REVELSTOKE

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The Mail-Herald

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LARGE AUDIENCE LISTEN WITH APPRECIATION TO PREMIER BOWSER R. F. GREEN M.P. HON. THOS. TAYLOR

First Gun of Campaign fired in Revelstoke—Audience much Impressed with the Sound Policy of the Conservative Party—Premier Explains the Different acts Passed at the last Meeting of the Legislature—Interesting Speech by R. F. Green M. P.—Hon. Thos. Taylor, Member for Revelstoke Was Well Received

The public meeting held in the Opera House on Thursday night was decidedly successful. The Opera House was crowded to the doors with citizens eager to hear the Premier, Hon. W. J. Bowser, give an account of the stewardship of the Conservative party since they were last endorsed by the people, and to hear from him personally an explanation of the many progressive measures passed at the recent session of the Legislature. That they were not disapointed was evident by the applause and close attention given the various speakers by the audience.

H. G. Barber, President of the Revelstoke Conservative Association, was chairman of the meeting, and on the platform with him were the other officers of the Association.

Hon. Thomas Taylor, member for Revelstoke, was the first speaker introduced to the audience and was warmly greeted. He made a business-like clear speech dealing chiefly with matters pertaining to Revelstoke.

He was followed by the Dominion member for this district, R. F. Green, M.P., who was well received and who touched on matters referring to both the Provincial and Dominion Governments.

Premier the Hon. W. J. Bowser was next introduced and was greeted with prolonged cheering.

PREMIER, HON. W. J. BOWSER

HON. THOS. TAYLOR.

"I wish to express my most grateful appreciation to the citizens of Revelstoke for the splendid attendance here this evening. The presence of so many electors and citizens is due, I am sure, to a desire on the part of all to hear the Hon. the Premier expound the policy of the Government and place before you his present-day, past and future program During my many meetings with you in this building in the past, I, together with other speakers, have had a most patient and attentive hearing and I trust the same rule will apply this evening, as well as to any future meetings, no matter in whose interests the same are held.

"Revelstoke, British Columbia, Canada and the Empire are passing through a condition and state of affairs owing to the world war in Europe, the like of which has never been experienced before, and our thoughts and minds should be turned in the direction of these affairs, as to how we can best aid in carrying the all-absorbing matters to a complete and successful issue, rather than to small party advantage and party politics. British Columbia has given of its best sons and daughters to the number of 40,000, to aid the cause of Emoire and the Government's duty is to aid further by encouraging industry and production to its fullest possible extent, and I feel I can quite confidently depend on the audience present to give a quiet hearing to the Premier in his exposition of policies to bring this about.

"In the short space of time in which I will address you I propose to confine my remarks generally to matters of local interest and in this connection it may be permissible for me to deal with Public Works expenditure. In December, 1908, when Sir Richard McBride called me to a position in his Cabinet, he imposed on me the responsibility of the organization and administration of the Public Works Department, which had formerly been an adjunct to the Lands Department. I have been in control of this department ever since with the exception of a few months the beginning of this year, when the Hon. the Premier requested me to take over the administration of the Provincial Secretary's Department. I have expended under direct charge and control over $35,000,000. I have endeavored to deal with all portions of the province in a fair and equitable manner as regards public expenditures, and the attention paid this riding has been no more nor no less than the consideration given other districts.

"I may be permitted to refer to a few of the improvements which I have been instrumental in bringing about locally and I will refer to the period between the 31st March, 1909, and the 31st March, 1915. The Court House building, which I think Revelstoke citizens will admit is a credit to the Province, and particularly to Revelstoke, cost the province approximately $147,000, independent of site. The building is of fire proof construction, built by local contractors, local and British Columbia material being used wherever possible in its construction. I have yet to hear of any unfavorable comment as to its necessity, nor have my opponents either in the House or out of it cast any reflections upon my department in connection therewith. In the same period school buildings, including your splendid new High School, have been assisted to the extent of $63,000. The High School alone received a grant of over $46,000. The above figures refer alone to assistance to buildings and have no reference whatever to the grant to teachers' salaries.

"Protection of river banks, including the protection of the Columbia at your very doors and the erosion of the banks, which only a few years ago presented a most alarming situation, was responsible for an expenditure of $83,500. The wisdom of the decision of the governmebt in coming to the assistance of Revelstoke citizens when your business and homes were threatened has never been questioned, and the expenditure, although large, was well and wisely made.

"Then we have the expenditure on bridges, which are so essential in connection with our highway systems. This work alone has cost the province in six years approximately $218,000, including the bridge across the Columbia river here, which has contributed so greatly to the development of the area to the west of the Columbia.

"Ferries and steamboat subsidies represent an expenditure of $28,800. In our highway system of roads and bridges we, as citizens of Revelstoke, must surely appreciate we have not been overlooked. The road expenditure alone amounting to $490,585, and bridges $218,000, or over $700,000 in all.

"I have devoted my best judgment and the best judgment of a very efficient and enthusiastic staff to the carrying into effect of a British Columbia road system without a peer in this Dominion. I think I can claim credit, together with our splendid fellow townsman, Major W. W. Foster, recently wounded in France but now fortunately fully recovered, for the initiation of the Trans-Provincial Road, which when completed will permit of motor or vehicular traffic from the Pacific coast to the Eastern confines of the Province. I have endeavored to the best of my ability to place Revelstoke within easy access of this road to the westward. It is a very large work, however, and cannot reasonably be expected to be completed until financial conditions improve but I am fully determined to push the work to completion at the earliest possible date. To that end I have been instrumental in having a camp of interned aliens established on the stretch of heavy rock work on the shores of Mara Lake and of that between Sicamous and Mara, a distance of 10 miles, six have already been completed. From Sicamous east to Craigellachie a good road exists, to which all the farmers of the district have easy access, and I hope at an early date to begin construction west of Clanwilliam. The roads to the North, East, South and West have been extended and are being extended, so as to give every settler in the railway belt easy access to his nearest market. I have for years been extending the road system between here and Arrowhead from both ends with a view to linking up the South end of the district with Revelstoke and I trust before long the completion will be an accomplished fact.

"Before leaving the question of road development I wish to refer for a moment to the splendid success your Board of Trade and City Council and citizens generally have met with in the advocacy of motor road from Revelstoke to the summit of the mountain and the aggressive assistance and co-operation of your Dominion member, Mr. R. F. Green, in the generous appropriations he has been able to secure for road construction as well as his indefatigable efforts, resulting in the establishment of a park area. I think many gentlemen present will remember our first efforts in placing this matter prominently before the Provincial and Dominion authorities, and I had the honor some four years ago of being invited by your City Council and Board of Trade to plant the initial post; the occasion was made one of considerable importance and rejoicing. A grant of $20,000 was nade by the Provincial Government for the beginning of the work, which was later continued through the efforts of Mr. Green, and the completion of which, through his kindly efforts, may be confidently expected at an early date.

"Last, but not least, I would refer to the aid to the Queen Victoria hospital here. I have always been a strong advocate of assistance to all institutions of a public nature, whose duty is to provide for the care and relief of the sick, and no province in Canada has been more liberal in this direction than has British Columbia. In every business centre of the Province you will find splendid and substantial buildings for this purpose, assisted handsomely by money grants from the provincial treasury. The splendid hospital building which we have here was made possible by a grant of over $52,000, which I was able to secure, supported by the management and the Hospital Board. We, as citizens of Revelstoke, feel a just pride in having such an institution in our midst. It is generally regarded in building, in fixtures, and in management without an equal in the interior. I mention these matters to remind the audience that I have not been neglectful of your interests.

"Some people, fortunately or unfortunately, have short memories and it is probably wise at this time that I should give you a record of my work as your representative. I think I can claim that no scheme of legitimate public development has ever been advocated by you that has not received my hearty support and co-operation. I have given you the details of some of these expenditures, the total of which in six years amounts to over $1,130,000, or nearly $200,000 a year. This riding, like all others in the province, cannot advance without generous aid from the provincial treasury. The country is in the making and if the people help themselves and pull together reasonable assistance can always be looked forward to from me. We have a province rich in natural resources, which remain to a great extent unknown and undeveloped. Our mines, our timber and our fishing banks are as extensive as any on the continent, and our agricultural areas while limited in extent are exceptionally productive when made accessible.

"The government is attempting to do its part by generous financial assistance and expert advice, but no government or party can bring about development and prosperity without the co-operation and support of its citizens. The government has met with a great deal of criticism by our opponents for almost everything which has been attempted in the way of development; our Railway policy, our administration of the Lands and Timber, our financial position, have all been severely criticized. Apparently, if our opponents are to be believed, everything undertaken by us has been a mistake and a failure.

"The railway policy has met with your almost unanimous endorsation on two occasions, in 1909 and 1912, and has resulted in the completion of the C.N.R., the Kettle Valley Railway and over 150 miles of the P.G.E. in actual operation, thus making an additional railway mileage in British Columbia of over 1,000 miles.

"The C.N.R. has been constructed at no cost whatever to the taxpayers of this province. The interest on the bonds of the Company, which the government guaranteed, the same as all other provinces in Canada, has been met by the Company at maturity from time to time.

"Unfortunately, owing to the war and depressing financial conditions, the branch lines which were contemplated a few years ago have not been undertaken, but will unquestionably be pushed to completion just as soon as the financial conditions improve.

"The P.G.E., which was projected at a later date than the C.N.R., for the purpose of opening up that great and extremely promising domain along the Fraser River from Vancouver to Fort George and the Peace River, was unfortunate in not having its work further advanced when the war came upon us. The Government came to the company's relief as far as possible, rather than pay interest charges on an uncompleted and non-paying concern,, in order that the road might reach its destination, where traffic in abundance awaited it. For this we have been most severely criticised. But I venture to predict if the Liberals were in office they would have followed the same course, and I have yet to hear any of their leaders advise the discontinuance of the work We know that the road is necessary and that it will be a paying road when completed and for that reason we feel we are responsible to the people for its early completion, in order that the Company may be in a position to make the revenue necessary to pay the interest obligation an the bonds guaranteed by the Government.

"Approximately $85,000,000 has been expended in railway construction since 1911, all of which has come from outside sources and it is an idle and unwise argument to say that this large expenditure has not benefited the people of British Columbia. Had it not been for the depression brought about by the war all these roads would undoubtedly be in a prosperous condition today, as we hope and trust they will be in the near future. It is a common practice of our opponents to blame us for the hard times which existed after the outbreak of the war; on the other hand we receive no credit from them for the good times existing immediately before. To carry out the policies inaugurated by Sir Richard McBride, it has been necessary to make heavy expenditures, which has resulted in an increase of our bonded indebtedness. But for this debt we have an extremely good asset in our public works such as roads, streets, buildings, etc., many of which are of a permanent nature, and to meet the fast-growing demand we have for improvements it has been necessary to part with some of our lands by

(Continued on Page 2)

OVER FORTY REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS SPEND DAY IN PARK

Under Auspices of the Board of Trade—Inspections Made of Suggested sights for Chalet--Will Decide by Vote Most Desirable Location—Snow Ball Fight

(Written far the Board of Trade by Mr W. Hornell).

With much honking of horns, shrieking of sirens, and half-awake jesting—they're off—the official trip of the Board of Trade, up the auto road to the National Park a'top Mt. Revelstoke.

A great day for the trip!

Tired business and professional men look into one another's faces and laugh out of the pure joy of living; they josh each other about their just-out-of-the-hay appearance: "Where did you get that hat?" or "Look out, Bill, you'll lose your kicking strap!" These sallies as continuous as the chug-chug of the engines as they lifted us from bench to bench.

Gradually the distance widened between the machines, and a silence fell as we began to get into the higher levels, and to some—even old timers—foreign country. The spell finally broken by an exclamation, "Hectorrrr mon, but this taks me in mind o' hame, 'Auld Scotia,' 'Bonnie Scotland,' ye ken, only these hills are more magnitudinous whatever."

Comes now in view the late Internment camp, looking like a deserted Alpine village—Excelsior! We pass through, a short distance to the road camp, the autos are parked and we take to the trail. It takes but a few minutes of up-grade toiling to put that want-to-go-home look on many faces; however, after pulling the belt in a notch and gritting the teeth we struggle on prodded by the thought of ridicule that awaits the quitter.

At this point a couple of the "heavier-than-air" type fall to the rear; one had thrown a "bog spavin" and the other had developed "wind galls on his carburetter." They made the chalet later and finding no one there came back to the road camp.

Macdonald's Bluff ahoy! We halt. A talisman was produced in the shape of a small barometer; being placed on Bill's chest it pointed to Very Dry—a raid on the canteen dispelled the drought. Looking about we began to appreciate that we were "getting up in the world," and looking across the valleys we find ourselves on familiar terms with peaks for which we had a great reverence when on the ground floor. Standing here—the view as good as from an aeroplane—we sight our beautiful city a mile below, looking in perspective like a fairy village, the substantial dwellings and business blocks seeming as orderly rows of packing boxes or bee hives.

'Shun! forward, march! we go at the last leg and in due time arrive at the Chalet. The thoughtful ones who have got ahead have tea ready, [illegible] a suit minutes and a banquet is spread [illegible] time nature's table—after lunch being called to order by the President, who explains in a neat speech the object of the visit:

Gentlemen:

"The Executive Council of the Board would greatly appreciate it if you will kindly give a portion of your time to an inspection of the many suggested chalet sites, and later on the opinions of the different members of the party will be obtained, and in this manner we will, ourselves, decide by a vote, as to the most suitable location. Later on, when the road is nearer completion, we hope to induce the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to build a chalet or rest place."

Having elected the man that carried the most "weight" as guide, a start was made to explore the Park, this thousand acre wonderland—no better balanced piece of scenic grandeur in all the world—terrace upon terrace, lawn after lawn, looking as if they had been cut but yesterday by Sandy Macdonell's Chinaman. On we press over rocks, moss, meadows, acres of nameless flowers—snowdrifts too, although it is the middle of August—we fall into pairs and groups like the Canterbury pilgrims; though not friar, monk or knight, but every-day business men, contractor and professional men, the extreme of all democracies. Coming suddenly upon a field of blueberries one of the party waxed eloquent in their praise, declaring "The blue barie she make da better apple sauce dan zee prune."

On reaching the top of a granite pile—with rock enough in it alone to build a city—the doyen of the party asked the Medicine Man to test his heart; after looking the group over, the Doctor gave it as his opinion that "we all needed steam gauges more than a stethescope." Thus with many a merry jest, good-natured horse-play, romping and laughing like school boys, foot-racing and wrestling as we go, we move along. Suddenly coming round a corner of rock we stood upon a rock ledge—looking East and South. Hundreds of feet below shimmered scores of small lakelets strung together pearl-like by rivulets that flashed and sparkled in the sunlight. Across the valleys of the Illecillewaet and Columbia stretched the endless field of peaks, hill peeping o'er hill, and mount on mount arising—bewildering in colossal vastness.

From this we are called to a snow-ball match in the "Ice Box," a huge chasm in the rocks in which you could hide the "City Hall," filled with eternal ice and snow.

The President's forces being routed we pass to the West side to view the valley of the Columbia. There you could see her, majestic as she seems at close quarters—twelfth largest river in the world—looking from this height like the Tum Tum. After [illegible]ting the "telephone po[illegible] to [illegible] Big Bend, some of the po[illegible] declar[illegible] if there was any more [illegible] would have to be brough[illegible] to them. The retreat was sounded and we fell back on the Chalet. After a snack the descent to the autos commenced. All loaded and cranked up we drifted gently down slope after slope—along level switchbacks — swept around graceful curves and turns—every few yards bringing a new picture into vision. Most of the distance in silent admiration—silent with eyes shut and trying to visualize some of the scenes I was startled by one of my companions who said: "———, I ask in all reverence why did the Creator of all things put those wonderful mountains here? Was it to give us mortals these great pleasures, or is there some great mystery behind them?"

That night many a member of the party as he sat in his pyjamas recalling some of the scenes and incidents of the day, came to the conclusion that one of the great benefits of the outing was his revised opinion of some of his fellow citizens, and as he knocked the dottle out of his pipe, or laid the butt of his cigarette on the ash tray, he made the mental reservation that he would do all in his power to help along these little junketings. Soliloquising as he yawned [illegible] stretched and tip-toed to his bed [illegible] des other benefits accruing, [illegible] a very pleasant way of finding out that his neighbour, yes, even his competitor, was a "good fellow."—Good Night.

"BILL."

The party consisted of the following citizens:

A. B. McCleneghan, W. A. Sturdy, H. McKinnon, J. Q. McKinnon, G. R. Lawrence, W. M. Lawrence, A. E. Kincaid, L. Howson, C. R. Macdonald, A. D. Tourner, Jack Stewart, S. Needham, J. Sibbald, Jr., W. B. Farris, A. M. Lloyd, F. B. Wells, W. H. Pratt, G. W. Bell, A Hobson, W. A. Smythe, W. Hornell, W. A. Gordon, T. Kilpatrick, R. Gordon, Dr. W. H. Sutherland, A. Fradolini, O. W. Abrahamson, J. Hume, R. M. Hume, J. Guy Barber, W. J. Coulthard, D. Leary, T. W. Bradshaw, L. C. Masson, F. McCarty, W. Bews, and a representative of the Mail-Herald.

The United States Land Credit Act proves to be a ponderous and complicated system. It cannot go into operation until the people in some of the twelve districts establish rural credit banks, and subscribe most of the capital for them. The system of farm credits is then worked through these banks. It does not amount to much more than the organization of banks with authority to take deposits and to make long loans on land, instead of short ones on other collateral. One may safely predict that either the federal government or the states will neglect this method and adopt the direct and simple system which British Columbia has been the first to introduce on this continent.

BRIEF LOCAL NEWS

J. Glaspie of Eagle Bay is in the city.

Rev. J. C. McKenzie made a business trip south during the week.

Mrs. J. P. Sutherland and daughter left on Tuesday on a visit to Calgary.

Mrs. J. E. Hammond of Spokane registered at the Hotel Revelstoke on Tuesday.

D. A. Rooney of Bear Creek registered at the King Edward hotel on Thursday.

Miss Leonard of the Queen Victoria hospital staff is spending three weeks at Salmon Arm.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Hood of Calgary were guests at the Hotel Revelstoke on Sunday.

Miss Brown of the Queen Victoria hospital staff has returned from a visit to Kamloops.

The Misses Florence and Marion Lawrence are the guests of Mrs. C. R. Skene at St. Leon.

A. Sturrock, H. Sturrock and Olga Sturrock of Vancouver were guests at the Hotel Revelstoke on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bray and L. Burback of Medicine Hat were guests at the King Edward hotel on Wednesday.

W. H. Horobin left on Saturday morning on a short trip through the mining districts. Mrs. Horobin is spending a few days at Halcyon.

Lieut. Hilliam and his assistants derive no personal benefit whatever from this pilgrimage. The entire receipts nightly are turned into the Canadian Camp Recreation Fund, for which the support of the public is very earnestly requested; so do not fail to attend the concert recital on Tueaday at the Empress Theatre.

A quiet wedding occurred at the Methodist Parsonage last Wednesday evening when the Rev. B. C. Freeman united in matrimony Mr. Ernest A. Wright of Nelson gnd Miss Annetta C. Logan of Victoria. The bride, coming up from the coast with her mother and sister, was met here by Mr. Wright, the bridal party proceeding southward the following day. Mr. and Mrs. Wright will take up their residence in Nelson.

IN FUTURE NO ITEMS WILL BE ACCEPTED LATER THAN THURSDAY NIGHT FOR PUBLICATION IN SATURDAY'S PAPER.

Miss Helen Briggs is visiting friends at New Westminster.

A. M. Lloyd of Edmonton is spending his holidays in the city.

Mrs. H. N. Coursier has been seriously ill for the past two weeks.,

Miss Ella Rutherford of Three Valley is the guest of Mrs. G. R. Lawrence.

R. A. Kirkpatrick of Nelson paid Revelstoke a business visit on Wednesday.

J. L. and M. B. English of Millett were guests at the King Edward hotel on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell of Winnipeg registered at the Hotel Revelstoke on Monday.

John McSorley, son of H. J. McSorley, has joined the 231st Seaforth Highlanders of Vancouver.

Mrs. McSorley and family and Mrs. Bunnell and daughter Dorothy are enjoying the baths at Halcyon hot springs.

Sergt. Mellander, recruiting officer for 223rd (Scandinavian) Battalion is making good progress and hopes that loyal Scandinavians will be prepared to do their duty to the Empire. Sgt. Mellander is making toe Central hotel his headquarters.

A public meeting will be held in the Opera House, Revelstoke, on Thursday next, at 8 p.m. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. W. J. Bowser, R. F. Green, M.P., Hon. Thos. Taylor and others. Everybody is invited. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

S. L. Williamson of Franklin, Pa., Mr. and Mrs. P. L. LeBrun, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mayor, Miss Jacobs of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Barker of Santa Barbara, Cal., Miss H. R. Reid and Mrs. E. Woods of Boston were among the tourists at the Hotel Revelstoke on Sunday.

The wedding was solemnized on August 3 of Arthur G. Pearson of Glacier and Clare Fraser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fraser of Revelstoke. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. J. C. McKenzie officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson are spending their honeymoon at the coast.

Our readers will hear with regret that Dr. and Mrs. Dent will be leaving the district at the end of the present month, having decided to take up their residence for the future in Armstrong. We regret their departure and only hope that as they will be no great distance from this vicinity that they will often pay Salmon Arm a flying visit.—Salmon Arm Observer.

Among the tourists registered at the Hotel Revelstoke on Manday were F. Nash of New York, A. H. Johnson of Los Angeles, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Fess of Winnipeg, J. N. Dodgman of Buffalo, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bond of Pendleton, Ore., Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Seeley and Miss Seeley of Los Gatos, Cal., Florence P. Barnard and Mrs. M. D. Bolane of San Francisco, Mrs. Lefroy of West Australia, R. Sinclair of Field and G. K. McLean of Clinton, Ohio.

The Provincial Normal School at Victoria will reopen for the Fall session on Monday, August 21st. Applications for admission have already been received from students from all parts of the Province. The regulations require that students who purpose attending make application not later than Friday, August 11th. Forms of application for either the Preliminary or advanced Course may be obtained by applying to D. L. MacLaurin, Principal, Provincial Normal School, Victoria, B.C.

W. E. Hall of Arrowhead registered at the King Edward hotel on Thursday.

W. F. A. Hudson of Fosthall registered at the King Edward hotel on Tuesday.

J. D. Shaffner of Springfield, Ill., registered at the Hotel Revelstoke on Tuesday.

E. J. Sommers of Rock Island registered at the King Edward hotel on Wednesday.

L. Hamay and A. Bush of Calgary registered at the King Edward hotel on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Harris of Vancouver registered at the Hotel Revelstoke on Monday.

The marriage of William J. Phillips and Miss Lottie Lee took place at the Methodist Parsonage on Monday evening, the 7th inst., the Rev. B. C. Freeman officiating. The bride was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Lee, who, with her daughter, has recently returned to Revelstoke from Port Alberni. Miss Dorothy Garland acted as bridesmaid and Mr. E. L. Reid as groomsman.

BANKHEAD BRIQUETTES BURN BEST.

Galt Coal for sale. Sibbald & Son.

GET THE HABIT.—Place your fire and accident insurance with Chas. M. Field, who represents only old and reliable companies.

There's comfort in cooking with Coursier's Coal.

A TRIBUTE TO CANADIAN SOLDIERS

In describing the Canadian army, Nemimovitch-Danchenko, the brilliant Russian novelist and war correspondent, says:

"Cold and snow. The train from London moves through a fog. The towns on the way clustering around the beautiful cathedral look hazy and murky, as if pencilled in gloom. At one place the sun flashes at one of them and it seems as if some stony arms had lifted up heavenward the stony tables of the medieval portal. In the distance there is the grey line of the sea. Today it is motionless. One expects all sorts of nasty things from this quarter, but today the Channel looks homely and submissive.

"The train goes right into the harbor and our boat looks a real beehive; grey khaki everywhere. It looks as if it will be impossible for us to get through the thick lines of Canadian infantry. They have splendid faces, these Canadians, with a sincere and happy look. I saw them afterwards at the front, after an ordeal of 48 hours' stay in flooded trenches; they wore the same expression. One could see the stuff they were made of, the race that is used to relentless fighting with nature and can stand cold and hardships of which we, in the old world, can form no idea.

"The Canadians are excellent shots and walkers; our Siberian fellows, who take aim and shoot a hare through the eye, resemble them. Our chaps, however, are sombre. The quiet of the Siberian forest has made them taciturn. The Canadians, on the contrary, have the joy of life in them. They are calm and steadfast in action. They wavered at first under the heavy German fire, but now they form an iron wall which no fire of the enemy can break. The best quality of the Canadian soldier is calmness in attack. He is not hasty, and therefore wastes no energy.

"The relations between officers and men are touchingly simple and cordial. The officers behave like senior comrades. They share with the men the hardships of trench life. The Canadians feed well and are well dressed. Where the Canadians are stationed the Germans have no peace day or night. The enemy has to look sharp, because in spite of all wire entanglements the Canadians crawl right up to the enemy's trenches, pouring down a shower of bombs, and organize little expeditions reminding one of the times of Fenimore Cooper."

EMPRESS THEATRE

PROGRAM

TODAY and Matinee—The Red Feather production, Knight of the Range, with Harry D. Carey and a brilliant cast. A western play that will hold you spell bound, dealing with the red blood real American men who do things. 5 parts. Sensational rough riding; also comedy.

MONDAY—Marie Doro in Diplomacy, a picturization of Sardou's great international drama, 6 parts.

TUESDAY — Canadian Camp Recreation Fund, by authority of Military Headquarters, Ottawa. Lt. B. C. Hilliam and staff in a military, humorous and musical recital. Prices: 25c, 35c and 50c.

WEDNESDAY — Triangle Production "Jordan is a Hard Road." Fatty and the Broadway Stars, comedy. 8 reels. Usual Wednesday prices.

THURSDAY—Graft and full Universal program.

FRIDAY—Hazel Dawn in The Saleslady.

COMING—Monday week, Mary Pickford in Poor Little Peppina.

EMPRESS THEATRE

Tuesday, August, 15th.

By Authority of Military Headquarters, Ottawa

Lieut. B. C. Hilliam and Staff

IN A HUMOROUS AND MUSICAL

CONCERT -- RECITAL

Entire Receipts in Aid of the Canadian Camp Recreation Fund

Prices — — 25c., 35c., 50c.

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Your kind of cigarette!

Prince Albert tobacco meets your wishes in every way—no bite, no parch; just cool, fragrant, refreshing. It rolls up into a cigarette you'll like better than any kind you ever tasted. The Prince Albert patented process cuts out bite and parch and you smoke as much as you like without trouble for your tongue. Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

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is manufactured to be in a class by itself, to be better, to meet the taste of smokers all over the world. It is universal in its popularity because it is so friendly to every man who likes to smoke a home-made cigarette or a pipe. If your dealer cannot supply you, ask him to secure it through his wholesaler.

You certainly owe it to yourself to know just what a great amount of pleasure and satisfaction Prince Albert will afford you.

Prince Albert is sold throughout Canada, generally, in the ⅛-lb. tidy red tin, also in pound and half-pound humidors.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N.C., U.S.A.

On the reverse side of this tidy red tin you will read: "Process Patented July 30th, 1907."

GOOD POLICY

It's good policy to think of the future It's still better policy to provide against the misfortunes it may have in store for you. The surest way of protecting yourself and family is a

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY

with a reliable company. The high financial standing and long business career of the Kootenay Agencies makes it absolutely trustworthy. Your time may be near at hand. Don't delay. Take out a policy now.

KOOTENAY AGENCIES, Ltd.

A. E. KINCAID, Manager.

The East Kootenay Lumber Co. mill at Jaffray was destroyed by fire Saturday night.

KOOTENAY LODGE, No. 15.
A. F. and A. M.
Regular Meetings are held in New Masonic Hall on the Fourth Monday in each month at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren are cordially welcome.
C. R. SKENE, W. M.
ROBT. GORDON, Secretary

SELKIRK LODGE No. 12
I. O. O. F.
Meets every Thursday evening in Selkirk Hall at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethern cordially invited.
JAMES M. GOBLE, N. G.
JAMES MATHIE, Secretary.

Revelstoke Lodge No. 1085
LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE
Meets every second and Fourth Tuesday in Smythe's Hall. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
ALLAN K. FYFE, Dic.
H. L. HAUG, Sec.

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DENTIST
OVER IMPERIAL BANK

GOLD RANGE LODGE, No. 26
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, in Selkirk Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited.
W. POTTRUFF, C. C.
R. GORDON, K of R. S.

WANT ADVTS.

WANTED—Good, reliable girl, between 20 and 25 years of age. Good wages. Apply Box L., Mail-Herald.

LOST—A paper parcel done up in shawl-strap. Will finder please notify King Edward hotel.

FOR SALE—Evening dress suit, new, cost $55.00. Will sell for $5.00, cash. Apply Parisian Dye Works.

MEN WANTED—For concrete work, Rogers Pass tunnel. No smoke or gases. Carpenters, 45c per hour; laborers, 32½c per hour; Board $7.00 per week, 3 months work. One cent mile Railroad fare. Address Bates & Rogers Construction Company, Glacier, B.C.

Midsummer Shoe Sale

Now In Full Swing For Two Weeks Only

LADIES—all our $5.00 to $6.50 shoes and pumps. out they go for $3.95

MEN'S OXFORDS in tan and black, button or lace $6.00 values for $3.95

MEN'S, BOY'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S shoes and pumps up to $3.00 values for $1.95

LADIES' PUMPS and OXFORDS in kid and white canvas $2.50 values for $1.45

Remember the price of footwear is advancing. Take advantage of this great shoe sale

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THE MAIL-HERALD

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Provincial Library

LARGE AUDIENC[illegible] LISTEN WITH APPRECIATION TO PREMIER BOWSER R. F. GREEN M.P. HON. THOS. TAYLOR

First Gun of Campaign fired in Revelstoke—Audience much Impressed with the Sound Policy of the Conservative Party—Premier Explains the Different acts Passed at the last Meeting of the Legislature—Interesting Speech by R. F. Green M. P.—Hon. Thos. Taylor, Member for Revelstoke Was Well Received

The public meeting held in the Opera House on Thursday night was decidedly successful. The Opera House was crowded to the doors with citizens eager to hear the Premier, Hon. W. J. Bowser, give an account of the stewardship of the Conservative party since they were last endorsed by the people, and to hear from him personally an explanation of the many progressive measures passed at the recent session of the Legislature. That they were not disapointed was evident by the applause and close attention given the various speakers by the audience.

H. G. Barber, President of the Revelstoke Conservative Association, was chairman of the meeting, and on the platform with him were the other officers of the Association.

Hon. Thomas Taylor, member for Revelstoke, was the first speaker introduced to the audience and was warmly greeted. He made a business-like clear speech dealing chiefly with matters pertaining to Revelstoke.

He was followed by the Dominion member for this district, R. F. Green, M.P., who was well received and who touched on matters referring to both the Provincial and Dominion Governments.

Premier the Hon. W. J. Bowser was next introduced and was greeted with prolonged cheering.

PREMIER, HON. W. J. BOWSER

HON. THOS. TAYLOR.

"I wish to express my most grateful appreciation to the citizens of Revelstoke for the splendid attendance here this evening. The presence of so many electors and citizens is due, I am sure, to a desire on the part of all to hear the Hon. the Premier expound the policy of the Government and place before you his present-day, past and future program During my many meetings with you in this building in the past, I, together with other speakers, have had a most patient and attentive hearing and I trust the same rule will apply this evening, as well as to any future meetings, no matter in whose interests the same are held.

"Revelstoke, British Columbia, Canada and the Empire are passing through a condition and state of affairs owing to the world war in Europe, the like of which has never been experienced before, and our thoughts and minds should be turned in the direction of these affairs, as to how we can best aid in carrying the all-absorbing matters to a complete and successful issue, rather than to small party advantage and party politics. British Columbia has given of its best sons and daughters to the number of 40,000 to aid the cause of Emoire and the Government's duty is to aid further by encouraging industry and production to its fullest possible extent, and I feel I can quite confidently depend on the audience present to give a quiet hearing to the Premier in his exposition of policies to bring this about.

"In the short space of time in which I will address you I propose to confine my remarks generally to matters of local interest and in this connection it may be permissible for me to deal with Public Works expenditure. In December, 1908, when Sir Richard McBride called me to a position in his Cabinet, he imposed on me the responsibility of the organization and administration of the Public Works Department, which had formerly been an adjunct to the Lands Department. I have been in control of this department ever since with the exception of a few months the beginning of this year, when the Hon. the Premier requested me to take over the administration of the Provincial Secretary's Department. I have expended under direct charge and control over $35,000,000. I have endeavored to deal with all portions of the province in a fair and equitable manner as regards public expenditures, and the attention paid this riding has been no more nor no less than the consideration given other districts.

"I may be permitted to refer to a few of the improvements which I have been instrumental in bringing about locally and I will refer to the period between the 31st March, 1909, and the 31st March, 1915. The Court House building, which I think Revelstoke citizens will admit is a credit to the Province, and particularly to Revelstoke, cost the province approximately $147,000, independent of site. The building is of fire proof construction, built by local contractors, local and British Columbia material being used wherever possible in its construction. I have yet to hear of any unfavorable comment as to its necessity, nor have my opponents either in the House or out of it cast any reflections upon my department in connection therewith. In the same period school buildings, including your splendid new High School, have been assisted to the extent of $63,000. The High School alone received a grant of over $46,000. The above figures refer alone to assistance to buildings and have no reference whatever to the grant to teachers' salaries.

"Protection of river banks, including the protection of the Columbia at your very doors and the erosion of the banks, which only a few years ago presented a most alarming situation, was responsible for an expenditure of $83,500. The wisdom of the decision of the governmebt in coming to the assistance of Revelstoke citizens when your business and homes were threatened has never been questioned, and the expenditure, although large, was well and wisely made.

"Then we have the expenditure on bridges, which are so essential in connection with our highway systems. This work alone has cost the province in six years approximately $218,000, including the bridge across the Columbia river here, which has contributed so greatly to the development of the area to the west of the Columbia.

"Ferries and steamboat subsidies represent an expenditure of $28,800. In our highway system of roads and bridges we, as citizens of Revelstoke, must surely appreciate we have not been overlooked. The road expenditure alone amounting to $490,585, and bridges $218,000, or over $700,000 in all.

"I have devoted my best judgment and the best judgment of a very efficient and enthusiastic staff to the carrying into effect of a British Columbia road system without a peer in this Dominion. I think I can claim credit, together with our splendid fellow townsman, Major W. W. Foster, recently wounded in France but now fortunately fully recovered, for the initiation of the Trans-Provincial Road, which when completed will permit of motor or vehicular traffic from the Pacific coast to the Eastern confines of the Province. I have endeavored to the best of my ability to place Revelstoke within easy access of this road to the westward. It is a very large work, however, and cannot reasonably be expected to be completed until financial conditions improve but I am fully determined to push the work to completion at the earliest possible date. To that end I have been instrumental in having a camp of interned aliens established on the stretch of heavy rock work on the shores of Mara Lake and of that between Sicamous and Mara, a distance of 10 miles, six have already been completed. From Sicamous east to Craigellachie a good road exists, to which all the farmers of the district have easy access, and I hope at an early date to begin construction west of Clanwilliam. The roads to the North, East, South and West have been extended and are being extended, so as to give every settler in the railway belt easy access to his nearest market. I have for years been extending the road system between here and Arrowhead from both ends with a view to linking up the South end of the district with Revelstoke and I trust before long the completion will be an accomplished fact.

"Before leaving the question of road development I wish to refer for a moment to the splendid success your Board of Trade and City Council and citizens generally have met with in the advocacy of motor road from Revelstoke to the summit of the mountain and the aggressive assistance and co-operation of your Dominion member, Mr. R. F. Green, in the generous appropriations he has been able to secure for road construction as well as his indefatigable efforts, resulting in the establishment of a park area. I think many gentlemen present will remember our first efforts in placing this matter prominently before the Provincial and Dominion authorities, and I had the honor some four years ago of being invited by your City Council and Board of Trade to plant the initial post; the occasion was made one of considerable importance and rejoicing. A grant of $20,000 was nade by the Provincial Government for the beginning of the work, which was later continued through the efforts of Mr. Green, and the completion of which, through his kindly efforts, may be confidently expected at an early date.

"Last, but not least, I would refer to the aid to the Queen Victoria hospital here. I have always been a strong advocate of assistance to all institutions of a public nature, whose duty is to provide for the care and relief of the sick, and no province in Canada has been more liberal in this direction than has British Columbia. In every business centre of the Province you will find splendid and substantial buildings for this purpose, assisted handsomely by money grants from the provincial treasury. The splendid hospital building which we have here was made possible by a grant of over $52,000, which I was able to secure, supported by the management and the Hospital Board. We, as citizens of Revelstoke, feel a just pride in having such an institution in our midst. It is generally regarded in building, in fixtures, and in management without an equal in the interior. I mention these matters to remind the audience that I have not been neglectful of your interests.

"Some people, fortunately or unfortunately, have short memories and it is probably wise at this time that I should give you a record of my work as your representative. I think I can claim that no scheme of legitimate public development has ever been advocated by you that has not received my hearty support and co-operation. I have given you the details of some of these expenditures, the total of which in six years amounts to over $1,130,000, or nearly $200,000 a year. This riding, like all others in the province, cannot advance without generous aid from the provincial treasury. The country is in the making and if the people help themselves and pull together reasonable assistance can always be looked forward to from me. We have a province rich in natural resources, which remain to a great extent unknown and undeveloped. Our mines, our timber and our fishing banks are as extensive as any on the continent, and our agricultural areas while limited in extent are exceptionally productive when made accessible.

"The government is attempting to do its part by generous financial assistance and expert advice, but no government or party can bring about development and prosperity without the co-operation and support of its citizens. The government has met with a great deal of criticism by our opponents for almost everything which has been attempted in the way of development; our Railway policy, our administration of the Lands and Timber, our financial position, have all been severely criticized. Apparently, if our opponents are to be believed, everything undertaken by us has been a mistake and a failure.

"The railway policy has met with your almost unanimous endorsation on two occasions, in 1909 and 1912, and has resulted in the completion of the C.N.R., the Kettle Valley Railway and over 150 miles of the P.G. E. in actual operation, thus making an additional railway mileage in British Columbia of over 1,000 miles.

"The C.N.R. has been constructed at no cost whatever to the taxpayers of this province. The interest on the bonds of the Company, which the government guaranteed, the same as all other provinces in Canada, has been met by the Company at maturity from time to time.

"Unfortunately, owing to the war and depressing financial conditions, the branch lines which were contemplated a few years ago have not been undertaken, but will unquestionably be pushed to completion just as soon as the financial conditions improve.

"The P.G.E., which was projected at a later date than the C.N.R., for the purpose of opening up that great and extremely promising domain along the Fraser River from Vancouver to Fort George and the Peace River, was unfortunate in not having its work further advanced when the war came upon us. The Government came to the company's relief as far as possible, rather than pay interest charges on an uncompleted and non-paying concern,, in order that the road might reach its destination, where traffic in abundance awaited it. For this we have been most severely criticised. But I venture to predict if the Liberals were in office they would have followed the same course, and I have yet to hear any of their leaders advise the discontinuance of the work We know that the road is necessary and that it will be a paying road when completed and for that reason we feel we are responsible to the people for its early completion, in order that the Company may be in a position to make the revenue necessary to pay the interest obligation an the bonds guaranteed by the Government.

"Approximately $85,000,000 has been expended in railway construction since 1911, all of which has come from outside sources and it is an idle and unwise argument to say that this large expenditure has not benefited the people of British Columbia. Had it not been for the depression brought about by the war all these roads would undoubtedly be in a prosperous condition today, as we hope and trust they will be in the near future. It is a common practice of our opponents to blame us for the hard times which existed after the outbreak of the war; on the other hand we receive no credit from them for the good times existing immediately before. To carry out the policies inaugurated by Sir Richard McBride, it has been necessary to make heavy expenditures, which has resulted in an increase of our bonded indebtedness. But for this debt we have an extremely good asset in our public works such as roads, streets, buildings, etc., many of which are of a permanent nature, and to meet the fast-growing demand we have for improvements it has been necessary to part with some of our lands by

(Continued on Page 2)

OVER FORTY REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS SPEND DAY IN PARK

Under Auspices of the Board of Trade—Inspections Made of Suggested sights for Chalet—Will Decide by Vote Most Desirable Location—Snow Ball Fight

(Written far the Board of Trade by Mr W. Hornell).

With much honking of horns, shrieking of sirens, and half-awake jesting—they're off—the official trip of the Board of Trade, up the auto road to the National Park a'top Mt. Revelstoke.

A great day for the trip!

Tired business and professional men look into one another's faces and laugh out of the pure joy of living; they josh each other about their just-out-of-the-hay appearance: "Where did you get that hat?" or "Look out, Bill, you'll lose your kicking strap!" These sallies as continuous as the chug-chug of the engines as they lifted us from bench to bench.

Gradually the distance widened between the machines, and a silence fell as we began to get into the higher levels, and to some—even old timers—foreign country. The spell finally broken by an exclamation, "Hectorrrr mon, but this taks me in mind o' hame, 'Auld Scotia,' 'Bonnie Scotland,' ye ken, only these hills are more magnitudinous whatever."

Comes now in view the late Internment camp, looking like a deserted Alpine village—Excelsior! We pass through, a short distance to the road camp, the autos are parked and we take to the trail. It takes but a few minutes of up-grade toiling to put that want-to-go-home look on many faces; however, after pulling the belt in a notch and gritting the teeth we struggle on prodded by the thought of ridicule that awaits the quitter.

At this point a couple of the "heavier-than-air" type fall to the rear; one had thrown a "bog spavin" and the other had developed "wind galls on his carburetter." They made the chalet later and finding no one there came back to the road camp.

Macdonald's Bluff ahoy! We halt. A talisman was produced in the shape of a small barometer; being placed on Bill's chest it pointed to Very Dry—a raid on the canteen dispelled the drought. Looking about we began to appreciate that we were "getting up in the world," and looking across the valleys we find ourselves on familiar terms with peaks for which we had a great reverence when on the ground floor. Standing here—the view as good as from an aeroplane—we sight our beautiful city a mile below, looking in perspective like a fairy village, the substantial dwellings and business blocks seeming as orderly rows of packing boxes or bee hives.

'Shun! forward, march! we go at the last leg and in due time arrive at the Chalet. The thoughtful ones who have got ahead have tea read[illegible] minutes and a banquet is spread [illegible] nature's table—after lunch being called to order by the President, who explains in a neat speech the object of the visit:

Gentlemen:

"The Executive Council of the Board would greatly appreciate it if you will kindly give a portion of your time to an inspection of the many suggested chalet sites, and later on the opinions of the different members of the party will be obtained, and in this manner we will, ourselves, decide by a vote, as to the most suitable location. Later on, when the road is nearer completion, we hope to induce the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to build a chalet or rest place."

Having elected the man that carried the most "weight" as guide, a start was made to explore the Park, this thousand acre wonderland—no better balanced piece of scenic grandeur in all the world—terrace upon terrace, lawn after lawn, looking as if they had been cut but yesterday by Sandy Macdonell's Chinaman. On we press over rocks, moss, meadows, acres of nameless flowers—snowdrifts too, although it is the middle of August—we fall into pairs and groups like the Canterbury pilgrims; though not friar, monk or knight, but everyday business men, contractor and professional men, the extreme of all democracies. Coming suddenly upon a field of blueberries one of the party waxed eloquent in their praise, declaring "The blue barie she make da better apple sauce dan zee prune."

On reaching the top of a granite pile—with rock enough in it alone to build a city—the doyen of the party asked the Medicine Man to test his heart; after looking the group over, the Doctor gave it as his opinion that "we all needed steam gauges more than a stethescope." Thus with many a merry jest, good-natured horse-play, romping and laughing like school boys, foot-racing and wrestling as we go, we move along. Suddenly coming round a corner of rock we stood upon a rock ledge—looking East and South. Hundreds of feet below shimmered scores of small lakelets strung together pearl-like by rivulets that flashed and sparkled in the sunlight. Across the valleys of the Illecillewaet and Columbia stretched the endless field of peaks, hill peeping o'er hill, and mount on mount arising—bewildering in colossal vastness.

From this we are called to a snow-ball match in the "Ice Box," a huge chasm in the rocks in which you could hide the "City Hall," filled with eternal ice and snow.

The President's forces being routed we pass to the West side to view the valley of the Columbia. There you could see her, majestic as she seems at close quarters—twelfth largest river in the world—looking fro[illegible] this height like the Tum Tum. A[illegible] inting the "telephone po[illegible] to [illegible] Big Bend, some of the po[illegible] declar[illegible] if there was any more [illegible]nery [illegible] would have to be brough[illegible] to them. The retreat was sounded and we fell back on the Chalet. After a snack the descent to the autos commenced. All loaded and cranked up we drifted gently down slope after slope—along level switchbacks — swept around graceful curves and turns—every few yards bringing a new picture into vision. Most of the distance in silent admiration—silent with eyes shut and trying to visualize some of the scenes I was startled by one of my companions who said: "———, I ask in all reverence why did the Creator of all things put those wonderful mountains here? Was it to give us mortals these great pleasures, or is there some great mystery behind them?"

That night many a member of the party as he sat in his pyjamas recalling some of the scenes and incidents of the day, came to the conclusion that one of the great benefits of the outing was his revised opinion of some of his fellow citizens, and as he knocked the dottle out of his pipe, or laid the butt of his cigarette on the ash tray, he made the mental reservation that he would do all in his power to help along these little junketings. Soliloquising as he yawned [illegible] stretched and tip-toed to his bed [illegible] des other benefits accruing, [illegible] a very pleasant way of finding out that his neighbour, yes, even his competitor, was a "good fellow."—Good Night. "BILL."

The party consisted of the following citizens:

A. B. McCleneghan, W. A. Sturdy, H. McKinnon, J. Q. McKinnon, G. R. Lawrence, W. M. Lawrence, A. E. Kincaid, L. Howson, C. R. Macdonald, A. D. Tourner, Jack Stewart, S. Needham, J. Sibbald, Jr., W. B. Farris, A. M. Lloyd, F. B. Wells, W. H. Pratt, G. W. Bell, A Hobson, W. A. Smythe, W. Hornell, W. A. Gordon, T. Kilpatrick, R. Gordon, Dr. W. H. Sutherland, A. Pradolini, O. W. Abrahamson, J. Hume, R. M. Hume, J. Guy Barber, W. J. Coulthard, D. Leary, T. W. Bradshaw, L. C. Masson, F. McCarty, W. Bews, and a representative of the Mail-Herald.

The United States Land Credit Act proves to be a ponderous and complicated system. It cannot go into operation until the people in some of the twelve districts establish rural credit banks, and subscribe most of the capital for them. The system of farm credits is then worked through these banks. It does not amount to much more than the organization of banks with authority to take deposits and to make long loans on land, instead of short ones on other collateral. One may safely predict that either the federal government or the states will neglect this method and adopt the direct and simple system which British Columbia has been the first to introduce on this continent.

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UNION LABEL

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1916.

HON. THOS. TAYLOR

After hearing Premier Hon. W. J. Bowser and his colleagues in the Opera House on Thursday night there should be no hesitation in the minds of the electors of the Revelstoke riding as to which candidate they will vote for on September 14th. The numerous neasures passed by the Conservative party at the recent session of the Legislature, as explained by the three speakers should convince any wavering voter that the explanations of the Conservative administration as published in the Liberal papers throughout the province, have absolutely no foundation and are nothing but partisan utterances.

Premier Bowser has explained the Conservative platform, W. B. Farris has explained the Liberal policy. It is needless to say more.

THE SAME OLD STORY

Dr. W. H. Sutherland, Liberal candidate for the Revelstoke riding, was invited to attend the public meeting held in the Opera House on Thursday night. Dr. Sutherland was unable to reach the hall until the meeting was considerably advanced. Premier Bowser expressed his regrets that Dr. Sutherland was not on the platform. However, Dr. Sutherland's representative was present and asked to be allowed to say a few words for the Liberal candidate. Those present expected to hear something about Dr. Sutherland's platform, but it turned out to be "the same old story," nothing but an harangue of personal abuse of the Premier. Dr. Sutherland evidently considers that the program of his leaders is good enough for him. This may appeal to a few of his supporters but the intelligent electors of this district require a more substantial platform than that of abuse. Dr. Sutherland did not secure any votes by the harangue presented by his representative.

R. F. GREEN SUPPORTS PROGRESSIVE POLICY

No man in British Columbia can speak with greater force of the need for a continuance of the progressive policies which the Bowser government is putting into effect than R. F. Green, member for Kootenay.

Mr. Green's own record in the Dominion house is a record of unceasing and successful activity to build up the industries of the province and assist the people in reaping the benefits of the development of British Columbia's natural resources.

The continuation of the lead bounty, the bounty on zinc refining, assistance for the lumber industry, better protection for fruit growers and coal miners against foreign competition, development of the constituency by means of wharves, dredging, telephones and other public works are only a few of the Dominion measures to assist the metalliferous miners, the coal miners, the lumbermen, the ranchers and the people at large for which Mr. Green deserves and receives the thanks of Kootenay.

His own record is progressive. It speaks of faith in the province and of knowledge that constructive development measures are the greatest need of the times.

POLITICAL NOTES

"The Liberal party is not, and never can be, the political mouthpiece of the working class in British Columbia."—British Columbia Federationist.

The Conservative government is putting into effect practical policies for the benefit of the province. The best the Liberals are doing is to offer a policy of obstruction.

The term "Bowserism" is rapidly becoming synonymous with Provincial development along sane and progressive lines, rather than an opprobrious designation. On the other hand everyone knows what "Brewsterism" stands for—the negation of all activity based on the legislation of last session.

A. I. Fisher, Liberal candidate in Fernie riding, was challenged at Fort Steele to announce what policy the Liberals proposed for the development of British Columbia. His reply was a number of fine sounding oratorical phrases about "democracy" and "autocracy." He might as well have saved time by admitting the Liberals had no definite constructive policy to offer in place of the program which the government is putting into effect The voters know it anyway.

Mr. M. A. Macdonald uses strong language in denouncing some pamphlets on the plugging conspiracy which have been circulated in the Okanagan. We have not seen this publication, nor do we know any reason why a Conservative document should contain more than was given in evidence by Mr. M. A. Macdonald's own campaign assistants and employees Their testimony tells the whole story and we rather think that it contains all that is found in the pamphlet which produces so much of Mr. Macdonald's wrath.

The Calgary News-Telegram, sufficiently removed from the scene to be in the position of the onlooker who "sees most of the game," thinks the Bowser Government will win in the approaching elections, and says: "Premier Bowser pushed through the most imposing program of progressive and aggressive legislation ever attempted by a Canadian government under similar circumstances, and the result is apparent even at this distance." This is the view taken by all observers except certain political soreheads and hungry office-seekers.

Mr. M. A. Macdonald, the Vancouver candidate who so loudly prates of his political purity, although the evidence is all against him, Premier Bowser recently declared at Field "He sat in the House with a conscience more guilty than that of any other public man in Canada." Local Liberals who think that [illegible] know nothing about the [illegible] in Vancouver should go to the trouble to get private conversation about the matter with some of the prominent Liberals of Vancouver, not necessarily the members of the Macdonald clique, however. Ask them what they think about the situation.

Mr. Brewster was at Kelowna a few days ago, and was told of the difficulties in which irrigation companies are involved, and of the unhappy results to certain fruit growers. Mr. Brewster had no solution to offer. He said he was not making any promises but when he should reach office these matters would be carefully considered Mr. Brewster was not much afraid of making promises when he declared that his government would appoint to the provincial civil service every returned soldier who was fit for the service, and wished to be appointed. This careless offer of 30,000 appointments calling for an expenditure equal to five times the total revenue of the province is a fair start. The leader who goes that far might venture to say what policy he would recommend in respect to future and present irrigation. It is a matter which Mr. Bowser's Government must take up if the existing companies admit that they cannot go on. We look for government or municipal control of the sources of water supply and of the main channels of irrigation. The governments cannot be asked to pay a profit to concerns that have undertaken more than they carry out, but so fast as private corporations fail or desire to withdraw, the public must come in.

LARGE AUDIENCE LISTEN WITH APPRECIATION

(Continued from Page One)

Crown grant and lease, but there is ample for all remaining for many generations to come, and I feel sure we would have been subjected to a great deal of criticism if we had failed to meet with vigor and courage the transportation problem, which a few years ago was so very pressing. Our opponents are constantly haranguing our people with the blue ruin story of spoilation of our natural resources in the interests of the speculator and the bankruptcy of the province.

"What are the facts? The financial condition of the province is equal to if not better than any other province in Canada. The entire bonded indebtedness is slightly over $20,000,000—about the same as the city of Victoria and not half that of the city of Vancouver, and has increased only $7,500,000 since 1903. Whereas we have as an asset in the same period 22,000 miles of roads and trails to the value of over $30,000,000 and public buildings at a valuation of $13,000,000.

"The policies of the governments preceding the present one have been endorsed most emphatically by the electors of the province from 1903 to the present day, so much so that instead of a House almost equally divided on the former date, we now find it overwhelmingly Conservative, and if we have followed out the program which you have so often so emphatically endorsed—which has resulted in such rapid progress and development—we should logically be entitled to a continuation of your confidence.

We have been subjected to the severest of criticisms by our oppooents. We have been accused of stealing the public moneys and applying same to our own and our friends' uses. So common and general had this become prior to the recent bye-elections in Vancouver and Victoria that the public had begun to believe to some extent in the story, at all events, our opponents were determined to win, whether by fair means or foul, and the investigation into their plugging activities which were brought to light at the last session of the Legislature proves to what extremes a certain element of the opposition were prepared to go to gain the ends they coveted.

"The widest scope was given them to prove their charges of graft, malfeasance of office and other reckless charges made before the bye-elections and after these months of the closest scrutiny of the public accounts since the Conservative party came into power in 1903, not a single instance of misappropriation of funds could be produced. My own department was particularly in the limelight of investigation and notoriety, some 2,000 folios of evidence was taken but thanks to an efficient and honest staff not one dollar was found to have been illegally expended out of a total of $35,000,000. I am indeed proud of this record and I know my many friends here and elsewhere are also proud of this record.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am now about to conclude and solicit again your votes and influence on my record alone. I have represented you for upwards of 16 years in the Legislature. I am personally know to most of you. My record is before you and I confidently leave the matter in your hands, feeling sure that the electors who on five former occasions elected me by handsome majorities, and on the sixth by acclamation, will support me again as substantially and as loyally as you have done in the past."

R. F. GREEN, M.P.

R. F. Green, M.P., addressing the audience said "I am delighted to have the opportunity of addressing you at a public meeting for the first time since you last elected me to represent you in the Federal House. I am pleased to see such a large audience and am particularly pleased to see so many ladies present. It has been a feature of all our meetings on the tour, and shows that the ladies are taking an active interest in the affairs of the province, and their presence also lends a great deal of dignity to a meeting. The ladies of Canada and the Empire have proved their worth since the war broke out. You have sent your friends, husbands, and children to fight for our freedom and I cannot speak too highly of the magnificent work done by the Red Cross society for the comfort of the soldiers."

"I am here tonight in the interests of the local government and to give you my reasons why you should support Mr. Bowser and the government. We should support a government that is alive to the necessities of the Province. Mr. Bowser's administration is capable and efficient and I know him to be a man of hisword."

At this point one of Dr. Sutherland's hecklers took objection to Mr. Green's statement and was informed by Mr. Green that even the Liberal papers and Mr. Bowser's worst political enemies had never been able to hint that the Premier had not always kept his word, and every promise he had ever made had been fulfilled. Mr. Bowser had never hesitated in making an important decision and that was the kind of man we needed as a leader. (Applause). The heckler's voice was still.

In reply to a question to explain about the Dominion Trust Company Mr, Green informed the meeting that it was not necessary for him to explain this as Mr. Bowser would explain it in a way that would be satisfactory to the party asking the question.

"Ask M. A. Macdonald where Mr. Scott is?" was his reply to another heckler.

Mr. Green spoke briefly on what the Federal Government had done for British Columbia and Revelstoke since the Conservative party had been in power. He dwelt on the wonderful automobile road up Mt. Revelstoke and the many grants he had been able to secure for the furthering of the work, from the Dominion Government at Ottawa. It was through his efforts in bringing the beauties of the park before the authorities at Ottawa that such a large area had been laid aside for a national park. He dwelt on the great asset the park was to the people of Revelstoke, stating that Switzerland and Italy practically depended on the tourist traffic for their upkeep. Tourists were also one of California's greatest assets. Crops might fail, business become dull, but the influx of tourists never stopped. It was the duty of the people to obtain attractions for the park and let its beauties be advertised.

Mr. Green also touched briefly on the duty placed on apples, which was a great protection to the fruit growers in the province.

Referring to the tariff placed on oil Mr. Green drew attention to the protection it afforded the coal industry.'

The aid to mining by both the Dominion and Provincial Governments was the next subject taken up by Mr. Green. He explained the great benefits to be derived from the aid given by the Government in erecting plants and refineries which would allow the miners in British Columbia to turn out the finished product. The British Columbia Government was also assisting mining to a great extent in developing prospects and in facilitating getting the product to the market Trails were being built to the different claims and every assistance given the prospector.

Mr. Green then touched briefly on the lumber industry, referring chiefly to the tariff that had been put on lumber from the United States, thereby securing a better price for lumber for the Canadian lumberman. Both Governments had representatives in all parts of Europe looking for markets for the output of Canadian mills and had succeeded in placing many large orders.

"I believe in the natural resources of Canada and British Columbia," said Mr. Green, "and in a Government which is never slow to assist the people. The whole cry of the Opposition is 'blue ruin,' bankruptcy,' and 'the Government is rotten.' The Conservative party has been progressive for the last thirteen years and have never been afraid to spend money in the interests of the province. The Liberal party have no policy or platform. They do much criticizing but advance no progressive measures or ideas. We do not want the cry of 'hard times.' Good times are coming. Get behind the Bowser Government and you will get the progress needed."

"When the war broke out" said Mr. Green, "Premier Borden cabled to the mother country saying 'Canada is behind you. All her resources, money, and her men, to the last man and the last dollar.' It was much different to the outbreak of the South African war. Sir Wilfred Laurier did not offer men until forced to do so. If Sir Wilfred Laurier and a partisan senate had not killed the naval bill, Canada would have had two ships doing their share in the recent naval battle (cheers). The Minister of Militia did his work nobly and in six weeks had 36,000 trained men on the high seas on their way to help the mother country."

Referring to his recent trip to England, Mr. Green told the audience of she splendid work the Canadian soldiers were doing on the firing line and of the splendid treatment and care the wounded soldiers received.

Both the Federal and Provincial Government were doing everything possible to aid and take care of the soldiers returning at present and after the war. The Soldiers Aid Bill, passed at the last session of the British Columbia legislature was voted against by both Mr. Tupper and Mr. Brewster. After fighting this bill through the House there can be no question whether you should return the Liberal or Conservative Government.

"This is not the first time I have been engaged in an election," said Mr. Green, "and I think I can size up an election as well as anyone in British Columbia, and I am here to tell you tonight that in my opinion the Conservative Government will be returned with nearly as handsome a majority as they have been in the past. Do your best until election day and Hon. Thos. Taylor, your candidate, will be returned with a handsome majority testifying to the confidence the electors of this district have in him."

PREMIER, HON. W. J. BOWSER.

The Premier expreseed his pleasure in being able to address the electors of Revelstoke once more. He had done so quite often in the past in company with Sir Richard McBride.

He felt a certain amount of disappointment in not seeing Dr. Sutherland on the platform, He had supposed the Liberal candidate would have appeared himself at a meeting in his own city.

He did not think, however, that Mr. Taylor's case was hurt at all by the effusion of Mr. W. B. Farris, the little robin from New Brunswick. Mr. Farris had characterized the present government as "Bowserism gone mad;" he would refer to the remarks of Mr. Farris as "Farrism run mad."

Having been for 13 years a member of the Legislature and for eight years of that a cabinet minister in the administration of Sir Richard McBride, he had thought that possibly with this experience he had something to offer the people of British Columbia. So on the 15th of last December he had addressed a manifesto to the electors of the province containing a definite programme.

Having been Minister of Finance for some time as well as Attorney-General, he had felt that they could not expect the proper attention being paid to agriculture unless it were divorced from the portfolio of finance. Agriculture was the basic industry of the province. They were spending too much in agricultural products outside of British Columbia. When he told them that last year the province had imported some $16,000,000 in agricultural products, grown in Alberta and other provinces, they would realize the extent to which they were sending out money for material which they could just as well grow in British Columbia. The government had felt that what was needed for a minister of agriculture who could devote his whole attention to the work of developing agricultural production.

Sir Richard McBride and commissioners sent out by the province and the Dominion had developed a market for British Columbia lumber, but there were no transportation facilieies to carry the product to the markets. They had therefore come to the conclusion that they should aid shipbuilding. In time the province would not only be shipping its own lumber to all parts of the world but the railways would be bringing immense shipments of grain from the prairies to the elevator at Vancouver. Less than two months ago Mr. Grant Hall of the C. P. R. had told him that the dividing line for the shipment of grain was Moose Jaw; that all west of that point would come through Vancouver and everything East of that it would be more profitable to ship through Eastern ports. This would indicate the volume of traffic which would flow through Revelstoke when the shipments commenced.

He had also thought that they should assist mining. The people had gone over a real estate boom, but inasmuch as they were generally hunting for some speculative investment, they had now turned their attention to mining. The interest in this industry had been accelerated by the high prices being secured for products of the mine.

But the first step in the policy of developing the mining industry was to get a minister who could administer the department. In saying this he was not reflecting at all on Sir Richard McBride, who, as Prime Minister and head of the government had not had the time to properly devote his attention to the work.

"My eye turned only to one man, the Hon. Lorne Campbell of Rossland, and even the Liberal speakers and the Liberal press say I selected the right man for the right place," continued the Premier. (Cheers).

"I also thought that measures should be passed for protection of the soldier. Before the bye-election, Mr. Brewster said that the best land in the province had been handed over to the speculator and that the speculators were conservatives. Nobody knows better than Mr. Brewster that the government agents throughout the province have accepted any check that was tendered them, no matter who was behind it, for these parcels of land. Many of the Liberals of this riding and many of the Liberals in this audience were unfortunate enough to be "speculators" as Mr. Brewster characterizes them, and they would consider themselves lucky if they could get back the 50 cents an acre which they paid on their purchases.

Mr. Brewster is claiming that we should have sold these men out. When one man sues another in connection with an agreement for sale the judges in charge of our courts are lenient with the defendant in the suit, and if this is to be our relation as between citizen and citizen, what should be the relation between the government and the citizen? If anybody should be lenient the government should."

Mr. Farris had charged that Mr. Tisdall was the "wet" candidate in the recent bye-election in Vancouver, the Premier continued. That statement was on a par with his whole speech and with the tactics of the Liberal party all over the province.

Except for his political bias Mr. Farris was an intelligent man and he knew very well that two days before election he had made a public statement to the citizens of Vancouver that he would carry out the promise made by his predecessor, Sir Richard McBride, that a referendum would be taken on the Prohibition question. He could not understand why Mr. Farris should have the effrontery to say that Mr. Tisdall was the "wet" candidate.

It had been stated not only in his manifesto, but in the King's speech read before the House that this referendum would be taken as well as one to give women the vote.

"Every promise I made in the manifesto is now the law of the province," continued the Premier amid a roar of applause. "I am not making promises on the eve of an election, but I am going to the people on the record of my administration as well as on that of Sir Richard McBride. I am not pursuing a policy of personal attack, and it will be on our record and on our record alone that the people shall decide whether they wish us to continue in power or not.

"Mr. Farris has made a personal attack, but I am not surprised at it. The whole campaign of the Liberal party is one of villification and abuse They are always crying "graft," and "down with Bowserism." They lead you to believe that I am some sort of an ogre, that I am a czar, that our government is a one-man government. That is why I am touring the country at some personal inconvenience. I want to know you and I want you to know me. I want you to see that I am only a plain business man like yourselves, with some small claims to ability but not all perfection. The man with a monopoly of perfection and honesty is Mr. Brewster. I am not quite as bad as I am painted. The fact is that my Liberal enemies have not been able to get to the treasury benches and they are angry about it.

"My friend refers to the Dominion Trust Company, and the Attorney-General's connection with the firm of Bowser, Reid and Wallbridge. As for the latter, every Attorney-General in the Dominion and the Empire is also a member of a law firm. Our withdrawal from private practice is not to be expected with our remuneration and emoluments as a minister of the Crown.

"I have in my possession a copy of the "Winnipeg Free Press," the bible of the Liberals in Manitoba. It had been suggested that Attorney-General Hudson should withdraw fram private practice while Attorney-General. The newspaper vehemently attacks any such proposal.

"In regard to the Dominion Trust Company; if I have erred I am in good company. Every Liberal Attorney-General in the West passed similar legislation before the session of the British Columbia house when the Dominion Trust Bill was passed.

"What I say to Mr. Farris and what I say to anyone attacking myself personally, is that I have lived for 25 years in the city of Vancouver which first brought me into public

(Continued on Page Five)

GOVERNMENTS NEW SCHEME

Wounded Soldiers in training —Allowances for Men and Their Families

We Canadians are absolutely unanimous about one thing in this war,—that justice and reparation must be secured for those who have suffered. The men who have volunteered to fight for us, while we have stayed safely at home,—these men, coming back shattered and torn, or with health in any way impaired by their service, must have reparation, and from us.

It is the first word of justice; and there is no Canadian worthy of the name who will not agree to it with all his heart.

Our head as well as our heart, however, must be employed to devise a form of reparation that will really repair,—that will as far as possible make up to these men what they have lost.

From the beginning of the war it was recognised that a man offering his body to defend our cause should have compensation for any injury his body might suffer in the carrying out of that task. A scale of pensions was adopted both for disabled soldiers and for their dependants, in proportion to the degree of disability. A revised scale, involving a large increase of expenditure, was lately agreed to by a Parliamentary Committee and is already in force.

A pension alone, however, will not restore the injured man to his place as an active and useful member of the community; and that has got to be done, by some means or other, both in the community's interest and in his own.

A very few of the injured will be found so totally helpless that this restoration is impossible. On the other hand, judging by our experience so far, a large majority, in spite of their injuries, will still be fit for their former work. But between these two classes will be many men with injuries either handicapping them seriously in their old occupations or barring them out altogether.

Such men must not be condemned to perpetual uselessness. They would not thank us for that. They are not of the back-boneless kind, or they would hardly have thrown themselves into the war. They did not enlist to be coddled or spoon-fed, and they will not want to be coddled and spoon-fed now. Having recovered their strength, they will naturally expect to use it. The question simply is—How?

To begin with, their disability can often be lessened by what is called "functional re-education." By special exercises, with or without the aid of the ingenious apparatus invented for the purpose, the muscles mutilated by wounds and operations, and weakened by compulsory disuse, can recover some of their strength and become once more accustomed to exertion. Then, by "vocational re-education," the men can be enabled to return to their original trade; or, when that is impossible or undesirable, they can be helped to fit themselves for another occupation. There is no intention, by the way, to provide re-education for men who do not need it.

The Parliamentary Committee decided that the cost not only of pensions and artificial limbs but also of this vocational training should be paid by the Dominion Government.

The Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes Commission, with Sir James Lougheed at its head, has already given a great deal of consideration to the matter, and has taken steps to organize the training required in many parts of the country. The complete establishment of the system may be expected very soon, for the government, by Order-in-Council, has just adopted a report of the Military Hospitals Commission, of which we are enabled to give this summary:

The report begins by explaining that the Commission aims at benefiting not only disabled members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, but also disabled Reservists of the British and Allied armies who were bona fide residents of Canada when the war broke out.

The Commission has received the assurance, it tells us, of the active co-operation of the provinces and various municipalities in carrying out such a policy. Technical Schools, Agricultural Colleges and other public institutions have agreed to receive disabled men for training, and many offers have also been received from private commercial establishments to provide training and subsequent employment when the men have become proficient.

The period of training for a new vocation will vary according to the previous education and industrial history of each individual. The cost of tuition will vary in consequence, and also owing to the fact that in many cases the tuition will be free or the fees nominal. The training will be free to the men in all cases. If there is any charge, it will be paid by the Dominion government.

The Commission has already undertaken the provision of training in general subjects and elementary vocational work for all men under treatment in the various hospitals and convalescent homes operated by the Commission, irrespective of whether or not such men will later be subjects for vocational training leading to new occupations. In a few cases, arrangements have also been made for that special training.

The Commission was not able, however, to put into operation a general scheme of vocational training until a scale of maintenance could be arranged for the men undergoing the training and for their dependants. The Commission has therefore prepared a scale under which a small sum for personal expenses will be granted to the men undergoing training, while provision on a sliding scale is made for married men and their dependants, and for those unmarried men who have persons legally dependent upon them.

Here is the scale which the Commission has now been empowered to establish. It will be understood throughout that "maximum age" means 16 for a son and 17 for a daughter:—

1. A single man, with pension, living in, receives free maintenance; that is, board, lodging and washing.

2. A single man, with pension, living out,—60c. a day.

3. A married man, with pension, living in—free maintenance and $8 a month, with the following additions:

For wife having no children, $35 a month, less her husband's pension.

For wife and one child, if child is under age, $38; from five to ten years, $39.50; from 10 to maximum age, $42.50; less in every case, the amount of husband's pension and children's allowances under the pension regulations.

For wife and two children, from $41 to $47 a month (less pension and allowances) according to age of children.

For wife and three children,—$44 to $50 (less pension and allowances) according to ages.

For wife and four children,—$47 to $53 (less pension and allowances) according to ages.

For wife and five children,—$50 to $55 (less pension and allowances) according to ages.

For wife and six children,—$53 to $55 (less pension and allowances) according to ages.

A wife with seven or more children under the maximum age may be given the maximum allowance of $55, less pension and allowances.

All these allowances for wife and children will be paid direct to the wife, unless otherwise thought fit by the commission.

4. A married man living at home will receive 60c. a day. (This of course is in addition to the allowances for wife and children.)

5. A widowed mother, if dependent entirely upon the unmarried son who is receiving training, and if the son made an assignment of his pay to his mother and also arranged for her to receive separation allowance while he was on service, may be paid at the same rate as the wife of a married man with no children.

6. The parents of a man undergoing training, if both are old and past work, and entirely or partially dependent upon him, may also be paid at that rate.

7. The guardian of a widower's children (under the maximum age) will be paid monthly:—for one child, $10; for two, $17.50; for three, $22; and $3 for each child in excess of three, with a maximum of $35.

Payments under these regulations will be continued for one month after the completion of vocational training, whether the man has secured employment or not.

It is clear that this system of allowances will enable many men to take advantage of the training offered, by providing for their families while the training is being given.

The President of the Military Hospitals Commission asks us to say that any further information desired by our readers will be gladly given on application to the Secretary, at 22 Victoria Street, Ottawa.

AUTHORITY PAYS VISIT TO REVELSTOKE.

On Sunday last, Mr. L. Tiffany of New York, accompanied by Miss Sarah J. Hanlan, Miss Jane Patterson of New York, Mr. Geo. J. Heydt of Montclair, and Mr. C. W. Smith of Boston, came in on the private car "Ideal." Mr. Tiffany is looked upon as one of the greatest authorities on glass work, the products of his factories being famed the world over. He is a profound lover of nature, from which, he admits, he obtained the greater number of his ideas, which have taken the form of the highly artistic stained glass windows in churches and other buildings. Some of his paintings in oil and water color adorn the walls of the most exclusive New York mansions, and his formula for the manufacture of decorative glass, known as the Tiffany Favrile glass won him world-wide fame. While here, the Board of Trade, through their Publicity Bureau, sent flowers to the car, and the following letter speaks for itself:

En Route, Pullman Car "Ideal"

Mr. Louis Tiffany sends his thanks to the Board of Trade for the beautiful flowers received this evening. In his brief stay in your picturesque community he was much interested in the luxuriant flora which he found on the Columbia River drive, and the Board's graceful courtesy will always be associated with his visit to your hospitable town.

Respectfully,
GEO. F. HEYDT, Sec.

Thrice the capacity of ordinary grates is given because the Sunshine grates are three-sided, one side at a time meeting the fire. Bulldog teeth smash clinkers easily.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

Wouldn't you like to know the cost of installing a Sunshine in your home? I'll gladly give you particulars without obligation. 809

Sold by E. G. Burridge & Son

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

The polish that's easiest to use—the shine that's hardest to lose.

Black White Tan 10¢

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

F. F. Dalley Co. of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Canada

SAVE YOUR MONEY

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DOMINION WAR LOAN

TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
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Every 10c Packet of WILSON'S FLY PADS WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN $8.00 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

KOOTENAY LODGE, No. 13. A. F. and A. M.
Regular Meetings are held in New Masonic Hall on the Fourth Monday in each month at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren are cordially welcome.
C. R. SKENE, W. M.
ROBT. GORDON, Secretary

SELKIRK LODGE No. 13 I. O. O. F.
Meets every Thursday evening in Selkirk Hall at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethern cordially invited.
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R. GORDON, K of R. S.

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Meets every second and Fourth Tuesday in Smythe's Hall. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
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DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

A New Lot of WOMEN'S WHITE WASH SKIRTS and MIDDIES, all sizes, at each $1.00

WHITE WASH MATERIALS that are much used: Spot Swiss, 35c; a wider one at 50c; Silk Stripe Voile 65c; Hair Cord Dimity 50c; Check Dimity 40c; Middy Cloth 35c; Fine Cord Marselles 35c; Corduroy, a yard wide, at 35c; Heavy Flat Corduroy, a yard wide, 50c Plain Voile 50c

The great Sale of WOMEN'S NECKWEAR continues. Hundredsof fancy Neck Fixings that enhance the appearance of any suit or dress. Pretty Collar and Cuff Sets—put these on a suit that you have worn some time and it freshens it up. Regular $1.00 for a set 50c

WOMEN'S NIGHTGOWNS, made of finest Cambric and Nainsooks French Embroideries, and with good washing buttonhole edge all round neck and sleeves. The famous "Fashion French," all sizes, $2.50 gowns for ... $1.35

A Clearance of NEW WASH SKIRTS, in White Lawn and New Awning Stripes in color, at each $2.90

CLARK'S ANCHOR CROCHET COTTON, all sizes, a ball ... 10c

MEN'S FURNISHING AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

Summer Footwear at a Price

All our stock of Women's and Children's White Shoes and Sandals must go NOW. To make this a certainty we are putting the prices so low that you cannot afford to miss them. See these prices.

WOMEN'S WHITE PUMPS—Both Welts and Turns. Standard makes. Price $1.25 pair. A few pairs WHITE BUTTON BOOTS same price.

CHILDREN'S WHITE BUTTON BOOTS AND SLIPPERS—Both Canvas and Buck Skin, A real snap, Price 95c a pair

CHILDREN'S SANDALS—All Sizes 5 to 1 different marks, Price 90c a pair

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CANADIAN MADE MARMALADE

Try a jar of Express at 25c. or a tin of King Beach at 75c.

Head and Leaf Lettuce, Cauliflower, Celery, Radishes, green Onions and Parsley.

TRY OUR LARGE PRUNES, WHITE FIGS AND APRICOTS—THEY ARE DELICIOUS.

PANCAKE AND SYRUP SEASON

Self Rising Buckwheat Flour in packages.

Rogers Pure Sugar Syrup, 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins.

Pride of Canada Pure Maple Syrup, quarts and half gallon tins.

Crown Brand Corn Syrup, 2 and 5 pound tins.

Lyle's English Syrup, 2 pound tins.

Maple Flavored Syrup in quarts ½ and 1 gallon tins.

Premium Ham, Dominion H m, Premium Breakfast Bacon, Dominion Breakfast Bacon, Pea Meal Back Bacon, Back Bacon and Cooked Ham.

VICTORIA TAXPAYERS' VIEWS ON MISGUIDED PROHIBITIONISTS

As a citizen of Victoria who does not drink, but who has property interest here, may I be pardoned for occupying some of your space.

FINANCIAL.

First of all from the financial side of the business do the people realize what it means, do they know that the present bonded indebtedness of the Municipalities of B.C. amounts to $95,573,201.54, meaning we have to pay out for interest and sinking fund over Ten Million dollars a year. Are the people ready and willing to pay up the huge difference when all sources of taxation from liquor are cut off? Have the lot owners of Victoria enough taxes to pay, or do they want more to pay? If so, how are they going on without going broke and losing their property?

COMPENSATION.

Then, again, compensation will involve a further fifty million at least of taxation. Who is willing to pay for this?

WAIT AND SEE.

With Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Washington all bringing in different brands of prohibition, which does not prohibit, why not wait and see from the failures of these places what the results are before experimenting with a very dangerous proposition.

TOURIST BENEFITS.

Victoria and the Island generally have spent millions to get on the map as a tourist resort. Are we willing to wipe this all out for a very questionable and illusory benefit?

PROPER PROHIBITION.

If we have prohibition, let us have it actually and not the usual "blind pig" and "private house booze drinking" brand. Make it actual and have each individual permit passed by a board of three doctors for an ounce at a time, to be consumed in the presence of at least one of the doctors.

RECORDS OF HIRED ADVOCATES.

Do the good but misguided people who advocate prohibition know of the records of the hired advocates who are running the game, and do they know who pays them, as they certainly do not do it for nothing.

MOSES AND THE MINISTERS.

We have the sad spectacle before us of the members of the Ministerial Association who went on record vouching for Moses Cotsworth's statements in the "Crisis in B.C." and who now have to own up they were virtually Babes in the Wood, led by Moses into his Mares Nest in the Bull Rushes, and he, Cockoo like, left them to their fate, while he warbled through the brush: "Buy my Crisis endorsed by the parsons—only 5 cents a copy." Even Dr. Cook could not find the North Pole to hide behind when the curtain went up.

MINISTERS AND THE THEATRE

Then, again, not long ago we had the ministers of all denominations in Victoria pleading with the City Council to take over the Victoria Theatre with a huge bonded indebtedness, at this time in our financial troubles and stress. Are these the men to counsel and guide the people in sane and commonsense lines? They, no doubt, mean well, but if things turned out badly here they can always get a convenient "call" to more fertile fields, leaving us to pay the bills.

TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

Then, again, is it fair to take advantage of the absence of our soldier boys? Surely not; but does not this suggestion come from the same class of man who did all he could to stop the heroes of Canada who are fighting and bleeding for us in the trenches of Flanders from getting a supply of tobacco and cigarettes? Is this fair? Is this British?

LOTS TO DO.

Surely in this time of trouble and stress it is not wise to raise such a question, which means a bitter fight by our people against narrow minded, misguided theorists, who, if they wanted to devote their energies to real benefit of the people of the Empire have a thousand other ways of devoting their time and energies.

Advt.

THE POOR MANS CLUB

The Prohibitionists sneeringly call the saloon "the poor man's club." By "the poor man," they mean the working man, the wage earner. The pauper who has no money to spend, does not appear in the saloon. We are not defending the saloon, if by the saloon is meant a place where disreputable people sell, buy and drink alcoholic liquors. The saloon is, like liquor itself, an irrational being, which may be used for good purposes or abused for evil purposes. We absolutely reject and repudiate the Gnostic-Manichean heresy, according to which certain things are inherently and intrinsically evil. Certain things become an evil to us only when we abuse them either through our ignorance or through our malice. The finest palace may become a house of assignation, and the most disreputable saloon may be made a spotless Prohibition parlor. All depends on the people who are conducting and visiting a house. Would it not be better to work for the reform of the saloon than to sneer at "the poor man's club"? What right have the Prohibitionists to maintain that the Christian Church, which allowed the wage worker during the last nineteen centuries throughout the Christian world the moderate use of alcoholic liquors, was wrong? What right have they to maintain that wealthy people who can afford to have their cellars filled with fine wines and their pantries with strong drugs, are alone entitled to clubs? What right have the Anti-Saloon League preachers, who never see the inside of a factory, except when they go there to deliver a Prohibition speech, to tell the hard working factory man that he is damned in this life and in the next, if he drinks a glass of beer? In proportion to the population, there are more drunkards, drug fiends, divorces and race suicides among the wealthy class than among the working class. Dr. William J. Robinson, an experienced physician of New York City, said in the New York "Call" for December 22, 1914: "There are more drug fiends and alcoholics among the rich than among the poor, proportionally." For many a hard-working man a stimulant is not only a luxury, but a necessity. What milder and more harmless stimulant could he find than a glass of beer, which contains only from 2 to 3.8 per cent of alcohol? Mr. Gordon Thayer wrote in "Everybody's Magazine" for July, 1914, p. 129: "Have you ever been tired? With a fatigue that finds you heavy-eyed in the morning, and dogs your footsteps through each succeeding day? That week by week numbs your power of recuperation, until even the noon whistle seems like a too-distant goal to a tired runner? Have you dragged an industrially poisoned body to your daily task, with only the loathing memory of your untasted breakfast for sustenance? Have you felt your strength slip from you hour by hour? Have you fought with torn lungs, or palsied muscles, or with the first agony of lead upon you, to hold your job, and to keep yourself and your family off the street? If so, you have made your fight on stimulants; and like thousands of others you have turned to the saloon as the only friend of the physical down and out!" I defend the right of the worker to the moderate use of alcoholic liquors. Should the worker be deprived of everything that cheers his life, gladdens his heart and makes his hard lot bearable? Let the people whom the sight of a "poor man's club" makes extremely nervous provide for him clean and decent places where the workingmen may meet, have a drink in honor, read the newspapers, play a game of cards and enjoy themselves after a hard day's labor. The hard-working man needs and wants a stimulant. You can improve human nature, but you can not change it altogether. Prohibition does not improve the economic and moral condition of the working class. On the contrary, it drives many workers out of the churches into speak-easies. Prohibition preachers hurt the churches more than all the atheists and infidels ever did. Many laborer can not be fooled into the belief that it is a sin to drink a glass of beer. They despise Prohibition preachers and stay away from their churches. There are in "half-dry" United States sixty million people who refuse allegiance to any of the existing denominations. According to the latest statistics on religion, church attendance is very low in several dry States and in many dry cities, while wet Milwaukee justly enjoys the reputation of being "the city of churches." Drunkenness exists and its evils are great, though their number has been monstrously exaggerated by the Prohibitionists. What is to be done? Some cases of intemperance will occur till the end of the world; far this earth is not a paradise. There will always be some victims of human weakness and perversity. All we can and must do, is to reduce drunkenness and its evils to a minimum.

Advt.

PUTS POINTED QUESTIONS TO MR. BREWSTER

Interesting Letter—Leader of Opposition not Pleased with the Working of Liberal Machine—Does Mr. H. C. Brewster Think Public Lacks Intelligence

The following letter appeared in a Victoria paper of recent date.

To H. C. Brewster, Esq.

Sir,—During your tour you have repeatedly told your audiences that it is your one intention to "smash the machine," and in a manifesto you issued some twelve months ago you declared your intention of doing the same thing.

Surely, Mr. Brewster, you do not think the public lack the intelligence of knowing that the Liberals have an organization precisely the same as that of the Conservatives, and knowing this, as you must do, give me your candid opinion of a man continually condemning the Opposition having, as you state, so "rotten a thing" as a machine, yet hugging to his bosom an organization precisely similar in his own party. In all kindliness, Mr. Brewster, is this fair? But perhaps it is the Liberal machine you intend to smash. It was generally believed that you were not well pleased with the way that machine worked when the Laurier Government was in power. Rumor says that you thought that you and some of your friends were not getting your fair share of the spoils. It also declared that upon one occasion you went all the way to Ottawa to see Sir Wilfred about it, taking "Honest John" (not your humble servant) with you to help plead your cause; also rumor states you had two declarations in your pocket to show Sir Wilfred. It might be interesting even at this late date to know what the affidavit contained, and also if you got what you wanted, and if not, was it because the Liberal machine was too powerful at that time. Is that the reason you hate machines?

In conclusion, I would like to know what "other" kind of machine you intend to build your party upon.

This would appear to be another case of calling the "kettle black."

I would like to ask you "why do you aspire to be premier?"

JOHN DAY.

880 Madison Street, Victoria, B.C., Aug. 10, 1916.

AT THE THEATRES

"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

"A riot of clean fun" exactly describes this play, which appears at the Empress theatre, Wednesday August 30, and which ran for four years at the Globe theatre in London; and when Londoners continue to laugh and applaud a comedy for that length of time, it must be "some play." "Charley's Aunt" is a sure enough play. In construction it is absolutely novel, and its many scenes are so full of action, its climaxes so tense in unexpected surprises, that its audiences are treated to laugh after laugh in a perfect maze of comedy If you want to laugh without interruption for two mortal hours see "Charley's Aunt."

Rev. F. Yolland of Golden has been appointed rural dean of Cranbrook by Bishop Doull.

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LARGE AUDIENCE LISTEN WITH APPRECIATION

(Continued from Page Two)

life, and if anyone is to punish me for anything that I personally have done at the Capital it will be the people of the city of Vancouver and not Mr. Farris or the people of Revelstoke. The least thing that I can hope for my young friend is that after he had lived 25 years in Revelstoke his reputation here will be as good as mine is in the city of Vancouver.

"In Vancouver I have a majority of 4,000 to overcome in the coming election, although it is true that the great majority of those votes were waterfront pluggers from Seattle. I have decided to stand for re-election there and nowhere else. Contrasted with this attitude take the case of Mr. Brewster, the Liberal leader, who with a majority in his favor at the bye-election of 2,500, is running in two ridings in order to ensure for himself a safe seat. I have been offered a safe seat in the province—for there are many of them—but I have refused to accept the offer and I will stand or fall by the decision of the people of my own city."

The idea of the Agricultural Credits Loan, the Premier explained, was to distribute the money secured among the "small fellows," the homesteader and the settlers. A million dollars had been secured and $600,000 of it had been put out in small parcels of $4,000 or less.

"The Liberals say it is an election dodge," said Mr. Bowser with a smile. "If we left the money in the bank it would draw interest at three and a half per cent. We are paying 5.63 per cent for it, and as a business government the only thing to do would be to let it out at a sufficient interest to cover administration Therefore we are lending it to the farmer at 6½ per cent. Every loan is carefully investigated by the Agricultural Credits Commission before any action is taken—for we don't want to lend any money to the farmer who does not need it and we don't want to lend it to the man who cannot pay it back.

The Premier referred to the character of the loans to be made short term and long term, and spoke incidentally of the composition of the Board. The two directors were Mr. William Duncan of Comox, Vancouver Island, and Mr. William Bridge, reeve of Richmond.

"Are those two bona fide farmers?" called out a voice from the audience.

"Yes, they are bona fide farmers, a great deal longer on the farm than you, my friend, by the tone of his voice."

The Government had also brought down an act cancelling out those areas which had been bought by the men whom the Liberals called "speculators, and which had not yet been paid for. All that could be paid for would be allocated to the intending purchasers and the balance would be reserved for the soldiers. The Returned Soldiers Aid Commission was in communication with the authorities at Ottawa, in order to discover whether to undertake a policy of community settlements for the returned men

Before the bye-election Mr. Brewster and Mr. Macdonald had claimed that the land held by the "speculators" was the best in the country, now that it had been taken away from these people and was to be awarded by the Conservative administration to the returned soldiers, the Liberals were claiming that the legislation making this change was a "gold brick" for the returned soldier.

The Premier referred in detail to the $24,000 appropriation secured by Hon. Mr. Campbell for free assays and for the granting of engineering advice to the prospector, and the $200,000 for the construction of roads and trails to undeveloped mines. Mr. Campbell would be developing this great industry after September 14, for the speaker was just as confident that Mr. Campbell would be returned as that he himself would be elected to power once more.

The government had felt as well that the question of women's suffrage and of prohibition, as well as the choice of legislators should not be decided behind the backs of the soldiers, and they had therefore given them the vote. They were doing it in a way that Mr. Brewster complained of, the Liberal leader charging corruption. The charges, of course, were invalid.

It seemed to be the policy of the Liberals to vilify and make charges against everyone in the government. They always wanted to measure the Conservative corn by their bushel.

"We don't propose to have any Yukoner methods in this election,' declared the Premier emphatically.

"How about plugging?" someone interrupted to ask.

"There'll be no plugging either. We don't win out fights in that way. I'd rather go out of public life by the honestly expressed wish of the people than remain in power by such methods as that," said the Premier.

What had Mr. Brewster done to facilitate this development work that the government was undertaking? the Premier asked. He would tell them.

Owing to a mistake, the returning officer in Chilliwack, where the Conservative candidate had been elected by acclamation at the last general election, had returned his writ on the 14th day of March, 1912. Therefore there was considerable doubt as to whether the life of parliament expired on the 15th day of March, 1916, or the first of June. He himself had been inclined to believe that it had been the first of June.

Rather than have the credit of the country affected, however, he had gone to the Liberals in the House and explained to them what he had found in the Provincial Secretary's office. Mr. Macdonald had made the statement before the bye-election that he would prove that the British Columbia government was the most corrupt government in the Dominion of Canada. There had been discoveries of corruption in Manitoba, and in the Liberal administrations of Alberta and Saskatchewan; the personnel of the Legislature was lop-sided and it was natural enough that the people in their then morbid state should take some stock in these charges.

The speaker naturally thought that Mr. Macdonald was honest in his claim that he wanted to investigate the record of the government, to prove his charges. If they were found to be true, the government should be hurled from office. It was, the government had thought, the very acme of the Liberals' ambition—to hurl the administration out of power on charges of corruption.

But on the Saturday before he had called the Liberals into his office, the other Liberal candidates in the city of Vancouver had held a meeting which both Mr. Brewster and Mr. Macdonald had attended, and an inkling had there been given that the candidates had come to know of the great plugging conspiracy.

The Premier was suddenly interrupted by a prolonged series of "boos" from Mr. Jack Stuart, Dr. Sutherland's campaign manager and henchman, who had for some time not been able to get a word in edgeways. Hon. Mr. Bowser stood it for a moment or two.

"That's the form of argument I've received throughout the country from Liberals," he declared at length. "The electorate are intelligent people They want to hear both sides and "booing" is not going to affect the election."

"They did not want to investigate the Conservative government, because they did not have any evidence on which to base their investigation, and they did not want to be investigated themselvesf That was the chief reason why Mr. Brewster did not want to remain any longer than the 14th of March.

"Another reason was that for party advantage. The people were morbid, they were depressed, and the government had been without opposition for some time. If Mr. Brewster could put an end to the House then we would not have been able to put through our programme of legislation. Liberals would have precluded the possibility of presenting any aids to mining, any agricultural aids measures, any workmen's compensation act. If Mr. Brewster had had his way there would not have been any workmen's compensation act at all. (Applause).

Mr. Brewster would not listen to my offer. If he could have defeated the little three-line bill making the expiration of Parliament on June 1, Mr. Brewster would not have been in the position of having with his colleague to defend themselves like criminals for the last month they were in the House. He now says that the Courts would settle the length of the life of parliament. He could have settled it himself by agreeing to the bill on March 14, and thus ensured that the measures for the protection, not only of the soldier but of his wife, from property seizure, the act to give the soldiers a vote, and the many other pieces of legislation for the soldier would be absolutely impossible to doubt.

"He came to me and said that he would not accepe my offer. I stood up in my place in the House that afternoon and told Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Brewster that they would sit there whether they wished to or not, till the first of June, and they would either prove the accusations they had made about the government or as public men there would retract the statements they had made. They did stay there till June 1—I forced them to do so though they didn't want to.

"And what did they prove? Nothing Of all the money expended by the province of British Columbia for roads and in public works, not one dollar was found to be misappropriated, and it is to the undying credit of the civil servants that this had been the case, for all expenditures were not in the hands of the ministers of the Crown."

"How about Price Ellison?" queried one of the Stewart-Farris-Sutherland disciples.

The reply came quickly.

"Mr. Price Ellison is an old citizen of the Okanagan district and it is for the people of the North Okanagan where he is a candidate, to say whether he will sit in the next House or not."

"He will get elected" roared a third voice.

Mr. Bowser continued, "After Mr Brewster had sat there for three months and done nothing in the way of proving the validity of the session, if he wanted to know about it, he issued a writ claiming that everything which had been done after March 14 had been ultra vires—that he had been participating in a huge fiasco. He had discussed many of the measures before the House, but during the whole session he had voted against only three bills—the shipping bill, under which contracts for 11 ships had already been made; the women's suffrage bill, and most important of all, against the bill to extend the life of parliament. Notwithstanding that he had drawn his $3,100 indemnity as member of the House and as leader of the Opposition.

"If Mr. Brewster was honest with himself in saying that everything which had been done during the last two and a half months of the session was illegal, why did he take this cheque? It was illegal to him as far as the measures passed by the government for the protection of the soldiers and for the development of the shipbuilding and mining industries was concerned, but it had not been illegal enough to prevent him drawing $3,100 from the treasury.

"Did you draw yours?" asked a big fellow in one corner.

"Yes, I did. But my case is different. I never for one moment doubted that the House was legally sitting."

The man was not satisfied. He had been putting in an occasional word some time, till the Premier grew annoyed.

"Will the gentleman please stand up?" he invited.

The gentleman made himself seen, and behold it was Jack Stewart himself, campaign manager for Mr. Sutherland and leader of the little gang who had adopted Macdonald tactics throughout the meeting.

"Thank you" continued Hon. Mr. Bowser with a smile. "I merely wanted the people to see you. Not knowing all the local people, I have formed the habit, when interrupted much, to ask the heckler to stand up so that his own fellow citizens can know what value to place on the remarks of the man."

Mr. Stewart sat down rather suddenly.

"Then if Mr. Brewster comes into power on September 14, he will have to put an end to all public works on September 15, the Premier went on. "British Columbia will come to a standstill and all activity will cease until the question of the writ is decided, for in an important matter like that the issue will have to go all the way to the Privy Council.

Hon. Mr. Bowser referred to the blue ruin activities of Mr. Brewster in the East while he was there himself trying to float a loan for the province. The speeches of the leader of the Liberal party showed what kind of friend he was to British Columbia.

Yet, notwithstanding these activities, he had been able to float the loan at a rate less than that of the Allies governments. He had felt then that it was time to float another loan for he had found that the more blue ruin speeches Mr. Brewster made the better price British Columbia could sell her bonds at. They had secured the second loan for 5.60, and if Mr. Brewster kept on they would be able to get one at 5 flat. To show the effect of the Brewster writ on the legal men of the East, Mr. Bowser said that he had floated one of his loans since it had been issued and there had been no doubt whatever as to the validity of the bonds, although they had been authorized by an act which the writ attempted to call into question.

Mr. W. B. Farris, the financial wizard had got mixed up in his millions. He had claimed that the speaker owed $6,500,000 on account of this writ. As a matter of fact Mr. Brewster had served him with a writ asking for $18,400,000 (laughter), but figuring later that he would have to do something to save himself from public indignation, he had issued a pamphlet called "Facts About the Writ," in which he had said that the speaker only owed him $7,000,000, so that the latter had saved $11,000,000 already. Since then counsel for Mr. Brewster had said that Mr. Bowser did not owe him anything, but that the Attorney-General was to get $18,000,000 from somewhere—nobody knew where—and put it into the treasury.

The Premier once more told the story of the plugging as revealed by the evidence before the parliamentary committee at the Capital. He related how there happened to be the same majority for Mr. Macdonald as there had been plugger cards printed for the purpose of impersonating voters for the Liberal candidate, connecting this with the coincidence that although the contest was a bye-election and the population of Vancouver was less than it had been before, the vote was larger than it had ever been. Honest electors had been robbed of their vote by the plugging; even the soldiers for whom Mr. Brewster professed such a friendship had lost their franchise.

Hon. Mr. Bowser told of the engagement of John T. Scott, the trained Edmonton electioneer, as Liberal secretary through the recommendation of Mr. M. A. Macdonald and of the sudden suspicions of Mr. Ashworth Anderson and some of the honest Liberal candidates in the city of Vancouver, when a list of 391 names "not to be challenged" was submitted by Scott.

"Mr. Farris wants me to tell you about plugging," declared the speaker. "Why doesn't he tell you about it. He was closely connected with the affair himself. He might have taken us into his confidence and tell us why he was in Seattle."

The investigation immediately after the bye-election had all been done in the Liberal committee rooms, the speaker went on. They asked why the Conservatives had done nothing. The answer was simple. Because they were not guilty of plugging.

The Premier ridiculed the suggestion that he would go to the trouble of bringing pluggers up from Seattle by the score, of getting 5,000 cards printed and of having all the impersonators driven to the polls to vote against his own candidate, the Minister of Public Works. Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Brewster had spoken with Scott when the latter came secretly from Seattle on one occasion under a fourth alias, and the Liberal candidate in Vancouver had been in constant communication with Scott, by telephone and through C. B. Patterson, a Liberal secretary, and Jerry Finch, a notorious Seattle attorney.

"Now Mr. Farris says I was in the deal, that the Conservatives put Scott in there to do this work. If this was so, why was this defaulter from justice, this absconding criminal, talking to Mr. M. A. Macdonald unknown to the government members of the investigating committee? And why when the honest Liberal candidates in Vanconver who had no connection with Mr. Macdonald are trying to bring Scott back to tell the real truth is he being defended by Mr. Jerry Finch, who was Mr. Macdonald's adviser during the investigation at Victoria. Perhaps this is a mere coincidence. But why did Mr. Macdonald have to go to the counsel for the Seattle waterfront for advice during his defence at Victoria?" (Applause).

The Premier's parting thrust was his reference to the evidence of Ridington, superintendent of the Thiel Detective agency, employed under contract endorsed by Mr. Macdonald. The Thiel detectives had been forced to report that although they had had agents in the Conservative committee rooms they found no evidence of wrong doing.

"Mr. Farris says why didn't we give Scott immunity. When I found after the testimony of Peter Annance and others before the committee at Victoria, that John T. Scott was the head of all this nefarious, fraudulent scheme I determined that as Attorney-General of the province I could not do so. If Mr. Peter Annance was to receive nine months, and he was only a tool, why shouldn't John T. Scott, who was the head of it all, receive his share?" asked Premier Bowser.

In conclusion, the Premier paid a tribute to the work of the women during the present war, and deplored the fact that the Liberals should find it necessary to place candidates in the field against nominees in uniform. Dr. Taylor, now in Salonika, Major W. W. Foster, an old friend of the people of Revelstoke, Mr. Hayward of Cowichan, Mr. Cory Wood of Port Alberni, and Capt. Mackenzie of Delta were all at the front and Mr. Brewster was showing his friendship for them by placing men in the field against them to take away their seats in the House.

"What are you doing?" called out one of the Liberal gentry.

"I am doing my duty. I am not trying to run a candidate in opposition to a man in uniform."

APPEAL OF BREWSTER AND TUPPER WILL REACT HEAVILY AGAINST LIBERAL PARTY

Officer at Front Expresses Deepest Disgust With Liberals of British Columbia—Only Interest of Mr. Brewster is to get Soldiers Votes—Cannot Expect to retain Respect of Soldiers

The appeal of H. C. Brewster in conjunction with Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper to the soldiers to support Liberal ideals is bound to react heavily against the Liberal party. Hardly anything could have more forcibly demonstrated the difference between Liberal ideals and the Liberals, Liberal professions and Liberal actions, Liberal principles and Liberal rascality as we had it in the bye-elections. Quite a number of my friends in the various units in England and at the front, are in receipt of this journal, and once in a while I get a letter from them. Not long ago I received a letter from an officer whose name is honored at the front not less than it is here. He expressed the deepest disgust with conditions in the Liberal party of this province. Still more recently I have received a letter from another officer friend in which he says:

"Your paper is quite a favorite in the mess and is always dog-eared before it is sent to the hospital, where all our papers and magazines eventually land.

"I hope you have lots of luck with your new venture, and I think you will for we are all very tickled at the way you step on the necks of some of our political friends."

How the Liberals could hope to retain the respect of soldiers fighting for the Empire with the maudlin appeal to help deliver British Columbia as they are helping to deliver Belgium, passes my comprehension. To compare the issue of Belgium with the aspirations of a bunch of pinheaded Grit politicians is almost as blasphemous as some of fakir Sunday's screeds.

Five of the Conservative candidates are in the King's uniform, four of them are at the front, one of them is wounded.

The only Liberal candidate who has been in uniform dropped it to tak up the job of Scott, alias Wright alias Stewart, alias something else He is John Hart, one of the Liber ticket in Victoria.

Mr. Brewster shows his fine consideration for the absent soldiers by running in two seats, one of which was held by Major Wood, in Alberni, now at the front and again the Conservative candidate.

Capt. Hayward, past military age, is on the firing line in France. His seat is being contested by a young Liberal slacker, who is not a credit to the native sons of British Columbia, of which he is one. His name is Duncan, of Duncans, B. C.

Capt. W. W. Foster of the Islands, is today lying wounded in a hospital in France. He has a wife and four children in Victoria. Capt. Foster was one of the first men to go to the front from B.C. His seat is being contested by M. B. Jackson, a Victoria lawyer, who is of military age. Dr. Taylor, the Conservative candidate in Columbia, is at the front. He is opposed by John Buckham, the Liberal candidate.

Lieut. Frank Mackenzie, of Delta, is opposed by A. D. Paterson. Lieut. Mackenzie, besides attending to his legislative duties during the session, was constantly active in recruiting. His services in this connection have been derided by the Liberal speakers and press. Lieut. Mackenzie will very probably be under orders to leave with his unit before the election takes place, but that will not cause any chivalrous consideration for him by the Liberals.

Mr. Brewster's only interest, and the Liberals' only interest in the soldier is to get their votes. That they are afraid they won't get them, and with mighty good reason, is evidenced by the hysterical yapping of the morning Sun. From the very first proposal to extend the franchise to soldiers by the Dominion government, the Sun has screamed against it. It still opposes this very just measure. Who is better entitled to a voice in the control of public affairs than the men who are making the great sacrifices our soldiers at the front are making?

Yet when the Dominion government first proposed this measure the Sun ridiculed it and said it was shameful to introduce questions of politics to soldiers fighting for the empire. Now the Sun's friends ask the soldiers to save British Columbia as they are redeeming Belgium. In view of the way the Liberals "saved" Vancouver in March by importing hundreds of pluggers to vote absent soldiers' votes for M. A. Macdonald, it will not be hard to guess how the soldiers will save this province. It will not be by turning it over to the Wade-Brewster-Tupper combination.

I cannot possibly understand Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper lending his name to such a maudlin outburst of bad taste as that manifesto. But Sir Charles' friends have about given up trying to understand his actions. They are now ready to accept Premier Bowser's statement that Sir Charles is actuated by motives of personal spite against him and Sir Richard McBride.—J.P.'s Weekly.

BRITISH COLUMBIA WILL HAVE SHIPS READY WHEN NEEDED

Will help to Maintain British Commerce—Other Provinces Follow Lead of British Columbia—Shipping Act Generally Approved but as Usual Brewster Condemns Everything for Good of Province

It is hard to get Mr. Brewster to accept a regular issue on any question of policy says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. But he has at last made a declaration on one question by flatly condemning the Shipping Act, which has started up several shipyards, and will cause a score of ships to be built in this province within a few months. This measure is very generally approved. Thousands of good Liberals would rather see Mr. Brewster remain in opposition and even disappear from public life than have the work stopped. Surely Mr. Brewster's candidate in North Vancouver will not thank his leader for this declaration.

It is not likely that the shipping bill will cost the province a cent. Every day we read of some European vessel destroyed by the Germans. Sometimes the ship is British, but she may be Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, Dutch or Spanish. Any ship carrying merchandise is doomed if a German submarine can get at her. Shipbuilding goes on elsewhere, but the chief shipbuilding country in the world is much engaged building ships of war. In times of peace Britain built 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 tons a year to keep the supply good. Commercial fleets of the world cannot be restored for several years to come. Ocean freights are now anywhere from three to ten times the normal rate and large profit will be made when they fall to half or a third the present figure.

Therefore the splendid ships now under construction in this province may fairly expect to repay the advance made to their builders long before it is due, and before freights are restored to their former level. Nor unless there shall be a remarkable and unaccountable decline in traffic rates is there any prospect that the provincial guarantee will be called on. If it should be required in the last year or two it will not be a calamity, for the benefit through the establishment of a great industry, and the position we shall occupy as a shipowning and shipbuilding province will be ample compensation.

Moreover this shipbuilding program is a patriotic service to the Dominion and the Empire. It is a fine contribution to the work of maintaining British commerce. We are making it with our own labor, our own material, our own means and credit, our own skill and enterprise, on our own initiative. Other provinces are thinking about it and will follow our lead.

(Continued on Page Six)

BRIEF LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. C. Jolliffe is visiting at Vancouver during the fair.

A. C. Yoder of Nelson registered at the King Edward hotel on Puesday.

G. Ralph Lawrence returned yesterday from a business trip to Cascade.

G. J. Beck of Victoria registered at the King Edward hotel on Tuesday.

H. Harwood of Prince Albert registered at the King Edward hotel on Monday.

P. Dean and C. C. James of Rogers Pass were visitors to Revelstoke on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Saunders of Trail registered at the King Edward hotel on Monday.

A. Peterson and J. W. Evans of Albert Canyon registered at the King Exward hotel on Tuesday.

Secord Curtis and Hazel Johnson have returned from a two months visit to Edson and Edmonton, Alta.

Mrs. G. Ralph Lawrence will receive on Monday, August 21, from 3 to 6. Miss Lawrence will receive with her.

W. E. Currie of Rockville, Sask., and T. L. Salkeld of Gerald, Sask. registered at the King Edward hotel on Monday.

The Italian Altar society of St. Francis church is holding a lawn party on the church grounds on Thursday next.

Mrs. B. A. Lawson is holding a paper day at the end of August, when all paper being saved will be collected and stored.

The wedding was solemnized this morning, at St. Francis church, of Rocio Mio and Catherire Todany of Craigellachie. Rev. J. C. McKenzie officiated.

Charles English has enlisted with the 223rd Scandinavian battalion. Harry Fleming, son of Robert Fleming of Revelstoke, has enlisted as bugler with the same battalion.

Mrs. A. E. Borazo of Middleton, Wis., Mrs. A. B. Lincoln, Mrs. H. Belton, of Hartford, Conn., Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Wallbridge of New York, were among the tourists registered at the Hotel Revelstoke on Sunday.

Miss Alice Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bell, has returned from Ottawa where she has been studying music for the past few years She is prepared to take students in pianoforte and harmony at her residence on Third Street.

The wedding was solemnized on August 9, at Toronto, of J. G. McKay, formerly connected with the Mail-Herald, and Miss Edna Whittaker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Whittaker of Revelstoke. Mr. and Mrs. McKay are spending their honeymoon in the Eastern States.

IN FUTURE NO ITEMS WILL BE ACCEPTED LATER THAN THURSDAY NIGHT FOR PUBLICATION IN SATURDAY'S PAPER.

EMPRESS THEATRE

PROGRAM

TODAY and Matinee, 2.30—Red Feather production. Herbert Kercey and Effie Shannon in the Sphinx, a sparkling drama of society and the stage, 5 parts; also comedy. Matinee prices same as at evening, 10 and 15c. Second series of B.C. pictures, Fishing In B.C. Packing Fish, Unloading Salmon at Vancouver, Shooting Seine Net, Start of Pursing, Purse Seine Fishing off Vancouver Island, 30,000 Salmon, B.C.'s Gift to Imperial Government (canned salmon). Also pictures of the Italian Army and the King of Italy leading his men, and other pictures.

MONDAY—The greatest comedy star in America, John Barrymore, in The Lost Bridegroom, 5 parts; a perfect scream.

TUESDAY—Jane Novak in Graft and full Universal program. This story will soon end. Look out for Peg o' the Ring, with Grace Cunard and Francis Ford and Rolleaux.

WEDNESDAY and Matinee — The great Triangle production Cross Currents, with Helen Ware and an all star cast. Also the splendid Triangle Keystone comedy: Worst of Friends, with Webber and Lou Fields, the greatest minstrel actors in the world. Usual Wednesday prices.

THURSDAY—Miss Hazel Dawn in The Saleslady. Famous Players, 5 parts.

Mrs. Goddard and children leave today for Vancouver.

Mrs.F. Paulding and children left on Tuesday for a trip to Nelson.

P. Ewart of Golden was a guest at the Hotel Revelstoke on Wednesday.

G. Stevens of Kamloops registered at the King Rdward hotel on Monday.

W. T. McNichol of Macleod, Alta., registered at the King Edward hotel on Wednesday.

Miss A. M. Wilson of Lethbridge was a guest at the King Edward hotel on Monday.

Mrs. C. B. Hume, Mrs. J. Hume and Mrs. R. M. Hume are taking in the fair at Vancouver.

Mrs. W. M. Walker, accompanied by her mother, Mrs Miller of Nelson, is back in the city for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hammill and C P. Hammill of Belleville, Iowa, registered at the King Edward hotel on Sunday.

The wedding of Miss Frances Lawson and Lieut. T. H. Reade will take place at St. Peter's church on Thursday afternoon at 3 p.m.

Mrs J. E. B. Dickson and son Blair, of Yarmouth, N.S., and formerly of Revelstoke, spent a few days in the city during the week. Mr. Dickson also paid the city a visit.

J. M. Coy of Spokane, J. W. Butler of London, England, Mrs. H. Reed of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Norton of Hornell, New York, and Mrs. O. W. Maxwell of Hampton, Iowa, were guests at the Hotel Revelstoke on Monday.

Miss Agnes Thomas of the Glacier hospital has enlisted for overseas and left on Saturday for Kingston, where she will join the Army Medical corps. Miss Thomas, who has many friends in Revelstoke, is a sister of Mrs. K. G. McRae and Mrs. W. M. Clay.

Among the guests at the Hotel Revelstoke on Wednesday were Mr. and Mrs. R. Devlin of Sacmanfield, Cal., Mrs. H. M. Englander, Mrs. C. Ottoheimer, Miss N. J. Stewart of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Rupertus and son, G. G. Strutzel, of Los Angeles. ...

A quiet wedding was solemnized in St. Peter's Church, August 12th, when Hubert Linnell, of Nottingham, Eng., and Nina Sutnerland of Arrowhead, B.C., were united in holy matrimony, the Rev. G. Larder officiating. The bride was dressed in white and carried a boquet of white roses. She was attended by her sister, Mildred Sutherland, the groom being attended by the bride's brother, Percy G. Sutherland. The happy couple left for Vancouver where they will remain a couple of weeks before returning to Arrowhead.

Francis R. Jones, organizer of the Over-Seas Club in Canada, will pay Revelstoke a flying visit on Aug. 30, arriving from the East at 3.20 and leaving again at 5.10. An opportunity of hearing at first hand what the Club, whose membership exceeds 376,000, is doing, and also what is going on in the Old Country during this history-making period, is too good to be missed, and Mr. Jones has kindly offered to use the short time at his disposal in explaining these things to all interested. Arrangements for a meeting are in hand and will be announced later through the press.

The amethyst and pearl pendant, with chain, which is being raffled in aid of Prisoners of War and Blinded Soldiers, may be seen at Mr. F. G. Bews' jewelry store. Besides helping a good cause one stands a chance of winning a very pretty and good trinket, by taking a ticket. Price 1c to $1.50. Again and again from exchanged prisoners comes word that our men are almost entirely dependent upon the parcels of food sent them.—without which they would starve. It has been found very difficult to convince the public that these parcels are not annexed by the Germans, but the Committee has the testimony of exchanged prisoners that they are received. One prisoner writing recently says: "We cannot acknowledge every parcel but we are receiving them regularly." The Committee look into every case where no acknowledgment has been received. One man had been moved six times but is now getting his parcels regularly again. Acorn coffee, soup made from sour vegetables and worse, a piece of bread about four inches square, an occasional ration of horseflesh and raw herring, is hardly a nourishing diet for a healthy man, let alone a wounded or sick one.

SIR RICHARD McBRIDE DENIES REPORT CONCERNING WELSH

London, Aug. 16.—Up to last evening three thousand soldier votes have been polled in England in British Columbia's election. The returning officers employed at Bramshott and Shorncliffe, where the voting is taking place are English lawyers of experience in imperial elections, and are thoroughly competent.

Your correspondent today saw Sir Richard McBride with reference to a report alleged to have been cabled to a Liberal newspaper in British Columbia complaining of some unfairness in the activities of F. W. Welsh of Vancouver, who is here for the Conservatives.

Sir Richard said positively that nothing had been done or permitted that could be regarded as in the slightest way questionable. He added that the arrangements and details required a good deal of attention. Mr. Welsh had been assisting in working out the official details and had proved very efficient. Sir Richard had heard of some complaint about Mr. Welsh, but otherwise he knew nothing of the matter. It appeared that Mr. Hall, acting on behalf of the Liberal leader, had asserted, on the ground that Mr. Welsh had been a well known organizer, that Welsh should not be allowed to attend the polls. Otherwise Mr. Brewtter's representative had no objection to make and exoressed himself as satisfied with the plans for securing the votes.

The poll is being taken in hospitals convalescent homes, naval stations, etc., and is developing satisfactorily.

Sir Richard McBride, who is himself taking no part in the securing of the vote, said today that he regretted that an erroneous report questioning the official bona fides of the handling of the election in Britain should have been published in British Columbia.

Mrs. W. A. Sturdy is visiting at the coast.

Mrs. F. G. Bews and daughter are visiting at the coast.

W. B. Kelly of Granby, Que., was at the King Edward hotel on Wednesday.

W. B. Rogers of Penticton registered at the King Edward hotel on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kreider of Spokane registered at the King Edward hotel on Monday.

The wedding was solemnized at Nanaimo, B.C., August 14, 1916, by Rev. Dr. McMillan, of Clifford Fenton (first officer S.S. Princess Patricia) to Catherina, widow of the late Capt. Swanson and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Allen, Revelstoke.

BANKHEAD BRIQUETTES BURN BEST.

Galt Coal for sale. Sibbald & Son.

GET THE HABIT.—Place your fire and accident insurance with Chas. M. Field, who represents only old and reliable companies.

There's comfort in cooking with Coursier's Coal.

D. Hamilton of Calgary has taken over the Capitol Barber Shop, and will be pleased to see all the old customers as well as new ones. He has engaged a first class porter. Mr. Hamilton had worked in all the best shops in Vancouver and Calgary.

Regular Red Cross Meeting

The Red Cross Society held its weekly meeting Wednesday, in the library of the Y.M.C.A. In the absence of the President the chair was taken by Mrs. T. Downs. After the reading and passing of the minutes other business was proceeded with.

The following work was handed in for the ensuing week:

Mrs. A. McGiven, Mrs. T. J. Wadman, 2 pairs socks each.

Mrs. Belcher, a Friend, Mrs. Flockhart, Mrs. R. Urquhart, 1 pair socks each.

Mrs. H. V. Morgan, 2 shirts and 2 suits pyjamas; Mrs. Gale, 3 shirts' voluntary sewing. ...

The firm of Messrs. C. B. Hume and Company made a very handsome donation this week to the funds of the local Red Cross, when a cheque for $25 was handed in. Such a spontaneous contribution as this is greatly appreciated and redounds greatly to the patriotism of this well known establishment.

There is a scarcity of knitting needles at present. Will all who have any of these articles and are not using same, kindly hand them over to the Committee in order to overcome the shortage.

Through an oversight the names of Edmund Kincaid, Williard Dunn and Frank Fleming were omitted last week from the list of voluntary workers who gave their services in the cause of the local Red Cross, and to them the Association feels most gratefulf

HANNAH BLACKLOCK,
Secretary

Money Orders

GALT BURNS ALL NIGHT COAL

Dominion Express Money Orders

STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT
INSURANCE
NOTARY PUBLIC

W. H. HOROBIN
NEXT TO POST OFFICE

British Columbia Ships

(Continued from Page Five)

But British Columbia is first and will have her ships ready when they are most needed.

If Mr. Brewster lives out his natural term he will have many years to repent his hostility to a measare which will contribute a great deal to the advancement of the province. He will yet wish to make the people forget that he tried to strangle the shipping bill at its birth, that he tried to kill it by his writ after its success as a measure to promote ship building was assured, and that he continued his fight against it during his struggle for the Premiership. The shipyards which this measure have called into existence will be turning out ships, and the ships now under construction will be carrying British Columbia products to distant lands when the British Columbia Liberal opposition will have chosen other and wiser leaders.

TOMORROW'S SERVICES

CATHOLIC.

St. Francis church, McKenzie Ave. and Fifth street, Pastor, Rev. J. C. MacKenzie. Sunday services:— Low Mass at 8 a.m. and High Mass at 10:30 a.m. every Sunday. Sunday school for the children at 2:30 p.m., Benediction and Rosary at 7:30 p.m., Confessions Saturday 4 to 6 and 7:30 to 9 p.m. and Sunday morning 7:30 to 8. Weeks days:—Mass every morning at 7 o'clock, Confessions before Mass. First Fridays —Mass at 8 a. m., Benediction and Rosary at 7:30

The voters list for the Grand Forks provincial riding will contain about 1400 names.

The tourist rush to Moyie has commenced and furnished houses are becoming scarce.

This week the 140x200 foot new building for the electrolytic zinc plant in Trail, with some 270 tons of steel, was begun by Supt. R. Tench and his gang of 56 steel workers.

According to announcement by the management, by the end of July—or early in August—the Trail copper refinery, the first of its kind in the Dominion, will be in operation.

WANT ADVTS.

WANTED—Good, reliable girl, between 20 and 25 years of age. Good wages. Apply Box L., Mail-Herald.

FOR SALE—Evening dress suit, new, cost $55.00. Will sell for $5.00, cash. Apply Parisian Dye Works.

MEN WANTED—For concrete work, Rogers Pass tunnel. No smoke or gases. Carpenters, 45c per hour; laborers, 32½c per hour; Board $7.00 per week, 3 months work. One cent mile Railroad fare. Address Bates & Rogers Construction Company, Glacier, B.C.

EMPRESS THEATRE

One Night, Wednesday, August, 30.

The United Producing Company presents an elaborate scenic revival of the farce comedy of six continents

CHARLEY'S AUNT

and a cast of twelve people. 1,000 laughs and not one tear. The greatest laughing show on earth.

Prices, $1.00, 75c, 50c. Children 25c.

The July payday at Trail saw $150,000 distributed amongst 1500 smelter employees.

Kaslo Kootenaian: The C.P.R. is experiencing considerable difficulty in securing men for rough labor, and this is delaying the completion of the spur into the sampler yards.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon territory, the North West territories and in a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years renewal for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 4-5 George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

For full information application should be made to the secretary of the department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

CHAS. M. FIELD

Fire Insurance [Reliable and old companies]
Accident Insurance [Oldest and strongest in the world]
Life Insurance [Highest earnings in interest last year]

Notary Public Revelstoke Real Estate

LAST CALL TO LAGGARDS

THIS IS THE LAST 7 DAYS OF McRAE SHOE STORE SALE

Those who put off buying will miss a wonderful opportunity to make big savings. Dont put off, come right down to-night. The price of leather is advancing take advantage of this golden opportunity

MEN'S WOMEN'S BOY'S AND GIRL'S SHOES. ALL REDUCED. EVERY PAIR A BARGAIN

McRAE SHOE STORE, Howson Block

BARGAINS BARGAINS

REDUCTION IN BEEF PRICES

LOW PRICED CUTS FOR ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS

P. Burns & Co. Ltd.