90,000. There were frequent problems in summertime from people using extravagant amounts of water, so severe sprinkling restrictions were often enforced. There was also a problem that unless everyone turned off their sprinklers, there was insufficient pressure for fire fighting.

There were few changes in the Water Works Department during the 1920s, with the exception of extending services to Powers Addition. In 1932 a $52,000 public works project was undertaken to build a reservoir and booster pump. In 1939 concern was voiced over the possible contamination of the water supply. Council hired a company of sanitary engineers to survey the Kamloops water supply, and they recommended a purification plant incorporating both chlorination and filtration. Council decided in favor of just chlorinating the water as the cost of the filtration plant was very high, but were strongly opposed by Dr. Archibald, who felt chlorination would not be effective or palatable. The only thing that was agreed on was that the intake pipe should be extended further into the river so it would not draw in so much sand and debris. In 1940 the Sentinel reported that Council had decided not to chlorinate, but in January 1943 Dr. Archibald's annual report indicated that the water had been chlorinated for at least a year. Perhaps Council just quietly decided to chlorinate without consulting the electorate for fear of being defeated.

ELECTRICITY

In the fall of 1914 construction was finally completed on the new Barriere flume and power house, which then began supplying power to the city and surrounding district. There was, however, one major problem. Every winter the flume froze and the plant was inoperable for one to three months necessitating a return to the old steam electric plant in the city. The spring thaw usually came quite suddenly, washing away some portion of the flume. So every year Council had a long debate, hearing detailed reports from the Barriere superintendent about what was wrong. And each year they repaired the flume and hoped the next winter would be milder and that there would be no slides. Another problem was that in the fall the water level sometimes fell so low that none entered the flume and again the plant failed.

When the Barriere plant was operating, it produced more electricity than was needed in the area. City decided they needed to sell more power, so they opened a small store to sell electric stoves and other appliances. This was quite successful, and they were soon selling enough power to make the plant pay for itself.

Residents of outlying areas periodically approached Council requesting the extension of power lines. City was usually reluctant to do this, so agreed only if the applicant would pay for the cost of laying the lines. This was obviously prohibitively expensive for most farmers, but the Iron Mask Mine was for many years the largest consumer of electricity in the area.

In 1919 there was some enthusiasm for development of a year-round hydro electric plant on the Adams River to replace the one at Barriere. This was a grandiose plan which would involve hundred of thousands of dollars and would produce far more power than Kamloops could possibly use for the next thirty years. This project was proposed to the Provincial Government, who approved it in principle, but had no money to finance it. For the next two years the project was periodically discussed, and in 1922

it turned out that A.S. Fraser, manager of the Public Utilities Department, had succeeded in interesting an "Eastern Financial House" in the venture. Apparently they were willing to finance the construction of the plant as long as they were guaranteed $100,000 a year from the sale of electricity. They also offered $1.00 for the purchase of the Barriere plant.

This idea appealed to many people, and a bylaw was introduced and passed giving City power to contract with some company to supply electricity to the city. The two strongest supporters of this scheme were A.S. Fraser and Mayor S.C. Burton, who felt that the extra power available would make it possible for a pulp mill to locate here. There seems to have been little opposition to the actual project, which is amazing as the construction of a dam higher than that built by the lumber interests on the Adams River would have utterly destroyed the sockeye salmon run. Opposition did emerge, however, to the method. J.R. Colley suggested that it might be better for the city to build the plant themselves, rather than to contract to a private company.

The newly formed Ratepayers' Association took a more radical stand, suggesting that it might be wise to hire an independent appraiser to investigate the whole hydro-electric question, rather than just to rely on A.S. Fraser's figures. The Ratepayers were very critical of Council, who refused to give them all the figures on hydro production. They felt it was impossible to make a true judgement without the figures, and insisted they had a right to them. Council was finally convinced and surrendered the figures. This led to an alarming statement by the Ratepayers that it appeared to them that cheaper power could be had simply by expanding the steam plant in town, or adding a diesel one.

An independent appraiser, J.G. Kerry, was finally hired to investigate both the Adams River and Barriere hydro potential. He recommended the City expand the Barriere plant and abandon their plans for the Adams River. This was not what City had hoped for, so they quietly filed the report. All was quiet until late in 1924 when City Engineer R.H. Lee recommended the construction of a storage dam on East Barriere Lake to supply water to the flume constantly, and to control spring runoff. The dam was soon constructed, but was a disaster from the start. In mid 1925 a group of aldermen visited it and discovered that it was badly cracked and already leaking. Apparently the pilings had only been driven in six inches instead of down to bedrock. This fiasco led to the dismissal of City Manager Fraser.

Charles North was hired as new superintendent of the Electricity Department and soon proved to be a very competent man. Repairs were done to the flume, and the plant began operating fairly well. In 1926 North proposed a $60,000 bylaw for reconditioning the flume and constructing a new dam, based on consultations with another independent engineer who had appraised the situation. Surprisingly, as the Barriere plant had been previously considered a white elephant, the bylaw passed easily. A new power house and dam were constructed and a major portion of the flume replaced. When the work was completed, a delegation from the Board of Trade, City Council, and the Sentinel visited the plant and reported very favorably on its condition. For the next few years the plant operated very well, with no washouts. It was closed in winter for a few weeks, but North had the foresight to close the plant before ice got in the flume, so there was no damage at spring break-up.

In 1926 an offer was received for the sale of the Barriere works and granting of a franchise for supplying power from a New York company for $200,000. Council quickly rejected the offer as City Clerk A.W. Jackson produced figures which indicated the proposal would require an increase of fifteen in the mill rate to make up for

lost revenue from the sale of electricity. The company then offered $300,000, but this too was rejected. Next year a Portland, Oregon company offered to buy the plant with the added incentive that they would guarantee to develop Adams River within four years. This greatly appealed to Mayor A.E. Meighen and most of the Council, but met with strong opposition from alderman G.R. Williams and A.E. Shaw, both of whom were on the Electricity Committee. The electorate seemed to agree with Williams and Shaw, as the proposal was defeated two to one.

This was by no means the end of the question. In early 1929 three new offers were received, including one from the B.C. Electric Company. These offers were all immediately rejected by Council without consulting the electorate, a move which drew much criticism. The Board of Trade claimed they should at least have been consulted, and were in fact in favor of the sale. It appeared the B.C. Electric was favorably regarded, being a B.C. company already supplying power in Vancouver.

The 1929 civic elections were fought strictly on the issue of whether or not to sell the electric works, and resulted in overwhelming support for selling. This led to a Sentinel editorial suggesting that aldermen Shaw and Williams should be removed from the Electricity Committee as they did not represent the majority view. Mayor-elect W.J. Moffatt took no heed of this suggestion and chastized the Sentinel for trying to influence his decision.

During 1927 the Barriere plant had been running so efficiently that it became possible to reduce the rates. The same success occurred in 1929, and it was again proposed to drop the rates, but before this could happen, Council was again presented with more offers. This time the offers ranged from $530,000 to $800,000, a very considerable increase over the original offer. They decided to accept the largest offer, which was from the Canadian Electric and Waterworks Company, with head offices in Chicago. Shaw and Williams again opposed the offer, but for different reasons. Shaw was opposed to selling to any American company, but strongly favored sale to B.C. Electric or the West Kootenay Power and Light Company. Williams, however, was totally opposed to selling to any private company, feeling that utilities should be under public ownership. Much controversy developed over the sale, especially when it was discovered that the company had insufficient capital to back up their offer. As a result of these uncertainties the bylaw was defeated.

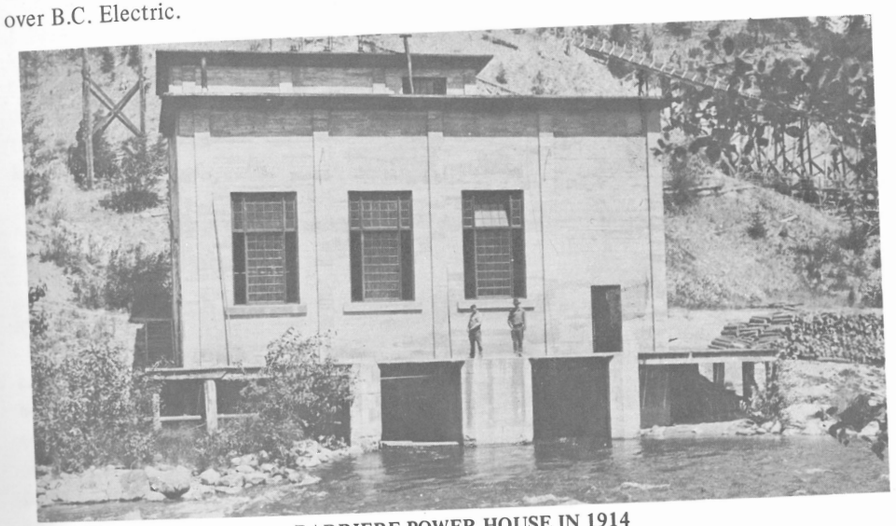
Shortly after this, B.C. Electric presented one final offer, for $600,000 with a number of guarantees, such as redoing street lighting and paying a certain fixed amount of taxes each year. Council tentatively accepted the offer and B.C. Electric began a campaign to convince the public. The only opposition left in Council was G.R. Williams, along with City Clerk A.W. Jackson. Kamloops Railway Employees' Association sponsored full page advertisements warning people against having a private company own their utilities, but their opposition was to no avail, and the electric works were finally sold to B.C. Electric, ending a very confusing episode in Kamloops' development.

B.C. Electric took possession of the facilities on January 1, 1930. All previous employees were transferred to B.C. Electric, with Charles North continuing as superintendent. Longtime supervisor of the city Steam Plant, T.A. Shackleton, took this opportunity to retire, after thirty three years at his job. Offices were set up on Victoria Street, and an appliance store was opened.

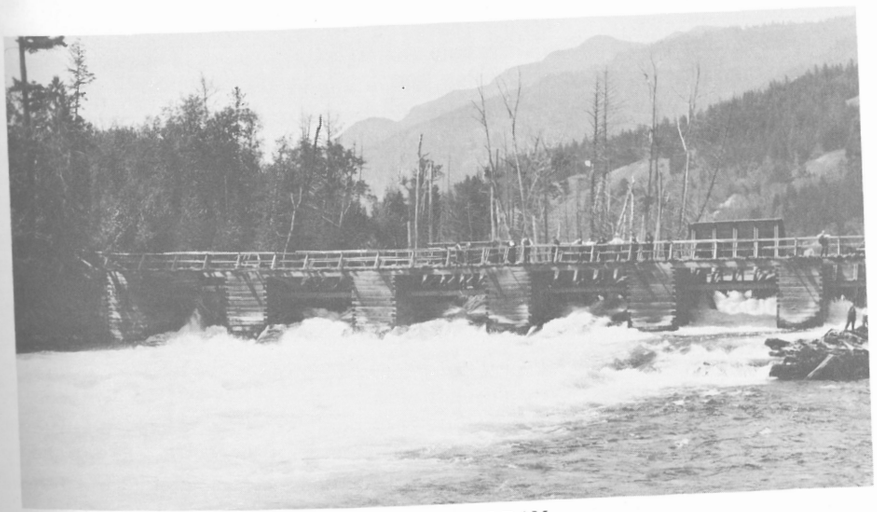
The flume was quickly replaced, employing one hundred men, a welcome event in those depressed times. They also extended the power lines six miles east of Kamloops, opening 640 acres for irrigation, which was used by Palm Dairies and the

Vicars brothers. In 1932 a new storage dam was installed on North Barriere Lake to cope with increased power demands. They also covered the flume so that it was possible to operate in sub zero weather. In 1936 a new syphon was built as an added protection against ice. These improvements to the power system provided a considerable amount of employment in Kamloops, thus easing the rigors of the Depression.

The existing power plant at Barriere had a capacity of only 1600 horsepower, but it was discovered to be uneconomical to expand it. In 1941 a new diesel generator was built in town, bringing the capacity of the two town plants up to 2600 horsepower. This in some measure proved the Ratepayers had been right in their earlier assertions. And, ironically, in 1945 Council's pleas for more electricity for rural areas fell on deaf ears, and they then appealed to the Provincial Government to take over B.C. Electric.



BARRIERE POWER HOUSE IN 1914



1926 BARRIERE DAM

One effect of the sale was to end Kamloops' plans for the development of Adams River. B.C. Electric was in the process of developing power at Bridge River, and the West Kootenay Power Company was surveying Adams River for its own purposes.

In 1944 a hearing was held to discuss water rights on the Adams River. The Adams River Lumber Company wanted a twenty year extension on their rights to the river, which would include retaining the existing dam, although it was in bad repair. In earlier days the lumber company periodically opened the dam to flush logs down the river, and there was some talk of resuming this practice. As well as flushing the logs down, this procedure also flushed out any salmon eggs in the river. The B.C. Salmon Commission was opposed to any logging at all in the river, and even more strongly opposed to hydro development. The Sentinel still hoped for Adams River as a future power source, and wrote an editorial opposing "seeing Adams River reduced to only a spawning ground for Salmon". City protested to Premier Hart that the river must remain available for Kamloops' power development, but for once the forces of conservation won. The lumber company's application was refused, and in the fall of 1944 the Department of Fisheries ordered the removal of the dam. The removal didn't actually take place until January 1946, and there were further outcries at that time, but Adams River was finally free for the Sockeye to spawn in safety, although the run to Tum-Tum Lake had been destroyed forever.

SEWERS

In 1921 Medical Health Officer Dr. M.G. Archibald made numerous reports on the unsanitary condition of cesspools in the east end of town, but as there were no sewers there, nothing could be done. A sewers bylaw was approved to extend the lines across Peterson Creek, but City soon found they had greatly underestimated the cost. Another $17,000 was allocated to the project, and within a year the east end had fairly good sewer service. In 1925 there were still many people using outhouses, however, probably because sewer hookup was fairly expensive. The Board of Health strongly disapproved of this and convinced Council to outlaw outhouses except in areas where sewers were unavailable. Another sewer extension bylaw was approved in 1931, primarily to provide employment, although it did also fill a genuine need. Following this, the city was well equipped with sewers and only required occasional minor extensions. At this time the sewage was simply piped into the river with no consideration for pollution. In 1944 C.E. Scanlan proposed a sewage treatment plant as part of the post war reconstruction projects, but it was slow to materialize.

GARBAGE

City decided it was time to begin a regular collection of garbage in 1927. Prior to this most people burned refuse or disposed of it in various irregular manners. A bylaw was passed authorizing City to collect regularly and to construct an incinerator. Collection began under severe difficulties as few people had garbage cans, so City contracted with A.E. Sjoquist to manufacture one thousand cans in the old Opera House. They then began much more regular service, charging thirty five cents a month. Many people were reluctant to purchase a can and pay the monthly fee, so continued to dispose of their garbage as in the past. City was having none of this, and threatened to prosecute. This had its desired effect, and most people acceded to the law.

CHAPTER SEVEN
FIRE FIGHTING

In 1917 City Council decided to expand the Fire Department by employing one more man to make a total of three full time employees. This was done to ensure that there would be at least one paid fireman in the Fire Hall at all times. Prior to the war there were usually a few single volunteer firemen who would sleep in the hall, but now most of the unmarried men had gone to war. Next year in a dispute over salaries, Robert McKay resigned as Fire Chief, to be succeeded by W.J. Kerr. In 1920 the full time men got new uniforms, an attempt by Council to spruce up the Department. A Fire Warden was appointed in 1921 for regular building inspections, which proved very successful as many dangerous situations were discovered and corrected.

The condition of the old Fire Hall on the north side of the 400 block Victoria was reported as very dangerous in 1922, but City decided replacement was too expensive, so alterations and repairs were carried out. These repairs must have been quite effective, as it wasn't until 1934 that City saw fit to authorize the construction of a new hall. During the campaign for the bylaw authorizing the new Fire Hall, a fire broke out in the Royal Inland Hospital. The Department succeeded in putting it out, although it was in the middle of a fierce blizzard. The next day the Sentinel editorial stated that the firemen certainly deserved a nice new Fire Hall where they could be safe and warm so everyone should vote for the bylaw – and they did. The new Fourth Avenue hall, which is still used, was quickly built and the old one vacated. All was not well, however, as it turned out the wrong furnace had been installed and could not adequately heat the hall. After much discussion to determine who was responsible, Council decided to replace it and cut their losses.

In 1936 the whole structure of the Fire Department was re-organized. Previously the volunteer firemen had elected their own chief, and the Department was virtually autonomous. Council now established a Fire Hall Board consisting of three volunteers, three Council members and the Mayor as chairman, to establish policy for the Department. Council also assumed the prerogative of appointing the Fire Chief, which had no immediate effect as they re-appointed W.J. Kerr. Council and the Chief jointly appointed men to the Department, but the Chief had the power of dismissal. All the present men had to resign and reapply for membership. Among the new requirements was that no new member was accepted if over thirty five years old. This brought a storm of protest from the Canadian Legion, which claimed that this eliminated ex-servicemen. They obviously missed the point; Council felt that younger men would be more able to do the strenuous work of fire fighting.

The Department continued on an esentially volunteer basis, with an increase to four full time drivers. Volunteers were paid $1.00 per hour for drills and small fires, and $2,00 per hour for larger and more dangerous blazes. This was a fairly high hourly wage for those times, but only averaged about seventy dollars a year for each man. In 1938 David Brown retired from the Fire Department after 23 years of service, including several years as assistant Fire Marshal. Three years later Harry Stephens retired after 21 years of service, and in 1945 W.J. Kerr retired, having been with the Department since 1897. The retirement of Kerr was deemed an appropriate time to appoint a full time paid Fire Chief, instead of having one of the volunteers take the job. D.C. Miller, who had been with the Department since 1912, was promoted to the job.

In 1939 Council decreed that the Fire Department would no longer attend fires outside the City Limits. They claimed they could not afford to service non tax-paying areas, nor could they afford the risk of a city fire occurring in the absence of the Department. This had already caused an increase in insurance rates. Apparently

this practice was not rigidly enforced, but the outlying areas began thinking seriously about securing some other means of protection. The Department acquired another new fire truck in 1942, which gave added security to the City.

In 1944 the Defence Department offered to station a fire truck and twelve additional men in the Fire Hall at no charge to the city, but Council refused. There was much public uproar about this; no one could understand the refusal of such a nice offer. The new Council in 1945 reconsidered the offer, however, and the new truck and men moved into the hall.

Kamloops Fire Department had proven itself to be a very competent organization, but in May of 1915 their abilities were severely tested. The night started with a fire in the stables back of the Provincial Jail, destroying the whole building and killing two horses. Shortly after this the morgue at the Provincial Home was found in flames, quickly extinguished. The Standard reported that "the fire was planned by some person either suffering from a mania for arson or holding some imagined grievance against the Home". The next fire broke out in John Milton's stables near the C.P.R. station, destroying the building and five horses, although the Fire Brigade managed to prevent the blaze from spreading. Shortly after this another small building nearby was found alight, again quickly extinguished. Then the fire bug moved to the rear of William Hargrave's hardware store, but that fire was soon put out.

The sixth fire of the night broke out at the warehouse of Johnston and Company, but was discovered in time to be extinguished without the aid of the Fire Department. The last fire was across the river in W.A. McKenzie's house in Fruitlands. Because of the delay in getting the Brigade over there, and the fact that there was no water supply in North Kamloops, the building was a total loss. The fire was believed to be caused by the overheating of pipes, but there was some indication that arson was again a possibility. Apparently they never succeeded in tracking down the culprit as no report of arrests appeared in the newspapers. There were rumors that this was war-time sabotage.

In 1914 a spectacular fire broke out in the Leland Hotel garage; there was another in 1922, when five cars were destroyed, and three Chinese lost all their possessions. The same owner's garage blazed again in 1926, with heavy losses. These frequent fires were becoming a local joke, as witnessed by a Sentinel note on September 21, 1926: 'There was no fire in town yesterday. Work tests at hydrants were carried on, which probably accounted for the rumor that there was another blaze at ----------'s garage."

In 1930 the same man's Third Avenue garage burned down, with a loss of about $15,000. In 1932 it again burned, this time while the Fire Department was very busy attempting to smother the Opera House blaze. The loss was $20,000 on this occasion, and the Provincial Fire Marshall felt that something must be amiss when one man had five major fires, but the resultant enquiry failed to prove arson.

In 1931 the Central Hotel (the old Grand Pacific) burned down. No one was hurt, but the losses were very extensive. A contingent of hoboes from the jungle across the river assisted greatly in fighting the blaze, although a few less scrupulous men took advantage of the confusion to loot. Later that year Kamloops Cannery was a total loss. Nearly a thousand cases of tomatoes were destroyed in the blaze, which was only partially covered by insurance. They immediately rebuilt, but were again struck by fire in 1938. Another major fire in 1931 broke out on Victoria Street, destroying Fred Irwin's clothing store and an adjacent poolroom and confectionery. The possiblity of arson in the poolroom was considered, but no substantial proof appeared.



FIRE HALL IN 1935



GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL FIRE IN 1931



ST. ANN'S FIRE IN 1945

The old Kamloops Musical and Athletic Association hall, generally known as the Opera House, burned to the ground in 1932. The hall had been built in 1897, and had seen almost every imaginable activity. It had been used for meetings, sports, dancing and theatrical programs. Many visiting lecturers and entertainers appeared in the hall, and at one time it was used for the manufacturing of garbage cans. In 1930 a miniature golf course was installed. The hall had rarely been used in the last few years as there was no efficient heating and many other halls were now available.

In 1942 the Tranquille Fire Hall and Canteen were lost, but fortunately the Kamloops Department responded to the call and prevented it from spreading. Two years later the Inland Building Supply Company burned down in the most spectacular blaze for over a decade. In 1945 tragedy struck when J. Hallmark's home burned with two of his children inside. Edgar Murray and Arthur Wain were cited for bravery in their valiant but unsuccessful attempts to save them.



LAST CITY POLICE FORCE IN 1938

CHAPTER EIGHT
LAW AND ORDER

In 1914 Provincial Police, under Inspector W.L. Fernie of Kamloops, was responsible for the outlying district, while Kamloops had its own City Police Force.

The Police Commission in 1915 investigated a charge by Western Wine and Liquor Store that City Police constables had been stealing liquor from them. The men were exonerated, although there seemed to be room for doubt on the basis of the evidence given. Shortly after this, Chief Peter Henderson along with Constables Gibb and McRury left Kamloops to join the Canadian Expeditionary Forces Overseas. The new chief was Frank Eden, who was in turn replaced by E.C. Simmons in 1918. In that year one constable was laid off as an economy measure, and also perhaps because with most of the young men at war there was less need for a large force.

Until 1917 liquor was sold in privately owned stores and bars, and the only bootlegging done was to Indians, who were prohibited from purchasing any alcohol. In 1917, however, Prohibition was introduced so no one could legally obtain liquor except by doctor's prescription. Prohibition was lifted in 1921, but there were still very tight restrictions on the sale of alcohol. A person had to be male and over 21 years old, and had to purchase a permit in order to buy liquor. Thus, the police had a whole new field of crime which they had to control. Their prime occupation became the arresting of drunks and the entrapment of bootleggers, with the old problem of prostitution being relegated to the back benches.

In 1920 the police admitted they used stool pigeons, and highly praised the effectiveness of their methods. Kamloops became the center of a controversial bootlegging case in 1923. George Maxwell, proprietor of the Pioneer Smoking Parlour was charged with bootlegging when a man he had left in charge was caught selling liquor. He was convicted, appealed to the Vancouver Appeals Court, was turned down, and then appealed to the Supreme Court which released him on a technicality. His case was taken up by a Vancouver newspaper which said it was unfair to convict a man just because he owned the premises where a crime took place. The Telegram took the opposite view, stating that Maxwell was a known bootlegger and should be put in jail as protection for the rest of society.

The City Council of 1924 decided that they should enforce the liquor laws, as they felt the Police Commission was being negligent. The charges started with Peter Barnhart, alderman and rancher, who claimed that he was almost murdered by a "drunken madman" near his house. He blamed this on bootlegging and claimed the police were doing nothing to alleviate the situation. Much discussion resulted from this with the majority of the Council supporting Barnhart. This took place while J.R. Colley, mayor and Police Commissioner, was away; on his return a joint meeting was held between Council and the Police Commission. Aldermen Barnhart, W.J. Moffatt and Weston Frost presented a statement accusing the Police Commission of negligence in their duty, and inferring that Colley and Commissioner S.C. Burton were insensitive to the town's welfare. They created much resentment, with Burton threatening to resign and Colley blasting Council members for their underhanded techniques. Towards the end of the meeting it was realized that nothing had been accomplished other than the public washing of dirty laundry, but in the next few months the number of arrests for bootlegging climbed steeply.

Chief Simmons died in 1927, a very sad loss for Kamloops as he was well respected. A.T. Streatfield succeeded him and was chiefly famous for securing a record number of convictions for driving with faulty tail-lights. In 1929 Council censured him for his failure to put a stop to bootlegging, so he resigned and moved to Vancouver.

Charles Anderson, former Chief of Police in Fernie, was appointed to replace him, a very happy choice for Kamloops.

During the Depression the police had to cope with a large increase in the number of vagrants; they usually gave them a meal and a bed and sent them on their way. There were a few unfortunate confrontations between police and groups of dissatisfied unemployed men, but the police handled them very well.

The possibility of City and Provincial Police forces merging had been considered periodically since the end of W.W. I, but it wasn't until 1938 that the union materialized. Council met in April and decided to investigate the idea thoroughly, but unfortunately neglected to consult the Police Commission first, causing a brief but fiery protest. Following this, negotiations proceeded well, and by late May, Council voted in favor of transferring policing responsibilities to the provincial force. The prime motivation was that City would save about $3,000 a year in not having to maintain a jail and Police Headquarters. The Provincial Police assumed control on July 1, 1938, and held jurisdiction until the R.C.M.P. took over on August 15, 1950.

All old members of the City Police were absorbed into the provincial force, but most were transferred to other parts of B.C. Chief Charles Anderson was commissioned as a Sergeant and given control of the Burnaby division. There was much sorrow over his departure from Kamloops as he was universally well liked. City Council, the Caledonian Society, and the United Church all held farewell parties and honored him with gifts. Mayor C.E. Scanlan said, "I don't think any city could ever be blessed with a more efficient or more humane or better person than our present chief". The Chinese community also paid high tribute to him, "In particular we wish to express our appreciation of the manner in which you so conscientiously carried out your onerous duties in connection with relief of the members of our community who found themselves the helpless victims of economic forces over which they had no control." He also received a similar tribute from the Italian community through the Societe de Cristoforo Columbo.

Kamloops was very fortunate in having Charles Anderson return after W.W. II as probation officer and later City Magistrate. He died in 1969, at the age of 88, a much loved and highly respected man.

The condition of the City Jail adjoining City Hall became a very sore point during the 1930s. Chief Anderson condemned it as a fire trap, saying it was wrong to subject prisoners to such danger, and Council declared it was unhealthy, dark and vermin-infested. The Sentinel reported on the condition of two men who had spent a night in jail in 1931: "The face and neck of the elder of the two men were in a disgraceful condition, covered with large, red inflamed welts caused when spending a sleepless night in the City Jail. His brother was also covered with bites." These conditions were not alleviated by City, partly through lack of funds. Prisoners set fire to the jail in 1932 in an attempt to save themselves from vermin, but the Fire Department with its usual efficiency smothered the blaze before any extensive damage was done, even to the bugs. The Police Commission finally took notice of the problem and recommended the jail be demolished, but nothing was done.

In 1933 Dr. Walter Adams, Bishop of Cariboo, visited the jail and deplored the conditions, but City Council and Medical Officer Archibald claimed the place had been disinfected and repaired. Then a representative of the John Howard Society visited and declared the jail "sordid". These reports created much discussion in Council, but no solution was forthcoming. Council again visited the jail in 1938 and declared it "not fit for human beings". They were, however, relieved of further responsibility by the

disbanding of the City Police, and the consequent abandonment of the City Jail.

Starting in 1917 with the appointment of Dr. M.S. Wade as City Magistrate, there were three levels of court. The City Court heard cases of drunkenness, bootlegging, furious driving, and other relatively minor offences which took place within Kamloops. Then there was the County Court of Yale, presided over by Judge J.D. Swanson from 1910 to 1941. This Court heard cases of arson, forgery, robbery and other moderately serious crimes, as well as numerous minor civil cases. All major crimes such as murder and rape, as well as divorce cases and more serious civil actions went before the spring and fall Assizes under travelling provincial judges.

In 1929 City Magistrate Dr. M.S. Wade died. He had come to Kamloops in 1895, serving the community as coroner, prison doctor, newspaper editor, alderman, president of the Board of Trade, as well as being a prolific writer and historian. His work on the Overlanders of 1862 is unsurpassed, in spite of the fact that some of the Hudson's Bay Company sources were not available to him.

Arthur Meighen succeeded Wade as Magistrate, with the added duties of Juvenile Court Judge. The Juvenile Court was established on the urging of Chief Anderson, who felt it would be a better way of dealing with juvenile offenders. Previously, a juvenile was either tried in the full light of adult court, or was set free. The establishment of a Juvenile Court made it possible to give special treatment to youngsters and hopefully steer them away from a life of crime. In 1939 the Juvenile Court was crammed to capacity when twenty High School students were arrested after an exceptionally destructive Halloween.

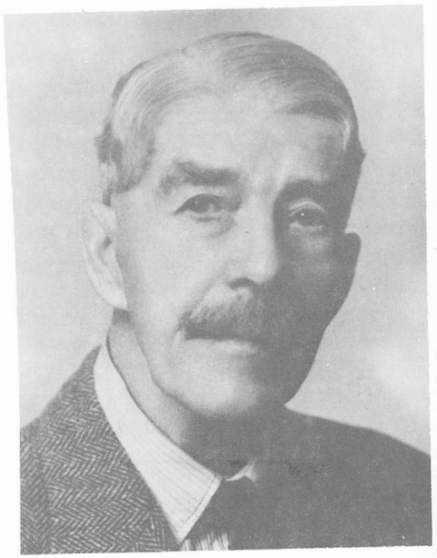
Arthur Rankin succeeded Meighen in 1934, much to the surprise of Council, as they had not been consulted by the Provincial Government. They felt Meighen was being unfairly dismissed, but had it carefully explained to them that Meighen's position as manager of two hotels with beer licences made him ineligible. A plebiscite had been held in 1934 to approve the sale of "beer by the glass" for the first time since 1916. The Provincial Government felt that a man running a beer parlour would find it difficult to be impartial in regard to liquor violations.

A.D. McIntyre, prominent Kamloops lawyer since 1898, died in 1934. The Sentinel wrote that "his methods belonged to another age, they were those of an opportunist, bent on a single purpose, the carrying out of his wish in court". He was considered an able lawyer, but was not popular with other members of his profession or the public. Two years later another old time lawyer, F.J. Fulton, died. He had come to Kamloops as a lawyer in 1889, and had been City Solicitor since 1910. He served as Conservative member in the Provincial Parliament from 1900 to 1909, and in the Federal Unionist Government of 1917. He was succeeded as City Solicitor by his long time partner H.L. Morley. In 1937 Wentworth F. Wood died; he had been Sheriff of Yale County for thirty years and an active prospector, having lived in Kamloops since 1897.

In 1941 Judge J.D. Swanson retired from the County Court, and died shortly afterwards. As well as being a highly respected judge, Swanson was also a very active Liberal, having been narrowly defeated for Provincial Parliament in 1907. He was also a prominent Oddfellow, serving as Grand Master for B.C. in 1921. His successor as County Court Judge was J.R. Archibald, lawyer and activice Liberal in Kamloops since 1914.



J.D. SWANSON



H.L. MORLEY



TRANSIENTS BOARDING KAMLOOPS FREIGHT CARS

CHAPTER NINE
THE DEPRESSION

The first indication of depression in Kamloops was the establishment of the Ebenezer Mission in the winter of 1929, sponsored by the Free Methodist Society under C.T Dierks. City granted them some financial assistance, and through the winter they housed fifteen to thirty men a night and gave out 2500 meals. They operated again the next winter, but after that government relief camps and soup kitchens took most of the load, and Dierks joined the unemployed men in an attempt to organize them.

In 1932 he formed the Kamloops Workers' Association to represent the city relief men. He headed a delegation to Council requesting works programs for the winter, but Council said no money was available, so the workers were forced to go on direct relief. Dierks realised that most of the men would be much happier and would retain their self respect if they had some work to do, rather than just receiving relief, but City could not afford the materials and machinery to provide work. Dierks died in 1933 at the age of 60, still struggling to help his fellow men out of their misery.

In early 1931 City set up a soup kitchen in the east end of town under the direction of police constables, to feed transients, each of whom was only permitted to stay for two days. It operated on donations of food from farmers and ranchers, with City providing whatever else was needed. The kitchen started feeding fifty men a day, quickly increased to 100, but was closed in July. The Provincial Government then started issuing 40 cents per day food vouchers through the employment office under John How, thus also registering the men; 193 appeared on the first day. Council was very critical of this system as they felt men would tend to stay for a long time with the assurance of 40 cents a day. They also complained that many of the men were refusing work; "100 men in the jungle in June had been offered three square meals a day, with their beds, besides a dollar a day, and only five accepted".

Two weeks later the soup kitchen re-opened under provincial and dominion financing, and the 40 cent subsidy was abolished. The location was moved to the rear of City Hall so it could be more easily supervised. The requirement to move on after two days was suspended, as it was realized there was nowhere better to send the men. By the end of July there were 460 men being fed each day. Later in 1931 the provincial government decreed that only those resident in B.C. since May would be eligible for free food, thus hopefully reducing the number of 'foreigners' they were supporting.

The Province was now establishing work camps throughout B.C. Men had to register for the relief program, and each case was carefully examined to determine if the applicant was truly destitute. 750 men registered in Kamloops, but no Orientals were permitted. District Engineer Evan Jones was in charge of the camps in this district. Seventy-five were to be set up with accommodations for 3500 men in the area including Yale, Kamloops, Salmon Arm and the North Thompson. The government was short of funds, and there was considerable mismanagement, so the camps never ran efficiently or continuously. In December of 1931 all the camps were closed; all married men were sent back to town to take up city relief work, and a number of single men were thrown off entirely.

In the spring relief camps on the North Thompson were re-opened, the wages being $7.50 per month plus meals. The men demanded 25 cents an hour, but were refused. A few months later 150 men left the camp complaining of the long hours and low pay. They came to Kamloops and were joined by many more men from other camps, but the police succeeded in preventing rioting. The men were ordered to return to the various camps, although by now the only ones operating were near Deadman's Creek and on the Big Bend. On May 1, a large group of unemployed congregated in the city

demanding relief from Major R.M. Taylor, who was now superintendent of camps in B.C. The police effectively closed the bridge from the hobo jungle, preventing more men from joining the demonstration; there was no violence, but the men were sent away no better off. The work camps continued rather haphazardly until the summer of 1936, but never really worked well. Few men were willing to work in the camps for such small rewards, and frequently they were so badly managed that even the promised wages were not forthcoming. In 1935 350 relief workers in this district joined a march of strikers from Vancouver to Regina. Over 1000 strikers passed through Kamloops and many feared that they would cause trouble, but they moved on very quietly.

By the middle of 1936 the railroads had absorbed a good number of men from the relief camps, and others were working on farms, but many still remained unemployed. In 1938 the provincial government established a scheme for men to collect a series of relief cheques as long as they could prove they were actively searching for work. They were to receive their first cheque in Vancouver, second in Kamloops, and third in the Okanagan. The whole plan was very poorly organized; 250 men of "Patullo's Patrol" showed up in Kamloops via the C.P.R. one night to collect their cheque; the government had neglected to tell them to travel in small groups as it was very unlikely that 250 men would find work at once.

Council held an emergency session and decided to allow the men to sleep in the arena. Chinese growers provided some produce and Mayor Scanlan saw that enough other food was available to feed them. The provincial government said they would only pay the cheques if the men split up and travelled to the Okanagan by some means other than freight trains, a ridiculous order as there was no other way to travel without money. Scanlan acted as mediator between the men and the government, attempting to solve the situation without antagonizing anyone. The province finally gave a few days road work for some, 50 went to the Okanagan, and a few found permanent work in the area. This was the last confrontation between unemployed and authorities; the outbreak of war quickly removed the remaining unemployed men from the charge of the government.

Before the relief camps were started most transients congregated on the point at the junction of the rivers, known as hobo jungle. There were numerous reports on conditions there, some complaining that the men were all degenerates and would not work if they had the chance, and others highly praising the men, marvelling at their ability to survive and maintain their morale. One group of about 24 young men was formed under D.L. Curtis, "the barber". They called themselves the United Order of Beavers and fashioned their camp under the same discipline as R.C.M.P. training camps. They were well respected by the city, and were given a banquet by the Baptist Church in honor of their good conduct. When the province took over the soup kitchen in 1931 Curtis was the supervisor, with his 'men' as staff.

In 1931 City realized that many of the men released from work camps would not be able to survive the winter without some kind of aid. They established a 'concentration camp' to accommodate 300 men in the far west end of town at the site of the old Mission. Only disabled men and transients were accepted, and in the spring the mission was closed to all except transients, who were permitted a two day stay.

City quickly realized there were far too many transients for them to handle, so they left those problems to the provincial government and turned their attention to providing work and relief for destitute people who belonged to Kamloops. In 1930 a $20,000 bylaw for public works was approved by a 10 to 1 margin, which, combined with $13,000 from the province, succeeded in carrying the town through the winter. Most of the money was spent in reclaiming land in the East End park and constructing a race track. City ran out of funds in August of 1932, and the men remained idle for three months. Finally the pressing need forced through two new bylaws, one for extending the sewers and one for improving the Cenotaph hill. These projects were all approved to provide work for men who would otherwise be on direct relief. A meeting was also held of all the social and benefit organizations to ask for help, resulting in a number of odd jobs such as repairs to buildings.

In 1934 an Employment Service Plan was organised by various citizens in which more prosperous people pledged to have improvements done on their property by hiring unemployed men. A number of conferences on the unemployment problem were held, usually chaired by G.R. Williams or other members of the C.C.F. In 1934 they formed Kamloops District Unemployed Association which presented a series of resolutions to City for improving conditions. Their main recommendation was that the whole problem be taken over by the dominion government, as local efforts could not improve general economic conditions.

By 1935 City Council had decided who was eligible for city relief, and the rolls were reasonably stabilized. At the beginning of the year they were supporting 222 married men and 28 single men at a cost of $2600 a month to the city; the province paid 60% of the cost. By this time both city and province had accepted their responsibility to support the Chinese population as well, although they received much less money than the whites.

The number of people on relief increased steadily until the summer of 1935 and then began to drop slightly. Perhaps because of this decrease, City authorized a 20% increase in food allowance in January 1936. Later that year they allowed an extra $500 for relief in the form of clothing and other "non-essentials", largely as a result of the urging of Kamloops Unemployed Association. This money was carefully distributed by Mrs. G.R. Williams, who commented very favorably on the morale and attitude of most of the families.

In 1938 the province changed its regulations as to who was eligible for relief. Prior to this anyone in the city who was unemployed was eligible for a 60% subsidy from the province, but they now decreed that all the infirm, aged and otherwise unemployable would be transferred to the poor and destitute rolls which were entirely a City responsibility. This extra burden was not disastrous as the total number on relief had dropped sharply.

In 1932 a Community Chest had been set up by representatives of several organizations to raise funds and distribute hampers and clothing to needy families. In 1937 a Community Self Help plan was established for people on relief to work at odd jobs in exchange for donations they received. This was really only successful as far as the women were concerned; they worked in the Red Cross club rooms, using their materials and equipment, and were able to keep most of their work. The Community Chest was abandoned in 1939 because of preoccupation with the war, although some hampers were still sent out.

During 1938 building permits were higher than they had been for years, merchants reported they were doing the best business since 1920, and the railways had much increased their employment. By the end of the year the Depression was well on its way to being over, and people were beginning to feel a little more happy and secure. This was all shattered the next year, with the outbreak of the second Great War.

CHAPTER TEN
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE

The most prominent and respected figure of Kamloops' political life during the early days was Hewitt Bostock, who was elected M.P. in 1896. He was appointed to the Senate in 1904, and in 1914 became Liberal Leader of the Senate, a position he held until his death in 1930.

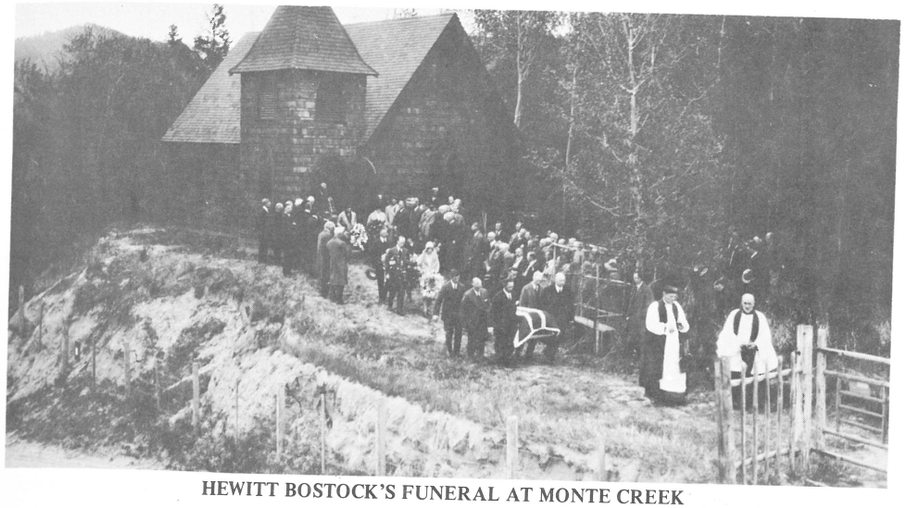
Until the formation of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (C.C.F.) in 1933, most elections were run here on a two party basis, the Liberals and the Conservatives. A few other parties made brief appearances, but none of them lasted. In 1916 a provincial election was held, with the additional excitement of plebiscites on Prohibition and Woman's Suffrage. Liberal candidate F.W. Anderson soundly defeated Conservative incumbent J.P. Shaw, in spite of vociferous opposition from the Standard. Both Prohibition and Women's Suffrage were approved, and during the next federal election there were very careful explanations on how to vote for the benefit of women.

In 1917 the Federal Government called a general election, primarily to settle the issue of conscription. This was the first election held after federal redistribution in which the old Yale Cariboo district was split in two, leaving Kamloops in the odd position of not having an incumbent. Both the Conservatives and Liberals had great difficulty in agreeing on suitable candidates; and had to hold a series of conventions. The Liberals finally split over the nomination, with most of the rural and more left wing members supporting Raymond Leighton, and the old guard under president N.S. Dalgleish, joining the Conservatives behind a Unionist candidate. The Conservatives had previously nominated J.T. Robinson, but were promptly informed that he was not acceptable to the Liberals. F.J. Fulton was finally chosen as the Unionist candidate, and defeated Leighton by a small majority.

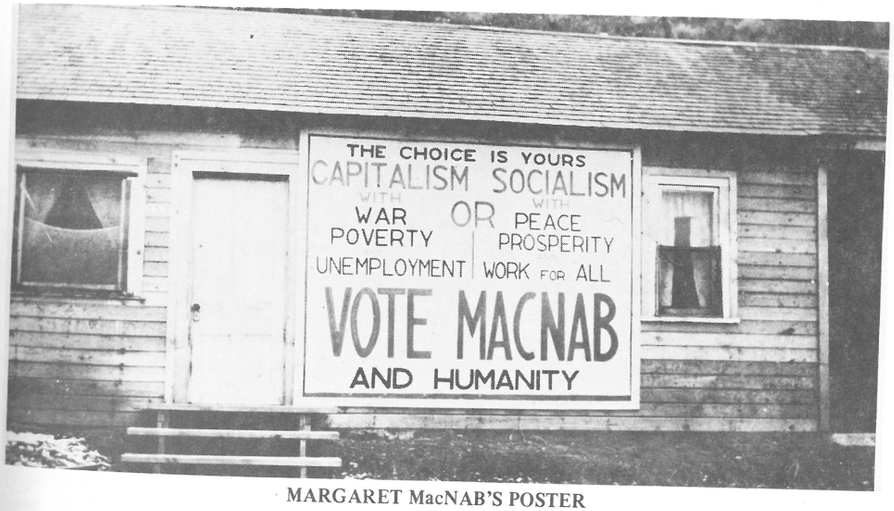
Following the war a third party appeared temporarily, the United Farmers. They nominated J.O. Stevens of Heffley Creek in the provincial election of 1920; he ran a close third to Conservative M.F. Crawford and Liberal F.W. Anderson. In the 1921 federal election T.G. McBride of Stump Lake Ranch ran for the United Farmers, and soundly defeated J.T. Robinson, being strongly supported by the Telegram. McBride ran again in 1925, but this time was defeated by Conservative J.A. Fraser of Quesnel, and the United Farmers Party faded from sight. McBride's original victory was at least partly due to the great number of people strongly opposed to Robinson. Fraser continued as M.P. until 1935 when he decided not to contest the election.

In 1923 provincial seats were redistributed and the Kamloops riding was split. In the ensuing election Liberal J.R. Colley was elected, defeating Conservative A.E. Meighen and Provincial Party representative W.F. Palmer. Colley ran again in 1926, but was defeated by Conservative J.R. Michell by 14 votes. Michell continued as Kamloops M.L.A. until 1933 when he declined to run again.

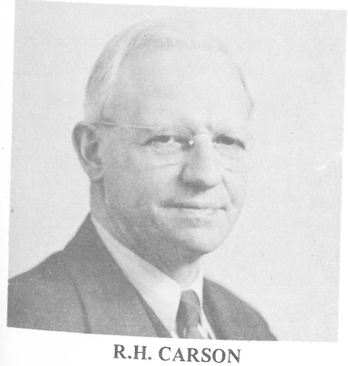
During the 1920s labor leader J.S. Woodsworth had visited periodically to lecture on socialism. In 1933 Dr. Lyle Telford of Vancouver appeared in Kamloops explaining the objects and principles of the newly formed C.C.F. This first meeting was chaired by G.R. Williams and received such good support that a local branch was formed shortly after, with C.F. Orchard as president. They brought many speakers in, including Angus and Grace MacInnis and Harold Winch. The C.C.F. nominated G.R. Williams to represent them in the provincial election of 1933. He ran second to Liberal R.H. Carson, and was well ahead of Independent D.B. Johnstone. There was another provincial election in 1937 with Carson again topping the poll, Conservative Dr. A.H. Bayne running second and C.C.F. G.F. Stirling a close third. In 1942 C.E. Scanlan carried the C.C.F. standard, being defeated by Carson by a very small majority. Conservative Nat



HEWITT BOSTOCK'S FUNERAL AT MONTE CREEK



MARGARET MacNAB'S POSTER



R.H. CARSON



T.J. O'NEILL

Nye ran third, and two other candidates W.U. Homfray, Independent and John Marshall, Communist, secured a very few votes. In 1945 the Liberal-Conservatives ran Carson as a coalition candidate, but even so G.R. Williams netted 39% of the vote for the C.C.F.

In 1933 federal redistribution again affected Kamloops, with the former Cariboo riding being split in two. The first election for this new seat took place in 1935, with four contestants. Liberal T.J. O'Neill won, with Conservative W.J. Moffatt, C.C.F. G. Stirling and Reconstruction Party G.H. Ellis following. The Reconstruction Party was formed by renegade Conservative cabinet member H.H. Stevens in protest against R.B. Bennett's economic policy. His party secured a large number of votes throughout Canada, but only succeeded in electing one member to Parliament, and within a few years the party dissolved and Stevens rejoined the Conservatives. In the federal election of 1940 Stevens ran for the Conservatives here, but was defeated by incumbent T.J. O'Neill. Margaret MacNab ran for the C.C.F., the first woman to enter politics in this district, and ran a close third. In 1945 the Conservatives brought home from service E. Davie Fulton, brother of war hero "Moose" Fulton, to contest the election. O'Neill again ran for the Liberals, Frank McKenzie of Salmon Arm for the C.C.F. and H. Dodd for the Labor Progressives. Fulton got in with a plurality of just over a hundred votes, O'Neill was second, and McKenzie was just another hundred votes behind. If the Labor Progressives had not run a candidate or if Salmon Arm or Merritt were not in the riding, McKenzie would probably have won. The service vote was very strongly C.C.F.

Between its inception in 1933 and the latter 1940s the C.C.F. party was very strong in Kamloops. They never succeeded in sending a member to Parliament, but always ran very close in the elections. In civic politics the C.C.F. were very much to the fore, with members C.E. Scanlan and G.R. Williams serving long terms as mayor and aldermen.

CHAPTER ELEVEN
SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS

The School Board elections of 1914 saw the first woman elected to public office; Margaret M. Clements became trustee, and four years later Chairman of the Board. This was unfortunately the only successful attempt at public office by women until after W.W. II. Usually elections were fairly quiet, with no one getting too excited over the results; in fact sometimes no one could be found to serve. In 1915, however, conflict arose over the property qualifications of W.C. Cowell and the eligibility of W.A. Wyllie as he was a former Presbyterian minister. Much animosity developed between Cowell and W.H. Dandy, with inflamatory letters being exchanged via the newspapers. Both Wyllie and Cowell resigned, but not before a great deal of bad feeling was aroused.

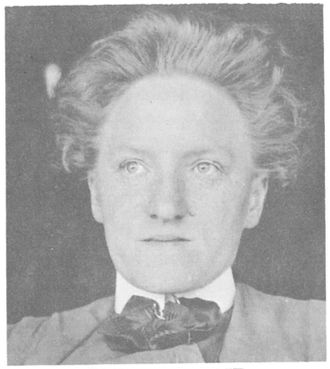
In 1914 R. Wheadon was principal of the public school, having been appointed over Emily Beattie. This aroused the ire of the citizens as Emily Beattie was a very popular and respected teacher whereas Wheadon was an outsider and reputedly not very well qualified. Probably the reason for his appointment was that the School Board was scared to appoint a woman as principal. When the results of the 1914 High School extrance exams came out, however, they revealed that over half the students had failed. This created an uproar against Wheadon, who subsequently resigned to join the army. The School Board then had little choice but to appoint Emily Beattie principal.

This appointment did not solve all the problems, because although she was highly respected as a teacher, she was still a woman, and had very few rights. Conflict developed between her and the janitor when she requested more heat for her classroom and he responded abusively. She wrote to the Board requesting disciplinary action, but the Board declined to act. She replied that "as it is the intention of the Board to support the janitor at the expense of the dignity of the school principal . . . . I am reluctantly compelled to tender my resignation." In a half-hearted way the Board requested the janitor to apologize, which he did, but immediately afterwards the Board wrote up new rules for him eliminating all the duties he had objected to. This was the last straw for Emily Beattie; she left Kamloops in 1918 and moved to Victoria where she taught for many years. One of her supporters, John Hodgson, stated in a letter to the editor of the Telegram: "when we have a principal who is highly efficient and whose high standard is attained by few others in the province, why should we lose her . . . . simply because our present School Board appears to be afraid to discipline a janitor?"

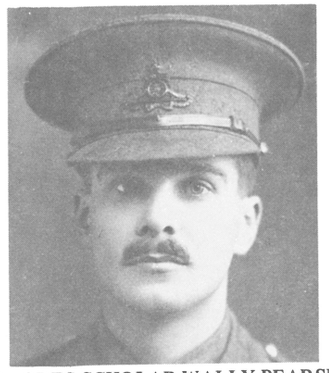
The high status of janitors was again stressed in 1926 when J.T. Hopgood resigned as Chairman of the School Board to become the High School janitor.

During W.W. I overcrowding had become a serious problem in the schools and the institution of shifts was threatened. In 1921 a bylaw was approved for the construction of a new elementary school to be located east of Peterson Creek. There was some dispute over this choice of location, but when it was pointed out that more than half the pupils lived in the east, protests ceased. The new school was opened in 1922, and was almost immediately filled to capacity, there having been three temporary classrooms in existence previously. A contest was held among the students to pick names for the two schools, the winners being Lloyd George and Stuart Wood. In 1922 there were 723 elementary and 142 high school students.

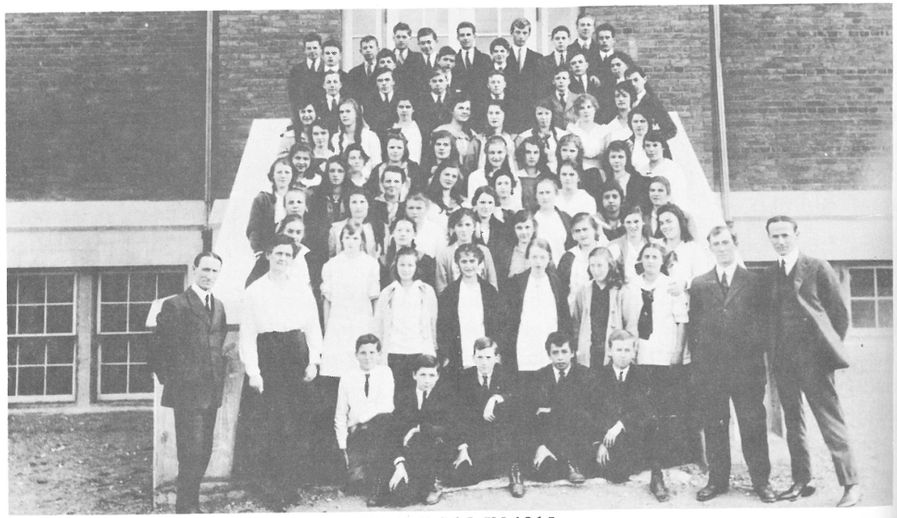
Even with the opening of Lloyd George, overcrowding continued to be a problem, so in 1925 the School Board proposed a four room addition to Stuart Wood. The bylaw to permit its construction barely passed, but a month later it was discovered an error had been made in the wording and it would have to be resubmitted. This time it failed by six votes. The School Board must have overestimated the future growth of Kamloops, because no extra elementary school space was available until after W.W. II.



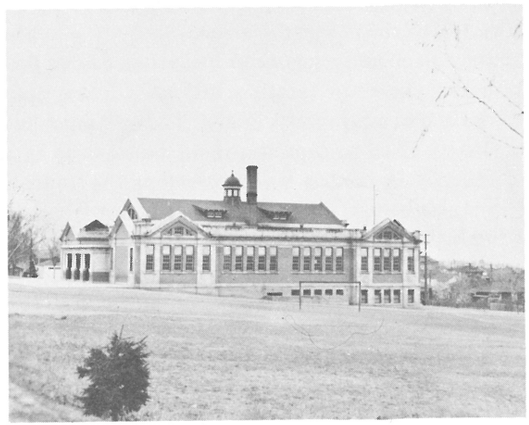
EMILY BEATTIE



RHODES SCHOLAR WALLY PEARSE



HIGH SCHOOL IN 1915



LLOYD GEORGE SCHOOL IN 1925

By now the High School was also having space problems, but the Board was understandably hesitant to submit another bylaw. In 1928, however, they proposed the construction of a six room junior high school with an auditorium, adjacent to the existing high school. This proposal was heartily approved, and the new school was opened in 1929. The space problems of Kamloops schools were now well taken care of for almost the next two decades. In 1944 the School Board began considering the erection of a completely new high school with facilities for domestic science and athletics, and large scale technical and agricultural training. They asked City Council to set aside twenty acres of land in the Beckman Addition in the south east of town, and secured the services of an architect to draw up plans. They proposed to have the school and dormitories on five acres, five acres more to be used for playing fields, and the final ten acres to be used for practical training in agricultural work. When the new school was finally erected in 1953, it was not quite as all encompassing as had been envisioned, but was still a considerable improvement over the old school, which became available for elementary use as the Allan Matthews School.

In 1917 the High School expanded its program by starting a commercial course in addition to regular academic work. This was very successful, so a second year course was started the following year. A little later the teaching of manual training and domestic science was proposed, but the bylaw to provide funds was defeated. Later that same year a night school class in sewing was started very successfully, indicating a real interest in domestic arts. The High School had a hundred pupils in 1918 under new principal T.R. Hall and teachers W.J. McNabb, Miss Stewart and Miss Lawrence. A.F. Matthews had been principal, but was now promoted to schools inspector. Hall was also elevated to inspector in 1922, being succeeded as principal by McNabb. It seemed that as soon as a man proved his competence as a principal, he was no longer allowed to remain one, but was promoted to inspector. In 1929 J.F.K. English was appointed principal of the combined Junior-Senior High School. He lasted until 1939 when he too became an inspector. He was succeeded by W.H. Gurney, who had been teaching here for ten years.

Night school classes were offered in 1921 with sixty people enrolling for classes in French, Arithmetic, Commercial and Domestic courses. Some years there would be little interest and courses had to be cancelled, and in other years there was a very enthusiastic turnout. Senior Matriculation was added to the curriculum in 1924, making it possible for students to do the first year's university work in Kamloops and thus save the expense of going to Vancouver. It continued as Grade Thirteen until the opening of Cariboo College here in 1970, except for two years during the Depression when it was cancelled as an economy measure.

The curriculum was again expanded in 1937 with the compulsory introduction of physical education in junior and senior high schools. New provincial regulations required that schools provide adequate physical education facilities. Kamloops unfortunately had no gymnasium, and it was not feasible to exercise outdoors for a good portion of the year. Arrangements were made to use the K.A.A. Hall, but the charge of $5.00 per hour was more than the Board could cope with. In 1938 principal English requested a bylaw for the erection of a gym at the High School but was strongly opposed by City Council. With the aid of Council, however, he succeeded in reducing the K.A.A.'s demands and the High School used the hall until construction of the new school in 1953.

The Kamloops High School Literary Club began publishing a yearbook, the Kayaitches, in 1915. It contained pictures of the students with comments on their characters as well as laudable literary efforts by some of the students. Publication was

interrupted for two years during the war, but otherwise continued throughout this period. In 1925 the Literary Club produced a regular column in the Sentinel, consisting of articles, poems and jokes.

Inter high school track meets were started in 1930 with very successful results. A number of provincial records were broken by Kamloops students, with special mention going to Dave Achison. A contingent of Kamloops athletes was sent to the provincial track meet in Vancouver, making a very creditable showing. These meets were held annually for the next seven years, and then lapsed until 1941. High School students were also becoming very active in basketball and ice hockey. The girls' team frequently won the Okanagan basketball championship, and occasionally took the provincial honors.

In 1927 a group of high school students' parents got together to discuss the poor results of the matriculation class, a very high percentage having failed. This meeting led to the formation of a Parent Teacher Association in the hope of keeping closer contact between parents and teachers. Shortly afterwards P.T.A. groups started in Lloyd George and Stuart Wood, but after a few years no more was heard from any of the groups. Once the immediate problem was gone, people forgot the reason they had joined together, and went their separate ways. Kamloops students began making somewhat better showings in the provincial exams during the thirties, perhaps because during the Depression children had less money to entertain themselves so devoted more time to their studies. In 1930 Irene Blackbourn won the Governor General's medal for achieving the highest marks in B.C. High School entrance exams. The 1931 matriculation results showed Kamloops with 70% passes compared with the provincial figure of 45%. In 1932 Frances Wright got the highest marks in junior matriculation in B.C. and other Kamloops results were well above average.

Kamloops has had the great honor of having four of its young men chosen as Rhodes Scholars. Wally Pearse was first in 1911 at the young age of eighteen, but was tragically killed during W.W. I in 1917. Archie Fee was chosen in 1925, completed his Ph.D. at the age of twenty-one, but died of pneumonia three years later. In 1937 E. Davie Fulton took the honors going on to become a Cabinet Minister in the Conservative government for some years. The last Rhodes Scholar was Jack Davis in 1939. He too entered politics, becoming Minister of Fisheries and later Environment in Trudeau's Liberal cabinet from 1968 to 1974.

Kamloops District Teachers' Association was formed in 1921 to "raise the status of teachers and further the cause of education". That winter they held a convention here with very good attendance from the whole district. These conventions became an annual event, and nobly fulfilled their objective. In 1925 they changed their name to Thompson Valley Teachers' Association, holding a very successful convention with over ninety delegates. They changed their meeting date to September in 1928, believing it was more constructive for teachers to exchange ideas at the beginning of the school year so the students could benefit from their insights. It was also much easier for rural teachers to travel in the fall than mid-winter.

In 1931 the Kamloops Teachers' Association voted to donate 5% of their salaries to the city Relief Fund. Later that year the School Board cut their salaries by an additional 10%, and righteously suggested that the same be done with city employees, a suggestion which was resented by Council, who felt it was none of the board's business. The teachers were not happy with this salary cut, but reluctantly accepted it. By 1937 the economy was sufficiently recovered for the teachers to feel justified in

requesting increases, since salaries had remained constant since the previous cuts. They asked for a yearly increase of $75 until the maximum for each class was reached. The School Board was reluctant to grant this as they had been receiving many complaints of excessive expenditure, so the issue was arbitrated by City Council. The teachers finally got a $50 increase with special allowances being made for married men with dependents.

During the Depression the School Board made every attempt to reduce expenses, but had little success. A delegation of irate taxpayers led by S.C. Burton approached Council demanding a reduction in the school mill rate, but nothing could be done. In addition to the regular expenses, it was discovered in 1932 that the boilers at the High School and Stuart Wood were getting old and would have to be replaced. A proposal for a joint heating plant for the two schools at a cost of $20,000 was suggested by trustee G.R. Williams. There was much doubt over the feasibility of this plan, so a consulting engineer was hired. He reported that it was a good plan, but estimated a much higher cost, so Council rejected it. There was a good deal of feeling in town that a new boiler was unnecessary, and in fact the whole investigation had been a waste of money. Williams was a victim of this feeling, being defeated both as trustee and alderman in the following election.

In 1936, however, Williams was vindicated when both boilers were condemned. The joint heating idea was abandoned, but two new boilers were installed, with the ratepayers having no choice but to accept the cost. Automatic coal stokers were also installed which were reported to have cut the fuel bill in half.

Kamloops School District only included the city of Kamloops plus a few outlying farms as far as school taxation was concerned. This raised considerable concern as more pupils began attending the High School from Fruitlands, Tranquille, and the C.N. Junction. The Board assessed $5 per month for students at Junior High and $7.50 per month for Senior High, but this was unsatisfactory as many parents could not afford it, especially if they had more than one child in school. In 1936 the School Board met with Fruitlands trustees to discuss possible amalgamation of the districts, or some other solution. Fruitlands was leary of joining Kamloops, so they decided to pay a fixed sum annually which they would raise by local taxation.

Nineteen owners of farmlands outside Kamloops petitioned to be removed from the Kamloops district for school taxation in 1937. They had no vote on money bylaws, and claimed that none of them had children attending school. City Clerk A.W. Jackson was appointed to investigate the dispute and reported that although none of the families had children in school at present, there were many young couples who would undoubtedly have children within a few years.

Also in 1937 conflict developed over the refusal of parents at Kamloops Junction to pay fees for their children. The Board suspended several children for a month in an attempt to force payment. This failed, so they then waived fees for three months in order to consult C.N.R. officials, with the Railway finally assuming responsibility for fees.

With the ending of the Depression people became less critical of School Board expenditure. They realized that education was an expensive proposition and a sound investment, and now had a good deal more money which they were willing to spend on their children.

The public schools were not the only institutions of learning in Kamloops; there were also St. Ann's Academy, Kamloops Indian Residential School, and Miss E.C.V. "Lily" Beattie's private elementary school.

St. Ann's was the first school to be established in this area, opening in 1880 as a Catholic boarding school. It continued as an elementary school until 1917, although special commercial courses were commenced in 1910. The High School started in 1917 and continued very successfully until its recent closure because of financial difficulties. In 1945 the upper storey of the Academy burned down in a spectacular blaze, which was later proven to be arson. Following this fire it continued as a day school only, with children from out of town being boarded in private homes.

K.I.R.S. was opened in 1890 as an industrial school for boys and a domestic training center for girls, in addition to teaching the basics of reading and writing. Indian children from throughout the district lived at the school, being taught by the Oblate Fathers of the Catholic Church. Farming was very important, with the school growing much of its own food as well as maintaining a very fine dairy herd. In 1924 one of the school buildings was destroyed by fire, but construction was already proceeding on a new school, so the loss was not nearly as bad as it might have been. This school provided education for a large number of children, with well over 300 attending in 1932. K.I.R.S. choirs excelled at the Yale Cariboo Music Festivals, and gave occasional concerts in town. It is unfortunate that they were taught Irish dancing and martial band music, instead of being encouraged to retain their native culture.

Miss Beattie's private school had been established in 1893, and continued with very high standards until her retirement in 1933. Her sister Harriet was the very popular assistant.



ST. ANN'S IN 1932

CHAPTER TWELVE
MEDICINE

ROYAL INLAND HOSPITAL

The rapidly expanding population of Kamloops had produced a need for much more hospital space, so the Royal Inland Hospital was built in 1912. This large structure, however, required a good deal of money, both for construction and operation, so in 1914 it was necessary to pass a $15,000 bylaw, which was equally matched by the Provincial Government, to pay off the debts. Even with these original debts paid off, the hospital still found itself short of necessary funds for efficient operation. For the next few years the directors frequently approached City Council with pleas for additional grants, and in 1916 were successful in obtaining $10,000 from the Provincial Government. As soon as the war was over, the Ladies Auxiliary began holding dances, teas and concerts to raise additional funds for the hospital. In 1919 a community drive was held with the aid of the I.O.D.E., Junior Red Cross, Soldiers Comforts Club and many prominent citizens such as F.J. Fulton, Judge J.D. Swanson and Drs. J.S. Burris, R.W. Irving, M.G. Archibald, H.H. Murphy and F.V. Agnew. Surprisingly, considering that this was immediately after the war and money was not very plentiful, the drive managed to raise $20,000.

In 1918 the medical facilities of Kamloops were pushed to the very limit with the outbreak of an epidemic of particularly virulent Spanish influenza. On October 11 City Medical Officer Dr. Archibald reported two or three cases, and by the 19th of the month there were twenty two cases and two deaths. City Council ordered all schools closed and all public meetings cancelled; this ban lasted until December 13.

Two emergency hospitals were set up, one in the barracks in which Indians were segregated, and one for others in the Patricia hotel, which was bankrupt and empty. Everyone in the community with any nursing experience volunteered their services to care for the sick, and tragically some of them were struck down by the disease. The community also received a great deal of service from all school teachers who devoted their time to tending the sick. In recognition of this the school board voted to pay them as usual even though the schools were closed for almost two months. Housewives and retired men, such as C.E. Lawrence, also gave devoted service.

In November there were 29 deaths reported from influenza. Most of the victims were between 20 and 40 years old; the disease seemed less deadly to the elderly and the very young. In some cases men who had been away in the war returned only to find their young wives had died of the flu. The hospital reported a total of 600 people treated, and there were many milder cases which were unreported. There was a very mild recurrence in 1919, but in 1920 there was a serious resurgence which necessitated closing down all public activities for three weeks. 226 cases were reported in one week, and the High School was set up as an emergency hospital, which caused much distress later as the building had to be totally disinfected and many of the fixtures were damaged. The epidemic took a much lighter toll of the population, probably because the city was better prepared to treat early cases.

The 1920 epidemic revived the problem of hospital overcrowding, and an addition of 30 beds was suggested, but with the end of the epidemic the load was lessened and the proposal was shelved. A new laundry was built, and furnishings were provided by the Ladies Auxiliary. Next year the whole hospital was re-painted. By 1925 overcrowding again became a problem, and it was decided to build a new nurses home, and thus liberate the area where the nurses were presently housed for more patients' quarters. A bylaw for this purpose was easily passed, and the nurses' home was opened in 1927.

Conflict developed in the early 1920s over charges for the isolation

hospital. Ratepayers felt that when isolation was compulsory the government should assume the costs, and finally a compromise was reached, with the government assuming most of the cost. In 1925 Drs. H.H. Murphy and C.J.M. Willoughby dissolved their partnership with Dr. R.W. Irving and joined Drs. J.S. and H.L. Burris and M.G. Archibald in the Kamloops Clinic, later the Burris Clinic. The next year Irving was joined by Dr. George Roberts and later by Drs. Stewart Wallace and Allan Ireland, forming the nucleus of the Irving Clinic.

In 1923 the possibility of a Laboratory was first suggested, since the practice of sending specimens to the coast led to serious deterioration and false results. This was opened in 1925 as the J.T. Robinson Memorial Laboratory, the third in B.C., with Dr. A.G. Naismith as Pathologist. In addition to doing lab work for the hospital, Dr. Naismith took over the task of regularly testing both milk and water. Prior to his arrival the only milk test done was for butterfat; he instituted checks on the percentage of solids and residue, which thoroughly confused everybody. There was a running controversy for the next five years over what was meant by "slightly dirty" milk, and whether it was fair to print the results in the paper. Finally, with the introduction of much more stringent regulations on the operation of dairies, all milk became clean and the controversy subsided. In 1925 the first pasteurized milk was sold by Spencers Dairy, but was very unpopular and was said to turn sour very quickly. Not until after W.W. II was all milk pasteurized, and even then there were still many people who preferred raw milk.

In 1925 a smallpox epidemic broke out in Vancouver, resulting in the Provincial Board of Health ordering the establishment of free smallpox vaccination clinics throughout B.C. as a preventative measure, but, as the clinics were not compulsory, practically no one showed up. There was a great fear of vaccination, which was fanned by a series of letters to the editor. Many people felt there was more danger of infection from vaccination than from the risk of small pox. Dr. Archibald was strongly in favor of vaccination and persuaded the school board to make it compulsory, although they permitted exemption if parents signed a conscientious objector's form. This resulted in 302 children being vaccinated and 649 signing objection forms. Two years later there was an infantile paralysis scare. There was only one serious case in Kamloops, but Kelowna and Enderby were both hard hit, with a number of deaths. All schools were closed, and children were prohibited from going downtown or congregating anywhere for a number of weeks, which seemed to prevent the spread effectively. Public fear of vaccination slowly diminished. In 1930 there was a diptheria scare and 40% of the children were innoculated, and four years later there was another vaccination clinic with even greater participation. The wisdom of preventative medicine was slowly gaining acceptance.

As the hospital grew in size it gradually became apparent that a more efficient method of administration was needed. Operation of the hospital had previously been in the hands of the Board of Directors, which was not really adequate, as they were unable to give it their full attention. In 1929 S.M. Cosier was appointed general manager to handle all business affairs of the hospital. This included payment in kind; cordwood or produce was accepted in lieu of money.

The Depression hit the hospital very quickly; most of their income came from patients' accounts, and it could not be expected that people who couldn't afford to feed themselves would be able to pay hospital fees. They were also heavily hit by the reduction of the Provincial per diem payment from 70 cents to 45 cents. In 1931 the directors approached Council and regretfully announced they would have to receive a 70 cents per patient day subsidy from the city. This subsidy had been authorized by the

Provincial Government some years previously, but until now the hospital had been able to manage with a much smaller contribution from City. The new request meant City had to pay an extra $5,000 per year to the hospital, which was a heavy strain on finances.

Even this extra assistance from City was not adequate, and the R.I.H. went deeper in debt. They asked the province for $16,000 but were refused; a year later they persuaded City to put up a $25,000 bylaw, but this too was defeated. Fortunately most of the creditors were local merchants who understood the situation and were willing to forego payment as long as possible. These problems led to the suggestion that perhaps a re-organization of the directorate would create more efficiency within the board. A committee recommended the directors be cut to nine from twelve and be elected by all city voters in the same manner as school trustees. The existing directors, however, did not wish to relinquish their control, so the motion was defeated. With the continued lack of provincial support the directors attempted to force action by resigning. They soon realized, however, that the province was not going to react, so were easily persuaded to resume their positions.

In 1933 the whole west wing was closed as an economy measure, reducing the capacity to 100 beds. That year City offered to pay an additional $500 per month to cover the operating deficit, which was very gratefully received. In early 1934, however, the provincial government raised the per diem grant back to 70 cents, and the hospital could continue without City subsidy.

In 1934 A.M. Tyrell, who had been chairman of the board for 11 years and director for many more, died. He was well liked and received much praise. A.E. Shaw, vice chairman of the board, said "the institution has lost its most devoted friend, who made its fortune the chief objective of his public life". He also suggested that the financial problems of the hospital had probably contributed to his untimely death. The Sentinel eulogy said he "brought into the community life the solace of clean humor and exuberant fun".

To combat the problem of patients not paying their bills, a hospital insurance scheme was proposed by Beverly Goddard and ably effected by A.E. Shaw and S.M. Cosier, whereby everyone would pay $1 a month and receive free care. There was considerable opposition to the plan, based on the fear that people would use the hospital more freely if they didn't have to pay. There were also complaints that 60% of the patients were from out of town and were not initially included in the scheme. In spite of these objections, the insurance scheme was inaugurated in 1934 on a voluntary basis, proving very popular, and helping the hospital's finances considerably. In 1937 they closed the rolls at 2000, only permitting new members when old ones failed to pay. During W.W. II the hospital's expenses increased dramatically, so the insurance rate was increased to $1.50 per month.

By 1935 the hospital's finances were well on the way to recovery, owing to the success of this pioneer insurance plan and the co-operation of the provincial government. Next year they were able to do some renovations and repairs, and even began talking of expansion. They proposed a fifty bed expansion and an increase in the size of the nurses' home, but these plans remained beyond their means for another few years. In 1944 a bylaw for $155,000 was approved for expansion, to be matched by an equal amount from the province.

With the start of W.W. II hospital expenses followed the general trend by rising quite steeply as the economy rapidly recovered from the Depression. However, the hospital was in the unfortunate position of having a more or less fixed income as its

grants and rates were not flexible. For the next few years they had considerable operating deficits, but finally raised their rates in 1945, although there was much opposition.

There had been numerous attempts to foster interest in the work of the R.I.H. and to raise money during the later 1930s, especially when they discovered there were only 27 paid subscribers to the Hospital Association. The Fish and Game Association sponsored a 'Fish Day' when all sportsmen donated their day's catch to the hospital. This netted enough fish to feed patients for three days. The campaign for membership and interest was also quite successful, and in 1939 a record 52 people showed up for the annual meeting. The Ladies Auxiliary canvassed local merchants for donations of small prizes and held a very successful raffle.

In 1937 there was a great deal of sickness in Kamloops. In January a severe outbreak of measles necessitated closure of all schools for two weeks, and shortly after there was a mild epidemic of influenza, which kept school attendance down for over two months. This led to an 'Open Forum' on public health where all the doctors discussed filtration and chlorination of water. There was great concern that contaminated water was responsible for most sickness even though Dr. Naismith regularly examined it and pronounced it pure. The Board of Health under Dr. Archibald also began pressing for compulsory pasteurization of milk for much the same reasons, but opposition to this was not overcome until after W.W. II. In 1945 Dr. M.G. Archibald died, having served the City as Medical Health Officer and Coroner for 35 years; he was sincerely mourned by the whole community. His successor was Dr. I.G. Smillie, who had arrived in Kamloops in 1942.

Neil McCannell had been operating the only ambulance in town since the early 1920s, and frequently asked Council for a subsidy as he was losing money. In 1935 City allocated $25 a month, but this still did not cover expenses. In 1939 he offered to sell his ambulance to the city, or, alternately, to receive a $75 per month subsidy. City bought the ambulance and began operating it from the Fire Hall.

TRANQUILLE SANITARIUM

King Edward Sanitarium, more commonly known as Tranquille San, had been opened in 1908 to care for victims of tuberculosis – the "White Plague". By 1915 it appeared that the San was already overcrowded. Expansion was needed, but the Anti-Tuberculosis Society's funds were so low that there were threats of closure, so the provincial government was asked to take over, and eventually did so in 1921. During the war there was much talk of the need for expanded facilities to accomodate returned soldiers with T.B. In 1916 one new building was erected to house 32 new patients, but this was insufficient, so in 1918 construction was started on a new wing to have 122 beds at a cost of $200,000. This was very welcome, both to house the sick and to provide employment for a number of veterans.

In 1918 Dr. Vrooman resigned as Medical Superintendent, to be succeeded by Dr. Houle. Vrooman had been here since 1910 and left to be director of a clinic in Vancouver.

Prior to the government taking over the San in 1921, the Ladies Auxiliary to the Anti-T.B. Society took major responsibility for providing entertainment and comforts for the patients, holding whist drives and concerts to raise funds. The government take-over was motivated because "it has become too large and important an undertaking to be managed and supported by voluntary effort". The San had been losing about $20,000 a year and would have had to close without government support.

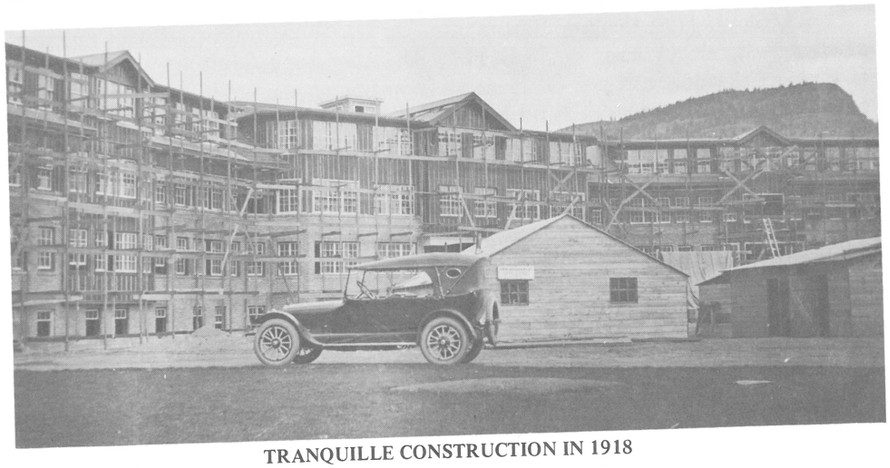
With the government take-over Dr. Houle resigned to take up private practice in Kamloops, and was replaced by Dr. Alex. Lapp. There were also a number of physical changes; a nurses' residence was constructed and barns, creamery and a silo were built on the Alexandra Farm lands, The government also bought the old Cooney ranch as an addition to the existing farm property. In 1927 construction was started on a .100 bed addition, financed in large part by a bequest from J.B. Greaves, first manager and part owner of Douglas Lake Cattle Company. In 1926 a dam was built on Tranquille Creek to provide domestic water and a power system. both for the San and the Alexandra ranch. With the opening of the new wing the power supply was quite inadequate and had to be expanded.

A Nurses' training program was started in 1931 with 13 girls enrolled, but it was short lived. In the same year the Canadian T.B. Society met at Tranquille, highly praising the instutution. They recommended the establishment of travelling T.B. clinics to maintain contact with old patients and hopefully reduce the amount of time spent in the San. By 1939 these clinics were firmly established, and in addition were doing detection work. Most Kamloops children were given skin tests, and those with positive reactions had chest x-rays taken. No active cases of T.B. were discovered, which was a great relief as there was much concern over possible infection from milk.

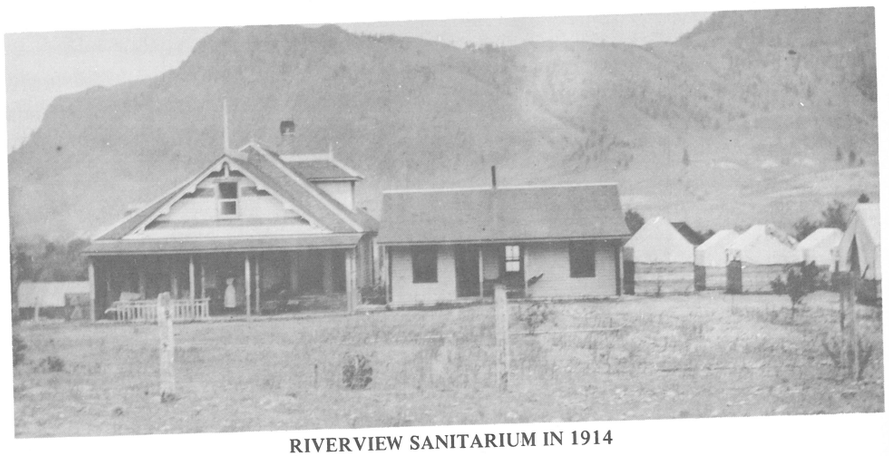
There were also a number of private hospitals operating in the area to care for other T.B. patients. Sunnyview Sanitarium in Powers Addition had operated since 1910 and continued into the 1920s. Riverview San opened under Miss Fanny Pankhurst in the east end, but only continued until 1919. Mrs. J. Whitmore also ran a nursing home, operating in the old McIntosh home on Seymour Street West, until 1932.

DENTISTRY

Kamloops' dental service expanded considerably in 1917 when Dr. C.J. McCullough was joined by Dr. G. Keene and Mr. E.W. Redling, dental mechanic. Two years later Dr. G.R. Nimmons opened offices, and in 1920 the first dental x-ray machine was installed. In 1925 a dental survey was made in the schools, with such bad results that school nurse Marion Fisher proposed setting up a free dental clinic. The School Board heartily approved the idea, but there was a huge outcry from the community. Many people felt that those who could'nt afford dental care had no right to be supported by taxpayers, and that some of those who could afford it would nonetheless take advantage of the free clinic. The School Board then suggested that the clinic be held in a local dentist's office, with only the obviously destitute being treated without charge. Sadly, the whole plan finally fell through when it was discovered there was no local dentist willing to do the work. In 1931 another preventative dentistry campaign was started with all school age children being examined. This was conducted by School and Public Health Nurse Olive Garood, who served the district exceedingly well for over fifteen years.



TRANQUILLE CONSTRUCTION IN 1918



RIVERVIEW SANITARIUM IN 1914



FUNERAL OF CHIEF LOUIS IN 1915

CHAPTER THIRTEEN
CHURCHES

Prior to W.W. I there were five churches in Kamloops; Roman Catholic Sacred Heart, St. Paul's Anglican, St. Andrew's Presbyterian, Fourth Avenue Methodist, and Baptist. All these churches were very active, not only in religious matters, but as important social centers in the community. Frequent concerts, bazaars and teas were held, mostly run by women, who had relatively few other pursuits. With the coming of the war, church activity was quickly directed towards providing comforts for the soliders, in co-operation with the Red Cross Society.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

In 1919 tragedy struck when the beautiful Sacred Heart Church on Second and Battle burned down. The fire was discovered during a service, and the choir nobly continued to sing while Father Kennedy directed the rest of the congregation out; the choir then followed. The entire church and its contents were destroyed, including a large organ which had just been installed the previous year. Following the fire, services were held in the chapel of St. Ann's Academy until 1921 when the basement of the new church was completed on Third and Nicola. Church officials in New Westminster decreed that the new church could not be opened until half the mortgage was paid off. The Catholic Women's League held frequent bazaars and teas and the Knights of Columbus Harmony Club presented concerts to raise funds. In 1925 the new Sacred Heart Cathedral was opened, almost free of debt. Once the mortgage was paid off, the Catholic Women's League devoted most of its energy to generously assisting the Red Cross and Community Chest.

In 1941 the Oblate Fathers, who had directed Catholic activities in the district for almost a hundred years, relinquished their control of the Kamloops church, although they continued to run the Indian School and church. The most notable of the Oblate Fathers was Father Le Jeune, who had done valiant missionary work with Indians in the interior since 1880. He died in 1930 in New Westminster, much mourned by the whole district. Sacred Heart Cathedral was now under the direction of Bishop E.Q. Jennings, who was sent up from Vancouver to bring the interior into closer contact with the central Vancouver church.

ANGLICAN

In 1914 the Synod of the Cariboo was formed, and the following year the Diocese. This meant the Cariboo was now an organized district, and would be able to have a Bishop, providing sufficient funds were available. The congregation of St. Paul's, along with other Anglican churches in the district, began raising money to provide for a Bishop. There was very little money available, most of it being diverted to the war effort in its various forms. By 1923 the Diocese had raised enough money to begin considering the choice of a Bishop. After two years deliberation in meetings between Clergy and Laity, Reverend Walter Adams was consecrated as first Bishop of Cariboo.

While raising money to endow the Bishopric, St. Paul's was also attempting to finance reconstruction of the church. In 1924 the old church was moved from West Victoria to its present location on Fourth and Nicola. Such major changes were made in the structure, that a new cornerstone was laid, and the church was opened and dedicated as if it were an entirely new structure. In 1931 the church had the honor of obtaining the first pipe organ in Kamloops, through the generosity of J.R. Hull, pioneer rancher and butcher, who had died in 1927.

Bishop Adams resigned in 1934 because of ill health, to be succeeded

by Dr. G.A. Wells. The following year Kamloops was elevated to the See City of the Cariboo Diocese, and St. Paul's became a Cathedral. Many changes were made in the status of the clergy, with the Reverend H.S. Akehurst being appointed Archdeacon. He had been minister of St. Paul's in the early 1900s, and had spent many years doing missionary work in the North Thompson and other areas. This much loved man travelled to all the small settlements of the Kamloops district, holding services wherever there were a few people wishing them.

In 1939 Bishop Wells was appointed Chaplain General of the Canadian Protestant Chaplain Service, to be stationed in Ottawa. In 1942 his successor Reverend S. Pollinger was elected, but he died less than a year later. The Diocese decided then to wait until after the war to elect another Bishop.

PRESBYTERIAN

As early as 1915 St. Andrew's Presbyterian congregation held a vote on the question of Church Union, rejecting it by 110 to 73. The question again came up in 1925, with the majority being in favor and joining with the Methodists. There was, however, a sizeable minority opposed to the idea of union, and they continued as an independent Presbyterian group. As the majority had joined the United Church, the dissident group was left without a church in which to meet. They took up temporary quarters in the Masonic Hall, and quickly raised funds to erect a new church on Fifth and St. Paul. They must have been a fairly prosperous and very generous group as they managed to pay off the whole mortgage in less than five years, an admirable feat.

Although the Presbyterians were now a fairly small group, they remained very active. The Women's Missionary Society with perennial president Mrs. W.A. Wyllie, held frequent meetings and many bazaars. They also had a men's club for debates and social evenings.

METHODIST AND UNITED

The Methodist congregation was very active in regard to musical and dramatic performances of any kind. They produced everything from light skits to classical concerts by imported artists. They also had a very active social and athletic group, the Vanguard Club, which held bible classes, dances and tennis tournaments with equal enthusiasm. In 1914 a provincial conference of Methodist leaders was held in Kamloops. The highlight of the event was a baseball game between the ministers and the City Fathers, ending in a tie.

A series of United Church services were held in 1920 between the Methodists and Presbyterians. Pleased with the success of this, the men of the two churches formed the Kamloops United Brotherhood. They held regular Sunday afternoon debates on "questions of the day", which were very well attended. Their main project was the formation of the Kamloops Junior Brotherhood, which organized the activities of the youth of the community very successfully for the next decade. They also started the Canadian Girls in Training movement shortly after the war. In 1925 the Methodists celebrated their Golden Jubilee, having established their mission in the district in 1875.

Early in 1925 they held a vote to decide whether to unite with the Presbyterians, with the result overwhelmingly in favor. The first United service was held in June of 1925 in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. They agreed to continue as separate congregations for the next two years, finally uniting in March of 1927. They then used the Fourth Avenue church for regular services, St. Andrew's becoming a church hall and

Sunday School. The new United Church continued many of the old Methodist organizations, especially the C.G.I.T. In 1928 the As One That Serveth Club was formed; a men's social and service club in many ways parallel to the old K.U.B.

The United Church first allowed women to be elders of the church in 1931. In 1936 and 1937 Kamloops was honored by the election of Dr. M.G. Archibald as president of the Lay Association of the B.C. Conference of the United Church. Archibald was a pillar of the United Church, and earlier of the Presbyterian. In 1938 Mrs. N.S. Dalgleish generously donated a pipe organ to the church.

The Fourth Avenue Church had been constructed from the same plans as the Calgary Methodist Church, which had a much larger lot. When the church was completed it was discovered that the tower swayed when the bell was rung. In the 1930s the towers were considerably shortened, as it was apparent that they were much too heavy for the foundation.

OTHER GROUPS

The Baptist congregation was small but active prior to the war, but in 1914 their pastor left, and it wasn't until 1922 that activities resumed. In 1923 they held a two week evangelistic campaign in union with the Methodists and Presbyterians. The Museum now houses the polychrome finger pointing to heaven which adorned the spire of their church on Seymour Street.

Evangelism enjoyed a spell of popularity during the 1920s, highlighted by a long series of lectures by Alexander Ritchie, a Seventh Day Adventist. He had weekly page long advertisments, and apparently got a great deal of support.

The Salvation Army had held many visiting missions in Kamloops as far back as 1889. In 1915 a permanent congregation was established, with headquarters in the temporarily inactive Baptist Church. Throughout the war the Army was very busy, holding concerts to raise funds and to entertain the returned soldiers at the hospital and the Tranquille San. They also held Christmas entertainments for children whose fathers were at the war or dead. Following the war the Salvation Army concentrated their efforts on the Christmas hamper fund and on entertaining at the hospitals and Provincial Home.

In 1922 the Baptists resumed activities so the Salvation Army moved to temporary quarters on Victoria Street. They determined to build themselves a hall, but were delayed through failure to comply with city building regulations. In 1927 their new hall was finally opened in the 400 block Seymour Street, where they remained until very recently. During W.W. II they raised funds through the Red Shield campaign for assisting the war effort.

By 1945 Kamloops had obtained a number of new religious organizations. Christian Science started in the early 1920s, and the Full Gospel Tabernacle and Seventh Day Adventists opened halls. In 1939 the Free Methodist Church opened and in 1943 Calvary Temple opened in the old Presbyterian Church on Seymour Street



LAYING THE CORNERSTONE FOR ST. PAUL'S



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN 1939



VANGUARD CLUB IN 1914

CHAPTER FOURTEEN
MASS MEDIA

PRESS

Kamloops had been supporting two newspapers since 1897 when the Standard, under Conservative J.T. Robinson, started in opposition to Liberal Hewitt Bostock's Inland Sentinel. The two papers actively participated in all political issues, bitterly criticizing their opponents for anything and everything they could convert into political capital. In those days there was no feeling that a newspaper should be impartial; they both did everything in their power to sway public opinion.

The Inland Sentinel, which was now under Captain T.H. Worsnop, was having serious financial difficulties which forced it to sell out to the Standard in 1916. The Standard-Sentinel, under the continued ownership of Robinson with managing editor F.E. Simpson, continued to support the Conservatives, and gave front page prominence to speeches made by Robinson.

Fortunately for the balance of political power in Kamloops, the Standard-Sentinel did not exist unopposed. Two old Sentinel men R.G. Patterson and E.S. Duncan started the Telegram immediately after the demise of the Sentinel. During the 1916 provincial election they successfully supported Liberal candidate F.W. Anderson in spite of vehement opposition from the Standard-Sentinel. In the 1917 federal election, Unionist candidate F.J. Fulton was supported by both newspapers, but in addition, the Standard-Sentinel smeared the independent Liberal candidate Raymond Leighton. They inserted small comments on the front page in bold type, falsely insinuating that Leighton had been discharged from the army for some rather dishonorable action.

The Telegram proved more powerful than the Standard-Sentinel, buying it out in 1924, and adopting the original name of Sentinel. It then proclaimed a new non-partisan policy: "The Inland Sentinel, long synonymous with Liberalism, more recently in conjunction with the Standard, avowedly Conservative in policy, becomes in amalgamation with the Telegram, an independent organ, reserving unto itself complete liberty of action, allied to no party or cause, privately owned, yet anxious to further every movement that will be good for the city and district". The editor, J.J. Kerr, went on to say that this did not mean the paper would take no editorial stand, but that they would try to be fair.

The Sentinel was purchased by Ralph White in 1925, and continued with editor Kerr. It was run by White and later his son Ronald until it was purchased by the Lord Thompson Chain relatively recently. They expanded to three issues weekly in 1931, but quickly realized business could not support it, and reverted to two. That year they won the Mason Trophy in the Better Newspapers Contest sponsored by the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association. This naturally made them very proud, and was mentioned in the paper frequently during the next few weeks. During W.W. II they only published once a week as their part in combatting the paper shortage.

In 1935 George D. Brown started the small Advertiser, which in addition to innumerable small ads, carried excellent historical articles, mostly on the fur trade era.

RADIO

Radio began to become popular after W.W. I, but the only listening that could be done in Kamloops was in the evening to stations in Vancouver. Even this was very unreliable, owing to weather conditions and interference from faulty power lines. In 1925 Kamloops Radio Club was formed to attempt to track down interference and generally make listening more feasible. They soon discovered that most of the trouble

came from faulty transformers, a problem that was easily solved.

The first local broadcast was made in 1926 at the instigation of A.E. Sjoquist. A concert of the R.M.R. Band at the Empress Theatre was transmitted via the B.C. Telephone wire to Tranquille San. This was repeated with subsequent concerts and plays, undoubtedly bringing great joy to the patients. Later that year the first commercial radio was started by N.S. Dalgleish Company and Weller and Weller. Clair Dalgleish was the first studio director of CFJC, broadcasting for only one hour a day three times a week from the Dalgleish store. The station operated at 15 watts, claiming a range of 1500 miles.

Having a radio station in Kamloops was a source of great pride as there were no other stations in the interior. Both the Rotary Club and Board of Trade issued enthusiastic statements extolling the advantages of radio. It was considered so important that there was great distress in 1928 when a very fine aurora borealis was seen for several days, seriously disturbing radio reception!

CFJC was taken over in 1932 by the Sentinel and many improvements were made in the transmitter, so that outlying areas could receive better service. They operated from 7:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. and soon expanded to evening programs as well. They joined the Canadian National network which permitted people to hear speeches by the Prime Minister as well as professional music groups. In 1933 they built new studios in the old Wilcox Hall store, and began producing their own programs using local talent. This was well received at first, but soon people decided they preferred more professional music. The studios were moved to the Masonic Hall in 1942, and two years later they installed a much more powerful transmitter.



KAMLOOPS BROADCAST IN 1937

CHAPTER FIFTEEN
"BIGGER AND BETTER"

BOARD OF TRADE

In the immediate pre war years Kamloops was "suffering from the natural depression which follows years of speculation". This, however, failed to daunt members of the Board of Trade, who enthusiastically started off a big spring publicity campaign in 1914. They proclaimed "an organized campaign of civic advertising such as never before in the city", and urged "the unity of interests and the co-operation of every branch of the city and suburbs". The main aim of the campaign was to attract more settlers, and especially more businessmen, to the city. The newspaper carried a very detailed article extolling all the virtues of Kamloops; its cattle ranching, sheep farming, mining, industry and also mixed farming, which was then being advocated as a commercial proposition. Perhaps the most prominent virtue of Kamloops was its healthy climate. There were many claims that the fine, clean air of Kamloops would cure people of almost any disease and return them to robust health.

One of the most ardent proponents of the "bigger and better" philosophy was J.T. Robinson, real estate salesman, mayor and staunch Conservative. He frequently urged the Board of Trade to advertise Kamloops more and to drive for as much growth as possible, a philosophy which the Chamber of Commerce endorses to this day. They regularly published pamphlets, usually with the financial backing of City Council, to distribute throughout Canada and in Great Britian.

In spite of all the public statements that were made by the Board of Trade concerning unity and co-operation of interests, all was not peaceful within its ranks. In 1916 the Standard ran an editorial chastizing the Board for its internal strife and telling it not to wander "by paths of childish stupidity".

In an attempt to revamp themselves they changed their name to Chamber of Commerce in 1916 and decided that in future they would be non-political. This sounded fine, but was of very short duration. When the C.N.R. started building the bridge across the South Thompson into Kamloops they gave little notice, so that T.H. Worsnop was left with some property near the bridge that he could not sell. In view of this he sent a telegram complaining about it under the name of the Chamber of Commerce. This upset the other members, and Robinson said, "Here sir, within four months of the re-organization we have the name of the Board used for a private purpose and in a manner which has a distinctly political flavor".

There was a good deal of friction between the older, established businesses in the west end of town and the newer ones in the east. The Chamber of Commerce tried to minimize the differences by passing a resolution that, "when referring to any property on the other side of the creek, they would not say 'east of the creek' as that expression had done much to create an unfavorable impression of property located in that section".

In 1917 the Chamber urged the development of iron mining in the district and the establishment of a steel industry in B.C. There were frequent reports of all the possibilities for mining in the district, but no new mines started, and the steel industry never materialized. That same year the provincial Boards of Trade convention was held in Kamloops, the main topic of discussion being the construction of the trans-provincial road. The convention recommended the Hope-Princeton route, but the local Board later had a change of heart and endorsed the Fraser Canyon route. Next year forty five members of Vancouver Board visited Kamloops to inspect business potential in the area.

After the war the activities of the Board of Trade declined quite consi-

derably. There were frequent reports of lack of enthusiasm and lack of a quorum, and even when they did meet, it was in such a disorganized fashion that no action resulted. The Standard-Sentinel reported: "Very little was accomplished at the Board of Trade Tuesday evening as most of the matters on the agenda were in such an uncertain form that it was impossible to deal with them intelligently." One item accomplished in 1920 was another name change, from Chamber of Commerce back to Board of Trade.

The organization continued its policy of advertizing Kamloops as a health resort and tourist center. In regard to their advertizing of Paul and other fishing lakes they were warned by the Game Warden that "caution in advertizing should be exercised, owing to the fact that too much fishing would eliminate the supply". This failed to diminish their advertizing, but they did promise to take the responsibility for yearly restocking. They also continued to try to attract new settlers to the area, but agreed with D.B. Johnstone's statement: "We do not want settlers from South Europe or Eastern Europe, but settlers of good old British stock". Orientals were not even considered.

In 1924 the Provincial Associated Boards of Trade held their convention here and elected D.H. Dunbar president. The convention was not very successful, and in subsequent years Kamloops ceased participating in the provincial body. In 1929 they decided that more could be accomplished by associating with other interior Boards. They met with Merritt, Chase and Ashcroft Boards, and were later joined by Salmon Arm.

Their earlier civic influence was waning rapidly; it was revealed in 1927 that five out of six aldermen did not belong to the Board. They refused to accept their decline, however, and continued to pass resolutions on almost every issue, and to advise Council of their somewhat confused views. In 1930 there were complaints that "in many respects the Board had become a debating society". In an attempt to cure this, committees were set up to investigate special issues so that members could at least have enough information to act intelligently. This eliminated the old problem of having every member voice an opinion on each issue even if he knew nothing about it. This led to more decisive action, and the Board threw their whole hearted support behind the revival of the Fall Fair.

In 1935 they attempted to interest younger men in the Board by accepting three Gyro Club members as delegates. Next year Dr. A.H. Bayne became very enthusiastic and urged the Board to become involved in public affairs. He was elected president in 1937 and accused the Board of being seriously negligent in its duties. His criticism and obvious energy encouraged other members. Weston Frost became Chairman of the Tourist Committee which two years later opened an information bureau, and in 1939 the merchants began to show a renewed interest in the Board with Ross Dalgleish becoming president. Also in 1939 attempts to get younger men interested were successful with the formation of the Junior Chamber of Commerce with president Dr. W.M.G. Wilson. They were originally going to be called Junior Board of Trade, but decided Chamber of Commerce had a nicer sound. They took up as their cause the assistance of the Fall Fair, offering free labor and sponsoring a king and queen contest. During the civic elections of 1939 they started their "Vote as you wish, but vote" campaign, offering free rides to the polls. By 1941 few members were left in town, so the organization remained dormant until after the war.

With the outbreak of W.W. II the Board of Trade took a very strong stand in favor of imprisoning all "enemy aliens". This referred to anyone of German or Italian extraction, even if they had been in Canada for two generations. They suggested all be rounded up and put to work on North Thompson highway construction. This was not taken too seriously in reference to the Germans and Italians, but after Pearl Harbour there was a powerful movement to have all Japanese interned.

TOURISM

Tourism was quickly becoming more and more important, with the Board of Trade leading the campaign to make Kamloops the tourist center of B.C. A small auto campsite was established in Riverside Park in 1924 and was well patronized, 525 cars being registered there in the next season. There was talk of expansion, but the Parks Commission was understandably reluctant to allow any more park land to be taken, so in 1927 a private camp was opened by Theo Frontier east of town. Both of these camps were fairly well patronized, although by 1930 there were complaints that the 50 cents charge was too high. In 1931 the city camp was closed, presumably because the Depression had greatly reduced the number of tourists.

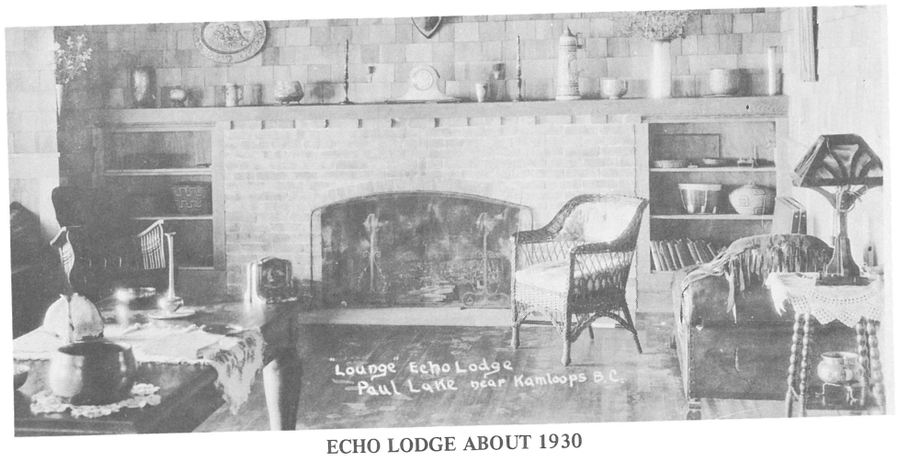
A major attraction was Paul Lake, which had gained a very high reputation among fishermen. In early days people just camped by the lake, but in 1925 Echo Lodge was opened by J. Arthur Scott. This brought a more affluent class of tourists, probably depriving the local people of much of the quiet pleasure they had previously there. The other tourist center was Fish Lake, which in 1926 officially became Lac Le Jeune, to honor the missionary priest. An hotel had been built on the lake in 1905 by Robert Cowan. He and his wife ran it very successfully until 1926 when T.D. Costley took over. A new lodge was built and many more people came to enjoy both fishing and fall hunting.

City businessmen were not so interested in tourists at outlying fishing lakes; they wanted people to stay in town. To encourage this, the Community Hotel Association was formed in 1927 with president Archie Galloway. There was a great deal of enthusiasm, and within a few months $90,000 worth of shares were sold to three hundred Kamloops businessmen. There was a deep conviction that the construction of a fine new "community" hotel would bring incredible prosperity to the area. The new hotel was formally opened May 1, 1928 with a huge banquet, by invitation only, and an even larger dance at which everyone was welcome.

A contest had been held to decide on a proper name for the hotel, with the winner being The Plaza, suggested by C.F. Bickford and Miss M. Dodd. There were many other names suggested: patriotic ones – Prince of Wales and Jubilee, variations on Kamloops – Kamola, Kamestall, Kamloopsian, an anagram of the directors' names Bawfridges, a number of Indian names – Niskonlith, Tsintsunku (the directors were afraid to use one of the Indian names as they didn't know the English equivalents and thought that someone might be trying to trick them). An interesting comment was made that "the name David Thompson, after whom the Thompson River was named, was mentioned. But for obvious reasons it did not grip the fancy". There was no mention of what these obvious reasons might be, but they did not affect a later generation of hoteliers.

The Plaza quickly became a very popular center for dances and banquets, to a large extent replacing the much older Leland, In 1930 the two hotels merged into one company, under Leland manager A.E. Meighen. When beer parlours were again permitted in 1934, the Leland and Plaza both got the coveted licences, along with the Central and Dominion hotels.

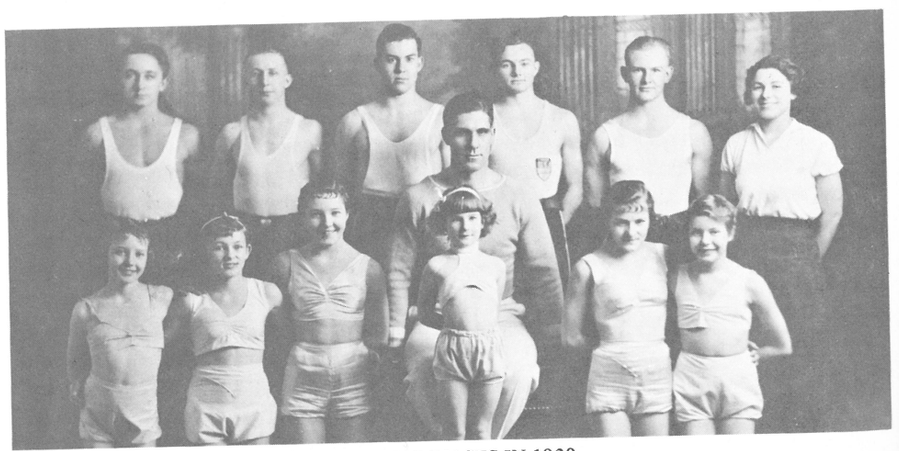
During the Depression there was naturally a considerable decrease in the number of tourists, although by 1935 there was already a slight resurgence. In 1937 the Board of Trade established a Tourist Committee, declaring "this is big business if you can only grasp it". Two years later they opened a Tourist Information Bureau in the Third Avenue office of secretary A. Earle Armstrong. Kamloops was also represented on the provincial Tourist Bureau Advisory Board by Syd Smith, who had recently come to Kamloops as a car dealer. In 1941 the Bureau reported 6,000 tourists, a surprisingly large number.



ECHO LODGE ABOUT 1930



AGRICULTURAL HALL (K.J.B.) FIRE IN 1927



K.A.A. GYMNASTS IN 1930

CHAPTER SIXTEEN
SPORTS

KAMLOOPS JUNIOR BROTHERHOOD

During the first two years of W.W. I the Y.M.C.A. organized annual summer camps for boys, but in September of 1915 they disbanded. For the next two years boy scouts became quite active, and they held camps. In 1917 Kamloops Athletic Club was formed and took over the old Court House for use as a gymnasium. They held boxing and wrestling matches, and developed a library of over 800 books. In 1918 they formed a four team ice hockey league for the winter.

In 1919 the need for a permanent sports center for boys was discussed, but there was much doubt as to whether a fund-raising campaign would succeed at that time, so it was postponed. In 1920 Kamloops United Brotherhood of the Methodist Church decided to form a junior club, the Kamloops Junior Brotherhood (K.J.B.), for the "moral, intellectual and physical development of the boy". It soon became a separate non-denominational entity, and hired Bert Fiddes from Vancouver to be full time director, and secured the Drill Hall for use as a gynmasium. By the end of the year baseball, hockey and basketball leagues were formed, as well as classes in gymnastics, first aid and wireless operation. A reading room was also opened. Gymnastics seemed to become the most popular activity; in 1921 a group of Kamloops boys went to Vancouver and returned with the first place cup. To prove that it wasn't just luck they repeated the feat next year.

A bylaw was presented to the voters in 1921 to provide for a new building for the K.J.B. as they had been displaced from the Drill Hall by the R.M.R. The bylaw unfortunately was defeated, but the K.J.B. was then successful in securing the loan of the vacant Agricultural Hall in Riverside Park. The building was in poor shape, so they launched a fund raising campaign to finance the installation of a heating system.

Each summer the K.J.B. held two week camps for boys at Blind Bay on Shuswap Lake, receiving considerable assistance from the Rotary Club. All of the K.J.B.'s activities were not directed towards sports for boys. They instituted a business men's gym class, men's volleyball class (for older men who weren't spry enough to play basketball), dancing classes, leadership classes, debating society, health talks and so on. In 1923 they held a track meet and in 1924 started free swimming lessons. In 1926 they began holding girls' summer camps as well, and included girls in regular activities. They also formed a dramatic society which produced a series of very well attended plays. These were both fund-raising efforts and social events, succeeding admirably at both.

During the 1920s other boys' movements lost much of their impetus because of the success of the K.J.B.. The Boy Scouts re-formed in 1922, but was not very popular. A troop of Girl Guides was instituted in 1924, and met with much greater interest as girls were not fully included in the K.J.B. A branch of the Junior Navy League was also formed in 1922, to prepare boys for the life of the Navy.

In 1923 Bert Fiddes resigned as full time director to enter the clothing business in town. Fortunately for the club, this didn't greatly diminish his excellent activities as he continued to direct most of the club's events. In 1926 he became president, and was replaced as secretary and general manager by Mel Chater, who had become very popular in the K.J.B. as a star athlete. Later that year Chater became the paid instructor, accepting this job over offers he had had from other towns.

The summer of 1927 dealt a death blow to the K.J.B., when their hall and all their equipment burned in a spectacular blaze. The hall had belonged to the city, and was insured, but the equipment was a total loss. The executive met immediately and proposed a bylaw to finance the construction of a new hall, but the electorate was

not feeling generous, so it was defeated. This drew much criticism from the youth of the town, who condemned the adult community for its failure to finance a new gymnasium when they had very smugly completed the construction of the new "Community Hotel", the Plaza, which helped only a small portion of the community, the businessmen.

Once it became apparent that the K.J.B. was not going to be able to continue, Mel Chater moved to Vancouver to take a job with the Y.M.C.A., and shortly afterwards Fiddes sold his clothing store and moved back to the coast.

There was some talk around town and in City Council that the demise of the K.J.B. was a good thing, as the hall had been a "den of iniquity". There were also charges that the general level of education had dropped since the start of the K.J.B., but neither of these charges were ever substantiated. It seems that the charges were merely an attempt to rationalize reluctance to spend money for the activities of the younger generation.

KAMLOOPS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

The Kamloops Athletic Association (K.A.A.) was formed in 1928, more or less to replace the K.J.B.. They secured temporary use of the Opera House for winter activities, and began making plans for a new gymnasium. Profits from Dominion Day celebrations in 1929, totalling $3500, were donated to the K.A.A., so with this as a base they asked Council to put up a bylaw, which now passed easily. The new hall on Seventh and Victoria was opened in 1930, and quickly became the center of numerous activities.

In both 1930 and 1931 the K.A.A. again received profits from Dominion Day. They had borrowed a great deal of money from the City, but were reluctant to pay any of this off when there were so many other things they wanted to do. This didn't rest well with Council, and the Sentinel reported, "the City Fathers seemed hurt that this somewhat expensive child, which had been treated so generously by them, had not thought of spending some of its surplus in paying at least one year's interest". This comment had the desired effect, as two days later the K.A.A. executive showed up with check in hand.

In 1930 they started a softball league for girls and young boys. Softball was considered much gentler than baseball, and hence was more suitable for supposedly frail females and young boys. They also held an Easter field day in 1930 with an assortment of races and contests. In 1931 they revived the old Halloween party and bonfire which had been started by Rotary. Vandalism had become quite a problem on Halloween, and it was hoped to reduce damage by this distraction. They were unfortunately not successful, as a large number of gates and garbage cans were again removed. In 1933 they started Empire Day celebrations with a queen contest and sports activities, hoping in part to fill the gap left by the demise of May Day. A parade and car raffle were held, and baseball games and horse races followed. They were very successful in netting a fine profit, which they split with the hospital.

Gymnastics had lapsed since the early days of the K.J.B., but were enthusiastically revived in 1931 under the direction of Robert Watson. Regular displays received very high praise, and it was suggested they travel to Seattle to compete in a tournament, the prize of which was a national tour. If times had been better this might have been taken up, but unfortunately depression finances prohibited such a venture. Gymnastic displays became the highlight of the year for the K.A.A., playing annually to very large audiences. In 1936 they toured the Okanagan, and were acclaimed as being as good as a professional troupe.

The next year Watson was transferred to Winnipeg by his employer, Canadian Freight Company. The week before he left the largest gym display ever was produced, as a culmination of his six years' fine work. It was a "circus" with homemade animals, clowns and acrobats; over 2500 people attended and declared it the best show Kamloops had ever seen. There was great fear that the departure of Watson would mean the end of gymnastics, but his assistants Art Stevenson and Johnny Henderson proved to be equally fine teachers. The next two displays were every bit as good as Watson's, although attendance began to drop as people slowly became bored. With the outbreak of the war, people again became more interested in the activities of local youth, possibly as a defence against the horrors of war. Attendance at gym displays increased considerably, and there was much more enthusiasm for the K.A.A.. In 1942, however, Art Stevenson left for the war, and two years later Johnny Henderson moved to Nanaimo. Kamloops unfortunately was not willing to pay a full time instructor for the K.A.A., so the children again lost their teachers, although gymnastics continued.

In 1939 the Oconots Athletic Club was formed to promote sports such as baseball, rugby and hockey for younger people. They formed intra-city leagues, but are best remembered for sponsoring Kamloops' first soap box derby in 1940.



OCONOTS SOAP-BOX DERBY IN 1940

Kamloops has always been very much involved in sports as a social activity and a means to instil civic pride. Prior to W.W. I there were baseball, curling, hockey, lacrosse and tennis teams competing avidly for various civic and provincial honors. This activity declined considerably with the outbreak of war, but surprisingly some sports managed to survive. The Curling Club remained active as did the Lawn Tennis Club, which received competition from the Vanguard Club of the Methodist Church. Immediately following the war there was an upsurge of almost every kind of sports activity.

BASEBALL

Baseball was perhaps the most popular sport in Kamloops, and was therefore resumed as soon as possible. In early 1918 Kamloops succeeded in raising a team which played a few games against such towns as Barriere and Vernon, but it was not until 1919 that baseball resumed in earnest. A four team league was formed, consisting of the Kewpies, Macs Confectionery, Summers and Frost and Veterans. They played at least twice a week throughout the summer, receiving elaborate front page coverage in the Sentinel. The Veterans were the favorites as their team was composed of returned soldiers. After a long drawn out battle with the Kewpies, the Vets won, taking as their prizes gold watch fobs which had been donated by A.J. Owens. The Sentinel reported much excellent playing, but when an all-star game was picked from the league, it failed to win a single game against visiting teams.

Kamloops' representative baseball team to play other towns was carefully picked from among the league players. This failed to live up to expectations, because in 1920 a team of the rejects challenged and defeated the picked team. In 1921 a new grass diamond was completed in the park, but there was very little improvement in the play. Kamloops regularly entertained teams from Vernon, Merritt and Barriere, and just as regularly got defeated. A glorious exception was in 1920 when the Kamloops team succeeded in defeating both Merritt and Vernon under the able pitching of H.E. "Doc" Browns.

In 1926 it was decided to abandon the city league and instead to develop A and B teams for inter-city play. This move was partially prompted by the completion of the Kamloops-Kelowna railway and consequent easier travel. The quality of play improved considerably, and Kamloops did very well against Okanagan teams. They even succeeded in defeating the Senior B Champions from Vancouver. Next year an intermediate city league was resumed, with teams from the Elks, Legion and Native Sons of Canada.

In 1929 enthusiasm dwindled and only a very few games were played with other towns; this was perhaps an early sign of the Depression. Baseball continued at a very low ebb for some years; sporadic games were held on Dominion Day and at the Fall Fair. Intermediate and junior leagues continued quite actively, but received very little publicity as only adult sports were considered newsworthy. In 1933 a commercial city league was started, and two years later a three team interior league began. Kamloops did very well, usually defeating Revelstoke in order to win the championship. During this period there was frequently a great deal of violence at the games; baseball was becoming more of a professional sport and people were more concerned with winning than enjoying themselves.

The interior league continued throughout W.W. II, but there was little publicity given to the games. The public was becoming less interested in the doings of the local ball team as there were more important things for them to consider. The junior teams continued very energetically, as did the recently formed girls' softball league.

BASKETBALL

There had been a few basketball games played around the turn of the century, but there was no real enthusiasm for the sport until after W.W. I. Both a junior and senior league were formed in 1920, as one of the first programs of the K.J.B., A girls team first appeared in 1922, and there was an exhibition game between the K.J.B. executive and the Rotary Club which ended in a 2-2 tie.

In the fall of 1923 K.J.B., city, inter-city and women's leagues were all formed. This was the only organized sport where girls were active, and they proved themselves to be very competent. In the fall of 1924 the senior girls defeated the high ranked Pollyannas from Vancouver, a very fine achievment for a team that had been playing for less than two years. Girls' basketball began to be considered so seriously that the Telegram severely criticised the businessmen of Kamloops for not providing a job for star player Gertie McMillan, thus forcing her to move to Vancouver. This must have had some effect, for shortly afterwards she was again playing for Kamloops.

During the next few years Kamloops basketball teams achieved a degree of excellence which has probably never been equalled in local sports circles. In 1925 the senior girls won the interior championship, intermediate A boys won the B.C. honors and the senior men defeated top rated New Westminster Adanacs. Next year the K.J.B. senior and junior boys and the senior girls won interior championships and the senior B boys went on to win the B.C. championship. All these successes made basketball very popular in Kamloops; games were very well attended and money was always available for travelling expenses. In 1927 Kamloops fielded a senior A men's team, which promptly won the interior and provincial championships. This put them into the semi-finals for the Canadian championship against the Winnipeg Oilers. They won the first game, but in the second game star center Mel Chater was injured and the Kamloops boys lost.

In 1927 hopes for continued basketball success received a shattering blow in the burning of the K.J.B. hall, For the next two years games were played in the old Opera House, but this was hardly adequate, and the calibre of play suffered, although the senior B girls managed to take the B.C. championship for two years. In 1930 the new K.A.A. hall was opened and basketball resumed on a more certain footing. The girls continued their excellent play, frequently winning the interior championship and taking the provincial honors in 1933. During the war the High School girls team took over for the city team, and succeeded in winning the provincial title in 1940 and 1941, with star player Betty Hoover.

The men's senior and intermediate city leagues were still active, but they didn't fare as well in inter-city action. The star players of the 1920s had adopted other pursuits and there were few players of high calibre to replace them.

CURLING, HOCKEY AND SKATING

Until fairly recently there were no competitive sports events held on Sundays; indeed it was considered somewhat immoral to participate in any kind of 'frivolous' activity on Sundays, and a gate charge was illegal. In 1915 there was a big hassle between City and the Y.M.C.A., which maintained an outdoor skating rink. The Y.M.C.A. stated that because of its religious principles it would not operate the rink on Sundays, and requested people not to use the rink then. Many people stated they felt the Y.M.C.A. had no right to tell them what they could or could not do on Sundays, while others supported the Y.M.C.A.'s stand. No compromise was possible, so the Y.M.C.A. removed their equipment from the rink and Council ordered the City Engineer to construct a new one.

In 1919 a Skating Club was formed to operate both Curling and Hockey leagues as well as to provide a rink for public skating. Annual ice carnivals were held, which proved very popular. In 1922 they had to hold two carnivals as there were so many people eager to appear in glorious costumes on the skating rink. One problem that constantly faced the skating club was the inconsistency of Kamloops weather; whenever it got a little too warm the ice melted and skating had to be cancelled. As early as 1922



ELKS BASEBALL TEAM IN 1930



BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS IN 1931



CHAMPION GIRLS IN 1925

serious talk began about the possibility of constructing an indoor rink, but the expense was far beyond even the prosperous Kamloops populace for many years to come.

Curling had continued at a quiet level during the war, and became very popular immediately afterwards. A bonspiel in 1920 saw 18 rinks participating within the city, the champion rink being skipped by Joe McKinnon. In addition, city teams frequently travelled to the Okanagan, and sometimes to Vancouver. In 1923 the Okanagan and Interior Bonspiel was held in Kamloops with local teams doing very well. A Ladies' Curling Association was formed in 1925 and quickly became every bit as popular as the men's. Many bonspiels were held, and in 1927 the Kamloops ladies won the interior championship. In 1932 the Interior bonspiel was again held in Kamloops, with Don Dalgleish's rink performing very well. In the latter 1930s and during W.W. II enthusiasm for curling declined somewhat, but the construction of an indoor rink after the war quickly revived interest.

Hockey was first revived after W.W. I with a junior league in 1918 and a senior league the following year. They soon became very popular, with people taking much interest in this relatively new sport. In 1921 a city team travelled to Vancouver, losing 7-2, not a bad showing considering they had never played on such a large rink or on artificial ice before. Also in 1921 the Mainline Hockey League was formed with teams from Kamloops, Salmon Arm, Chase and Ashcroft.

In 1925 an arena was built in the east end of town under the sponsorship of the B.C. Stockbreeders and the Provincial Government. Permission was granted to the hockey club to use it during winter, with City to get 20% of the gross receipts as rent to pay for maintenance. The presence of the hockey club in the arena was not entirely welcome, as there was considerable vandalism and lack of respect for the building, but City could not bring themselves to evict the players, so made do with periodic stern warnings.

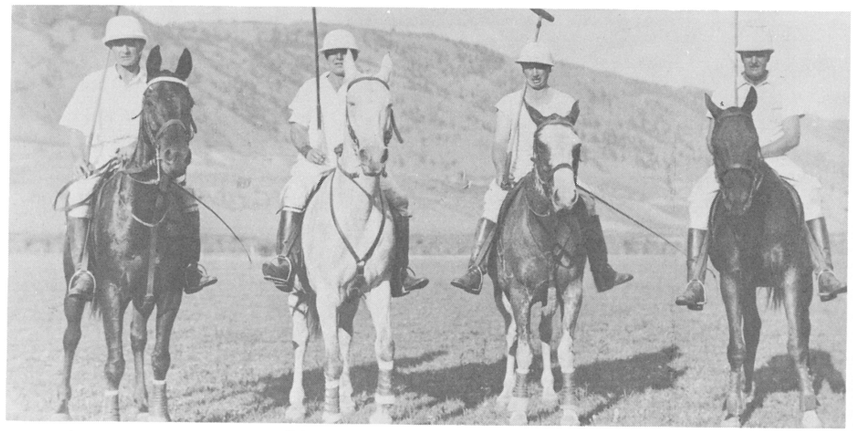
In 1927 the Rotary Club sponsored their first ice carnival in the arena. This too proved very successful, with many children and adults dressing up in costume. There were also a few professional skaters brought in from Vancouver to demonstrate tricks. The 1930 carnival created quite a stir when it was discovered that the prize for the best dressed lady had gone to Tommy Lee, a Chinese man.

The conflict between City and the hockey club reached a climax in 1931 with the result that an open air rink was constructed for hockey. By this time few games were being played with outside teams, partly because with the unreliability of the ice Kamloops teams never became very skilled as they were only able to play for one or two months each year. Play was mostly concentrated in junior leagues, with one senior league continuing. In 1937 City again permitted the club to use the arena, but in 1940 it was declared unsafe so the hockey club was again homeless.

In 1939 plans for an artificial ice rink were revived, but the war intervened. In early 1945 Kamloops and District War Memorial Recreational Society was formed with plans to build a recreational center containing a skating rink, swimming pool, curling rink and meeting rooms. They held a raffle with $20,000 in prizes to raise funds for their project, as well as sponsoring the Don Cossack Chorus and holding a Labor Day shindig. It is a measure of the degree of prosperity Kamloops was now enjoying, that the prizes for a raffle totalled $20,000 whereas in the past a group was lucky to take in $2,000 in tickets. The fund-raising was very successful, and shortly after the war the Kamloops Memorial Arena indoor ice rink was opened to the public, but the swimming pool and curling rink were not included.



HOCKEY TEAM ABOUT 1927



POLO TEAM ABOUT 1928



SOCCER CHAMPIONS IN 1922

LACROSSE

Lacrosse was re-organized in 1921 with a two team 'city league'. It was not nearly as popular as either baseball or hockey, and as a result there was very little controversy over the way it was played or of the results of the games. Players were more able to concentrate on the skills of the game without being concerned with pleasing the crowds. The small league continued quietly through the 1920s, reaching the public eye at the annual Dominion Day festival where they played a visiting team.

In 1932 a different version of lacrosse, called boxla, appeared, which was played indoors and with smaller sticks. A regular boxla league was started in 1936 and proved to be very rough: "Whether it was the excitement of opening night, or because the boys are naturally rough, sticks were carried high, tempers were brittle, and wood was laid on with a vengeance." The Sentinel apparently took great delight in reporting the details of all the injuries produced each game. Boxla became very popular, far outshining all other sports activities. Considerable renovations were done to the arena to provide seating for the games; this incidentally made the arena totally unsuitable for the continuation of the Bull Sale, necessitating the erection of a whole new building.

In 1938 an all star team, the Kamloops Klippers, was formed and promptly put Kamloops back on the sports map by winning the B.C. Boxla championship and the Hartney Trophy. The next two years they won the interior title but were defeated in the B.C. finals, In late 1940 the arena was declared unsafe and there was little money available for construction of a new building for the boxla league. On top of this, Vernon and Kelowna both refused to play in the same league with Kamloops as the Klippers were too violent. Thus ended the brief but exciting appearance of boxla in Kamloops.

POLO AND HORSE RACING

The first attempt to revive Polo after the war took place in 1919 with hearty encouragement from the Sentinel which claimed; "A country club would be a great asset to this district. This could be made to include a Polo ground, surrounded by a race track, with a club house, tennis courts, golf course, etc. . . . Polo is not necessarily a rich man's sport". These grandiose plans never materialised, but Polo itself was going strong by 1921.

As only four people and horses play on each side, polo is very much a spectator sport and many people turned out to watch the fine polo ponies in action. Most of the players came from ranches in the area, and spent much time specially training their ponies. Douglas Lake and Grande Prairie (Westwold) both had excellent teams and regularly defeated the Kamloops team during the 1920s. Kamloops sent a team to Vancouver each year to play for a challenge cup, never winning, but always putting on a good show. In 1928 Kamloops defeated Douglas Lake for the first time in seven years, and in 1930 finally defeated Vancouver.

Polo enjoyed a great deal of popularity during the early 1930s, with even a ladies team becoming active, led by Daphne and Mary Fernie. In 1931 the men's team entered the Western Canada championships, defeating Calgary in the semi-finals, but losing in the finals. In 1932, however, they brought home the championship with a team consisting of Tommy Wilmot, Alec Bullock, Frank Ward and Ellis Talbot. The team's ponies got very high praise, most of them being raised by Frank Ward at Douglas Lake.

As polo was a game that depended greatly on the ability of the horses, it was logical that the Polo Club would be involved in horse racing. On Dominion Day

1921 they sponsored a gymkhana on their grounds on the Indian Reserve. This was very popular, so they followed with more races on Labor Day. Although the populace of Kamloops was ostensibly opposed to gambling, there was a good deal of betting on the races. Regular twice yearly races began to be held at the Alexandra farm in Tranquille, and attendance was very good. This was noted by the City Fathers, and every time discussion of agricultural exhibition grounds came up, someone was sure to mention that there must be room for at least a half mile race track.

When the Fall Fair was finally rejuvenated in 1928 horse races were one of the major attractions, but even this was not enough to make it a success. Tranquille races continued through the 1920s with attendance sometimes reaching as high as 1000. In 1931 a new race track was built on the exhibition grounds so that races could be held close to town. By this time, however, the Depression was taking its toll, and few people could afford to place bets, and horse owners could not afford to spend time training their animals. In 1933 whippet races were held, but apparently did not catch the fancy as they were never held again.

SOCCER

A city soccer league was formed in 1920 with teams from the C.P.R., Sons of England and Trades, It became quite popular and expanded to four teams the following year. There was also an interior league consisting of Kelowna, Merritt, Vernon and Kamloops, which played for the Robertson Cup, now displayed in Kamloops Museum. The popularity of soccer was short lived, and by 1927 the league was defunct. The most probable reason for the lack of enthusiasm for both soccer and lacrosse was that they were both very strenuous sports and the hot summers made it just too tiring to play. Thus baseball reigned as Kamloops' number one sport, being much more leisurely.

The soccer league was re-formed in 1930 at C.E. Scanlan's urging, with teams from Tranquille, C.N.R., Canadian Legion, Elks and High School. Play was low keyed and received little publicity, but was thoroughly enjoyed by the participants. A junior league was formed in 1934, which also attracted a good number of players. After 1935 there were no formal soccer leagues, although it remained popular as a scrub game, especially among the Italian community.

SWIMMING

Kamloops Aquatic Association was formed in 1918 and sponsored a day of swimming competitions which was quite popular in spite of poor weather. In 1920 competitions were made more 'exciting' by the offering of cash prizes, but this did not have the desired effect of encouraging more entries. This seems to have been the standard answer of Kamloops to lack of interest – to offer money. This perhaps actually discouraged some people who would otherwise have entered just for the fun of it. The existence of cash prizes made competition rougher and less good humored, discouraging the less aggressive people from entering.

Aquatic meets continued to be held annually, being sponsored, surprisingly, by the Lawn Bowling Club. They became pleasant affairs for the younger people, with very few entries from those older than 14. In 1925 the big attraction was a high dive from the top girder of the C.N. bridge, a feat which is still repeated by boys today. In 1931 the K.A.A. began holding swimming lessons in an effort to reduce the number of drownings from non-swimmers being swept away by the strong current.

OTHER SPORTS

Kamloops Badminton Club was formed in 1922 with president W.L. Fernie. They began participating in interior tournaments, with Daphne and Mary Fernie and Stuart Burris winning many championships. In 1936 Daphne Fernie won the provincial singles championship and with her sister won the doubles title. She retained the singles title for three years, and did well in Canadian tournaments.

Boxing bouts were held in the Opera House in 1922 and in the 1930s were held frequently in the K.A.A. hall, with Rich Palmer distinguishing himself. Many wrestling "squirmfests" were also held during the 1930s, and were one of the major attractions of the time.

The first cricket game since before the war was held in 1927 with Kamloops defeating Salmon Arm 147-106. Tea was served after the game. Occasional games were played for the next few years, and in 1930 the team began playing at Closeburn farm, owned by Noel Harper.

The Golf Club was equally active as a sports and a social activity, holding frequent tourneys and dances. Golf Club dances often became the social event of the season, and were always well attended. In 1923 the course was moved to the area around the present Hilltop Cemetery. The first course had been located across the highway on A.W. Johnson's property (now McGill Road), and his sad death in the war necessitated this move. Golf gained much popularity in the 1920s with membership increasing by almost fifty in one year. The coming of the Depression had scant deleterious effect on golf, probably because most golf enthusiasts were fairly well off to be able to afford to play the game in the first place, and were much less affected by the Depression than their poorer brethren.

In 1922 a portion of Riverside Park was set aside for a bowling green, which was soon put in good order, and the Lawn Bowling Club began regular activity. They held tourneys, including the interior championship in 1927. Lawn Bowling was never a very exciting spectator sport, but was well patronized by the older members of the community.

In the late 1930's there was a brief surge of enthusiasm for rugby, with a Kamloops all star team being formed to play against Vancouver, losing badly. In 1941 a junior league was formed, but did not last for long.



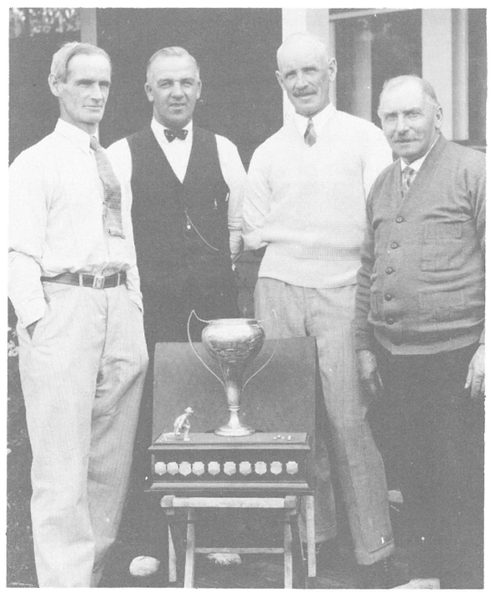
TENNIS CLUB IN 1919

Skiing made a brief appearance in 1925 with an exhibition of jumping behind the Provincial Home. In 1936 a Ski Club was formed, but did not become active. Two years later the Rotary Club sponsored the start of a club and the creation of a ski hill south west of town by courtesy of the Heron Ranch. In 1939 they held a jumping tournament and 1000 people came to watch. They attempted a tourney in 1940, but were defeated by the absence of snow.

Kamloops Lawn Tennis Club remained very active throughout these years, sponsoring a large number of tourneys. This was another club which didn't receive much attention in the press, as it was not considered a very spectacular sport. Some of the star players were Irene Irwin, her sister Mrs. D.R. Cameron, F.T. Cornwall, and the Fernie sisters.



1939 SKI MEET



BOWLING CHAMPIONS IN 1932

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN
RIVERSIDE PARK

In 1919 City Council was persuaded by a delegation lead by W.A. Marlatt and Weston Frost that a bathing pavilion in Riverside Park was a good idea. Funds were soon raised and the building was opened with a huge celebration and proclaimed as a "palace of peace to be given to the people as a monument of war". It quickly became the center of social activity during the summer months, with weekly Wednesday night dances being held by the Kamloops Band under A.E. Sjoquist.

With the completion of the pavilion, a Parks Board was set up to oversee all park related activities. The first members of the Board were G.M. Sinclair, W.A. Marlatt and S.C. Burton. Archie Galloway joined the Board later and was very active for many years. Thomas 'Dad' Laidlaw was appointed Parks Superintendent and was responsible for the laying out of the lawns, flower beds and many of the trees.

The Parks Board came into severe conflict with many of the sports groups over the use of the ball park. The Board wished to preserve the grass, whereas the sports people wished to use the area regularly. The sports people won, although in some years the grass was reserved for games with visiting teams only.

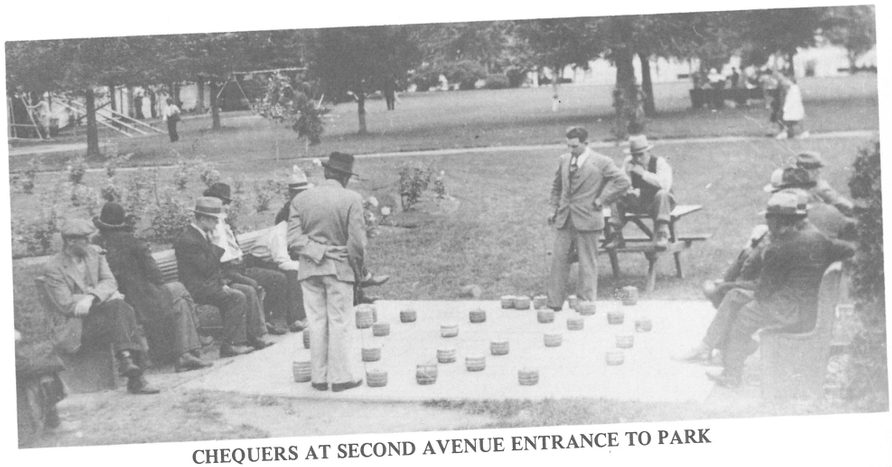
In 1923 the Pleasant Street Cemetery was put under Parks Board jurisdiction, and the next year an auto campsite was set up in the Park. A section was set aside for a Lawn Bowling green, which is still maintained by the Club. In 1925 a $7500 bylaw for extending the lawn, building a retaining wall, installing a sprinkler system and painting the old agricultural hall was approved easily, receiving very active support from both the Rotary and Elks Clubs. That same year City established its own nursery under the direction of Adrian Thrupp. Previously, trees had to be imported from the coast, which was quite expensive. The new plan worked very well; in 1927 500 shade trees were planted around town as well as in the park.

In 1930 the Board closed the Third Avenue entrance to the park so that cars could no longer drive through it. A number of children had been hit by cars, although so far no one had been seriously hurt. The Board of Trade strongly opposed the closure as they wanted to be able to drive through the park. But, as Alderman T.J. O'Neill said, "as usual the Board of Trade is wrong". The legal name of the park was changed from Coronation to Riverside that year. This was merely a formality as everyone had called it Riverside for years.

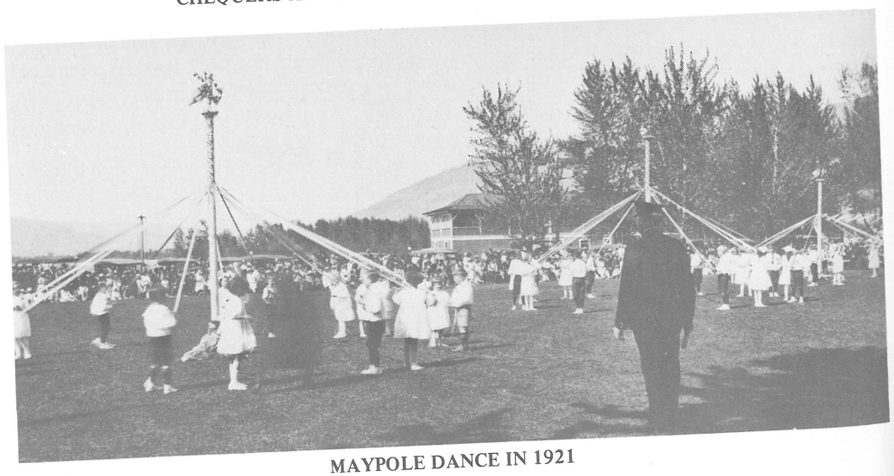
In 1932 the Parks Board installed two checkerboards at the Second Avenue entrance to the park next to the Rotary rose garden, now the site of Heritage House. These were a very welcome addition, and were enthusiastically used by many old timers as well as some children. In 1939 a bylaw for acquiring the remaining property of the Shuswap Lake Lumber Company west of the Park was defeated; this same land was acquired many years later at a much higher price.



BOWLING CLUB IN 1939



CHEQUERS AT SECOND AVENUE ENTRANCE TO PARK



MAYPOLE DANCE IN 1921

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN
PARADES AND PAGEANTS

MAYDAY

The Fire Department had taken all the responsibility for arranging May Day Celebrations from 1903 to 1913, but by that time it had become too big an affair for them to handle. A Citizens Committee was established under the leadership of S.C. Burton with representatives from City Council and most of the prominent clubs. During the war the celebration was limited to sports and the Maypole dance for children and an evening dance for the adults. There was a sincere effort to ensure that the children had at least one annual celebration during the war even though adults felt somewhat subdued. However, the children were subjected to quite lengthy patriotic speeches about sacrifice and death.

In the spring of 1919 May Day preparations got under way very enthusiastically. Kamloops had just suffered a war and a flu epidemic which had killed many young adults, so there was a strong desire to forget the past. This year there were two Maypole dances, which were later repeated at Tranquille Sanitorium for entertainment of the patients. There was also a baseball game between Kamloops and Revelstoke, with Kamloops emerging victorious. The 1920 celebration was even larger, being financed by the Hudson's Bay Company in honor of their 250th anniversary. Prizes were awarded for the best floats and decorated cars, which had become very popular by this time. In 1921 the parade was one and a half miles long with 125 autos, 1000 children and 2500 adults. The Empress Theatre added an extra attraction with a free movie show for children in the morning.

The Committee proudly announced that Fox Film Company was going to film the Maypole dance in 1924. In consequence they arranged to perform five dances simultaneously, with boys included for the first time in many years. The dance degenerated into total chaos when a number of ribbons broke loose from the poles; unfortunately the film has never been located.

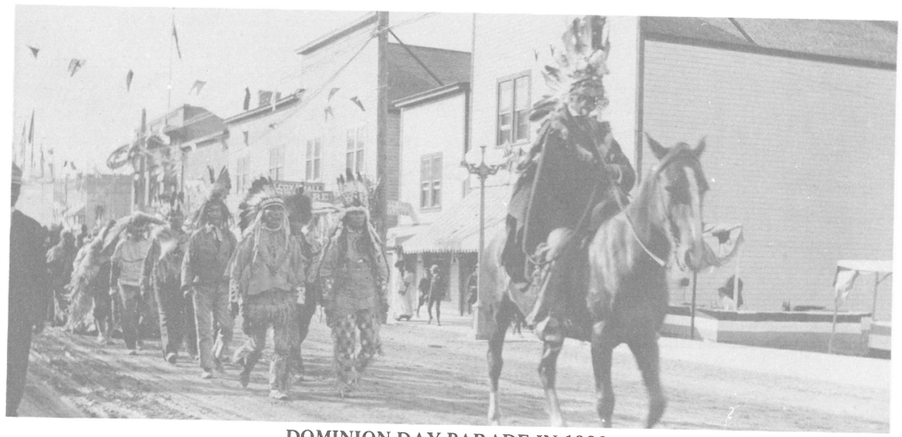
The May Queen was chosen by election by the public school children. One of the traditions involved was that the Queen's parents should entertain the Queen, her attendants, and the whole May Day Committee for dinner. This generally meant that only well-to-do families were eligible, although one year the mayor nobly hosted the event.

As the town became bigger, enthusiasm for community celebrations waned somewhat. There were more regular activities going on, so May Day ceased to be such an eagerly awaited affair. In 1928 no boys volunteered for the Maypole dance, and the next year considerable persuasion had to be used to get enough girls. By this time nearly all the impetus came from the adult Committee, which had been directing the affair for fifteen years and was reluctant to see it dropped.

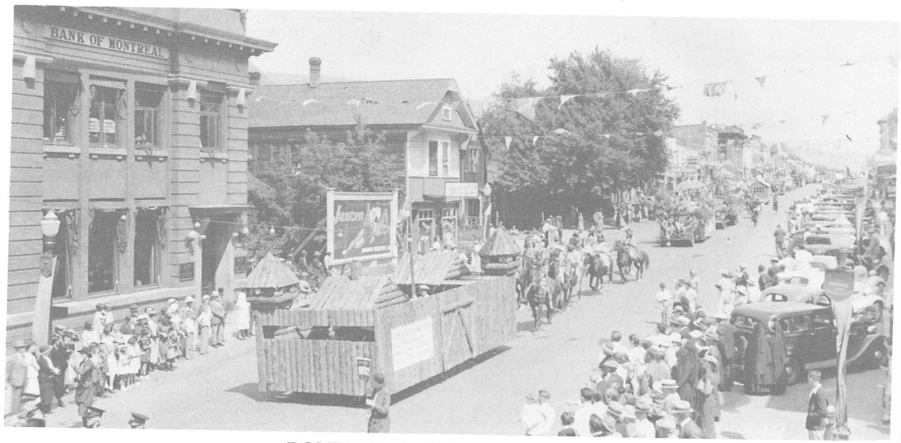
No May Day was held in 1930 and 1931, but it was revived the next year by the Kamloops Athletic Association. They attempted to make the celebration an enjoyable affair for smaller children, saying that "in the past the tendency has been to make the show too elaborate. This year the usual banquet which has always been a big expense and a lot of bother to the parents of the Queen, will be cut out". They also elected the Queen by drawing school representatives' names from a hat, thus eliminating much of the jealousy of previous campaigns. Most of their hopes were fulfilled, but they only continued for one more year. By 1934 May Day was done for good, although some aspects of it were replaced by Empire Day Sports.



MAY DAY PROCESSION IN 1923



DOMINION DAY PARADE IN 1923



DOMINION DAY PARADE IN 1937

DOMINION DAY

In the early days of Kamloops Dominion Day had been one of the biggest events of the year, with sports activities as the focal point. The outbreak of war severely limited these activities as most of the younger men went to fight. A parade was held in 1915 with music by the Italian Band, but that was the last celebration until 1920. By this time Kamloops was growing and feeling prosperous, and it was felt a more elaborate festival was appropriate. In 1921 there were baseball and lacrosse games as well as a series of horse races. The crowning glory was to be an elaborate Confetti Carnival for which the Committee had purchased 500 pounds, but unfortunately it rained so the confetti was put in storage.

Affluence became very evident in 1922; a Queen contest was instituted where one could vote by buying a ticket for twenty five cents. The winning contestant got one quarter and the rest of the money went to finance the whole project. This contest saw almost a dozen girls entered, with Louise Ellison finally winning. In addition to the Queen contest an elaborate arcade with side shows was constructed. This "Cariboo Trail" proved very popular, with people eagerly buying special "Cariboo Trail Bucks" to gamble in the arcade.

Encouraged by success, the next year's Committee decided to expand to a three day affair. There were protests from the clergy over the amount of gambling involved, so the raffle of the Queen tickets was eliminated, although the Queen still got her quarter. Needless to say, interest in the contest diminished, with only half as many tickets being sold; Grace Robertson was elected. The pageant through town gave the history of Kamloops in review. It was led by Grand Marshal Ralph Chetwynd, followed by a large number of Indians in full dress carrying a banner which read "We Were Here First". They were followed by a Hudson's Bay Company representation of the first fort in Kamloops and the furtraders. Next was an old Cariboo Road Stagecoach which had just been bought by the City. Others in the procession were E. Stuart Wood, the first Kamloops public school teacher, various pioneers, many of the first City Council members, and the old Fire Brigade under James Blair.

They repeated this successful program in 1924, with the addition of professional wrestlers in the park, a car raffle, and "the fun of knocking the live nigger baby into the water tank". Apparently people were becoming bored with such elaborate celebrations, as the profits dropped steeply and the newspaper reported: "If the Dominion Day celebrations in Kamloops have not fallen on evil days, the times are by no means as good as they were in the past."

In 1925 the Cariboo Trail was replaced by a "Giant Novelty and Carnival Entertainment", in which it was claimed there were no games of chance. The Queen contest continued, with Pearl Chapman taking the honors. Next year the Cariboo Trail was revived, along with the historic pageant, parade of cars and fireworks. This was quite successful, but the next two years were mere repeats, with very dismal results. In 1929 there was a patriotic carnival which received very good response. For the next few years fairly simple celebrations were held, although the Queen contest and car raffle continued.

Dominion Day's great virtue was that it raised money for local projects. The Kamloops Junior Brotherhood was often the recipient of funds, and in 1929 the Kamloops Athletic Association received $3500 towards construction of their new hall. In 1935 City relinquished control over Dominion Day, and the celebrations were taken over by the Gyro Club. They hoped to raise enough money to construct a Playground on land west of Riverside Park. The Sentinel gave them encouragement by saying that even

though it was "being operated by what is more or less a private organization, the event still remains a community effort". The populace, however, was not interested, and the Gyros barely broke even.

In 1942 the Kinsmen Club took over Dominion Day, sponsoring a two day stampede to raise funds for the "Milk for Britain" fund. This was very successful, and continued throughout the war, with many thousands of dollars being raised. People had a great deal more money than they had during the 1930s, and were willing to spend it on entertainment, especially when the proceeds went to a good cause.

JUBILEES AND ANNIVERSARIES

1935 was the Silver Jubilee of King George V and Kamloops celebrated it with suitable pomp. There was a parade and flag ceremony, including a living flag of school children, followed by a patriotic concert, sports for children and the usual evening dance.

1937 was the 125th anniversary of the establishment of the first fur trading posts in 1812 by the Astorian and Northwest Fur Companies. It was also the Coronation year for King George VI. J.R. Colley was hired as manager of these dual celebrations, which began on May 12 with Coronation Day. There was a parade, Royal Salute, displays by the militia, Boy Scouts and Kamloops Indian Residential School, fireworks and evening dance sponsored by the Kinsmen. Empire (Victoria) Day came next, and was limited to a sports program as people were not yet ready for another parade. Dominion Day was the centre of the celebrations, with an old timers' reunion, opening of the Museum and many sports activities and dances. The Grand Finale was a combination Fall Fair and Labor Day spectacular. Another pioneer reunion was held, as well as a military banquet. By the end of all this Kamloops was so exhausted that the downtown merchants voted unanimously to forgo Christmas decorations for that year. It was also two more years before the City had recovered enough to hold another Dominion Day's festivities.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

In 1917 Governor General the Duke of Devonshire visited Kamloops, the highlight being the presentation of his medal to Grace Austin who had achieved top marks in provincial school exams. Two years later the Prince of Wales visited, an occasion which gave rise to incredible enthusiasm and excitement. He arrived in a special train, was met at the station by almost the whole town, and then driven off at the head of a procession. He arrived at Riverside Park where he was met by a group of Indians in full dress and a number of returned soldiers. A few short addresses were given, with everyone cheering wildly. "It was a splendid day with beautiful sunshine, a day for princes and loyal subjects, for children to look upon their future sovereign, and pledge to him their love and their loyalty." Then the prince was driven back to the station and the special train faded into the distance.

His visit took place at a time when Canada was supposedly under Prohibition. This was patently not so, as the Prince said on his return to England; "it was pretension on the part of politicians, but plenty of booze for those who were thirsty". He returned to Canada again in 1924, but this time only made a ten minute stop, although even this was long enough for a large crowd to come out to cheer him.

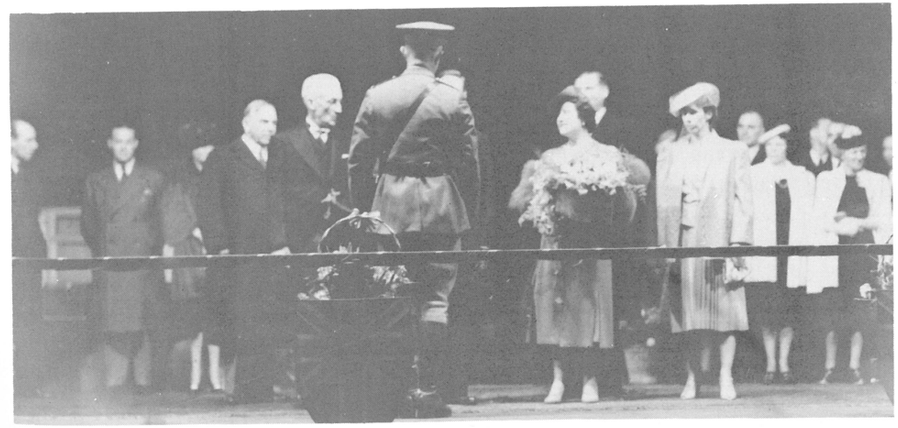
The new Governor General and his wife, Lord and Lady Byng visited Kamloops in July 1922. They were given a fine reception, attending a Rotary luncheon, and then visiting the Tranquille Sanitorium and farm. Lady Byng, on behalf of the



125TH. ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE IN 1937



MISS CANADA IN 1927



ROYAL VISIT OF 1939

I.O.D.E. dedicated a memorial grove at Stuart Wood School honoring school boys who had served in the war. In 1925 Field Marshal and Lady Haig visited briefly. They were met at the station by a large contingent of returned soldiers, all of whom had the privilege of a handshake.

In 1936 Governor General Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir (John Buchan) visited. They spent several days in the area, visiting the McIntosh Memorial and Royal Inland Hospital, and reviewing the Girl Guides and Boy Scouts. The highlight of the visit for Lord Tweedsmuir was a fishing trip to Lac Le Jeune in the pouring rain where he caught two fish. On the trip back from the lake the fog was so thick that the drivers had to lean out the window to see where they were going. In spite of the weather, this was probably the most honestly enjoyed royal visit to Kamloops.

At this time there were two different versions of 'O Canada' in vogue. Prior to Tweedsmuir's visit the Sentinel ran an editorial begging the people to get together and agree on one version instead of singing both at once, in "a poor imitation of an old fashioned round". Kamloops sidestepped the issue very nicely by singing "God Save the King" instead.

King George VI made a whirlwind tour of Canada by train in 1939. About three months prior to the visit Kamloops received word that the Royal Couple would stop here for 15 minutes at 9:30 P.M. Sunday, May 28. Preparations began. They decided a three day celebration was in order; games for the children, dances for the adults, parades, decorations, and everything else they could think of. An elaborate schedule of who was to be presented to their Highnesses was organized, and the choreography of who was to stand where on the platform was very carefully arranged. Kamloops was determined to put on the biggest "demonstration of loyalty and affection" possible. Bleachers were erected on private property adjoining the station and seats were sold at $1.50 each. A special children's compound was fenced off for 3100 children to cheer from without fear of being trampled. People came from Revelstoke and the Okanagan, North Thompson and Merritt areas. All the hotels were filled, with special billeting in the K.A.A. hall. The Canadian Legion hall was set up as a centre for lost children and doctors were stationed strategically around the station to attend to those who fainted from excitement.

When the train pulled in the R.M.R. Band played God Save the King and everyone sang. Then, for 31 minutes (the visit was extended because the King and Queen were unable to get away from the crowd) the children waved flags and cheered hysterically while the adults competed for the privilege of having theirs hands shaken. For almost a month the Sentinel spoke of nothing else. There were detailed reports of the preparations, and then a series of eyewitness accounts of what their Majesties said and did. And at the end, Kamloops had the great satisfaction of being informed that it had "the best small town demonstration yet".

Kamloops had another royal visit in 1942 from Governor General the Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice, not in any official capacity, but on holiday fishing at Paul Lake. They liked it so much that they returned next year to spend two weeks, being guided by "Sandy" Sandiford.

CHAPTER NINETEEN
CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

THEATRE

In 1921 the Kamloops Choral and Orchestral Society was formed under the direction of T.F. Brenton, a piano tuner. They produced semi-classical pieces, usually as benefits for the hospital, but poorly attended. The Telegram showed penetrating insight into the tastes of the Kamloops public: "Kamloops audiences are never enthusiastic over the classic in music. Then, of course, there has been of late the jazz craze, which has been hurtful the world over. Bearing this in mind, it would seem advisable for the Kamloops Society to leave the great musical works alone for a time. There are lighter works that are good and would hold the attention of members, possibly creating enthusiasm among them, and would certainly meet with much greater appreciation of the public." After one more attempt the Choral Society abandoned their operatic efforts.

Many dramatic skits were performed in the 1920s, with the appearance of the Harmony Club of the Knights of Columbus, the K.J.B. Dramatic Society, and the Elks Minstrels, the latter being primarily a vaudeville group. The Harmony Club put on concerts of combined dancing, singing and short sketches which got very good reviews. They were very lighthearted performances by talented artists, and were frequently repeated for the benefit of the patients at Tranquille. The Knights of Columbus also presented annual St. Patrick's Day concerts with a full program of Irish music and skits.

St. Andrews and Caledonian Society re-organized in 1922, having been dormant since the outbreak of W.W. I. They held elaborate celebrations on both Burn's and St. Andrew's nights with songs, poems and Scottish dancing. The Scots were very fortunate in having such outstanding performers as Ed and William Docker vocally and Grace Robertson (Mrs. R. Dalgleish) in dancing.

The Elks were very active throughout the 1920s with musical and theatrical productions of every description. Their Pierrot Troupe entertained at the hospital, Tranquille, the Provincial Home, and the outlying districts, drawing huge crowds. They also formed a band to give concerts and to play at dances. In 1925 the Elks presented a Broadway musical, "The Beauty Shop" with an imported director and a local cast of sixty. It proved so successful that they repeated it four years later. In 1928 they presented "The Red Widow", another spectacular production which received hearty applause.

The K.J.B. Dramatic Club restricted itself solely to comedies, directed by Eli Clark, who had been long active in dramatics. Some of the productions were "A Full House" and "A Tailor Made Man". The latter got poor reviews, being criticized as too long and not well rehearsed. In general however, the productions were well received and the players thoroughly enjoyed themselves. With the demise of the K.J.B. in 1929, a 'new' Kamloops Dramatic Club was formed to present a series of plays to aid the fund raising campaign for a new athletic hall. The High School Dramatic Club also became very active, with such productions as "The Yokohama Maid".

In 1932 most of the theatrically oriented people got together and formed the Little Theatre with J.J. Kerr as first president. They began modestly with the production of a series of one act plays for members only. By 1933 they had expanded to 85 active members and took on more elaborate plays such as "The Importance of Being Ernest". They were very popular and received excellent reviews and very good attendance. In 1934 they presented "Seven Keys to Baldpate", followed by the first Gilbert and Sullivan operetta in Kamloops, "The Mikado". Gilbert and Sullivan became very popular, with a Society to Present Light Opera being formed in 1936 solely to present "H.M.S. Pinafore".

In 1936 the Little Theatre imported the Vancouver Progressive Arts

Club Association to present a series of short plays. These plays were strongly political, dealing with many of the social problems of poverty and unemployment. It was not at all like the usual comedy fare given to Kamloops audiences. The Sentinel was very impressed with the production: "Whether one liked it or not, one was forced to think for himself and come to grips with reality. The stage took on a new importance; this was no gilded pill one could swallow to the seductive improvisations of an orchestra."

Later that year the group's founder and most active member J.J. Kerr left his job as editor of the Sentinel and moved to the coast. Fortunately the club had many other enthusiasts, so was in no danger of disbanding.

The Little Theatre entered Ibsen's "The Doll's House" in Vernon's first Drama Festival in 1937. They were very well received and returned with three awards, including Best Play, This was the only year they won awards, but their plays always received warm praise. The High School Dramatic Society also sent plays to Vernon, and in 1938 succeeded in claiming second place. In 1939 the High School presented "The Pirates of Penzance", which was successfully repeated in 1963. The Little Theatre continued actively throughout the war, usually giving plays as fund-raisers for the Red Cross.

YALE-CARIBOO MUSIC FESTIVAL

In 1930 interest first developed in Kamloops over the possibility of holding a music festival. Festivals were already being held in Vernon and various coast cities, so it was felt Kamloops should have one too in order to maintain its cultural standing. Thus, the Yale-Cariboo Music Festival Association was formed with J.J. Kerr as first president. It was originally decided to hold no festival the first year, but to prepare for a really fine one the next year. However, it turned out they were impatient to start, so a one day non-competitive festival was held, with very good results.

Next year the festival was two days long, held in the Elks auditorium. The adjudicator highly praised the quality of the participants, but said there was a great need for more organization and discipline. The next year there were just over one hundred entries, but it appeared that many classes lacked competition. There was some suggestion that it was unduly frivolous to hold a music festival in such Depressed times, but the general consensus was that people needed a little relief from their problems and would greatly enjoy this exhibition of local talent. In 1933 there were many more entries and the festival expanded to three days with Sir Ernest McMillan as adjudicator. This was perhaps unfortunate as the next year entries dropped off. There was an oft repeated tendency in Kamloops to take a good thing and drag it out, make it bigger, and destroy the original charm.

Some of the most outstanding performers were Eileen Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. Watson Francis in choral music, and the United Church, K.I.R.S and St. Ann's Academy choirs.

Interest slowly dropped off, as listening to young children play the same pieces over and over again grew wearisome. The only folk who consistently attended the festival were parents and friends of the performers. This was not enough to finance it, so in 1938 they decided not to hold one, hoping that interest would revive. The war then broke out, and the festival remained dormant for some years.

BANDS

In the early part of this century the R.M.R. Band had been the prime



EMPRESS THEATRE IN 1915



"THE BEAUTY SHOP" IN 1925



R.M.R. BAND IN 1924

musical entertainment in Kamloops, but with the coming of the war, most of the bandsmen went overseas. This was a great sorrow, as Kamloops had always been very proud of having a fine band to play at celebrations and also to give regular concerts in the bandstand above the bathing pavilion in Riverside Park. In 1917 a City Band was formed out of the men left in the city under Bandmaster A.E. Sjoquist. The Standard lauded their efforts, saying "not one of them fit to go overseas, but all trying to do their bit by giving their time and talent for music in the town and lightening the hearts of the sorrowing ones".

After the war the R.M.R. Band revived under Bandmaster J.T. Parle, playing regular Sunday evening concerts. During 1923 the band toured many interior towns in addition to playing frequently in Kamloops. That year they also formed a Junior Band to train youngsters for the Senior Band. This venture wasn't very successful, but in 1930 they tried again, enrolling 34 boys. Within a year they had developed sufficiently well to give public concerts. By this time, however, the enthusiasm for brass bands and martial music had waned somewhat, so when the Legion Junior Symphony started, most of the boys joined that group. By the later 1920s Oscar Sjoquist had succeeded Parle as Bandmaster, and began taking the Band to Vancouver for the annual band contest, perennially winning third place.

With the outbreak of W.W. II, Kamloops was again deprived of its band. The R.M.R. was stationed in New Westminster, taking the band with it. A City Band was soon formed with some members of the R.M.R. Band who were exempt from active serivce, some members of the Junior Symphony and some former Bandsmen. Shortly after the formation of this band, a second division of the R.M.R. was formed to act for home defence, so the band was absorbed in this. In 1943 the First Division Band was disbanded prior to the departure of the R.M.R. for Kiska, a Japanese occupied island in the Aleutians.

The Canadian Legion Symphony Orchestra was formed in 1933 under the directorship of A. Nelson McMurdo. They held concerts at Tranquille and the hospital and later in the Empress Theatre. A classical orchestra was something new for Kamloops, but was surprisingly well received at first. In 1935 the orchestra had 90 active members and was giving fairly regular concerts, but by 1938 it had ceased activity, being overshadowed by the prowess of the Junior Orchestra which had been formed in 1934.

Nelson McMurdo conducted the Junior Symphony and succeeded in making it into an excellent group. In 1935 they first travelled to the Okanagan Music Festival, and were hailed as "one of the finest Junior Orchestras in Western Canada". They participated in the Festival regularly, again getting very high praise in 1938. This so impressed the Board of Trade that they guaranteed the funds to finance the Orchestra in the Vancouver festival. They took second place, and returned next year to achieve the highest marks ever given in the festival, winning the Shelley Cup. This victory excited the whole community; Kamloops was very proud of the youngsters who had brought such fame to the town. A banquet was held in their honor and McMurdo was presented with an engraved scroll and offered a part time job as music teacher in the Junior High School.

In spite of all the praise that was heaped upon the Orchestra, when they performed in Kamloops the attendance was very small. Kamloops was very proud of the prestige of the Junior Orchestra and McMurdo, but was apparently reluctant to listen to their music.

The Orchestra again took top honors in Vancouver in 1940, but immediately afterwards McMurdo left Kamloops to go overseas. The Orchestra was then conducted by Walter Gee, who had long been involved in musical activities in Kamloops. Unfortunately, he had to retire from the B.C. Electric Company and move to Vancouver because of ill health the next year. In 1941 the Orchestra was conducted by J.H. Abear and took top honors in the Okanagan. This unfortunately was the last performance of the musicians until McMurdo returned after the war.



JUNIOR LEGION ORCHESTRA UNDER A. McMURDO IN 1930

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Arts and Crafts were created by various individuals in Kamloops from very early days, and displays were occasionally given in A.C. Taylor's bookstore. In 1932 Kamloops Arts Club was formed with Dorothy Bentley, later Mrs. G.R. Williams, as president. They held fairly regular exhibitions, and gave instructions to young aspiring artists. In 1939 a Studio of Arts was opened by Elsie Carr as a place for artists to work, and as a school. During the war club activities were cancelled, although a weekly column on art appreciation was written by Dorothy Williams. Local artists sent their works to Vancouver, with Olive Candido, Dorothy Williams, and Jack Gregson receiving high compliments on their work. The Club re-formed in 1945.

LIBRARY

In 1922 the Rotary Club, led by Dr. H.H. Murphy, proposed establishment of a city library, but the electorate rejected the idea. For the next few years Sentinel editorials periodically deplored the fact that Kamloops had no library, pointing out that smaller communities such as Vernon and Fernie already had them. In 1928 a public meeting evoked considerable interest, and in the fall Kamloops Library Association was formed, with A.F. Matthews, Adrian Thrupp, R.M. Chalmers, J.J. Kerr, and Mrs. F.M. McNamee as first directors. Mrs. McNamee became librarian until she moved to the coast in 1941.

The new association received permission to open in the federal building, taking over part of the Dominion Telegraph Office. A book campaign was undertaken by door-to-door canvass, yielding over 2000 books, They were also assisted by a $500 grant from City and a membership fee of $1 a year. The Library officially opened in April 1929, and by December was already complaining of overcrowding; they had 4400 books and 483 members. To accomodate their needs they were given another two rooms in the

building, and expansion continued rapidly. The Library did not suffer from the Depression; perhaps interest in reading increased, as more expensive forms of entertainment were beyond the reach of most.

In 1931 a Ladies Auxiliary was formed under Mrs. W. Philip for bookbinding. This organization was very hard-working and extended the life of many books. In 1935, the provincial government was starting to set up local libraries with a paid staff. Kamloops considered joining this scheme, but decided to continue as a volunteer society.

By 1938 the Library was short of money, repairs were needed, and they were pressed for space. Early next year they received notice from the federal government to vacate the premises. There had been an ongoing suggestion that Museum and Library should unite to secure more permanent quarters, but, as both organizations were virtually penniless, the situation appeared hopeless. In early 1939, however, Mrs. J.S. Burris, daughter of James McIntosh, donated a lot with a two storey building on the corner of Second and Seymour to Library and Museum, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Hope Hermanse Worsnop. City then donated sufficient funds to renovate the building, and the Library opened in its new quarters in May 1939. In 1945 R.A. Braden, chairman of the Library Board, suggested that City take over the Library, but the proposal was not accepted until 1950.

MUSEUM

In early 1936 a meeting was held to discuss the possibility of forming a museum, resulting in the formation of the Thompson Valley District Museum and Historical Association under president J.J. Morse. They were offered the use of a house on Battle Street on condition that the owner S.W. Bishop be made curator for life and be permitted to live there. This offer was very wisely rejected. The Association quickly acquired another building, through the efforts of David Power. He had saved the logs from a cabin at the 1821 Hudson's Bay Company trading-post site, and these were now carefully re-erected in Riverside Park, with financial assistance from the H.B.C. The museum was opened on July 1, 1937, by Judge Howay, as part of the City's 125th birthday celebrations.

The first displays were photographs collected by Burt Campbell, stuffed birds and animals by T.S. Keyes, and Indian artifacts from J.J. Morse. These exhibits were quickly expanded by many generous donations and loans from local residents. The "fort" building, now incorporated in the present Museum, was very small, and not really adequate for displays, so the Association began a search for new quarters. Like the Library, they were very fortunate in benefitting from the generous gift of Mrs. Burris. Both Library and Museum still exist on this same site, although a new building was constructed by City in 1957.



LIBRARY-MUSEUM IN 1939



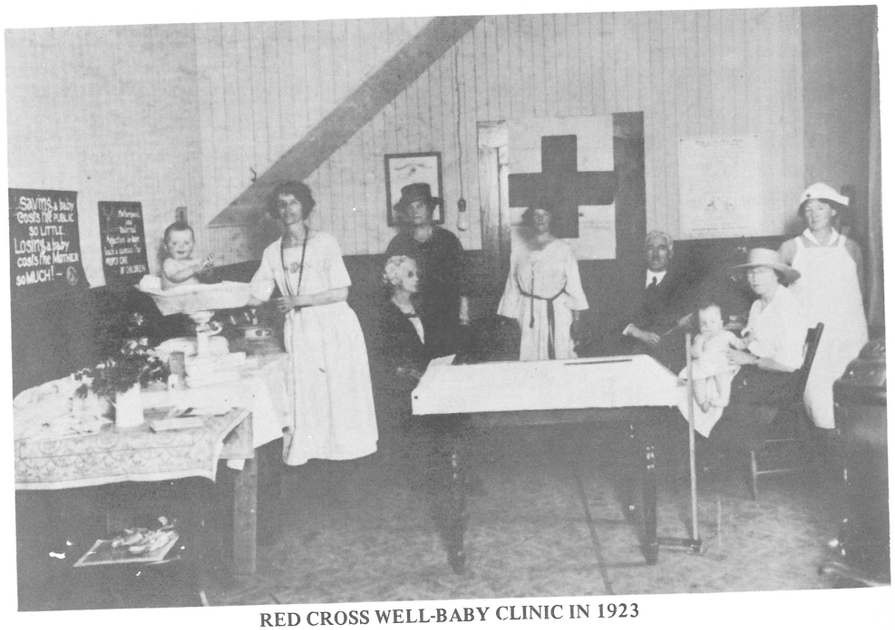
OPENING FIRST MUSEUM IN 1937

RED CROSS

The Red Cross Guild was formed in 1914 to provide relief during the war. They decided to disband afterwards, but soon realized there was a need for relief work during peace time as well. They re-organized in 1920 with Mrs. F.J. Fulton as president, and began a fund-raising drive. There was less community support now than there had been during the war, as people were weary of spending so much time and money for relief. They attempted to secure 1000 new members, but managed less than half this number. Within a few years, however, people began to see the useful work the Red Cross was doing and began to support them much more enthusiastically.

In 1921 the Red Cross hired Miss Thom as public nurse and soon received the partial support of City Council in paying her. In 1924 the School Board began paying half her salary so the Red Cross was relieved of the responsibility. In 1922 they established a well-baby clinic, the first in B.C., which ran every two weeks with a doctor and the public nurse in attendance. This was a new concept, and for the first year there were frequent announcements that this was a clinic for well babies, not sick ones. Preventative medicine was still in its infancy.

The Canadian Red Cross Commissioner visited Kamloops in 1930 and gave very high praise to the local chapter as a fine example of what could be done. During the Depression they worked very hard collecting old clothes and blankets to distribute to families on relief. Government relief payments covered only rent and food, so the only clothing available was donated. Mrs. R.L. Johnstone led the effort with fine support from Mrs. Fitzwater and Mrs. J.W. Hall, who visited various households to determine what was needed. They held clothing benefit concerts in the Elks auditorium and annual garden fetes at Mrs. Hewitt Bostock's home in Monte Creek. The Red Cross also set up a Self Help workshop in conjunction with the Community Chest, where women on relief could do sewing and knitting in exchange for assistance.



RED CROSS WELL-BABY CLINIC IN 1923

ROTARY

Kamloops Rotary Club was founded in 1922 at the instigation of Dr. R.W. Irving, who had been impressed by his contact with the Vancouver Club. The newspaper explained "the club has in its membership one representative only of each profession, business or trade, exception being made in the case of editors on account of the propaganda advantages". There were many other exceptions made to this rule later on, so that any prominent person could become a member through a very minor variation in occupation. The club started with 25 members, but soon expanded to many more, including most of the civic dignitaries of the 1920s.

They immediately inaugurated weekly luncheons with some member or guest speaker. All members in turn gave speeches on the trials and tribulations and advantages of their occupations. In the interest of aiding the City Council and giving them an "opportunity to feel the civic pulse", they decided to devote one luncheon a month to discussing municipal problems. Shortly after their incorporation they planted a rose garden in Riverside Park in the shape of a Rotary wheel. This garden was levelled in 1971 by City to build Heritage House, with some of the roses being transplanted further east. In 1926 a number of directors under president A.C. Taylor constructed a cook house at the Blind Bay summer camp for boys.

In an attempt to curtail vandalism on Halloween, Rotarians sponsored a bonfire and torchlight procession for the children. There were contests for the best costumes, and refreshments were served. It was enthusiastically repeated the next year, but in 1928 Rotary decided the expenditure was excessive and it was cancelled. In 1927 they presented an ice carnival in the arena with local artists as well as professionals from Vancouver. This again was short-lived, being repeated only once. In 1930 they took over management of the Christmas Seal campaign under Jack Pyper.

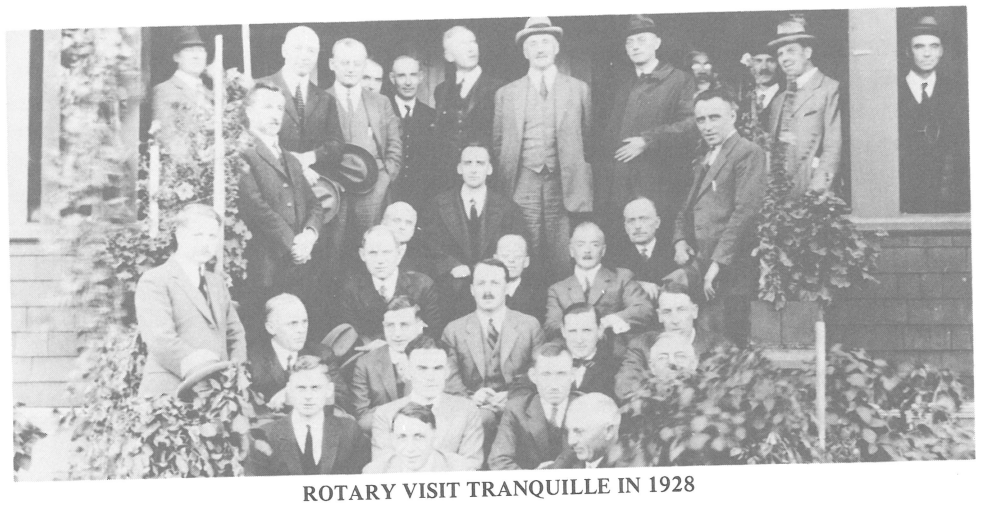
Next year they sponsored a tulip show to raise funds to buy milk for children who didn't go home for lunch. In 1932 they undertook the building of a memorial to James McIntosh in the form of a lookout and shelter on West Columbia Street. Another memorial was erected in the form of a directional Rotary wheel east of town, honoring the recently deceased J.F. Smith.

In 1935 Rotary imported a producer, Harry Hutchcroft, from Calgary to put on a Sunshine Revue "Grand Slam" in the Elks auditorium, with many local people in the cast. This was a new step for Rotary, usually rather a conservative organization. They apparently enjoyed themselves, and did another revue the following year. The funds raised again went to the Children's milk fund. In 1937 they established a $100 annual bursary to give to the most deserving student likely to benefit from continued education. They also started a "Spokes Club" "to teach fellows to think on their feet and make a speech".

In 1945 Dr. R.W. Irving was elected District Governor of Rotary International, a great honor for the Kamloops Club.

BENEVOLENT PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS LODGE 44

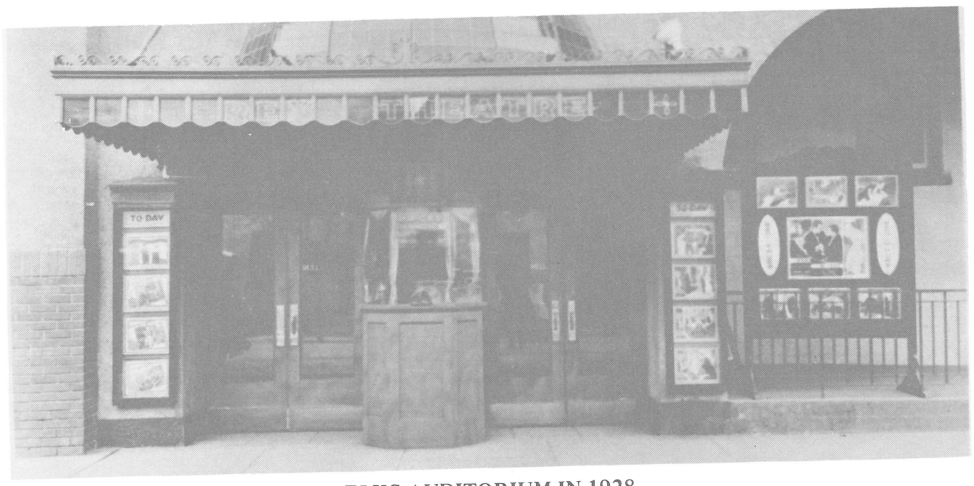
One of the most prominent social and service clubs to start after the war was the Elks. They formed in January of 1921 with 73 charter members, and in March their clubrooms were opened and proclaimed to be "the leading social centre of the city". They quickly instituted many activities which were to continue as annual or more frequent affairs for many years. They held a Christmas party for children, with 800



ROTARY VISIT TRANQUILLE IN 1928



McINTOSH LOOK-OUT IN 1932



ELKS AUDITORIUM IN 1928

attending the first year for cake, ice cream and candy. They also sponsored a New Year's Eve dance for adults, which was eminently successful.

Next summer they started a Flag Day with races and fun for the kids and patriotic speeches and flag distribution. This brought considerable criticism from A.H. Fenwick, editor of the Telegram, who said, "The spirit of patriotism can better be instilled in the minds of children at school and through the medium of prize essays. At a time when they are at play it is inopportune to tell them what will be expected when they grow into men and women." This criticism was also directed towards the May Day celebrations where the children were subjected to long speeches by the City Fathers.

In 1921 a Ladies Auxiliary to the Elks, the Order of the Royal Purple, was formed. It assisted the Elks with their productions and provided refreshments at the concerts. In 1928 the provincial O.O.R.P. convention was held here.

The Elks purchased land on the corner of Fourth Avenue and Seymour in 1925, hoping to raise sufficient money to built a home for themselves. They were very successful, and the lodge was formally opened in 1927 by Lieutenant Governor Randolph Bruce. It consisted of several apartments and a very large auditorium which soon became the favorite location for dances and live theatre, and later motion pictures. Entertainment in the way of carnivals, plays and concerts was the main occupation of the Elks, much to the enjoyment of Kamloops. They sponsored R.M.R. band concerts, presented plays, often in conjunction with the K.J.B., and put on carnivals at almost all official celebrations. In 1931 they held a Fun-o-thon in the K.A.A. hall, with a queen contest, vaudeville shows, dancing and theatricals, all in aid of the Christmas hamper fund.

Also in 1931 they united with the Cherry Creek Women's Institute to put on a gala dance and barbecue to raise funds for a home for indigent country folk. The affair was a dusk to dawn Barbecue and Ghost Dance held at the old George ranch, later called Heron's nest, one mile south of town. It was truly spectacular event, presided over by the redoubtable Mrs. Bob Heron. 1800 people attended with some of them coming from as far away as Seattle.

In 1932 the provincial Elks convention met in Kamloops; as prime entertainment they sponsored a giant professional boxing tourney. In 1933 they approached City with an offer to pay for materials if City would provide labor to construct a wading pool in the park. This was accepted and the pool was opened later that year by the City Fathers and Elks officials removing shoes and socks and wading through it.

During the war the Elks supported the Save the Children Fund, holding many concerts to raise funds. In 1944 they raffled a house for the fund, earning over $20,000.

OTHER CLUBS

During W.W. I Kamloops social clubs devoted most of their energies to assisting the war effort. There were also a large number of Fraternal societies holding regular meetings, such as the Ancient Order of Foresters, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, International Order of Oddfellows, Knights of Pythias and Sons of England. With the end of the war social activity resumed. In late 1918 the Loyal Orange Lodge held their first social evening since the war began, and in 1919 the Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen sponsored a gala Halloween masquerade ball in the Opera House. This became an annual event, continuing for many years.

The Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire continued their fund-

raising efforts after the war to present a motor boat for the use of returned men at Tranquille, and also to assist in the building of the bathing pavilion. In 1922 they erected a monument, unveiled by Lady Byng, on Stuart Wood School grounds to the boys who had been killed. They also raised funds for families who lost their possessions through fire or flood.

As a result of the activities of the I.O.D.E. Garden Club during the war, a group of people formed the Kamloops Garden and Vacant Lot Improvement Association. They held a competition for the best flower, vegetable and children's gardens, and encouraged cultivation of vacant lots. The winner of the best vegetable garden was George McPherson, an undertaker, who continued to be well known for his "green thumb". The garden club soon lapsed into inactivity, possibly because with the return of peace time prosperity there were more exciting activities to turn to. In 1934 the Kamloops District Horticultural Association was formed under the impetus of James Bevan and George McPherson. They started their activities with a tulip show which received high praise. They also held a garden contest, with judges from the Board of Trade.

One organization of the early 1920s was the "Ain't We Got Fun Club", which from the name one would expect to be a frivolous social club. The Sentinel stated, however, that "Ain't We Got Fun Club regulations will govern the dance, so a thoroughly enjoyable time is assured without the danger of being spoiled by improper or objectionable dancing". They had an orchestra which played at many dances, but the club did not survive long.

The Knights of Pythias held their provincial convention here in 1921, which was honored by all the merchants decorating their shop windows. In 1926 they held a 'frolic' in the K.J.B. hall to raise funds for the hospital, with booths, dancing and vaudeville. Later that year the auxiliary Pythian Sisters formed, and in 1931 the Grand Lodge again convened in Kamloops.

The Kamloops branches of the International Order of Oddfellows and the Rebekahs were very active. In 1921 they received the honor of having Judge Swanson elected Provincial Grandmaster, and in 1933 J.E. Fitzwater was likewise chosen. The provincial convention of both groups was held here in 1929, bringing great excitement to the town. In 1937 they celebrated their fiftieth anniversary, and in 1943 again produced a Grand Master in the person of J.R. Colley.

The Loyal Orange Lodge and Loyal Orange Benevolent Associations were both active in Kamloops from 1889. Their aim was to "uphold the Protestant faith and support needy children in the Loyal Protestant Home in New Westminster". In 1921 they held a joint provincial convention here, and in 1922 effected major alterations to their hall. A.J. Hopgood was elected provincial Grand Master in 1924, and in 1935 the provincial convention was again held here. In 1936 longtime Orangeman and past Grand Master T.A. Shackleton, who had been City Engineer for thirty three years, died.

The Loyal Order of the Moose had had a brief existence prior to 1914, but the outbreak of the war disbanded them. In 1925 a new chapter was formed with great enthusiasm, followed a year later by the Ladies of the Mooseheart. They held regular social gatherings with the ladies group being by far the most active.

The Sons of England presented annual St. George's Day concerts, and in 1922 were augmented by the formation of the Daughters and Maids of England. In 1940 their St. George's Day celebration contained a skit on Hitler by fifty members of the R.M.R. band. They also honored their founder and past president Reverend H.S. Akehurst. In 1941 they held an open air Salute to Britain in Riverside Park.

In 1923 the Native Sons of Canada, which excluded Indians, formed with 80 members for "social and protective purposes". Shortly after, the Canadian Daughters organized, proclaiming their intention to "create a true pride among Canadian women for the land of their birth, and to foster Canadian ideals in music, literature and art". The Native Sons sponsored schools essay contests on such subjects as 'The Purpose of Confederation', and in 1925 they imported Sir Charles G.D. Roberts, Canadian poet, to speak here. In the same year they held a convention in Kamloops at which they proclaimed the need for a Canadian flag and national anthem. For some years the Canadian Daughters sponsored a baby show at the Fall Fair.

Patriotism towards Canada rather than Britain was becoming much more popular. In 1927 a branch of the Canadian Club was formed to sponsor frequent speakers on subjects of Canadian interest. This met with great approval; by 1934 there were 240 paid members who regularly attended lectures.

In 1933 a group of young men met to discuss the formation of either a Gyro or Kinsmen Club. Apparently they couldn't really agree, as in the next few years both clubs were started. The Gyro Club made its appearance in 1934 with J.F.K. English as president. They took over Dominion Day celebrations to raise funds first for a sterilizer for the hospital and then a playground for children. The latter failed to materialize, but instead they set up a medical-dental fund to provide care for children of poor families. In 1942 the provincial convention was held here and Dr. G.D. Froom was elected District Govenor. During the war they raised funds to provide uniforms for the Air Cadets Corps which was organized in the High School.

The Kinsmen Club was formed in 1935 under president G.A. Whyte, and received its charter two years later. During the war they took over Dominion Day, running a stampede to raise funds for "Milk For Britain". Their stampedes were very popular, and in 1944 over 6000 people attended; an added attraction that year was that all club members grew beards. The Kinsmen were also very active in collecting scrap metal for war salvage. In 1943 they co-operated with the K.A.A. in holding a gala Halloween party, again in aid of the Milk for Britain fund. In 1941 Kinsmen president Reg Gould was elected District Governor.

The Kumtuks Business and Professional Womens Club formed in 1930. It had a brief existence in 1923, but had since lapsed. Almost all the members were single women, as it was still considered slightly improper for married women to work. They held frequent social gatherings and heard occasional talks on subjects of national interest, but by 1938 had again folded.

The Council of Women was formed in 1933 as "an amalgamation of all women's organizations for civic, provincial and national service to humanity". Mrs. F.J. Fulton was first president of the group, with fifteen women's organizations becoming members. In 1942 the Council produced a nine point civic betterment program, including recommendations for improved sanitation, expanded parks and safer road crossings.

In 1931 a local branch of the S.P.C.A. was re-formed after a lapse of over 15 years, with Albert Duck as president. Their prime objective was to secure a horse trough in town so that horses wouldn't have to suffer needlessly from thirst. Council felt that in such a modern progressive town as Kamloops such things were anachronisms. The S.P.C.A. prevailed, however, and a cement trough was installed at First and Victoria.



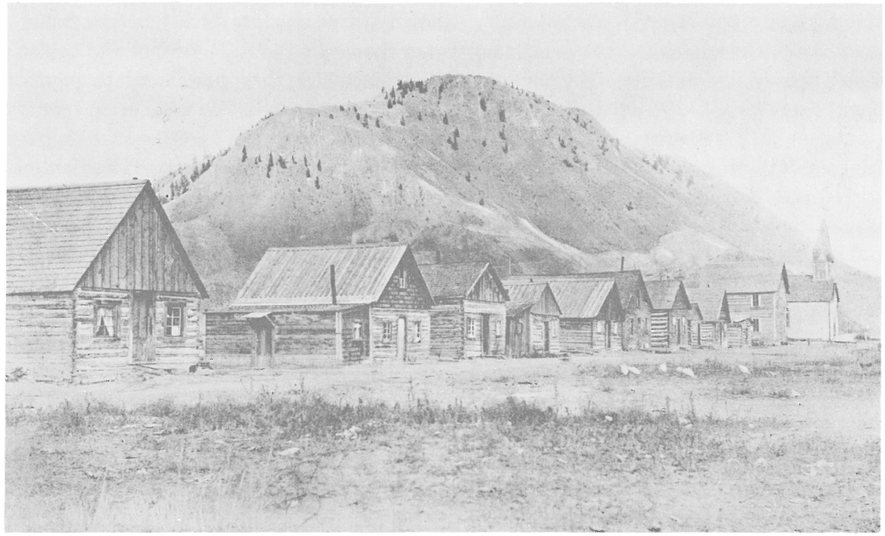
MASONIC BANQUET ABOUT 1930



MOOSE LODGE IN 1914

INDIANS

Indians were restricted to life on the Reserve, and only came to the attention of the public when they were involved in court appearances or when they participated in town celebrations. There was little concern with events on the Reserve, and few people in town knew who the Chief and Councillors were. There was rarely anti-Indian antagonism or conscious oppression; it seemed possible to ignore Indian problems or land claims because the general population knew nothing of these difficulties. In 1922 Eli Larue, stepson of Chief Louis, and probably a descendent of Joseph La Rocque, was elected chief. He retained this position until 1940 when he was succeeded by Alec Thomas with councillors Pete Paul and Joe Jules.



INDIAN VILLAGE IN 1914

The primary contact between Indians and the town was through the Indian Office and Indian agents. J.F. Smith was agent from 1912 to 1923, and probably had a compassionate understanding of their problems, being a negro. Succeeding Indian agents were William Dalin, W.T. Helmsing, E. McLeod, W.J. Ferguson and H.E. Taylor. In 1931 there was a proposal to move the Indian Office from the old federal building on Victoria Street West to the new Post Office. This drew strong opposition from many sources; the Sentinel wrote "we would not like to see all the Indians, their children, horses and dogs spread over the streets, which would be the case". The Indian Agent then pointed out that the Indians, numbering 180, meant a $4,000 payroll to the city monthly. This seemed to stop the outcry, but the move never took place. A similar complaint arose in 1940 when Corporal E.A. Jarvis of the Provincial Police urged segregating Indians into one portion of town by moving all cheap rooming house and cafes to the west end. Nothing came of this, as by then Council realized such legislation was neither effective nor ethical.

In 1936 the Interior Indian Chiefs met in Kamloops to form a Mutual Association of Indians. They hoped to have a "stronger and more cohesive voice in discussions with Indian Department officials regarding their land and other rights". Another

meeting was held later that year to attempt to unite the Indians in their struggle against poverty and oppression. In 1937 the first meeting of the Thompson Indian Nation in 32 years was held in Lytton, run by Anglican missionaries. Nothing was done other than to assure the Indians that the government was looking out for their welfare. The Indians were not allowed to approach the government directly, but were assured by the Church that they would be taken care of.

For some years City had been oiling stagnant waters in effective mosquito control, with advice from the Entomology Laboratory. In 1939 the Indian Band presented them with a bill for damage done to their hay crop by the oil, and refused to permit further oiling there until it was paid. City refused, claiming that the decreased hay crop was due to the land not having been fertilized in thirty years. This was a rather odd claim, as very few farmers, either white or Indian, were using any fertilizers. The Indians pressed their claim to Ottawa, which supported them, especially in view of the original signed agreement between City and the Indians in which City guaranteed to pay for any damage.

Miffed by this, City promptly sent a petition to Ottawa asking for the removal of Indian Reservations from the vicinity of municipalities. The Sentinel agreed very patronizingly, adding that "the Indian is in many ways a child", and should not be subjected to the temptations of the city. In response, Amy Leonard wrote an excellent letter to the editor, and this, despite its length, seems worth quoting in full, since it epitomizes the Indians' extreme difficulties.

"Sir, –Reading the Sentinel's report of Ald. Spencer's loud talk recently in the city council concerning the Indians' claim on the city, I think in all justice to us, the public should know something of the history behind the dispute.

"During Indian Agent McLeod's term of office, the city of Kamloops approached the Indians to obtain permission to oil the slough and 61 acres of land. At first, the Indians were firm in refusing this permission, feeling that the piece of land on which they eke out a living would be damaged. At the third attempt of the city in negotiation, Indian Agent McLeod again approached the Indians with a written agreement from the city, promising to make good any tonnage of hay that might be damaged through oiling. That written agreement was satisfactory to the Indians and was signed by the city, the Indians, and Indian Agent McLeod.

"There are five Indian families who depend for a large portion of their livelihood on this 61 acres of land. It was apparent as the years went by that we were losing gradually some of our hay. Several times we drew the attention of the Indian council and the chief here to the matter but the Indians, with their usual timidity, let things ride. The Indian Agent, too, must have been tired of our complaints.

"Personally, before the oiling, I, who have 20 acres of land under dispute, got from it 40-odd tons of hay. Three years ago that was reduced to 17 tons, through, I am certain, oiling. I might mention here that I sold that 17 tons to Benny Edwards of Kamloops for $136, and please note I am only one of the five families that have a portion of that 61 acres. So it is false and untrue for Ald. Spencer to say or hint to the public that our land under dispute was of no commercial value.

"Last fall we got no hay whatsoever – no growth – and in consequence faced a very hard and hungry winter. Ald. Spencer, in comfortable circumstances, can so easily talk of us "holding up the city". Let him come over here and see for himself that we having nothing but our hay to support us during the winter. In desperation, last August we brought our condition forcibly to the attention of the chief and council and Indian Agent Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson, feeling our claim to be just, called the attention of City Council to the matter. Relying on the white man's word in a written agreement we confidently looked for justice.

"All the justice we got was Ald. Spencer. For practically a year he kept us in "talk", hoping no doubt to talk us out of our claim for damages. He had experts here who analyzed some soil, who no doubt had quite a talk with Ald. Spencer before they came on the reserve. Any farmer can tell us that oil does affect hay. A simple experiment could easily prove what we say. When a car drips oil constantly on a piece of grass, the grass becomes burned up and nothing grows there for a long time. Notwithstanding your experts, Ald. Spencer, oil does damage our hay.

"We are only asking $3 per acre, on the advice of our Indian Agent – a mere fleabite of what we are entitled to. Ald. Spencer now tried to force the issue at Ottawa, through the federal member, Mr. O'Neill, stating the Indians refused to allow their meadows to be oiled. The Indians never refused to have their meadows oiled. They granted permission to have the land oiled on condition that the city live up to its agreement and pay at least a little of the damage done to our crop last year. He began to shout about the "common good" of the Kamloops community. What about the "general good" of the Indians? Must we starve and die, so that an odd mosquito might not worry or trouble the white community across the river? We doubt very much on this side whether even the mosquitoes themselves are very much troubled by the oiling. I suppose every mosquito in town this year will have a tag on it as coming from the Indian Reserve! Ottawa replied to council by a telegram, recognizing the Indian claim and giving permission to oil on the condition of payment of $183. Now the fireworks started.

"The city council immediately tried to stampede us by clamoring for the removal of all reservations from municipalities. The question of oiling is forgotten. Now "Let's show those Indians – crush them, beat them to the ground, let might be right. Now is the time to sling all the dirt and mud at them we can. Let us do anything but pay the $183." A new Hitler has arisen among us to crush the timid, the poor and faltering Indian. Because Ottawa has recognized the justice of our claim Ald. Spencer must talk all the dirt he can about us. What about Kamloops itself? How cleverly he talks about transients etc. "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Clean up your own city Ald. Spencer, before you throw dirt at the unfortunate Indian.

"Consider sometimes that your forefathers reduced the noble Indian to the pitiful state he is in. You forced him on a little reservation. You have given him the white man's diseases. You taught him to barter everything decent he had for your rotten whiskey. You took his country away from him without making any compensation for aborginal rights. The white man demoralized the Indian first and then took all he had. Let me tell you, sir, that most of the Indians here are good, decent-living people, in spite of all this.

"We feel sure that most of the people of Kamloops wish to see justice done and realize our claim is a just and therefore reasonable one, and will not be carried away by the misrepresentations of Ald. Spencer.

Indian Reserve Amy Leonard"

CHINESE

The position of the Chinese population in Kamloops as in most Canadian citites was not comfortable until fairly recent times. There was a good deal of resentment towards them, mainly because they seemed to be more successful as farmers

and were willing to work hard for fairly meager returns. They mostly kept apart from the white population, being virtually restricted to the west end of town, and to scattered farms along the river. They were very quiet and industriously pursued their business, with little intention of competing with the whites. Prior to W.W. I most of the Chinese operated small farms and sold their produce door to door, or else ran small hand laundries.

The success of Chinese laundries was strongly resented, because they worked for less money than the all-white Kamloops Steam Laundry, which consequently was forced to close down. This hostility was by no means universal, however, as many people were more than willing to patronize the Chinese businesses whenever the prices were lower.

The Standard Sentinel wrote a very hostile editorial in 1917: "Kamloops has no need of a commercial Chinese quarter . . . (we should) confine this detrimental movement to one part of the city. The salvation of prosperity in Kamloops is the prosperity of a white Kamloops and a white Kamloops district." This feeling was very common in Kamloops and in 1919 Council passed a resolution to restrict all laundries to Main Street west of Nicola Road, effectively keeping the Chinese in the west end of town. Following the war hostility died down considerably, and by 1935 Chinese were regarded very sympathetically, following the Japanese attacks on Manchuria. From then on the Japanese became the objects of racial hostility, and the Chinese were regarded as allies.

All Chinese in business had to be licenced by the government, so a good record is available of their occupations. In 1927 there were 41 licenced Chinese; 8 owned laundries, 3 general stores, 6 groceries, 3 cafes, and 12 were fruit and vegetable peddlers, 1 tailor, 1 shoemaker and 2 barbers. That year the provincial Klu Klux Klan presented a resolution for the repatriation of all orientals and the confiscation of their property. Fortunately City Council refused to endorse the motion, although the vote was only 3-2. Many other Chinese worked in the two canneries, although during the Depression they were ousted by white workers and forced to go on relief.

Most of the Chinese population consisted of single men who had come to Canada to earn a living and had then been prohibited from bringing their families out by the implementation of the Chinese Exclusion Act. Thus, they banded together to perform entertainments and to have somewhere they could belong. The Chinese Free Masons were organized in 1894 as a social and gambling association. They acquired a hall in 1910, which soon became the center for everything from funerals to New Year's celebrations. In 1912 they passed a resolution that all Chinese must cut off their queues, in deference to Sun Yat Sen, new republican leader in China. Until this time the Chinese had worn traditional dress and performed most of their native customs; this was the beginning of their adoption of western ways.

Another early organization was the Methodist Mission. This was set up to educate the Chinese in the English language and the Christian way of life. The school, run by Mrs. W. Philip, was well attended, and continued until well into the 1920s; then the Chinese children attended the public school. The Methodist Mission Hall was opened in 1908, and in 1915 a rooming house was developed in the adjoining house. The Mission played a very strong role in Canadianizing the Chinese, although it was somewhat less successful in converting them to Christianity. The Chinese already had a strong religious tradition, and were not eager to adopt Christianity.

The Chinese Nationalist League started soon after the war, and in 1920 a provincial convention was held in Kamloops. Their aim was to support Sun Yat Sen's government in China, and to become partially integrated with Canadians. They wished to

retain their own culture, but were willing to adopt western dress and language. The League became very active in music and dramatics; in 1924 a travelling troupe of actors was brought in, which eventually led to the formation of the Morning Bell Dramatic Society. Their first performance was in 1929 at the ninth anniversary celebration of the League. In 1930 they performed "The Three Barons" as a benefit for the hospital. In 1935 they presented in Chinese the traditional drama "Love Finds a Way", a two night production lasting 8 hours. It was so popular that "Many citizens attended, so many in fact that a number of Chinese had to be turned away".

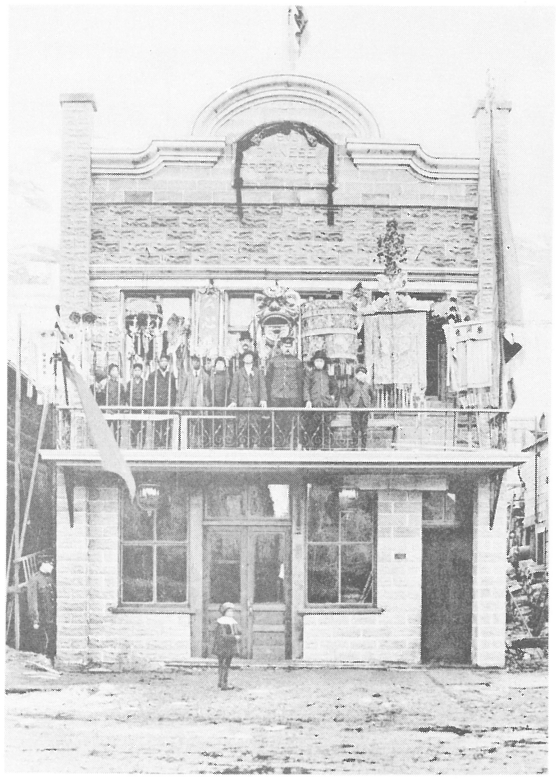
With the Japanese attacks on Manchuria the Nationalist League began taking collections to aid the refugees. The Dramatic Society performed a number of plays to raise funds, and the rest of the Chinese community were very generous in their donations.

In 1928 the Free Masons' national convention was held here for the first time since 1910. It was a spectacular celebration, in the now familiar Chinese fashion. Funerals were very important to the Chinese; they were elaborate, and practically the whole community attended. This was in large part because the community was very close knit, everyone knowing everyone else very well. In 1924 Der Way Jim died, after 30 years residence here. In 1926 pioneer Ah Mee was tragically run down by an auto. He had been resident here for 49 years and was highly respected by the whole town. The Masons conducted the funeral; the coffin was open, with tables of delicacies at the foot, to signify the spirit would be well taken care of in the after life. The procession went from the Masonic hall to Powers Addition; along the way pieces of paper were dropped and the name of the deceased was called so he could follow. At the graveside gold and silver paper were burned to indicate wealth to accompany the spirit. Whole chickens and favorite foods and articles of the deceased were placed in the grave.

The Chinese community was, in general, much more generous than the whites. In 1936 they donated a rail car load full of produce to drought stricken areas in Saskatchewan, as well as delivering an annual 10 tons of produce to the hospital. As they had always endured a much lower standard of living than the majority of the white community, they were much more considerate of those who had even less. In spite of all this generosity there were still movements to restrict the Chinese. "A Ratepayer" wrote to Council requesting "restricting the eastward advance of Oriental property holders". Council seriously considered this, finally deciding they had no legal right to act, although one alderman said "I wouldn't want to live next door to one".

During W.W. II the Chinese found themselves in a position of respect because of the Japanese attacks on China. As far as the white community was concerned they were now allied with the Chinese in opposition to Japan. The Chinese quickly forgot the prejudice that had been evident against them, and joined the whites in attacks on Japanese. Chinese vegetable growers and pickers threatened to quit working if Japanese labor was introduced, and joined the clamor for internment of all Japanese. When the Japanese were forced off their land in 1943 the Chinese were very much to the forefront in taking over the abandoned property.

There was a Chinese Cemetery in Powers Addition, but the desire of most Chinese was to have themselves buried back in China, so they could rest in peace with their ancestors. Periodically friends and family of the deceased would secure enough money to have the bodies disinterred and the bones sent back to China.



CHINESE MASONIC HALL IN 1914



CHINESE METHODIST SCHOOL IN 1920

JAPANESE

Prior to W.W. II all orientals were considered the same, with little distinction being made between Chinese and Japanese. The majority of the oriental population in Kamloops was Chinese, with only a few families of Japanese being engaged in truck farming. The first differentiation between orientals was made in 1936 when Japan brutally attacked Manchuria. People began looking with more favor on the Chinese as they were now victims of foreign aggression, and the Japanese began to be treated with distrust. There was little outright hostility until after Pearl Harbour, although in 1940 all City stores refused to sell Japanese oranges.

In early 1942 a series of resolutions were passed condemning the Japanese. For the first two years of the war there had been proposals to intern all German people, but nothing much had been done. When it came to the Japanese, however, the whole problem was regarded much more seriously. People began talking of the "Japanese problem", and insisting that "the only place for enemy aliens is in camp, under guard". The Canadian Legion passed a resolution that all Japanese be put under guard, receiving support from City Council. Rumors were flying that Japanese from the coast were trying to buy land here, which brought immediate protest from the Board of Trade and Liberal Association. A mass meeting was held to demand internment of the Japanese, and camps were built near Blue River to hold 600 men.

A series of articles appeared about a number of Japanese families taking up residence in the Magna Bay area. This evoked great opposition from the Board of Trade and Canadian Legion, but the other Magna Bay residents seemed relatively unconcerned. Many other Japanese moved into the area, mainly taking up residence in North Kamloops and along the South Thompson, where they could at least grow their own food.

Kamloops requested that it be declared a restricted area by the B.C. Security Commission because of its ammunition dumps and its railways, but received little support, except in having one area near the C.P.R. tracks declared restricted, which resulted in George Oishi being forced off his fairly profitable truck farm. Perhaps the authorities were not so concerned with ousting other farmers since their holdings were much smaller.

In 1944 the Board of Trade sponsored a Monster Indignation Meeting to protest the large number of Japanese in Kamloops, allegedly numbering 400. Apparently there were really no more Japanese in town than before the war, although there were many more in the North Kamloops area. The Japanese received some support from Inspector Barber of the Provincial Police, who stated there had been no trouble here, and they had brought considerable business to the area. By the end of 1944 hostility somewhat diminished, possibly because the public was at last convinced there were going to be no Japanese attacks on the west coast. The anti-Japanese feeling was primarily motivated by fear, and once it was apparent there was no danger from the few Japanese in Kamloops, feeling died down.

FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION

The Fish and Game Protection Association held its first meeting in 1918 with Joe Kendall as activator. For the next few years they held occasional meetings and made recommendations on closed seasons to permit breeding of game birds and animals. They held a crow shoot in 1920 to attempt to eliminate those 'nuisance' birds. The club faded from sight for about five years, reappearing with great enthusiasm in 1928. R.G. Pinchbeck, who had been active in the earlier association, was elected president, and continued until 1934. They began holding annual dinners at which they ate only wild game.

Impetus for this re-organization probably came from the large increase in tourism which was posing a threat to the area's natural resources. There was much concern voiced over the need for regular re-stocking of fishing lakes, particularly Paul, Pinantan and Lac Le Jeune. Some re-stocking had been done by the Dominion Fisheries Department under H. Shotton since 1920, but it was felt more was necessary. The club also urged the provincial government to introduce strictly enforced closed seasons on many game birds as they were not being permitted to breed in peace.

The annual banquets of the club became very popular affairs; in 1934 200 people attended, and it was suggested that in future years it would have to be restricted to members only. The menu that year consisted of trout, duck, pheasant, moose, cariboo, grizzly bear and mowitch (the Chinook name for deer). In 1935 the club received help from Chief Forester E.C. Manning and his department in the form of assistance in cutting trails to fishing lakes. The Forestry Department was willing to do this as it would provide access for fire-fighting to more remote areas should the need arise.

The club again became very concerned with fish stocking and protection practices in 1940. They recommended more controlled stocking instead of the current practice of haphazardly releasing fingerlings and not watching their progress. They also wanted an increase in the number of hatcheries so that fish could be raised to a larger size before their release and thus reduce the mortality rate considerably. It was not until 1948 that the Department of Fisheries seriously investigated the matter, and they then hired thirteen fish biologists to cover the province. The Fish and Game Association suggested that a 50 cent increase in the annual angling fee would cover these expenses. In 1945 they passed a resolution opposing the holding of fish derbies as it made fishing into a competition instead of an enjoyable outdoor activity. They also advocated the introduction of a limit on the number of fish a person could catch, especially tourists. Fishing licenses had not been introduced until 1932; they cost only $1, but there was little concern over actually having one.

In 1937 a Junior Fish and Game Club was formed under the direction of G.V. "Sandy" Sandiford. They renovated an old building on West Victoria for use as a club house, and put together a very good exhibit for that year's Fall Fair. They received some assistance from the Forestry Department on their display, and from all reports had the best one at the fair. These junior members took their responsibilities very seriously. President Jack Forbes said they could not really hope to influence the adult community, but were determined to teach young people the essentials of conservation. They held a provincial convention in 1939 which encouraged many other communities to form clubs, and led to the creation of a B.C. Junior Fish and Game Club. In 1940 the club admitted girls, and in 1941 they made plans to construct a log clubhouse on Sixth and Columbia. This unfortunately didn't materialize as they were unable to secure sufficient materials and most of their energies were then directed to aiding the war effort.



KNOUFF LAKE

WILDLIFE

In the Kamloops area the presence and abundance of many species of wildlife was always taken for granted, but occasionally there were unusual incidents which aroused interest. In 1926 a flight of 100 pelicans was seen; this had happened occasionally before, with a few birds shot around the turn of the century. In the late 1920s a flock of mountain sheep was released near Squilax in the hope of populating the area for game purposes. It was eminently successful, as in 1932 some of the sheep were gathered for distribution elsewhere, the flock having increased considerably.

In 1931 a large number of salmon died in attempting to get past the Barriere dam. This evoked the rather sad comment that "several people have criticized the fish wardens for not rigging some method of transportation to take the fish from the pools to the lakes above. Perhaps next year they will do this if there is any kind of a run". It seems that criticism should not have been levelled at the fish wardens, but rather at the builders of the dam who gave no consideration to the needs of the fish. In Kamloops as elsewhere it was usually more important to promote business and prosperity than to consider the effect of actions on the fragile environment. This was the first time that it was even vaguely intimated that perhaps dams were not wholly advantageous. But this episode didn't halt future plans; Adams River was still boosted as a site for a giant hydro-electric plant.

The Outdoor Club was formed quietly in 1935 under president Jack Gregson, and began holding very frequent outings. The Sentinel carried reports by members of the various expeditions, including one as far afield as Garibaldi Mountain near Vancouver. Outdoor Club members were people who simply enjoyed the outdoors, mainly delighting in the scenery and flowers, rather than engaging in hunting and fishing. They secured a clubhouse on Rose Hill, which they used as an unassuming gathering place and even to hold their Christmas banquets. It unfortunately burned to the ground in 1943, but they quickly rebuilt. All the records of their trips were in the building when fire broke out. This group has continued along the same pleasant, peaceful paths in the face of encroaching urban development.

FLOODS

In 1914 the Kamloops East End Ratepayers Association was formed in an attempt to convince Council to build a flume or dam to control the runoff in Peterson Creek. Houses along the Creek were frequently flooded, and the owners felt Council had

an obligation to protect them. Council's response was that if they were foolish enough to build in such a dangerous location they would have to accept the consequences. In 1917 the Ratepayers persuaded Council to present a bylaw proposing the construction of a flume. The bylaw was soundly defeated, because there was little interest in the area East of the creek.

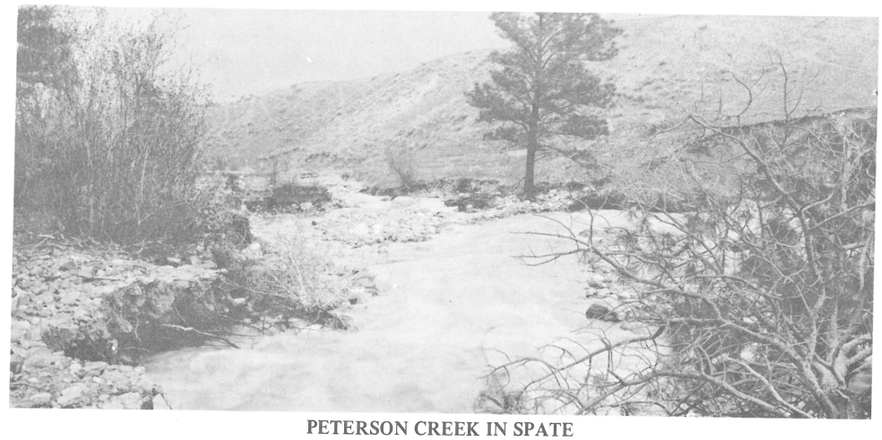
Flood waters in 1921 were the highest since 1894. The Red Bridge over the South Thompson River was threatened by a log boom which had broken loose, but fortunately the water receded. The Bathing Pavilion in the park was under six inches of water, but the rest of Kamloops suffered no serious damage. The Northern Construction Company lumber camp near Rayleigh was flooded, leaving a number of families homeless and unemployed. The mill itself never reopened as it was destroyed by fire the next year. The I.O.D.E. and Red Cross took up collections to help these families, and to aid victims on the lower Fraser.

In 1928 serious flooding took place in the Louis Creek area, very nearly washing away the bridge. Power lines were down and log jams caused considerable damage. The remarkable thing about this flood was that the highest water was registered on May 25, much earlier than usual. Riverside Park was again submerged, with water reaching almost to the Grandstand.

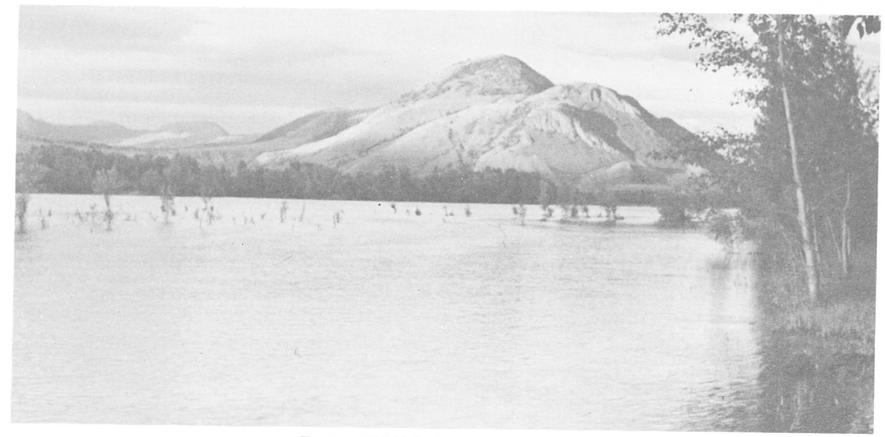
In early1935 there were very heavy snowfalls which tied up all transportation for almost a week. A chinook followed, bringing avalanches east of Salmon Arm and causing serious flooding in the Fraser Valley. Later that year extremely heavy rainfalls washed out roads, bridges and parts of the railway. A dam on upper Tranquille Creek broke, washing out several cabins and cutting off the Sanitorium water supply. The Barriere power plant found itself isolated, with water flowing on all sides. The main highway bridge at Chase was also destroyed.

1936 was again a bad flood year; in early May heavy rains caused severe damage to the Fruitlands irrigation system, and raised Peterson Creek to a raging torrent that took out a portion of the Merritt Highway. In early June unusually rapid runoff combined with a rainfall of over one inch in 24 hours created the highest water since 1894. Riverside Park was completely submerged, and many houses in Mission Flats were badly damaged. A large portion of North Kamloops and the Indian Reserve were under water, although there were fortunately no houses in the flood plain at that time.

It is interesting to note the high water figures for flood years. 1894 – 1135.3 on June 8, 1936 – 1129.5 on June 4, 1948 – 1131.8 on June 2, 1972 – 1132.5 on June 14. From this we can see that the disastrous flooding of 1972 was not the highest water Kamloops has ever known, and it seems foolish to assume that even higher levels will never be reached.



PETERSON CREEK IN SPATE



THOMPSON RIVER IN FLOOD



B.C. FRUITLANDS MANOR HOUSE

CHAPTER TWENTY THREE
B.C. FRUITLANDS

B.C. Fruitlands had been incorporated in 1909 and secured 6000 acres of land in what became North Kamloops. By 1920 this had been expanded to 22,000 acres, situated on the west side of the North Thompson and stretching from a point opposite Kamloops for about 23 miles up the river, including what is now North Kamloops, Brocklehurst and Westsyde. The holdings were divided into four blocks: block A ran from just south of Black Pines to just south of Rayleigh, block B went south to Halston crossing along the later boundaries of Westsyde, block C became North Kamloops and block D Brocklehurst. Cherry Creek ranch, west of Kamloops, was also acquired.

The company's head offices were in England, with a field manager living at the Home Farm here. An extensive irrigation system was installed, drawing water from Jamieson Creek to serve the whole area. In 1915 H.F. Mytton was appointed manager to oversee the irrigation system and to raise crops on the Home Farm. Within five years the farm had 100 acres of orchard, 2500 head of cattle and many acres of vegetable and fodder crops. There was also an experimental farm on the property, and the Provincial Department of Agriculture maintained a demonstration orchard. In those days there were many more varieties of apples grown than there are now, with Wagner, Jonathan, Macintosh, Wealthy and Newton being the most popular. In 1920 there were already 1000 acres leased to small farmers, most of them being Chinese and some Hindus, who did truck farming.

In addition to running the Home Farm, Mytton supervised the planting of many acres of orchard in small plots which the company hoped to sell or lease to settlers. Advertising campaigns were carried out in Great Britain, and in 1923 a number of Royal Irish Constabulary settled, the most prominent being Captain George Hilliard and Major M.D. Townsend. There were also supposedly a number of retired British army officers coming out, but there is no record of them ever arriving. These new settlers took up land in Westsyde and Brocklehurst and began raising fruit and vegetables. Hilliard concentrated primarily on orchards and Townsend became famous for growing asparagus, which has since naturalized on our wild land.

In 1923 the corporation was reorganized; Mytton retired as manager and John Jamieson took over. The irrigation system, valued at $200,000, was converted to steel pipe and its area was expanded. A new program was started to attract settlers, this time aimed towards continental Europeans as well as Britishers. The Home Farm as well as the Cherry Creek, Noble and Gordon ranches were put on the market, and 80 acres of new orchard was planted. According to the financial statement, $2 million had been spent on the project so far, but they were still optimistic that soon it would be possible to sell the land at a good price. In 1925 the Cherry Creek ranch was sold to Heron Brothers from Yakima, who quickly built it into a fine sheep ranch. In 1930 the Home Farm was sold to Mrs. E.M. Baines and converted to a convalescent home, and in 1931 Jamieson was succeeded by Major A.E. McElligot as Fruitlands manager.

The success of irrigation in Fruitlands was often cited as an encouragement to other farmers. A Sentinel editorial in 1926 read "Consider Fruitlands. Seven years ago this was an arid sandy waste. Today it is producing carloads of mixed vegetables as the result of irrigation, giving sustenance to over a hundred families." In fact, however, the capital expenditure necessary to establish good irrigation was quite beyond the means of most farmers.

The Fruitlands area was producing very creditably. In 1928, 250 carloads totalling 4500 tons were shipped, two thirds of them going to Vancouver, one third to the Prairies and six carloads of apples to England. In addition to this, the local

market absorbed a large quantity of fresh produce, and the two canneries had even higher demands.

Plans for bringing in settlers achieved some success in 1930. Thirty German-speaking families were brought out from Eastern Europe by the Canadian Colonization Association to settle in what is now Brocklehurst. They were greeted on their arrival by Reverend C. Pfotenhauer, Lutheran minister. In spite of previous statements that Kamloops only wanted settlers of British stock, they received a warm welcome from the Sentinel, stating "all are husbandmen, farmers from away back, good gardeners and hard workers generally, with the will to work cheerfully in their bones, thrifty and honest."

These new settlers took up residence in ramshackle old Chinese sheds along the river, but as time progressed, new houses were built. The community quickly took form; a one room school was opened for the 16 children with a young teacher from Rumania. They also converted an old shack into a church with the minister travelling between Vernon and Kamloops. These people did not own their land, but were employees of B.C. Fruitlands. For the first two years they received no wages, only receiving portions of the crops, but were later paid two dollars a day. Dissatisfied with this procedure they decided to lease the land, paying ten dollars per acre plus 20% of the upkeep of the irrigation flume in addition to paying for the water. They also had to ship their produce through B.C. Fruitlands, so were somewhat limited in their markets.

Life was very difficult indeed but they succeeded in surviving the Depression; and by the outbreak of W.W. II many of them had saved enough money to buy their own land. Scattered houses then gradually replaced the cluster of shacks along the river. This was at last fulfilment of their hopes on leaving their homeland some eight years before. In 1937 the school house was closed and the children went to Brocklehurst Elementary School. In 1936 a number of the immigrants took out Canadian citizenship, being supported in their applications by George Hilliard, who also acted as effective spokesman for this community, especially in conflicts between the growers and the canneries. Few of the settlers had learned English as they had to spend all their time working their land in order to survive.

In 1938 some of the community were forced onto relief when they were unable to sell their potato crop because the Vancouver market was glutted. This nearly proved fatal to the growers as they had no other resources to fall back on. There were few other settlers in the Brocklehurst area until after W.W. II, with the exception of George Hilliard, H. Ord's hop farm, John Desmond and a few small farmers.

Along the North Thompson part of Fruitlands was a small settlement which later became Westsyde. There was also a larger settlement, Black Pines, about two miles above the northern boundary of Fruitlands. Black Pines had secured a Post Office in 1905, becoming the center for mail delivery and communications along the west side of the North Thompson. In 1915 the area had a population of almost a hundred, including P. Inskip and Leonard Hoover. The population declined after the war, but was large enough for a school to be maintained.

A school was established in Westsyde in 1920 as a result of the urging of Noel Harper, Fleetwood Wells and Mrs. Gaunt Williams. With the opening of this school the name Westsyde was first used as the trustees needed to choose a name for the school. They couldn't name it after the district as the North Kamloops school was called Fruitlands, so they chose Westsyde, as being descriptive of its location. During the 1930s the school became vacant; population declined as many farmers found they could not eke out a living with produce prices so low. It was not really until after W.W. II

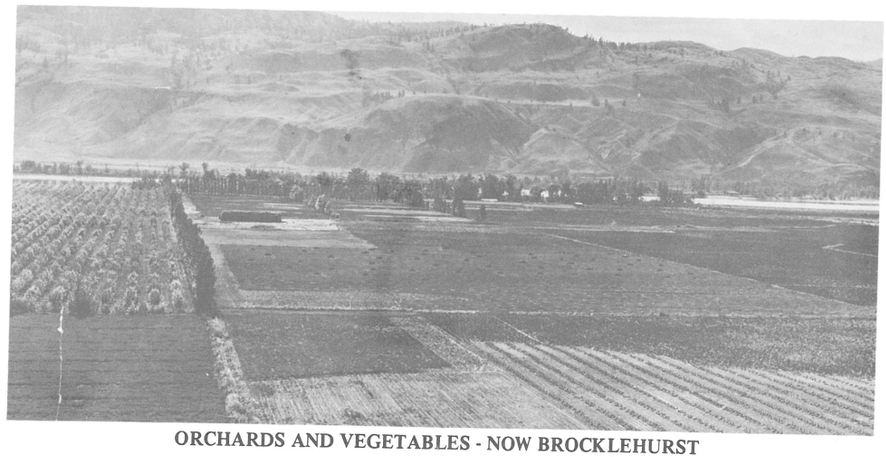
that people began moving into the area and Westsyde became a small village.

North Kamloops was a close knit small community by the outbreak of W.W. I. May Day celebrations were started in 1914, and in 1923 it was reported that "the entire community both young and old turned out." There was also a very active social club holding regular dances and bazaars in the Community Hall. In 1925 the club re-organized and began fund-raising for a new hall. A. Grieg, nursery owner, published a book of poems, with the proceeds going to the hall. There was also a concert in the Opera House, and a play, 'Her Honor the Mayor' presented to help the financial effort.

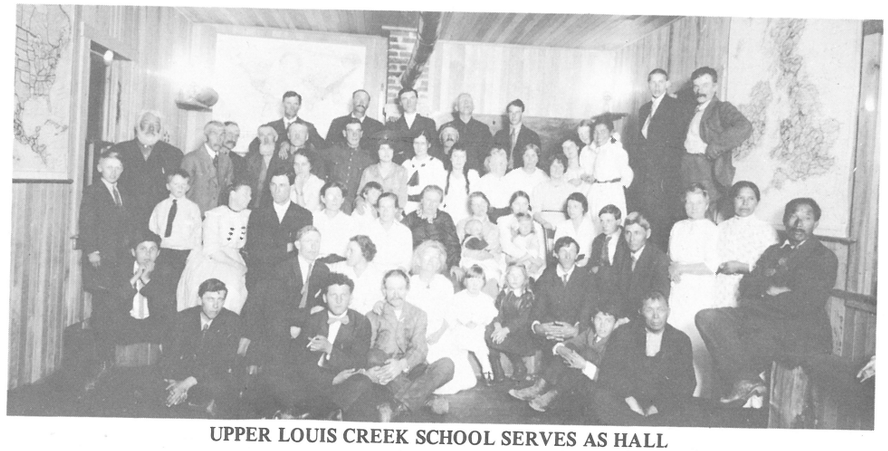
By 1920 there were over fifty pupils in the school, with two teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Racklyeft. The School Trustees spoke of the need for a new school in 1923, and shortly afterwards more rooms were added. By 1931 the pupils had increased to 123, with continued rapid growth. By the mid 1920s there were two churches in North Kamloops, St. George's Anglican and North Kamloops United. Both became important social centers, and were very active in relief work and fund-raising during the Depression and W.W. II.

In the summer of 1928 a Scottish picnic was held in North Kamloops with Scottish dancing judged by Mrs. Ross Dalgleish and bagpipe playing. The party was plagued with mosquitoes, but the pipers started playing, and "mystified and dumfunnered the innocent little mosquitoes whirled and whirled and unable to resist they swung into weird highland dances, but unaccustomed to these strange noises and still stranger contortions they rapidly became sick, and one million by one million departed from the scene and left the kilties to their own devices."

In 1932 there was a movement for the construction of a fancy hotel and beer parlour, but since Prohibition, only areas that had specifically voted for 'beer by the glass' could have parlours. A plebiscite was held, but was defeated 90 to 34, effectively smashing those plans. Community interest was quickly growing in North Kamloops. In 1933 a Liberal Association was formed, and the following year a Ratepayers group started. In 1942 the community began considering using part of the old exhibition grounds as a community park, and in 1945 there was a Parks Board with chairman Don Ellsay. In 1944 agitation began for a resident policeman as it was felt that Kamloops detachment did not adequately serve the area. They claimed there was a population of 2000 people in Fruitlands, which was somewhat exaggerated, as only 1425 ration books were issued. The Ratepayers Association also began considering establishing fire protection, as again it was felt the Kamloops Department could not serve North Kamloops well. All these considerations led to talk of incorporation, either as a village or a water district, and finally in 1947 North Kamloops became a village.



ORCHARDS AND VEGETABLES - NOW BROCKLEHURST



UPPER LOUIS CREEK SCHOOL SERVES AS HALL



POULTRY THRIVE AT BERESFORD

CHAPTER TWENTY FOUR
THE RURAL BACKGROUND

In the first volume of our History there was considerable detail of the very early settlers in the hills and valleys of the Kamloops area, and of the growth of individual villages. In this later period, however, the initial excitement was over, and life through two wars and an intervening depression was somewhat subdued. It therefore does not seem necessary to discuss each district separately, especially as the lumber industry, B.C. Fruitlands development, and the tourist excitement have been included elsewhere.

But there were a few general trends in rural life that are perhaps worthy of mention. The most striking was the community spirit that grew, in good times and bad, in each little settlement. Folk became proud of being part of Knutsford, or Heffley Creek, or Barnhartvale, and proud of helping, or being helped by, their neighbours in times of hardship. The larger villages were able to build Community Halls, which were very well used for meetings, dances, bake sales, and various other fund-raising events. Examples of those surviving can be seen in Westwold, Little Fort, and Knutsford, while the originals at Chase and Heffley Creek have been sadly lost by fire. In smaller places the school served the same purpose; after the children's day was over it was taken over by their parents for evening meetings of the Farmers' Institute, box socials, or visiting political aspirants. Local Fall Fairs became the highlight of the year, a delight to competitors and spectators alike.

Hardship was very real for many of the settlers who had swarmed into the country in the decade prior to W.W. 1, mostly from Britain or continental Europe. Dry-belt farming had been much publicized, but in most places was not really viable. During the war many homesteaders joined the army and never returned; some had been killed, but many more could not face resuming the struggle to raise crops in the arid terrain. Others continued at subsistence level, largely dependent on selling eggs and vegetables in the Farmers' Market, or dairy produce to the local creamery. Most of the land was taken over piecemeal by the more successful of these settlers, or by ranchers established much earlier. It was fine cattle country, but too dry for good arable farming.

Much the same thing happened at Walhachin, where grandiose orchard plans had been teamed with grossly inadequate flume design. Settlers returning after the war faced the ravages of neglect, so that nearly all of them soon moved away and the land reverted to ranching until modern times, when it became feasible to pump water from the river. Several abandoned homes were moved into Kamloops where some still survive.

The larger cattle ranches, mostly established in the period 1860-80, usually continued to thrive, with occasional changes in ownership as pioneers retired or died without heirs able to work the family property. In some years beef prices were painfully low, but holdings generally slowly but steadily improved, and the Bull Sales made a valiant contribution to progress. There was still considerable over-grazing in many places, but the era of scientific farming was dawning, and the wiser ranchers soon realized that, in the long run, it was foolish to run too many head of cattle on deteriorating range land.

Science also manifested itself in the change from equine horse power to that of engines. Between the wars mechanization gradually occurred, with considerable delays and even reversals during the depression. Some who had invested in trucks were unable to afford gas, so the engine was removed and the old horse pressed into service again to pull a variety of hybrid "Bennett Buggies".

In his fascinating "Kamloops Cattlemen" (Gray's Publishing, Ltd., Sidney, B.C.) T. Alex Bulman tells of the reluctance of the older generation of ranchers to replace the horse. In the 1920s his father, with a herd of 500 fine horses, was pestered by salesmen demonstrating gasoline tractors. On page 65 the story continues:-

"Finally they wore him down to the point where he allowed them to bring some of their monsters out to Circle J for a demonstration. They were great, heavy, steel-wheeled giants that required about ten acres on which to make a turn, and they moved along at a snail's pace.

"The first thing they were ordered to hook onto for a pulling test was one of several swing boom stackers that stood like gigantic cranes in the hayfields . . . . . .

"This was the favorite test that Dad applied to the various tractors as they were proudly paraded in their shining red, green or yellow paint. The demonstrator usually didn't know enough about his job to hitch the tractor as close as possible to enable it to carry part of the load. Instead he would generally tie on with about ten to fifteen feet of heavy logging chain and climb confidently to the seat. When power was applied, the great steel wheels with their steel lugs attached started tearing at the earth and, in a few seconds had dug tremendous holes. If the operator didn't shut off soon enough, the machines were stuck even after the chain was unhooked, and they couldn't pull themselves out of the graves they had dug.

"This was just what the Old Man had been waiting for, of course. He had a little team of black French coach horses, a mare and a stallion, that could really move a heavy load for a short pull. During the tractor demonstration a good teamster had been instructed, well ahead of time, to have the blacks harnessed and ready, Dad would holler, 'Get that damned contraption to hell out of there and let's see what a pair of horses can do!

"The skinner was a wise old bird that knew that if he hooked up real short and low and started the big rig with a swing, the team would never fail to move it at least 10 to 20 feet. This accomplished, the machinery salesmen, usually two or three, were given a colorful talk on the failure of their ten horsepower machine being unable to pull as much as two little horses."

But eventually Joe Bulman, like most of the successful ranchers, bought one of the monstrous machines, and also a car for rapid transit to town. Horses had virtually disappeared from the City, as stables were replaced by garages and even delivery vans became motorized; now they became a rarity on country roads and for heavy farm work. They continued, of course, on the range as the cowboy's basic tool.

During the period covered by this volume new names were added to the map on two major occasions. The first was upon completion of the C.N.R., when the stations were named, usually after early settlers. The second was in 1926 when the Geographic Board of Canada decided that duplication of names was undesirable. Our version of the ubiquitous Fish Lake became Lac Le Jeune in honor of the priest who had served our Indian population so long and faithfully. Summit Lake became Monte Lake, while, less happily, Grande Prairie was dubbed Westwold, despite protests.

Rayleigh was named at much the same time, since it was supposedly reminiscent of Rayleigh Mount in England. Strawberry Heights was the pleasant designation accorded the scattered settlement east of Rayleigh, but seems not to have persisted in common usage. Further north the old name of Mount Olie yielded to a still older one, Little Fort, as the result of a petition from the residents in 1935.

Nearer home, all maps of the area, from Samuel Black's 1835 effort onward, designate the large body of water downstream as Kamloops Lake, and all since at least 1913 show Tranquille Lake at the head of Tranquille River. Nevertheless in common parlance this latter name was often given to Kamloops Lake, presumably because of the small settlement of Tranquille at its head. This misuse should be noted, as otherwise early correspondence and newspaper references can be very confusing.

As soon as the outbreak of war was announced, the call for registration of all men and women was heard, led by Bishop of the Cariboo Dr. G.A. Wells. He made a public statement in which he favored conscription of men and materials, offered to fight himself if necessary, demanded the internment of all communists and fascists, and stated that "I noted with shame that Kamloops carried on its regular baseball game with all its noise and disturbance last Sunday. Surely that godless thing will be stopped during these trying days." Shortly after this speech he was appointed Chaplain General of the Canadian Protestant Chaplain Service in Ottawa. Wells' view was not typical of the majority of Kamloops, but there were many people who agreed with his stand.

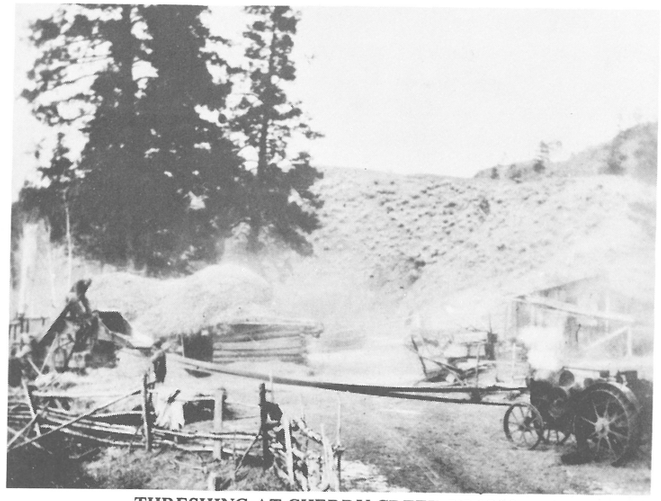
The Kamloops regiment R.M.R. served on guard duty at once and many of their members left for overseas, although not as a unit, almost immediately. In late 1939 thirty R.M.R. left to join the Seaforth Highlanders and many more joined the Candian Scottish. In early 1940 R.M.R. Commander D.O. Vicars and many others left to join the C.A.S.F.. In the spring of 1940 the R.M.R. 1st Battalion went to the Vernon camp under Lieutenant Colonel J.E. Wood. In June that year recruiting of 300 men and fifteen officers for the 1st Battalion of the Canadian Scottish took place here. A month later Kamloops became headquarters for the 2nd Battalion R.M.R., and shortly afterwards the 1st Battalion left for New Westminster.

As early as the fall of 1939 there was voluntary registration for women to determine what skills were available. At the same time, non-permanent militia classes were started for men and women. In late 1940 there was compulsory registration for everyone, except Indians, with a fine of $200 for failing to have a registration card. Compulsory military training camps were started for single men over 21, and many women joined the B.C. Women's Service Corps. This organization trained women to work as clerical, transport and first aid assistants. The Volunteer Auxiliary Drivers Corps began training women here in operation and maintenance of motor transport, with 31 women being trained in 1940.

By late 1941 the recruiting office in town reported that very few men were volunteering, probably because most of those so inclined had already joined up, but in early 1942 enlistment picked up, with 120 men joining in one month. In March the R.M.R. reserve unit began calling up more men for home duty, as the fear of Japanese invasion was quite strong. In 1943 the R.M.R. 1st Battalion landed on Kiska, an island in the Aleutians which had been occupied by the Japanese. The Japanese had left before they landed, but the Battalion spent a few months on the island in the cold and rain, until it was decided that Kiska had little strategic importance. The R.M.R. then returned to Kamloops for a month's leave.

Many Kamloops men distinguished themselves during this war, primarily in the Air Force. John "Moose" Fulton, John Moutray, John McElroy, Owen Morgan, Bob Kipp, C.E. Siddall and Jack Akehurst were all decorated. In 1943 Kamloops adopted the "Moose Squadron" in honor of its commander John Fulton who had been missing in action since late 1942. In 1944 the Airport was dedicated as Fulton Field, as a further honor to this popular war hero.

An Air Raid Precautions unit was formed in Kamloops in May of 1941, directed by the Police, Fire Chief, City Superintendent and School Officials. They held first aid classes and trained wardens to cover each of 35 zones in the city. They held test evacuations in the schools and published details of blackout procedures. In early 1942 dimout regulations went into effect here, which meant no outside lights could be used.



THRESHING AT CHERRY CREEK IN 1918



RECRUITING IN 1940



JOHN "MOOSE" FULTON

As an auxiliary to the Air Raid group a Civilian Defence Corps was formed, consisting of businessmen who were unable to take up active duty. The Canadian Legion also formed a Guerilla Corps of ex-servicemen for civil defence. A dress rehearsal for an air attack was held in March of 1942; full blackout was required, and all public buildings were evacuated. Later that year an air raid siren was installed. In mid 1943 the dimout regulations were lifted and Air Raid Precautions changed its name to Civil Defence and stated its intention to continue in peace time for flood relief.

During the war various branches of the Department of Defence were active in Kamloops. The Board of Trade had asked the government to use Kamloops as a training ground for armed forces and seemed to have some success. The airport was developed to the tune of three quarters of a million dollars to handle large air force planes between here and Alaska and to provide a second line of defence should the Coast be attacked. A large contingent of R.C.A.F. was stationed in Kamloops, an ammunition dump and training center was established in Rayleigh, and a navy ammunition dump was built just south-west of Kamloops. The construction of all these facilities was shrouded in secrecy as there was fear of sabotage by the Japanese. The old arena in the east end was remodelled by the army for use as a warehouse for medical supplies.

W.W. II was highly mechanized and thus required great quantities of raw materials. They soon found that in some cases it was impossible or too expensive to secure enough of these, so massive salvage campaigns took place. Various groups in Kamloops collected rubber, scrap metal and paper for recycling, and people were exhorted to consume as little as possible of these valuable materials. New tires were unavailable, and gasoline was rationed, so the use of motor cars was seriously curtailed. The Sentinel began publishing once instead of twice a week as their contribution to easing the paper shortage, and even the two victory guns at the Cenotaph were donated to the scrap metal heap.

Food rationing also took effect during the war with sugar, meat and coffee being the prime victims. In mid 1942 the Wartime Prices and Trade Board opened an office here "to ensure that merchants were not profiteering", and a month later a Ration Board was set up. The first ration books were distributed in Decmeber of 1942, with G.R. Williams supervising the whole process. New books had to be issued periodically, and in 1943 the figures showed 7145 books in Kamloops, 984 in North Kamloops, 375 Indians and 239 Chinese. The rationing was never much of a hardship, except for people who were used to doing much home canning, and even then there was an extra allowance of sugar for this.

As in the first war, there was a need for a great deal of money to carry on the battle. The Dominion Government raised money through Victory Loans and War Savings Certificates. There were nine Victory Loans during the war, and each time Kamloops went considerably over its quota, raising over one and a half million dollars in the final loan. During the sixth loan in 1944 the Kamloops Chinese subscribed an average of $202 per capita, a record for the whole country. War Savings Certificates could be purchased in instalments of 25 cents each, and were frequently used as admissions for concerts, and in 1941 an attempt was made to make a mile of quarters along Victoria Street.

Much other fund-raising was done to finance Red Cross work and various relief funds. In 1940 Dominion Day celebrations were held to raise funds for a field ambulance overseas. In 1943 the Canadian Aid to Russia Committee raised $2000 in Kamloops, and later the Greek Relief Fund collected under Alex Kassiones. In 1943 a Civilian Auxiliary to H.M.C.S. "Kamloops" and R.C.A.F. Moose Squadron was formed. The Corvette "Kamloops" had been commissioned in 1941 and the City had sent it a

ship's bell and agreed to 'adopt' it. This Auxiliary collected funds to purchase candy and cigarettes to send to both these outfits. In 1945 Kamloops was rewarded for its devotion by a number of the Moose Squadron visiting and paying their respects to Mrs. W.F. Fulton, mother of their former commander.

The Red Cross met immediately in 1939 to organize for war work. They established uniform instructions on how to make clothing so that all work would be standardized. It operated as a central agency for distributing work of other groups. Such clubs as the Legion Auxiliary, St. Paul's Anglican Church, Kamloops United Church, North Kamloops United Church, Catholic Women's League, St. Andrew's Presbyterian, Baptist, St. George's Auxiliary, I.O.D.E., Daughters of England, Order of the Eastern Star, Rebekahs, Beresford Women's Institute, and Monte Creek Ladies Guild all formed sewing groups to make clothes for the soldiers.

The Red Cross also established home nursing classes and encouraged as many people as possible to take them. There was considerable fear that Kamloops was vulnerable to air attack and there would be real need for people to have nursing skills. In early 1940 there were 150 students taking the course. The Red Cross needed to buy materials for clothing, so they held a number of fund-raising campaigns which were very successful as by now people were well aware of the fine work of this organization.



SALVAGE CAMPAIGN IN 1942

SOURCE MATERIAL

Inland Sentinel 1914 - 1916

Kamloops Standard 1914 - 1916.

Kamloops Standard Sentinel 1916 - 1924

Kamloops Telegram 1916 - 1924

Kamloops Sentinel 1924 - 1945

Local History Articles by Mary Balf, Jack Harper, Irmi Hoppenrath, Evelyn Marr, Leslie Mobbs.

Board of Trade Pamphlets

British Columbia and Kamloops Directories

INDEX (see also under 'Contents')

Abear, J.H. 107
Achison Dave 64
Adams River 42-46, 125
Adams Dr. W 52, 73, 74
Agnew F.V. 67
Ah Mee 121
Akehurst family 74, 117, 134
Anderson Charles 52-53
Anderson F.W. 58, 77
Archibald J.R. 53
Archibald Dr. M.G. 42, 46, 67-70, 75
Armstrong A.E. 81
Austin Grace 100
Baines Mrs. E.M. 128
Bann James 21
Barnhart Peter 51
Bayne Dr. A.H. 58, 80
Bayntun Richard 35
Beattie sisters 29, 61-62, 65-66
Bevan James 114
Bickford C.F. 18-19, 81
Bishop S.W. 108
Blackbourn Irene 64
Blair James 99
Board of Trade . . 12, 17, 27, 78-81, 95, 123
Bostock family 21, 58-59, 110
Braden R.A. 108
Brennan William 32
Brown G.D. family 37, 47, 77
Browns H.E. 32, 86
Bullock Alex 91
Bulman family 9, 16, 132-3
Burris family 67, 68, 108
Burton S.C. 37, 43, 51, 95
Cameron D.R. and wife 32, 94
Campbell Burt 108
Candido Olive 107
Carlin F.B. 19
Carment J.J. 39
Carr Elsie 107
Carson R.H. 58-59
Chalmers R.M. 107
Chapman Pearl 99
Chater Mel 83, 84, 87
Chetwynd Ralph 99
Chinese 19, 56, 119-122, 136
Clements J.H. and wife 29, 61
Colley J.R. 36, 43, 51, 58, 100, 114
Cornwall F.T. 94
Cosier S.M. 68, 69
Costley T.D. 81
Cowan Robert 81
Cowell W.C. 61
Crawford M.F. 29, 39, 58
Curtis D.L. 56
Dalgleish family . . 6, 18, 25, 58, 75, 78, 80, 89, 103, 130
Dalin William 117
Dandy W.H. 61
Davis Jack 64
Dee C.M. 18
Der Way Jim 121
Desmond John 129
Dierks C.T. 55
Docker William 103
Dodd H. 60
Dodd M. 81
Drake Harry 13
Duchemin F.M. 35
Duck Albert 115
Dunbar C.H. 80
Duncan E.S. 77
Ellis G.H. 60
Ellison Louise 99
English J.F.K. 63, 115
Farquharson George 11
Fee Archie 64
Ferguson W.J. 117-8
Fenwick A.H. 113
Fernie family 51, 91, 93, 94
Fiddes Bert 83, 84
Fisher Marion 71
Fitzwater J.E. and wife . . . 9, 110, 114
Fraser A.S. 39, 43
Fraser J.A. 58
Frolek Frank 13
Frontier Theo 6, 81
Froom Dr. G.D. 115
Frost Weston 51, 80, 95
Fulton family . . . 53, 58, 60, 64, 67, 77, 115, 134, 137
Galloway Archie 95
Garood Olive 71
Gee Walter 107
Gill J.A. 37
Goddard Beverly 35, 69

Gould Reg 115
Greaves J.B. 71
Green W. de Lance 11
Gregson Jack 23, 107
Greig A. 19, 21, 130
Griffin Alex 24
Hall Mrs. J.W. 9, 110
Hall T.R. 63
Hallmark J. 50
Harper Noel 93, 129
Harrison William 17
Harrison W.G. 27
Hassen Matt 16
Hay G.C. 15, 17, 23
Hearle Eric 23
Helmsing W.T. 117
Henderson John 85
Henderson Peter 51
Heron family 17, 113, 128
Hilliard George 128-9
Hilliker A.D. 41
Hirst C. 39
Hodgson John 61
Homfray W.U. 60
Hopgood family 35, 61, 114
Hoover family 87, 129
Houle Dr. 70
Howell Thomas 35
Hull J.R. 73
Indians 10-12, 21, 99, 117-9
Inskip Percy 129
Ireland Allan 68
Irving Dr. R.W. 17, 67, 68, 111
Irwin Irene 94
Jackson A.W. 36, 39, 43-44, 65
Jamieson J. 128
Jarvis E.A. 117
Jennings Bishop E.Q. 73
Johnson A.W. 93
Johnstone D.B. and wife 13, 30, 31, 35, 36, 58
Johnstone Mrs. R.L. 110
Jones Evan 55
Jules Joe 117
Keene Dr. G. 71
Kendall Joe 124
Kennedy Father 73
Kerr J.J. 77, 103, 107
Kerr W.J. 47
Keyes T.S. 108
Kipp Bob 134
Laidlaw Thomas 95
Lapp Dr. Alex 71
Larue Eli 117
Lawrence C.E. 1, 67
Lee R.H. 37, 43
Lee Tommy 89
Leighton Raymond 58, 77
Leonard Amy 118-9
Louie William 11, 24
McBride T.G. 27, 58
McCannell Neil 70
McElligot A.E. 128
McElroy J. 134
McEwan J. 39
McIntosh James and wife 108, 111
McIntyre A.D. 53
McKay R.M. 47
McKenzie Frank 61
McKenzie W.A. 48
McLean George 7
McLeod Earl 32
McLeod Ewen 117-8
McMillan Gertie 87
McMurdo A.N. 106-7
McNabb Margaret 59-60
McNabb W.J. 63
McNamee Mrs. F.M. 107
McPherson George 114
Mackin J.E. 5
Madden H.O. 33
Maill G.A. 23
Manning Andrew 7
Marlatt W.A. 95
Marshall John 60
Matthews A.F. 63
Maxwell George 51
Meighen A.E. 36, 44, 53, 58, 81
Michell J.R. 58
Miller D.C. 47
Miller Hedley 38
Milton John 48
Moffatt W.J. 44, 51, 60
Moillet Ted 23
Morgan Owen 134
Morley H.L. 53-54
Morse J.J. 108
Moutray, John 134
Munro George 25
Murphy Dr. H.H. 67, 107
Murray Edgar 50
Mytton H.F. 15, 128
Naismith Dr. A.G. 68
Nimmons Dr. G.R. 71
Nixon H. 18

North Charles 39, 43, 44
Nye Nat 58-59
Oishi George 19, 123
O'Neill T.J. 59-60, 95, 119
Orchard C.F. 58
Ord H. 23, 129
Owens A.J. 86
Palmer family 58, 93
Pankhurst Fanny 71
Parle J.T. 106
Patterson R.G. 77
Paul Pete 117
Pearse Wally 62, 64
Peterson J. 7
Pfotenhauer Rev. C. 129
Philip Mrs. W. 108. 119
Pinchbeck R.G. 124
Pollinger Rev. S 74
Power David 108
Price H. 7
Pritchard J. 35
Pyper Jack 111
Racklyeft R. 130
Rankin Arthur 53
Ratepayer's Association . . 35, 37, 43, 126
Redling E.W. 71
Rees C.H. 27
Ritchie Alex 75
Roberts George 68
Robertson Bob 11
Robinson J.T. . . . 5, 35, 57, 58, 68, 77, 79
Roos L.L. 27
Rotary Club . . . 12, 13, 81, 84, 107, 111
Rowlands D.W. 12
Sandiford G.V. 102
Scanlan C.E. 16, 28, 32, 33, 36, 40, 46, 58, 92
Scott F.W. 33
Scott J.A. 81
Shackleton T.A. 44, 114
Shaw A.E. 44, 69
Shaw J.P. 58
Shotton Horatio 124
Siddall C.E. 134
Simmons E.C. 51
Simpson F.E. 77
Sinclair G.M. 95
Singh Thakka 19
Sjoquist family . . . 40, 46, 78, 95, 106
Smillie Dr. I.G. 70
Smith J.F. 12, 17, 35, 111, 117
Smith J.J. 24
Smith Syd 81
Spencer Charles 118-9
Stainton Jack 33
Stephens Harry 47
Stevens J.O. 58
Stevens W.H. 29
Stevenson Art 85
Stirling G.F. 58, 60
Stoodley J.O. 39
Strachan D.W. 15, 17
Streatfield A.T. 51
Sutherland Don 16
Swanson J.D. 53, 54, 67, 114
Taggart C.H. 32
Talbot Ellis 91
Taylor A.C. 4, 32, 107, 111
Taylor H.E. 117
Thom Miss 110
Thomas Alec 117
Thrupp Adrian 95, 107
Townsend M.D. 128
Turner Harry 3, 4
Tyrrell A.M. 69
Vicars family . . . 7, 10, 11, 21, 45, 134
Vrooman Dr. 70
Wade Dr. M.S. 53
Wain family 39, 50
Wallace Dr. S. 68
Ward Frank 91
Ward G.B. 24
Watson Robert 84, 85
Wells Fleetwood 129
Wells Bishop G.A. 74, 134
Weadon R. 61
White Ralph 77
Whitmore Mrs. J. 71
Whyte G.A. 115
Wilcox T.J. 35
Williams Cymryd 11
Williams G.R. and wife 28, 35-6, 40, 44, 57-8, 65, 107, 136
Williams Mrs. Gaunt 129
Willoughby Dr. C.J.M. 68
Wilmot Tommy 91
Wilson Dr. W.M.G. 80
Wood E.S. 99
Wood J.E. 134
Wood W.F. 53
Work Ernie 11
Worsnop T.H. and wife 9, 79, 108
Wright Frances 64
Wright James 13
Wyllie and wife 61, 74

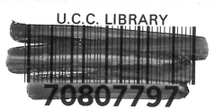
97

7
1997

1997
1997

7

18



FC 3845 .K25 B4 1975
Kamloops : 1914-1945
Balf, Ruth
c.b 70807797