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The Daily News

The only paper in the interior of British Columbia carrying the full service of the Western Associated Press over its own leased wire.

VOL. 15 No. 66 NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1916 50c. PER MONTH

RUSSIANS IN KOLOMEA NOW COMMAND LINE TO LEMBERG

Austrians Driven Out of Railway Junction

TOWNS AND VILLAGES ARE ALSO CAPTURED

Great Battles Fought in Volhynia--212,000 Prisoners

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, June 30.—The advancing Russians in Galicia have again thrust back the Austrian lines of defense and have captured the important town of Kolomea which may be the key to Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. The capture of Kolomea gives the Russians the command of the railway that extends 100 miles north to the capital.

In addition to Kolomea the Russians have also occupied the town of Obertyn, northeast of Kolomea, and a number of villages north and south of the city.

The Austrians with their Teutonic allies are vigorously resisting in Volhynia and northwest of the Lipa and Styr, on the line of Lutsk-Brody furious attacks have been launched. Petrograd reports that all of these were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy."

The toll of prisoners that have been taken since the beginning of the great Russian drive June 5 has now reached a total of 212,000 and more prisoners are still being brought in.

Petrograd Statement.

PETROGRAD, July 1.—The following official communication was issued today:

"The troops on the Russian left wing today took the city of Kolomea, the most important railway centre in east Galicia. The enemy continues to fall backward, occupying positions previously prepared.

"Northwest of Kimpolung the enemy attempted an offensive with large forces Gen. Letchitzky's forces are carrying out the offensive under extremely difficulty conditions, for torrential rains have played havoc with roads already bad.

"Northwest of the confluence of the Lipa and Styr and along the line of Lutsk-Brody the enemy bombarded our positions with heavy and light artillery and then undertook an offensive near the village of Garienki and Natalire. Our troops allowed them to approach their barbed wire, and then shot them down. In the region of Lipa the enemy, having once been repulsed, is preparing a new attack.

"The total prisoners from June 6 to June 28 is 212,000, including officers. Prisoners are still coming in.

"In the region south of the Dniester we are pursuing the enemy, the Austrians, panic-stricken, in their flight are leaving behind a large number of convoys. Military materials and more prisoners have been brought in.

Fights at Oberline.

"According to telegrams received here the town of Oberline was taken after a fight, as well as villages in the neighborhood north and south.

"Northwest of the confluence of the rivers Lipa and Styr our detachments approached unseen the settlement of Covbane and a village of the same name and took possession.

"After having put the garrison of Covbane to the bayonet we took possession of the village to which the enemy had fled in panic. Some prisoners were taken by us."

"An action is in progress near the village of Pistyne, northwest of Kuty, Galicia. In the course of one of the combats here Gen. Count Keller was wounded.

"Near the village of Solovinc, between the rivers Stokhod and Styr, to the west of Sokal, the Germans attempted to take the offensive, after emitting clouds of gas, which failed to reach our lines, and which were partly blown back in the direction of the enemy. The German attack was repulsed but an artillery duel continues.

"Yesterday morning enemy aviators dropped 30 bombs on Lutsk.

"On the Dvina front the enemy artillery has bombarded our positions southeast of Riga and the bridgehead above Ikskull. North of Illoukst the Germans last evening attempted to move forward, but were thrown back by our gunfire.

"On the evening of Wednesday light and heavy German artillery opened a violent fire on our trenches in the Niemen sector, northeast of Novo Grodek. Under cover of this fire the enemy crossed the Niemen and occupied the woods east of Ghneesitche."

Austria Admits Loss.

VIENNA, June 30.—The followinf official statement was issued today:

"Owing to the presence of superior forces our troops have withdrawn from the sector southwest of Kolomea. Several Russian cavalry attacks collapsed to the north of Oberton. Bitter fighting is proceeding northwest of Kuty.

"West of Sokal in Volhynia the enemy unsuccessfully attempted to retake positions captured by the Germans the previous day.

BUILD ANOTHER BIG POWER UNIT

Eight Thousand Horse Power Additional at Bonnington—Mining Activity is the Reason.

Installation of another new unit at the No. 2 plant of the West Kootenay Power & Light company is being carried on at Bonnington Falls. The new unit is of 8,000 horse power and will bring the total horse power of this plant up to 32,000. The capacity of the company lower Bonnington Falls plant is 4,000 horse power and that of the plant at Cascade 3,000 horse power.

Increased demand for power on account of the development of smelters and mines in Kootenay and Boundary is the reason for the installation of the new 8,000 horse power unit at Bonnington.

BLAIRMORE MAN IS KILLED AT FRONT

Mrs. Arnold Heywood Receives Word From Ottawa That Her Husband Fell in Action.

(Special to The Daily News.)

BLAIRMORE, Alta, June 30.—A telegram has reached Mrs. Arnold Heywood from Ottawa announcing the death of her husband, Sapper Arnold Heywood who was killed in action on about June 27. Sapper Heywood enlisted in the 13th O. M. R., at that time stationed in Pincher Creek, Alta., when that regiment was forming, but wishing to get to the front as soon as possible he transferred into a tunnelling company of the Canadian Engineers which was raised in Calgary several months ago by Major T. W. Coulthard.

This company went to France a few weeks ago and it was while serving with them that Sapper Heywood met his death. Several other Blairmore boys went over with the same company as Sapper Heywood, among whom are J. and S. Patterson, Wm. Archer and Captain A. R. Granger (paymaster).

Sapper Heywood is the first Blairmore man to be killed at the front.

CARRANZA IS TAKING STAND AGAINST U.S.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Private advices reaching here from a reliable source in Mexico City today said General Carranza and his advisers had determined to stand by orders to Gen. Trevino to attack American troops in Mexico moving in any direction except toward the border and that no way was seen to avoid a break with the United States.

GOLD BULLION DEPOSITS IN VANCOUVER INCREASED

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

VANCOUVER, B.C., June 30.—For the month ended today there were 209 deposits of pokes, pouches and boxes of gold at the Dominion of Canada assay office, Vancouver. These yielded gold bullion to the value of $312,059.28.

For June, 1915 the number of deposits was 170 and the value of the bullion $212,284.46. This shows an increase of 39 in the number of deposits and $97,774.82 in value.

THRONGS GREET DR. M. J. VIGNEUX

Nelson Physician Is Back from Front

FRIENDS CHEER AS BOAT REACHES DOCK

Thinks Big Drive Now On Will Bring War to End in Fall

"I haven't killed many Germans, I haven't received the distinguished conduct medal, or even the military cross and I haven't brought home any scalps, so it seems to me that I am getting this reception under false pretenses and that it should be for someone else," said Captain Dr. M. J. Vigneux, in reply to the words of welcome spoken by Mayor J. J. Malone at the recruiting office last night, on the occasion of the captain's return from the front, where he has spent nearly a year in the Imperial military hospital service.

"The only thing that I can boast about," continued the captain, "is that after the great battle of Loos the field hospital to which I was attached was mentioned in despatches and all the members personally congratulated on their work by the commander in chief. Our corps was not a fighting one. Our duty was to take care of the Tommies, see to the sanitary conditions being in proper order, instructing them how to take care of their physical health and looking after them when they were hit. The only chances we ever got of doing any fighting were when we sneaked off and visited the front lines, borrowed a rifle and a periscope and took a chance of bagging a greycoat. I got a good many shots, but I can't honestly say that I ever got a Hun. Every time I shot one dropped, but whether he was hit or not there was no way of telling, because he would drop anyway if he heard the bullet.

Tribute to Canadians.

"Our duty was to the Tommies and the Tommies deserve every bit of attention they get. This is especially true of the Canadians, for they are the most daring, fearless, dashing fellows at the front today and that is saying a great deal when you consider the brilliant work of the British, and the French troops at Verdun. Nevertheless, it's true. They are the best of the lot. Our boys are fighters. That is recognized and they are the most adaptable of all to the changing situations which are constantly arising and they fight to the last gasp.

Looks for End in Fall.

"I suppose you will want to know what I think of the present conditions. All I can say is that you know as much about it as I do, but I believe the big drive is now under way and that by the fall the Germans will have pretty well exhausted their available fighting force, while Great Britain will have a million fresh men in the field and the Russians have almost an unlimited population to draw upon. I don't know, but I hope the end will be well in sight before the snow flies."

Captain Vigneux told of meeting Sir Sam Hughes at Medicine Hat and of asking him if he was going to visit the Kootenays and Nelson. Sir Sam replied by expressing regret at not being able to get to the district on this trip and asked the captain to tell everyone how great the respect of the militia department was for the Kootenays and how it appreciated the splendid response that had been made to the call for recruits. The captain pictured General Hughes watching the soldiers who were holding an impromptu concert, with the aid of a mouth organ on the platform at Medicine Hat, and of saying of them: "They are grand boys, the pick of the whole wide world." The captain described the general as "—a great big man who does great big things."

Crowd Greets Captain.

Captain Dr. Vigneux was greeted at the dock on the arrival of the Crow boat, by a veritable sea of hands, that engulfed him in outstretched eagerness and it was with difficulty that the reception committee forced a way through the crowd to the car provided for him and his wife and little son, who had gone to Kootenay Landing to meet him. As the boat drew up to the dock and the captain was seen on the upper deck, three cheers were given, lead by the members of the boy scouts.

A procession headed by the members of C Company, the bugle band and the scouts escorted the captain to the recruiting office, where he was welcomed by Mayor J. J. Malone, who, on behalf of the city, thanked him for the work he had done among the wounded soldiers in Flanders.

A short speech of greeting was also made by Ald. Alex Leith as president of the Canadian club, who pointed out that honor was not only to be attained through killing in war time, but greater honor might be gained through saving life as well. This he said had been the work of the Captain and as the citizens were proud of him when he went, they were proud to have him among them again.

On behalf of the Nelson board of trade, R. W. Hinton also spoke a few words of greeting and pointed to the

(Continued on Page Two.)

ANNOUNCE APPOINTMENT OF DAVID LLOYD GEORGE

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, June 30.—The details of the appointment of David Lloyd George as minister of war have been settled, the Daily Chronicle says today, and his appointment will be announced shortly.

The paper also says that the Irish situation is so far cleared up that it is able to assert that a cabinet crisis is past, and that there will be no further resignations.

BALTIC SEA BATTLE REPORTED BY SHIPS

Steamers Reaching Stockholm Tell of Fight Between German and Russian Warships.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, July 1.—A Reuter despatch from Stockholm, dated June 30, says that steamers which have arrived in port witnessed a battle Thursday night 15 miles south of Landsort, south of Stockholm. They report that a Russian squadron, with a few torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, was attacked by a German fleet comprising cruisers and large warships. At the outset the Germans were unable to defeat the Russians, but eventually reinforcements were obtained and it is supposed that the Russians withdrew northward.

The correspondent adds that gunfire "was heard throughout the night and at 6 o'clock this morning a fresh and violent cannonade began."

BATTLE IS FOUGHT ON CAUCASUS FRONT

Petrograd Reports Smashing Vigorous Offensive in Direction of Gemischnan.

PETROGRAD, June 30.—The following official statement was issued tonight:

"Caucasus front: In the direction of Gemischnan the Turks at dawn of June 28 took the offensive in great strength against our advance guards and piercing the latter's front penetrated to the rear.

"A hot fight followed but our troops recovered themselves and drove back the Turks, who suffered heavy losses. Pressing on the enemy's heels, our troops advanced and consolidated the ground won."

SWISS ARE NOW IN DESPERATE PLIGHT

Believed Germany Plans Move Similar to Violation of Belgian Neutrality.

LONDON, June 30.—The violation of Switzerland's neutrality by Germany as that of Belgium was violated, was believed in London today to be a development of the near future, following advices from Berne that the German government is insisting on immediate release of 32,000 bales of cotton held by the Swiss and upon the free export of food stuffs across the Swiss border.

Switzerland has been warned by the allies that compliance with the German demand will be considered a breach of neutrality.

PREMIER AND PARTY ON THEIR WAY HOME

Is Given Enthusiastic Assurances of Support at Gathering at Alexis Creek.

(Special to The Daily News.)

150-MILE HOUSE, B.C., June 30.—On the last lap of their swing through the great central interior, Premier Bowser and his party left today for Ashcroft, having returned to the Cariboo road late last evening from Chilcoten. The visit to the great Chilcoten plateau was an educative one to most of the party although the premier had visited it before. At an elevation of over 2500 feet these prairies, reminiscent of Alberta and Saskatchewan unroll themselves over an area of some 86 miles in this section affording range for thousands of head of cattle. The premier and the minister of agriculture were excellently received at Alexis Creek and Beechers and were afforded an opportunity of meeting and discussing the problems of these districts with the various residents. Forty people had assembled at Alexis Creek and received the premier with enthusiasm. At the conclusion of a short address Mr. Bowser said:

"I believe I can make a personal appeal on behalf of my government and its candidate in this district, Mr. Fraser, in view of our attitude with regard to the Pacific Great Eastern."

"You can, sir, you can. We'll vote for you," came an enthusiastic reply.

"The fact that at the end of this year we can ship our cattle from Williams Lake station instead of driving them by road to Ashcroft gains a saving in weight on each head of 100 pounds. It's money in our pockets," remarked a prominent rancher.

It was quite evident that Alexis Creek appreciated the government's policy in this regard. There was no hesitation, however, in discussing certain local roads and it was apparent to the ministers and local members that chaps, spurs and slouch hats are the distinguishing marks of individuals of a picturesque habit of speech and a virile vocabulary.

"We are for you on account of the railway," ended each complaint.

The party will leave for Ashcroft tonight for Vancouver.

ITALIAN DRIVE GAINING FORCE

Austrians Giving Ground in Trentino

GENERAL OFFENSIVE IS BEING EXTENDED

Griso and other Important Positions Captured In Advance

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, June 30.—The Italian drive which has been gaining strength for the past week is moving with new momentum. To the southeast of Trent the Italians have taken Griso and a number of other important Austrian positions. Between the Adige and Brenta the Italians have advanced to a point where they have reached the enemy's main line of resistance and where the Austrians are strongly entrenched and are supported by numerous batteries of artillery.

Advance Unchecked.

ROME, June 30.—The Italian offensive on the Trientino frontier continues unchecked. The war office announces today that in the Arsa valley the Italians occupied the Val Morbia line and the southern slopes of Monte Spil.

Along the Posina they captured Griso, Monte Calgaries, Monte Sogli Bianchi.

On the upper But they won possession of the summit of Zellonofel.

Rome Statement.

The following official statement was issued tonight:

"Between the Adige and the Brenta we have now reached the main line of resistance, where the enemy is very strongly entrenched and supported by numerous batteries of machine guns. Our offensive is now being extended to other positions on the front.

"In the Arsa valley we occupied the Val Mobia line and the southern slopes of Monte Spil. In the Pasubio sector we continued to attack the enemy's defenses in the Cosmagnion area.

"Along the Posina line we took Griso on the southern side of Monte Maggio the Sears valley, between Castana and Laghi, and the strong positions of Monte Calgaries and Monte Sogli Bilanchi, to the south of Monte Seluggio.

"In the Sugana valley we occupied the slopes of Monte Civaron. We took 174 prisoners, several hundred rifles, ammunition and large quantities of material.

"In the upper But we repulsed hostile attacks. We stormed the summit of Zellonkofel, taking 156 prisoners, including ten officers. On the upper Fella our infantry advanced to Leopold Skirchen and Monte Granuda. Our artillery bombarded the railway station at Tarvis and set fire to Saifnitz.

"In the San Michelle and San Martino del Carso sectors our troops in a counter attack drove back the enemy, inflicting heavy losses and taking 403 prisoners.

"In the Selz-Monfalcone area the advance we began June 28 resulted in the capture yesterday of Hill 70, west of Monte Cosich, and Hill 104 east of Rocca di Monfalcone. We captured 660 prisoners, including some ten officers, besides arms, ammunition and material."

Austrian Statement.

VIENNA, June 30.—The following official statement was issued tonight:

"Italian theatre—There has been severe fighting on the Doberdo plateau. We repulsed all attacks on the San Martino sector.

"On the Corinthian Italian attacks failed against the great and small Pal and the Freikofel. During yesterday we took 300 prisoners.

PROHIBITION NOW IN FORCE IN ALBERTA

Liquor Establishments Dispose of Stocks of Goods at Reduced Prices —Little Drunkenness.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

EDMONTON, June 30.—When the Prohibition act went into effect at midnight today 270 retail liquor houses, 55 wholesale and 12 clubs went out of business in Alberta.

Seven out of the 28 licensed hotels that have been in operation in this city also quit business.

In a downpour of rain today the wholesale stores conducted a feverish sale of the last of their stocks and all were crowded with eager buyers at bargain prices. On the streets there was no indication of excessive drinking during the day.

EDMONTON UNIT LEAVES COLORS AT ST. PAUL'S

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, July 1.—Worshippers in St. Paul's cathedral yesterday afternoon unexpectedly became participants in a short and impressive ceremony, when 80 Canadian officers and men, belonging to an Edmonton unit, deposited their colors, which had been presented them by the Edmonton chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, in the cathedral for safe keeping till the battalion returns from the war to claim them.

FRENCH CAPTURE THIAUMONT WORK IN FURIOUS CONFLICT

FRENCH CHAMBER PASSES BILL TAXING PROFITS

PARIS, July 1.—The bill imposing a tax on all extraordinary and supplementary profits during the war was passed yesterday by both the senate and the chamber of deputies.

SMELTERMEN TO GET RAISE OF 40 CENTS

Union Votes to Accept New Company's Offer of 15 Cents a Day in Addition to Former Offer.

(Special to The Daily News.)

TRAIL, B. C., June 30.—The Trail Mill and Smeltermen's union as a result of a vote tonight accepted the offer of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting company of an increase of 15 cents a day in addition to the increase of 25 cents a day that was offered May 1 in answer to a demand of the men for an increase of 50 cents a day. This makes the increase the men will receive 40 cents a day and will be effective as long as copper is 25 cents a pound or more and as long as lead is eight cents a pound or more.

In the event that the prices of the metals fall off, the increase to the men granted will be lowered on a sliding scale as set forth in an agreement. It is guaranteed, however, that the increase of 40 cents a day will be effective until October 1 as the prices to be received for metals are fixed until that date in contracts the company has with the munitions board.

The company has reserved the right to reopen the question in the event that copper drops to 18 cents or lead to six cents a pound.

The increase of 25 cents a day which the company offered May 1 in answer to the demand for 50 cents a day was rejected by the men who demanded that the question be arbitrated by a federal conciliation board as provided by the Lemieux act. As a result of this move, J. D. McNiven, government fair wage officer at Ottawa, came to Trail and following a number of conferences with the men and with officials of the company, an announcement was made at a meeting between Mr. McNiven and company officials Monday that in the interests of peace and harmony the company had decided to make the offer of 15 cents a day in addition to the 25 cents a day previously offered May 1.

The men voted on this new offer Thursday. It was decided to accept it by a large majority.

FOLEY-WELCH FIRM MUST PAY HUGE SUM

Firm of Denver Contractors Wins Judgment of Over Half Million from Vancouver Concern.

VANCOUVER, B.C., June 30.—James A. Mellwee & Sons of Denver were today awarded a judgment of $576,000 against Foley, Welch & Stewart, contractors for the Rogers Pass tunnel, on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway. This is the largest single judgment ever obtained in a British Columbia court.

The Denver concern was several years ago employed as subcontractors on the tunnel, which is now almost finished at a cost of upward of $10,000,000. A disagreement arose and the Mellwees were put off the work. The American company claimed prospective profits in boring operations and entered action more than a year ago. The case was finally appealed to the privy council in London, where the principle of payment was upheld and the case referred back to the supreme court here for an assessment of damages.

MANY OFFICERS' NAMES ON CASUALTY LISTS

OTTAWA, June 30.—An officers' casualty list received today adds Captain F. Buchanan, Montreal, and Lieutenant D. S. Anderson, an eastern Ontario officer, to the number of officers killed in action. Captain F. E. Morkell, another Ontario officer, has been wounded.

Major T. F. Elmitt, of Ottawa, 21st battalion, has been slightly wounded but is back on duty. On the day on which these officers were hit, 20 noncommissioned officers and men were killed and 87 wounded, which indicates that the daily casualties on the Canadian front number approximately 100 even on days when, according to the official war office report, everything is "quiet."

ARTILLERY ACTIVE ON OTHER SECTORS

British Guns Continue to Rain Shells on Enemy

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, June 30.—After a desperate struggle the French have again captured the Thiaumont work which was taken a week ago by the German crown prince's forces in a furious attack. The battle for its possession was most severe and it changed hands several times as the lines locked in conflict surged forward and back in the fighting. The Germans were at length driven back, however, and the position was left in the hands of the French.

Violent bombardments have marked the fighting on the remainder of the front around Verdun, particularly in the sector of Hill 304.

The French and British are continuing the destructive raids at many points and the British bombardments against the German trenches have reached an intensity heretofore unequaled. Numerous successful incursions into German positions by British raiding parties are being made in connection with the artillery onslaught.

British Statement.

The following official statement was issued tonight:

"Our patrols and reconnoitering and raiding parties have continued active on the whole front and have entered German trenches at many points and captured some prisoners. South of Neuve Chappelle a strong raiding party penetrated the German support line.

"During the night we successfully exploded a mine south of Auchy les la Bassee and occupied the crater. Under cover of a heavy bombardment the enemy attempted a raid in the same neighborhood but was driven back by our rifle fire. Northeast of Ecurie and about Hohonzollern and Givenchy the enemy exploded mines without damage.

"The weather yesterday was unfavorable for aerial work. As the result of one of the few air combats, however, one enemy aeroplane was felled with a damaged engine.

"German heavy artillery has been in action during the day on the front between Souchez and the Hohenzollern redoubt, and also about Oltzjte."

Paris Statement.

PARIS, June 30.—The following official statement was issued tonight:

"On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment continues in the region of Hill 304 but no infantry action took place.

"On the east bank of the Meuse stubborn fighting was in progress all day. In the region of Thiaumont this morning about 10 o'clock our troops, in the course of a brilliant attack, carried the Thiaumont works, notwithstanding the extremely heavy curtain of fire brought to bear by the enemy.

"This afternoon the Germans multiplied their efforts to expel us. In the course of this offensive they suffered considerable losses.

"Toward noon the enemy succeeded in reentering the fort but a vigorous counter-attack at 4:30 o'clock enabled us to regain complete possession of it.

"Particularly violent bombardments occurred today in the Fumin and Chenois woods.

Belgian Statement.

"On the whole front the artillery actions increased in intensity. We carried out an efficacious and destructive fire on German trenches near Dixmude and Steenstraete. The enemy replied, especially to the south of Dixmude."

RUSSIAN DUMA PASSES PROHIBITION MEASURE

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

PETROGRAD, June 30.—The duma today passed the bill permanently prohibiting the sale of drink containing more than 1½ per cent of alcohol.

The measure must be passed by the upper house and signed by the emperor before becoming a law.

PREMIER SENDS DOMINION DAY MESSAGE TO PEOPLE

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, June 30—Sir Robert Borden tonight issued the following Dominion Day message to the people of Canada:

"The forty-ninth anniversary of our confederation finds Canada, in common with all the Empire, still inspired with an unflinching determination to do its part to bring our cause to a triumphant issue.

"Each list of casualties brings its message of sorrow to many Canadian homes; but it brings also a proud memory of the conspicuous valor and endurance of our Canadian troops, who have proved themselves worthy of the highest trust reposed in them.

"During my recent visit to the United States I found the warmest admiration of the great part which Canada has taken in this war, and an intense appreciation which the Canadians have established in the fighting line.

"As we approach the conclusion of the second year of the war, the tidings from all the battle fronts in which the allied armies meet the enemy are more encouraging than any time during the last 12 months. We look forward with every hope of successes even more striking, which will bring still nearer the victory for which we are striving and the ending of this conflict."

BRITISH FIRING 1,000,000 SHELLS A DAY AT GERMANS

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 30.—The British bombardment of the German positions sees no diminution in the volume of fire which continues along the whole line without cessation day and night; cutting barbed wire entanglements, demolishing first and second lines of German trenches and placing curtains of fire on the roads and communication trenches.

Considerably more than 1,000,000 shells a day are being expended and there seems to be no limit to the supply of them. British infantry actions have been limited thus far to raids under cover of artillery and the trench mortar fire which ascertain the state of the German wire and trenches.

The new type of British mortar is capable of such rapid fire that six shots in the air at once proved highly serviceable, both in cutting wire and the smashing of trenches.

Last night the sky from 20 to 30 miles in the rear toward the east was brilliant, as if with the glare of the aurora borealis from dusk to dawn. This was the only illumination along the roads for the movement of trucks and automobiles, none of which carried lights. From a point near a group of batteries the correspondent witnessed a scent of grandeur under the canopy of a cloudless and moonless night, with broad sheets of flame and

(Continued on Page Two.)

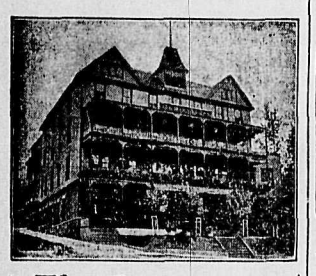
LEADING HOTELS OF THE WEST

Where the Traveling Public May Find Superior Accommodations.

THE HUME
A la Carte Table d'Hote
George Benwell, Prop.
Special Daily Lunch, 35c.

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER.
For Reservations Phone 53.

HUME—Mr. and Mrs. Kerr and daughter, Long Beach; Mr. and Mrs. H. Bird, City; Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, Willow Point; Lewis Lester, H. Anderson, George Stevenson, city; Harold Birkbeck, Grey Creek; C. W. Bush, C. R. Hamilton, J. Hamilton, city; J. Heintz, Marcus; Ray Ball, city; Mr. and Mrs. W. Adland, Cranbrook; Mrs. B. Crilly, Granite; C. Marsh, sr., Spokane; Mrs. Arthur Maclanders, F. V. Harrison, Kaslo; H. R. Harrod, Silverton; Mrs. G. V. Long, Master Melville Long, Slocan; Harry P. Anderson, Granite; J. P. Keene, Rosebury; R. G. Holmes, Vancouver; L. N. Hope, Ymir; R. H. Baird, Nakusp; J. J. de Groot, Vancouver; J. H. Duncan and wife, J. F. Ganible, city; Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Richardson, city; John Jamison, Passmore; F. H. T. Barnes, Victoria; W. G. Burns, Montreal; G. W. Peppard, Calgary; A. Thompson and wife, Spokane; Norman Morrison, Greenwood; E. F. Murray, Vancouver; W. Troughton, Michel; G. A. Eams, Vancouver; Bishop of Kootenay, Vernon; G. A. Gordon, Silverton; R. Hebberson, Verden, Man.



The Strathcona
F. B. WHITING, Prop.
Special Sunday Dinner.

STRATHCONA—Lieut. John Cartmel city; D. A. Brown and wife, Spokane; Mrs. Radley Liversidge, Port Crawford; P. M. Houghton, Crawford Bay; A. I. Buss, Crawford Bay; J. J. de Groot, Vancouver; L. A. Campbell, J. D. McDonald, Rossland; Arthur Buisson, Alfred G. Wilson, Ottawa; Miss L. Ogilvie, city; Miss Minnie Williams, Wales; John Maclachlan, Trail; J. J. Horan, Vancouver; T. Kilpatrick, Revelstoke; Thomas Maclean, Vancouver; H. Martin, Greenwood; Major Glossop, 225th Battalion.

Queen's Hotel
A. LAPOINTE, Proprietor.
American and European Plan.
STEAM HEAT IN EVERY ROOM
BUSINESS LUNCH, 35c
RATES: $1.50 AND $2.00 A DAY

QUEENS—J. Sutcliffe, Miss Sutcliffe, Riondel; P. J. Hayward, R. P. Boyle, Silverton; R. V. Bishop, Kaslo; A. L. Harvey, Pte. Lalonde, Salmo; J. P. Stow, Castlegar; Alexander G. Innes, Hill 58; C. Rutherford, Northport.

Grand Central Hotel
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.
American and European Plans.
J. A. ERICKSON, Prop.

GRAND CENTRAL—G. Roberts, Ainsworth; A. P. Garrett and family, Mrs. May, Spokane; John Tonkin, City; H. E. R. Bedford, South Slocan; Frank Aiken, Salmo; G. Christie, G. Lambright, Spokane; Mamie Housley, Sandon; C. R. Walker, Calgary; J. P. Rankin, Winnipeg; Robert Hepburn, Virden, Man; M. N. Sullivan, E. Sullivan, Spokane; M. Milan, Revelstoke.

Halcyon Hot Springs Sanitarium

If you suffer from muscular, inflammatory, sciatic or any other form of rheumatism, or from metallic poisoning of any sort don't delay Come at once and get cured. Most complete and best arranged bathing establishment on the continent. All departments under one roof steam heated and electric lighted.

Rates: $12.00 to $15.00 Per Week.
WILLIAM BOYD, Prop.,
Halcyon, Arrow Lakes, B. C.

Madden Hotel
American and European Plan.
Steam Heated. Centrally Located
MRS. E. C. CLARKE, Proprietress.

MADDEN—Fred Spiers, Miss E. Vallance, Mrs. Hern, J. B. Bremner, Kaslo; M. P. McAndrew, Silverton; J. H. Calhoun and wife, Sheep creek; P. F. McDougall, Lemon creek; W. G. Woods, O. E. Paulin, Trail.

Nelson House
European Plan.
W. A. WARD, Proprietor.
CAFE—Open Day and Night—BAR
Merchants' Lunch, 12 to 2.
Phone 97. P. O. Box 597

NELSON—E. E. Smith, Evans; D. C. Collins, Bossburg; T. H Davis, F. H. Preeper, Trail; F. Bauer, China Bend; G. R. Jesse, Apex, J. Duffy, Midway, J. Kane, Kaslo; P. L. Trainor, Trail.

Tremont Hotel
Nelson, B. C.
STEAM HEATED
European and American Plan
A. CAMPBELL, Prop.

TREMONT—W. S Forsyth, Ainsworth; H. W. Donaldson, T. Spencer, Vancouver; J. McClelland, Silverton; John Paton, Trail.

New Grand Hotel
Best Place in Town
$1.00 A DAY UP

NEW GRAND—J. Olafson, H. Larson, Argenta; L. Olson, Nakusp; E. Pisopio, A. Petroni, Trail; L. Cutillo, Castlegar; B. Mascarell, A. Froieff, B. Michale, E. Dalla Sans, Fernie.

ROSSLAND HOTELS

The Hotel Allan
Recently Refurnished.
SMITH & BELTON,
Proprietors.

Hotel Castlegar
Castlegar, B. C. W. H. Gage, Prop.

Nice place to spend the week end. Excellent accommodations for drummers. Boundary to Coast train leaves here daily except Sunday at 8:45 a. m. Evening train Rossland to Nelson stops 30 minutes for dinner Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Rates $2.00 and $2.50 Per Day.

Hotel Touraine
SPOKANE

A centrally located hotel opposite Review Building, half block from new Monroe Street Bridge; a full view down Riverside Avenue from lobby.

Rates reasonable—50 cents a day and up.

Give Us a Trial.
WM. SNOW, Prop. R. H. SNOW, Mgr.

Everything to make your vacation enjoyable. Sand beaches, bathing, motor boating, rowing, canoeing, automobiling, fishing, hunting.

Arrow Lakes Hotel
with every facility for comfort at Edgewood B. C., on the Arrow lakes

Leland Hotel
T. H. BOHART, Prop.

The hotel to patronize when in Nakusp. Arrangements made for people going to the Hot Springs. Motor boats, rowboats and canoes for hire.

NAKUSP, B. C.

FIRING 1,000,000 SHELLS A DAY

(Continued from Page One.)

ugly darts and flashes of fire over the whole area of action. Today the sun is breaking through the overcast sky for the first time in three days and is welcome to the artillery observers.

Is Scientific Warfare.

PARIS, June 30.—The plan of operations now being used by the British troops on the French front and which the French seem to be adopting, is the "last word in scientific warfare," declares a French officer who has been in close touch with operations since the beginning of the war.

"The nocturnal expeditions of British patroling parties into first line trenches," he said, "which seem to many of the uninitiated as without result, become the essential feature of the attack on lines fortified as those held by the Germans on this front. The first thing in order is the destruction by heavy artillery of the concrete shelters, perfected with consummate science. The second is to reconnoiter, and make sure that the destruction is complete, for a single machine gun left in action can stop an infantry assault. The third is the destruction of the barbed wire defenses, and it is only then that infantry can be prudently ordered to attack.

"The only means of gaining the absolute assurance of the first object attained is to go to the spot and in these operations British troops are showing the Germans as well as the French something new in the tactics of siege operations.

"Personally, I think important results will be obtained."

THRONGS GREET DR. M. J. VIGNEUX

(Continued from Page One.)

great work the doctors had played in the war.

"Personally," he said, "I would rather take a chance in a trench with a rifle, than to go out unarmed to attend the wounded under fire."

Captain Vigneux, he declared, was an old Nelson boy with the reputation of a sportsman—a generous winner and a cheerful loser.

The members of the Canadian club reception committee were: Robb Sutherland, Mayor J. J. Malone, Ald. Alex Leith, Captain Dr. L. E. Borden, R. W. Hinton, W. R. Maclean and James Johnson. M. R. McQuarrie, who had been out of the city, arrived in time to join the gathering at the recruiting office, but too late to meet the captain.

WILL MAKE NEW INQUIRY ON SINKING OF SUSSEX

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The state department is preparing to make a formal inquiry of the German government as to what punishment was inflicted upon the submarine commander who torpedoed the channel steamer Sussex. An informal inquiry through Ambassador Gerard has brought no responses.

Freckles

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine — double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from any druggist and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

To Have Perfect Skin Throughout the Summer

These days the face needs special care and attention. Flying dust and dirt, the beating sun, are severe on any skin. Their despoiling effects are best overcome by the application of pure mercolized wax This keeps skin and pores in a cleanly condition, the complexion beautifully white and spotless. Discolored, freckled and roughened cuticle are actually absorbed by it. One ounce of mercolized wax obtainable at any drug store is sufficient to completely renovate a soiled complexion. It is used like cold cream, allowed to remain on over night and washed off in the morning.

As the skin tends to expand in warm weather, causing wrinkles to form, a good astringent lotion should be used. Dissolve 1 oz. powdered saxolite in ½ pt. witch hazel. Bathe the face in this during the heat of the day or before going out for theatre or social affair. It is a remarkable skin tightener and wrinkle eraser.

FIVE NEW CASUALTY LISTS ARE ISSUED

Only Four Whose Names Have Not Heretofore Appeared Given From British Columbia.

British Columbia Casualties.

Sergt. E. W. Jackson, Victoria, killed in action.

John Pike, 211 Silica street, Nelson, B. C., previously reported missing, now unofficially prisoner of war.

George M. Bird, Port Alberni, B. C., wounded.

Howard Chester, Silverdale, B. C., wounded.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, June 30.—In addition to three lists of casualties issued in the course of the day two lists were made public tonight. The latest list gives the names of only four with kin in British Columbia whose names have not been published before. ....

One of the names that appeared in the night list is that of John Pike of Nelson who appears on the list as prisoner of war. It was known some time ago here that he had fallen into the hands of the enemy as was published in The Daily News. .....

A number of the names that appear in the lists below with addresses in British Columbia have been announced before in lists of British Columbia casualties.

INFANTRY.
Wounded.

D. Robertson, England.
D. Roberts, England.
Corp. D. M. Rolo, Scotland.
S. Scott, England.
J. Stuart, Scotland.
Sergt. S. C. Symondson, England.
C. Staples, England.
R. Smith, England.
C. M. Wilson, Scotland.
J. Wood, Scotland.
W. W. Pope, England.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Unoficialy Prisoner of War.

E. E. Stanley, England.
D. A. Greenwood, England.
Corp. R. Abbey, Scotland.
R. Cadger, Scotland.
R. A. Denton, England.

Killed in Action.

A. Cusson, Montreal.
J. S. Carter, British West Indies.
W. Charrette, Quebec.
W. Clunic, Montreal.
F. Coombs, Montreal.
R. Jefferson, Smith Falls, Ont.
F. Legere, Moncton.
J. E. Dix, Toronto.
G. McGonnigal, Montreal.
C. Parkins, St. John.
A. Simms Russell, Man.
W. E. Tarry, Toronto.
G. White, Quebec.
J. M. Wilson, Guernsey, Sask.

Died of Wounds.

H. A. Green, New Tuckett, N. S.
L. Hudson, Winnipeg.
A. H. Powell, Oshawa, Ont.
W. Reeve, Drew Station, Ont.
J. H. Thomas, Toronto.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Killed in Action.

T. Perry, Peterboro.

Previously Missing, Now Believed to Be Killed in Action.

E. A. Turnbull, Winnipeg.

Missing, Believed Killed.

J. J. McBeth, Bridgetown, P.E.I.

C. M. R.

Killed in Action.

K. O. Bjerke, Pelly, Sask.
C. H. Davis, Brandon.

ENGINEERS.
Killed in Action.

Sergt. E. W. Jackson, Victoria, B. C.

INFANTRY
Killed in Action

J. Ash, England.
W. Baker, Toronto.
H. Besonda, Frankfort, Ont.
F. Betts, Brantford, Ont.
Sergt. B. Birchenough, England.
A. S. Blaikie, Upper Stewaice, B. C.
T. B. Boyd, Bobcaygeon, Ont.
W. H. Bragg, North Cobalt, Ont.
B. Cameron, Mahoney Bay, N. S.
Corp. F. Carey, Masaide, Me.
W. A. Carr, Riverton, Man.
Pioneer W. M. Carson, Cadenze, Ala.
Sergt. C. G. Chambers, Soo, Ont.
L. Chapleau, Windover, Ont.
W. Clements, Winnipeg.
P. J. Collins, New York.
Capt. R. P. Cotton, England.
E. R. Draffin, Winnipeg.
Corp. G. L. Eastman, Toronto.
C. W. Fairweather, Toronto.
Acting Lance-Corp. W. D. Ford, Port Neuf, Que.
R. Flower, Winnipeg.
E. Gailloux, Three Rivers, Que.
A. Gendron, Sherbrooke, Que.
A. H. Goodman, Toronto.
J. Grandison, Desford, Man.
Corp. G. H. Hackett, Edmonton.
C. J. Ham,, Port Hope, Ont.
G. Hamilton, Campbellton, N. B.
W. J. Harrison, Winnipeg.
A. L. J. Hitchcock, Toronto.
H. A. Huartson, Winnipeg.
E. Hughes, Montreal.
H. Hughes, Thoron, Man.
Sergt. R. Hunter, Bedford, Mass.
W. H. Hutton, Edmonton.
F. Jackson, Winnipeg.
J. L. Karre,, Collingwood, B. C.
W. G. Keely, Winnipeg.
C. McCluskey, Woodstock, N. B.
Lance-Corp. D. J. McLane, Glace Bay, N. S.
R. Miller, Kingston, Ont.
A. A. Milligan, Winnipeg.
L. N. Lewis, Crookriver, Sask.
J. S. Lyle, Oxdrift, Ont.
N. A. Noble, Toronto.
J. W. Patterson, Silverdale, Ont.
E. Pelletier, Quebec.
S. A. Palmer, Pilot Mount, Man.
H. Rancock, Penticton, B. C.
A. N. Sage, Brantford.
R. Shorrock, Montreal.
Sergt. W. G. Smith, Saskatoon.
J. Stafford, Winnipeg.
M. S. Wedberg, Wagner, Sask.
A. A. Therrault, Chapleau, Ont.
F. G. Thorn, Brantford.
M. E. Waddington, Brandon.
S. G. S. Walpole, Toronto.
J. E. Walters, Portage, Man.
D. R. White, Winnipeg.
J. Wigham, Vancouver.
N. D. F. Wight, New Waterford, N.S.
J. Williams, Calgary.
P. A. Wright, Truro, N. S.

Died of Wounds

Sergt. A. F. Abbott, Edmonton.
Pioneer W. T. Badger, England.
J. M. Matherson, Montreal.
Corp. W. H. Moses, Toronto.

Wounded

R. Addley, Walkerton, Ont.
R. Adrian, Renfrew, Ont.
H Anderson, Calgary.
T. G. Armstrong, New York.
H. Attwood, Glace Bay.
P. A. Aubee, Vawn, Sask.
A. H. Banks, Edmonton.
J. M.Baylis, Milton, Ont.
T. E. Bennett, Action, Ont.
P. J. Campbell, Elmira, P. E. I.
Corp. C. S. Carr, Portapique, N. S.
C. Charon, Nomingue, Que.
P. A. Clark, Melville, Sask.
E. F. Cogswell, Port Farfield, U. S. A.
R. A. Courtney, Clinton, Ont.
N. A. Cowan, Montreal.
W. Craig, Newcastle, N. B.
Pioneer R. Cullen, Edmonton.
H. Currie, Roxton, Sask.
W. J. Dentry, Cordova, Man.
H. F. Dodge, Scotland.
M. Doiron, South Rustico, P. E. I.
W. Donaldson, St. John.
A. Donovan, Sydney, N. S.
D. Duford, Que.
A. Egerson, Toronto.
J. H. Evans, St. John.
S. Fennell (or Pennell), Point Edward, Ont.
W. Fitzell, Bervie, Ont.
E. Forget, St. Jovite, Que.
Sergt. W. H. Foster, England.
T. Fox, Beaumaris, Ont.
H. Galarnau, Montreal.
L. G. Cammon, Wheaton, N. B.
A. W. Garner, Winnipeg.
S. Garrioch, Portage, Man.
J. Gibb, Camper, Man.
Lance-Corp. S. I. Giles, Rainy River, Ont.
U. Giroux, Que.
R. Gobeil, Coaticook, Que.
C. E. Gordon, Edmonton.
F. J. Goulet, St. Alphonse de Caplan, Que.
Pioneer J. M. Greaves, Duncan, B. C.
J. H. Halliwell, Paddling Lake, Mistewasis, Sask.
P. J. Griffiths, Toronto.
J. P. Hamilton, Bridgetown, N. S.
W. J. Harbor, Toronto.
Pioneer F. R. Harrild, Edmonton.
J. D. Harrison, Edmonton.
N. Harvey, Toronto.
Sergt. G. West, Westville, N. S.
S. Hayden, Toronto.
D. Horn, Edmonton.
Lance-Corp. J. A. Mowatt, Toronto.
W. Myers, Mount Albion, P. E. I.
A. Lopoint, d'Israell, Que.
I. Loroque,, Ottawa.
Capt. E. Livesey (on duty), England.
R. Lowe, Winnipeg.
R. J. Lynch, Shawville, Que.
R. H. Nelley, Joynt, Que.
Sergt F. C. C. Newell, Warwick, Ont.
T. W. Nicholson, Canterbury, N. S.
Driver T. Owens, Winnipeg.
J. C. Peacey, Vancouver.
G. Plomley, England.
W. Purves, Maisonneuve, Que.
D. L. Purvis, (on duty) Edmonton.
F. Johnston, Edmonton.
J. Keeter, Brighton, Ont.
Thomas Kelly, Cranbrook, B. C.
W. Kinnar, Sackville, N. B.
K. M. Macdonald, (still on duty) Portage, Man.
D. E. McCall, Calgary.
M. McDonald, Gunton, Man.
C. R. McFadden, (still on duty) Glenboro, Man.
J. R. McKay, Roland, Ont.
J. J. Mahoney, St. John.
A. Mercer, Grand River, Que.
W. M. Miller, Vancouver.
A. Moore, Oshawa, Ont.

Dangerously Ill

J. Bergeron, St. Francois, Que.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Unofficially Prisoner of War

F. Higgins, Craighouse, Ont.

Previously Reported Missing in Error, Now Wounded

F. Crawford, Montreal.

Shell Shock

Lance-Corp. W. Cole, England.

C. M. R.

Missing

J. Hicking, England.
F. Hopkins, England.
A. Hutchings, England.
E. H. Kemp, England.
T. Gouldborough, England.
T. Giles, England.
V. E. Steers, West Indies.
L. J. Stanway, England.
Lance-Sergt. L. C. L. Sutton, B. W. I.
L. R. Taylor, England.
W. A. Taylor, Scotland.
J. Thompson, England.
Sergt. T. A. Tyler, England.
H. Wakefield, England.
T. Vernon, no address.
F. Walker, England.
G. H. Wallace, England.
V. C. Hardingham, England.
J. G. Harold, England.
J Hart, Ireland.
A. James, England.
S. Jenner, England.
E. Joel, England.
A. G. Lane, England.
W. H. Larkman, England.
H. A. Loxley, England.
C. Malin, England.
P. A. Martin, England.
G. E. Mitchell, England.
W. Monkton, England.
J. Moore, England.
J. W. Morrison, Scotland.
W. G. Murray, England.
A. McAlpine, Scotland.
C. W Macdonald, Scotland.
P. McEdis, England.
J. McVittie, Scotland.
H. Nauman, England.
A. Priestley, England.
A. P. Pritchard, England.
A. R. Ramsay, Scotland.
Lance-Corp. R. Raynham, England.
Sergt. J. W. Randall, Scotland.
W. S. Reynolds, England.
A. Roebuck, England.
H. Rubery, England.
J. A. Rudd, England.
G. Scale, West Indies.
H. Mitchell, England.
Corp. J. Horrell, England.
H. Simpson, England.
R. G. Smith, England.
R. J. Smith, Scotland.
W. McGinnis, Scotland.
H. McIntosh, Scotland.
D. T. McMillan, Ireland.
E. E. Stanley, England.
J. Warren, England.
W. K. Waters, Scotland.
E. S. Watkins, England.
C. Watson, Scotland.
C. M. Webb, Ireland.
H. C. Westley, England.
J. White, England.
H. Woodwin, England.
J. F. Willis, England.
R. Witten, England.
T. J. Walters, England.
F. W. Webber, England.

Reported Missing, Now Unofficially Prisoner of War

J. Wisbeck, Denmark.

INFANTRY
Died of Wounds

Philip Cahill, Cranbrook, B. C.
G. Ellis, Toronto.
Lance-Corp. G. A. Grant, Vancouver.

Died

A. Constanteau, Montreal.
T. J. Garrett, Winnipeg.

Missing

Lorne Cunningham, Winnipeg.
J. Gregson, Winnipeg.
Corp. W. R. Harkness, Montreal.
E. James, Vancouver.

Seriously Ill

G. Adams, Toronto.
W. Bradley, Carling, Ont.
Sergt. E. Finnigan, Calgary.

Wounded

Corp. P. Horner, Calgary.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Died of Wounds

D. J. Coleman, Spring Hill, N. S.

Died of Wounds

Lieut. T. Pringle, Port Arthur.
H. G. Raymond, Bloomfield, N. B.
C. Turner, Carstairs, Alta.
J. White, Winnipeg.

Died

W. Mitchell, St. Catharines.

Missing

F. D. Jones, Victoria.
A. Johnson, Fort Francis, Ont.
J. J. McDonald, New Waterford, N.S.
W. McFadyen, Vancouver.
E. McLean, Glace Bay.
H. McLean, Dominion, N. S.
A. Lebeau, Lake Labiche, Alta.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Rejoined Unit

J. Mays, Saskatoon.

Wounded

F. S. Power, Moncton.
E. Range, England.
R. Rossay, Comox, B. C.
W. Rennie, Edmonton.
M. Robb, Toronto.
H. E. Routledge, Rosthern, Sask.
G. Roy, Montreal.
J. Rushton, Kirkfield, Ont.
J Riss, Westville, N. S.
S. Sagan, Montreal.
Lieut. N. Sawyers, Vancouver.
W. Scott, Leduc, Alta.
T. Sexton, England.
Sergt. F. Seabrook, Edmonton.
Lieut. W. H. Sharman, Winnipeg.

PORTLAND'S EXPERIENCES WITH ONE-STORY SCHOOLS

City School Superintendent L. R. Alderman, of Portland, has broken away from conventional school buildings and has demonstrated the value of the one-story school building. In speaking on the subject Mr. Alderman says:

"Stairways are the traps where children are caught in the case of fire or fire panic. Why have stairways? They are not necessary in school buildings. There has never been a life lost by fire in a one-story school house in the history of the United States. In our one-story buildings the exits are so arranged that the children can run out and the entire room be vacated in a few seconds. The nervous tension caused by fear on the part of the teacher is entirely done away with.

"There is not a teacher in this country who teaches on the second floor of a two-story building or on the first floor of a building where there is a high basement, who does not constantly live in fear of a fire panic. The stairways may be blocked, the door may catch or some child may break the ranks and run back into the room. Why burden the teacher with this fear? In a fire drill at the Fulton Park one-story school all the children were out of the building in seven seconds after the fire alarm.

Resultant Savings Pointed Out.

"As to the question of cost, why spend $7,500 a room for a school house that will be out of date in 25 years at best, when a good, sane, sensible and beautiful school house built on the one-story plan can be provided for about $2500 a room? The cost will range from one-third to one-half of the costs of our recent buildings.

"It might be said that the one-story school takes more land and is therefore more expensive. But the astonishing fact is that there can be more available play space left on a 200-foot block with the new one-story type of building than with the old two-story type.

"A 16-room two-story building on a 200-foot block leaves very little play ground. The building stands in the middle of the block and the margin on the sides is so narrow that it is not of much use for play. On the other hand, if the building is put on the outside of the lot a large square is left in the centre for the playground.

Mothers' Worry Considered.

"It is surpising to see how narrow a margin equals in area a central square. A 3-inch frame on a 14-inch picture is larger in area than the picture itself. The school building can be put where the frame is and the central playground be the picture. We find that a one-story building of 16 rooms can be built this way on a 200-foot block, with a 10-foot passageway or cloister on all sides, and still leave a playground court in the middle 120 feet square.

"Think how much more at ease the mothers of little children are when they know that the children are not sent out at playtime toward a busy street, where vehicles race up and down and projectiles such as motor cycles are shot back and forth like cannon balls. If they are let out into an open court all this danger is done away with. The central playground can be better supervised, too, and the play thus made more educational.

"The type of building has another decided advantage in that there is no disturbance when the pupils in one room are moving. There are no class rooms above or below them to be disturbed.

Free Movement Allowed.

"The greater freedom thus allowed adds much to the ef ficiency of the school. Also it is a boon to many pupils, girls especially, to have the labor of stair climbing done away with.

"Many variations can be made on the one-story plan. In our new buildings, there is no basement under the class rooms, but there is a furnace at one end of the building. For assembly and for evening meetings there is in each building a good sized auditorium on the ground floor. The rainy-day playroom at Kennedy, instead of being in a basement and needing one more set of stairs, is simply part of a court roofed over and skylighted—an open-air space dry under foot, an ideal play room for our climate.

Why not build school buildings for school purposes and not for monuments? Why build them high just because school buildings have been built high in the past? Let us build one-story school buildings, secure better school work, save money and save life.

DOMINION DAY

THIS STORE CLOSED ALL DAY.

Smillie & Weir
LADIES' WEAR SPECIALISTS.

The Sisters of St. Joseph desire to thank the Grand Knight and members of the Nelson council, K. of C. and Mr. Pickford for aid given in making the recent concert a success. (3405)

PRESIDENTIAL POT POURRI.

If Charles Evans Hughes is elected president he will be the first Baptist to hold that office.

There have been eight Episcopalian Presidents, seven Presbyterians, four Methodists, two Dutch Reformed and four Unitarians. Jefferson labelled himself a liberal in religion, but his enemies said he was an atheist.

The Episcopalians made their big Presidential record in the early days of the Republic, while the hold of the Church of England was still strong.

Garfield was ordained as a preacher in the Church of the Disciples.

Hughes would make the twentieth lawyer to occupy the White House.

Only eight presidents so far have not been members of the bar.

Eighteen of our Presidents out of the twenty-seven were college men and as Hughes went to two colleges he will strengthen the forces of the sheep skin holders.

Hughes is a member of the Delta Upsilon Greek letter fraternity, as was Garfield.

The average age at which men have been elected President was fifty-eight. Hughes is only fifty-four, Roosevelt was forty-three when he succeeded Mc Kinley, and he was our youngest President. "Tippecanoe" Harrison was sixty-seven.

Hughes is just ten years younger than his running mate, Charles W. Fairbanks.

All our Presidents except two—Van Buren and Roosevelt—were of British extraction. Jefferson, however, was the only Welshman, and Hughes ancestry also goes back to Wales.

The father of Justice Hughes was a clergyman. Three other Presidents—Wilson, Cleveland and Arthur—were sons of preachers.

If you want your son to be President you had better buy a farm. An even dozen Presidents were sons of farmers, and farmer boys beat all the others in the race to the White House.

Lincoln was the first President to wear a full beard, but since his day, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Harrison have worn extensive facial adornments. Hughes has plenty of precedents in his aversion to patronizing a razor.

The nomination of Hughes proves once more that the best stepping stone to the Presidency is a Governorship.

Wilson, Roosevelt, McKinley, Cleveland, Hayes and Johnson were State Governors.

SLEPT SEVEN MONTHS.

The young Sicilian who is now gradually awakening from a seven months' sleep apparently holds the world's record as a sleeper, but England has in her time had slumberers of note. There was the case of Samuel Clinton, the Somersetshire marvel of the seventeenth century, who attracted the attention of many of the learned, and set them "testing" him with "large pins and caustic ammonia" in the gentle fashion of the day. Clinton fell asleep in August and slept on into January, in spite of the large pins of enquiring scientists. A Newcastle girl, too, is reported as having slept for nearly four months in the Eighteenth century. But that seven month's sleeper wakens to a different world from that he closed his eyes upon!

The Beer Without a Peer
SOLD AT ALL LEADING HOTELS

Alberta's Pride

MANUFACTURED IN THE MOST SANITARY AND MODERN BREWERY IN CANADA BY THE LETHBRIDGE BREWING AND MALTING CO.

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED

MAIL ORDERS SHIPPED PROMPTLY

CALL UP OUR REPRESENTATIVE—TELEPHONE 201
Nelson Warehouse: Foot of Stanley Street

P.O. BOX 261

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON ONTARIO

ARTS EDUCATION
APPLIED SCIENCE
Including Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

MEDICINE
During the War there will be continuous sessions in Medicine.

HOME STUDY
The Arts Course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.

SUMMER SCHOOL JULY AND AUGUST GEO. Y. CHOWN REGISTRAR

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE

ACADEMIC
Public and High School Grades
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Calgary, Alberta

FALL TERM commences, Monday, September 11th, 1916.
Write for CALENDAR and College Literature.
Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A., D.D. Principal.

609

THE BLESSING OF A HEALTHY BODY

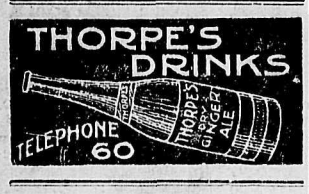
Has Not Had An Hour's Sickness Since Taking "FRUIT-A-TIVES".

MR. MARRIOTT
73 Lees Ave., Ottawa, Ont.,
August 9th, 1915.

"I think it my duty to tell you what "Fruit-a-tives" has done for me. Three years ago, I began to feel run-down and tired, and suffered very much from *Liver and Kidney Trouble*. Having read of "Fruit-a-tives", I thought I would try them. The result was surprising. During the 3½ years past, I have taken them regularly and would not change for anything. *I have not had an hour's sickness* since I commenced using "Fruit-a-tives", and I know now what I haven't known for a good many years—that is, the blessing of a healthy body and clear thinking brain".

WALTER J. MARRIOTT.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.



FREDDIE WELSH MATCHED TO MEET CHARLIE WHITE

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 30.—Harry Sherman, president of the Consolidated Boxing club of the Twin Cities, wired from New York that he had matched Freddie Welsh and Charlie White to fight either in St. Paul or Minneapolis, probably on July 21. They are to meet at 135 pounds ringside, which will make the match a championship bout.

Welsh is to receive $7500. White's price was not named.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS
PRICE 25¢
Keep Your Bowels Clean
Month's treatment in a package. 22

The Original and Only Genuine

Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

Beware of Imitations

ABSORBINE ***STOPS LAMENESS***
from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. **Does not blister or remove the hair** and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. $2.00 a bottle delivered.
Horse Book 9 K free.
ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, heals Old Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. $1 and $2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 445 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

If your business is not worth advertising, then advertise it for sale.

News of Sport

BOSTON WINS AFTER FIGHT ON DIAMOND

Clark Griffith, Manager of Washington Team, Knocked Down During Row on Field.

American League Standing.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	37	26	.587
Cleveland	36	28	.563
Chicago	34	29	.540
Washington	35	30	.538
Boston	35	30	.538
St Louis	29	25	.537
Detroit	34	34	.500
Philadelphia	17	43	.283

Boston Catcher Arrested.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Agnew, catcher for Boston, was arrested and removed from the American league park in the third inning of today's game, after he had knocked down Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington team.

The fight followed a row between Mays, Boston pitcher, and McBride, captain of the Senator McBride threw a bat at Mays after being hit by a pitched ball.

Players of both teams rushed on the diamond and for a time a free for all fight threatened. The police interfered and when Griffith had been carried into the clubhouse, Agnew arrested and McBride put off the field, the game resumed. Boston won 6 to 1.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	6	9	1
Washington	1	2	3

Batteries: Mays and Thomas; Gallia, Ayres, Shaw and Henry.

Cleveland Wins Game.

CLEVELAND, O., June 30.—Cleveland broke its losing streak, defeating St. Louis 2 to 1 today.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	3	2
Cleveland	2	4	1

Batteries: Groom, Koob and Severoid, Hartley; Beebe and O'Neil.

Athletics Shut Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 30.—New York hit Bush hard and shut out Philadelphia today 7 to 0.

	R.	H.	E.
New York	7	11	1
Philadelphia	0	8	2

Batteries: Fisher and Nunamaker; Bush and Meyers.

Chicago Wins from Detroit.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 30.—The White Sox went into third place today by defeating Detroit 5 to 2, while the Senators were losing.

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	2	4	2
Chicago	5	7	1

Batteries: Dauss and Stanage; Scott and Schalk.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Milwaukee 7, Minneapolis 2.
Kansas City 4, St. Paul 0.
Toledo 0, Louisville 4.
Columbus 0, Indianapolis 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester 0, Newark 2.
Buffalo 6, Providence 4.
Richmond 22, Baltimore 3.

PHILADELPHIA LOSES GAME TO GIANTS

Alexander Is Knocked Out of Box—Braves Hit Ball and Take Game from Brooklyn.

National League Standing.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Brooklyn	36	23	.610
Philadelphia	33	28	.541
Boston	30	27	.526
New York	30	29	.508
Pittsburg	28	31	.475
Chicago	30	34	.469
Cincinnati	28	35	.444
St. Louis	29	37	.439

Giants Win by Hitting.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

NEW YORK, June 30.—New York batted Alexander out of the box today and won from Philadelphia 4 to 3.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	3	9	1
New York	4	8	1

Batteries: Alexander, Chalmers, Mayer and Killifer; Tesreau and Cocher.

Cardinals Win from Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 30.—The Cardinals bunched hits in the sixth inning and won from Chicago 5 to 3.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	3	6	3
St. Louis	5	13	0

Batteries: Seaton, Hendrix and Fisher, Clemons; Doak, Meadows and Snyder.

Pittsburg Defeats Reds.

CINCINNATI O., June 30.—Pittsburg defeated the locals today 3 to 2.

Pittsburg	3	8	0
Cincinnati	2	8	3

Batteries: Harmon and Wilson; Schneider and Wingo.

Brooklyn Lost to Braves.

BOSTON, Mass., June 30.—Brooklyn was a 6 to 2 victim at the hands of the Braves today because the latter hit the ball hard and often.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	2	8	4
Boston	6	9	1

Batteries: Dell, Mails and Miller; Barnes and Gowdy.

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Spokane	38	20	.655
Butte	30	27	.526
Tacoma	28	29	.491
Vancouver	29	32	.468
Seattle	28	35	.444
Great Falls	23	32	.418

At Vancouver—	R.	H.	E.
Seattle	3	8	1
Vancouver	1	7	1

Batteries: McIvor and Cadman; Callahan and Follman.

At Great Falls—	R.	H.	E.
Spokane	1	4	1
Great Falls	8	13	2

Batteries: Evans and Sheely; Killilay and Haworth.

At Butte—	R.	H.	E.
Tacoma	12	18	6
Butte	17	17	0

Batteries: Bonner, Leonard and Bldwin; Finley, Leifer and Roberts.

MAKE BRAVE FIGHT AGAINST HEAVY ODDS

How a Little Scottish Force Held on East of Suez—900 Turks Defeated by 156 British

The defense of the post at Dueidar (east of the Suez canal) on April 23 is a story to stir the blood of Britons. A gallant little company of Ayrshire Territorials, attacked at dawn in a thick mist, held an important oasis against the overwhelming odds of six to one, when all the conditions favorable to surprise attack were with the enemy.

Captain Roberts' company of the Royal Scottish Fusiliers had to withstand repeated rushes of a skilful foe, possessing a full measure of cunning and courage; but brilliant leadership as everyone agrees, was supported by that dogged determination, the will to hold on at all costs, and unquestioned obedience to orders which are the characteristics of the Scottish soldier, and a triumph was secured when the slightest mistake would have ended in a serious reverse.

For four hours the garrison of 156 combatants, who included an officer and a few men of the Bikanir Camel Corps, resisted the violent attempts of more than 900 regular Turkish soldiers and Arabs to break through the defense, and, though suffering considerable losses, they had taken the heart out of the attack, and the oasis was effectively denied to the enemy before reinforcements could reach them.

It was another four hours before the Turks were finally beaten off, with losses which must be at least one-third of the strength of their columns.

Dueidar is a palm grove a quarter of a mile long and a hundred yards wide in a depression about fourteen miles east of Kantara.

The first heavy mist for six weeks obscured everything more than forty yards away from the line the Scots were holding, which was an inner perimeter with no posts more than 200 yards from the fringe of the oasis. At 5:17 a.m. there was heavy firing and a tremendous burst of Arab cheering was heard in front of the redoubt on the crest to the southeast of the oasis. The enemy had clearly been hiding in a grove of palms about half a mile beyond.

Gun Fought to the End

To the attack there was an instant reply. Veterans who had done their duty before stopped the rush with a rapid burst of fire, and every Turk seen to approach the wire entanglements paid the penalty. At the sound of the first shot every tent in the oasis was lowered, and then men in reserve went out to reinforce the eastern and southern posts, but after the first few minutes it was not possible to give aid to the southeastern post, because the approach to it was under machine gun fire. Every officer and man who attempted to get to that hot corner was hit.

The main attack was made against this post, which was only partly protected by wire, and the frequent violent rushes against it were only broken by the superb steadiness of the handful of men holding it. There was a machine gun in this post. It was hit in five places, and three of the gun team were killed and one wounded, but the other men fought to the end, and most of the Turkish dead were found in front of them, the nearest body being twenty-two yards away.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers will not let you forget the part the Bikanir Camel Corps played in the strenuous hours of the early morning. The Bikanir officer doubled his men up the ridge to the right of the southeastern post, where there was a danger of the enemy getting through. They had no sandbag shelter, simply took what cover the crest afforded, and throughout the eight hours' fighting the Bikanirs, with their officer wounded, kept their ground, and were well forward in the counter attack at 1 o'clock.

The southern post was held by eighty men, three of whom were killed. To the left of the southeastern post a small party was holding an entrenched position on rising ground above one end of the oasis. Not far in front of them a machine gun was in action, and its position was so frequently changed that it could not be located. It became necessary to strengthen this position, and Captain Roberts sent Captain Bruce, Army Service Corps (Territorials), with a few men to lengthen the line.

Captain's Heroic Death

Captain Bruce, who was supply officer at Dueidar, on the first shot being fired, offered to do anything in defense of the post, and, apart from the gallant deed which resulted in his death, he will be remembered for the sterling example he set. At 9 o'clock the first of the reinforcements were sent to assist at the spot Captain Bruce had been holding so strongly, but in crossing an open space Lieut. Crawford fell wounded and lay exposed to a murderous fire, the nature of which Captain Bruce had experienced for at least three hours. They did not deter him from setting out on an errand of mercy and he left the sandbag which had been his sole protection and ran to carry in his comrade. He fell mortally wounded and died in a few minutes. His noble example was allowed, and fortunately with success by Corp. Clifford. The corporal carried to safety Lieut. Crawford and brought in Capt. Bruce's body, though fire did not slacken and the hazards were known to him.

With the arrival of reinforcements the clearing up took several hours. The proper dispositions were made, and before the Australian Light Horse came up the Turks were in full retrent. The Australians were sent forward; and they added to the triumph of the day by taking more prisoners.

NEW RAILWAY LINE OPENS NEW COUNTRY

Canadian Northern Taps Region of Great Wealth and Boundless Possibilities

When the present chapter of Canadian history comes to be written, not the least important item in it will mention that in the darkest days of the great war, toward the close of the year 1915, the Dominion opened a new transcontinental railway, thereby making available to man's uses a further strip of this continent, from one hundred to five hundred miles wide, extending from coast to coast It was a demonstration of Canada's faith in her future and that of the empire of which she is a part.

In this 3000-mile-long strip, in itself an empire, there are snow-capped mountains whose peaks are as yet untrodden by the foot of man. There are broad rivers whose furthest reaches are still unexplored, huge forests untraveled save by a few trappers and Indians, lakes unnamed and all but unknown, game beyond counting—that "big game," all but extinct in the better-known southern half of the continent—mineral wealth the extent of which can merely be guessed at, natural resources of every kind, literally beyond computation, all awaiting settlers who will dare to face the trials of pioneering in a new land for the value of the rewards which courage and resource bring to the adventurous.

The new coast-to-coast line is the Canadian Northern's. Counting in the partly government owned and constructed Grand Trunk, it is the Dominion's third transcontinental system. It is the outgrowth of twenty years' patient railroad building which has expanded a tiny enterprise of 125 miles of line in the heart of Manitoba to a great system of 10,000 miles of tracks gridironing the richest sections of the wheat-growing provinces and administering to the continual cry of Canadian farmers for more transportation, more facilities to carry in machinery and workers, and send forth the constantly growing stream of Canadian products. Two men dreamed it and planned it, bringing others to have faith in their dream and help in its fulfillment. Their individual resources at first were a mere nothing. Now the pioneer dreamer, William Mackenzie, is Sir William, and Donald Mann, the builder, is Sir Donald; the railway system they created is valued at $100,000,000, and they believe that its real expansion has only just began. Already it enters one Pacific port, Vancouver, and a second outlet to the north is projected. It will feed the government line now building to Port Nelson on Hudson Bay. It touches the Great Lakes, enters Quebec and Montreal, has feeders in the maritime provinces, and runs south across the border into the United States. And the country it has opened up in the west has possibilities unbounded.

The system formally opened business last October by sending a record-breaking passenger train bearing some eighty members of the Canadian parliament from Quebec to Vancouver and back again. The train itself was a full quarter of a mile long. It was carried over the Rocky mountains, the bane of transcontinental railroad builders, by a single locomotive, one not even of the greatest capacity in the system's equipment.

From the terminal in Quebec, close by the old palace of the French Intendents of the colony, crossing the river where Cartier wintered his ships in days now a sacred memory in the province, the line runs through the familiar scenery of old Canada, through well-established and prosperous farming communities into Montreal. There a mountain has been tunneled and a block of buildings is being displaced to give the new railway a palatial station in the heart of the city. Thence through sleepy French towns past the stone beauties of Parliament buildings at Ottawa, along the river and on beside the clear streams and blue lakes of the land of the voyageurs the steel road comes at last to Capreol, there meeting the other eastern branch of the line coming north from Toronto. Thence begins the country that is to be the new Canada of the next few years.

It is known in the Dominion as the 'great clay belt," from the character of the upper strata composing it. Superficially, it is a richly wooded country, thick with spruce and jack pine, extending for 600 miles along the northern shore of Lake Superior. Abounding in minerals, with black loam left by succeeding ages of forest above the underlying clay is one of the stretches of the north country, but it has been called the "bridge of Canada" because it has always been an untouched waste separating the fertile rapidly developing west from the well-settled east. To be farmed the land must first be cleared, and there has been neither transportation to remove its lumber nor settlers to do the work of clearing. Incoming homesteaders passed south to take up the easier task of farming the prairie where land was ready for the plow

Now all that can be changed. There are 10,000,000 acres of this rich land ready for occupants. The government plans to release it for some $3 an acre, and the settler will have the spruce trees for his first year's crop. They will bring him about $12 an acre clear. Pulp mills to utilize the wood are already going up. The new railroad will haul the cut logs to the mill, returning the settler the proceeds of their sale, less a moderate freight charge, or it will buy the crop outright. The settler will have a quick return for his initial labor, his land will gradually be cleared, and by and by the "bridge of Canada" will be no more. Instead there will be one great stretch of farming country from the Rocky Mountains east to the Atlantic.

Meantime, the copper and nickel prospectors have not been idle. They have already discovered valuable deposits in the valley of the Vermilion river. Silver, iron and coal have been profitably worked and there is even talk of gold bearing rock and pay dirt along the streams which come south from the Porcupine country, not so far away.

Thus runs the new country until presently one comes to Port Arthur, a harbor crowded with the ugly freighters of the Great Lakes, swarming beside the highest of the world's big grain elevators. Between this and the Rockies 1500 miles west is the "World's Bread Basket," the great wheat-growing provinces of Canada. Half their golden store of grain is now poured into this pocket for the cheap water transportation to the ocean ports that feed the world's millions.

There is one elevator alone here which holds 10,000,000 bushels of grain.

Of the prairie country which now stretches westward for three days' journey, whole volumes have been written. There is little that is new about these particular newly developed prairies save that to the traveller the land looks richer, moister, and blacker than in the country further south. Yet here is opportunity, not always attractive to the eye. It seems a bit lonesome as its devotees in homespun and muddy boots come to the little way stations to see the trains go by. Measures in the way of improved plans for settling rural communities are being taken to mitigate the feature of colonial life.

In the cities, though, one sees Opportunity taken in time and grown fat. First comes Winnipeg greatest of all in these days. Forty-five years ago it had less than a hundred inhabitants. Today it has 200,000, fifty miles of surburban car lines, great stone commercial buildings, palatial hotels, the second biggest grain exchange of the world. There are other cities coming up almost as fast: Edmonton, gateway to the Peace river country, with 75,000 square miles—miles, not acres—of agricultural lands rapidly being brought under the plow; Saskatoon, distributing centre for another new country served by 1,500 miles of railway; Calgary, centre of the largest irrigation community on the continent; Regina, a provincial capital growing by leaps and bounds; Brandon, centre of a new agricultural El Dorado—all these stone built, electric lighted, with smartly dressed shopping centres, handsome churches, universities, theatres, and all the things civilization regards as necessary to prosperity. All of them are the product of but a few years, and not far away are hustling communities all striving to catch up and, if grain prices hold up, even to pass the already arrived.

It is the boast of the new railway that it has already put 600 towns on the Canadian map.

Between Port Arthur and Edmonton the new railway is not so very new. It has been growing up gradually for twenty years, throwing out tentacles north and south and gathering in bigger harvests every year. Thence westward, again, one enters the realm of new construction once more. Gradually the country becomes rougher, the timber larger. Up the Athabasca valley, centre of the fur trade a century ago, the line winds, the summits of the Rockies, clad in blue haze appear. A few hours only, and the traveller passes between grim cliffs, rising 8,000 feet above sea level, catches a glimpse of still higher white-capped peaks beyond, and, behold, the biggest wonderland of American travel is before him! For this is Jasper, entrance to Canada's Jasper Park and the Rocky Mountains.

Pyramid Mountain and the Fiddle Creek range lay ahead. These are the guardians of the Yellowhead Pass, easiest yet newest of the railroad pathways across the mountains. As the story goes when the first Canadian transcontinental line was projected, its engineers, seeking the best route to the coast, chanced after many surveys, upon this old route of David Thompson to the Pacific. Their figures showed them that it was by far the best, and they recommended it to the men who passed upon the railroad's destiny. But the builders, though eager, were cautious. There was a stretch of some hundreds of miles southward to the Canadian border. If they left that unoccupied, some enterprising Yankee railroad builder—that man Hill, for instance—might cross over and compete with them in Canadian territory.

So surveys were made anew, and the line took a more southerly and more difficult route, its projectors planning, if all went well, to build another line later over the easier grades of the Yellowhead. But before they could do this others had found the way. The Grand Trunk went first and drove into Prince Rupert, planning to upbuild there a new Pacific port. Then came the Canadian Northern, but after crossing the mountains dipped downward to Vancouver, following the plan of the first engineers. Thus it won an easy pathway, insuring to itself forever the advantage of low grades, long trains and cheap motive power.

It is a real advantage, although perhaps the traveller will not be apt to think of that. He will be interested more in the gorgeous scene opening before him. A short tunnel—there are wonderfully few tunnels and almost no snowsheds along the new line—carries the train under the slope of Boule Roche, emerging under the castellated mass of Roche Miette, a mountain fortress 8,000 feet high on whose slopes, if you watch closely, you may see with a glass the mountain sheep and goats which under the protection of the park wardens have multiplied wonderfully of late years within the limits of Jaspar Park. Thence the road runs through a widening valley, recently made a game preserve and forest reservation covering 4,000 square miles.

Close by is Malinge lake, beautiful as any of the waters of the Rockies. From its sandy beaches arise snow-capped mountains, their brown shale sides splashed with crimson stains, ribbed with silver glaciers, and bordered with green velvet foothills, so that the whole reflected in the waters of the lake forms a picture never to be forgotten.

There are many of these lakes, named and unnamed, in the mountains, so many that recollection becomes blurred, and it is difficult to remember whether that beautiful gray, green and rose effect which so impressed you at the time, was in Medicine, or Jack, or some other lake, or those wonderfully clear reflections were at this particular place or elsewhere. One of them, alone, in the east, would make a countryside famous through all America. Here there are litterly hundreds in bewildering proximity.

It is the same with the rivers that rush onward through a screen of primeval forest. There are men who would gladly give a million to transport one of them, or even a choice waterfall or a bit of one of those wonderful gorges, with the white rapids far below the brown stone walls, to an estate in the more commonplace east. But alas! "East is East and West is West; and never the twain shall meet."

One after another the snow-capped sentinels of the continent pass in review, alternately clear under the shining sun or veiled in mist and storm clouds. From the station platform at Lucerne one may count thirty peaks. This is just after passing the summit, though one needs to be told of the change in grade, so little difference is there between ascent and descent. The turbulent Moose river, feeding Moose lake, is crossed at the foot of Rainbow Canon—the names barely hint at their wildness and beauty—and then comes Mosse lake itself, almost the equal of Maligne, fed by glaciers concealed from view in the Sellwyn range and traceable only in the waterfalls one sees across the lake.

Thence along the valley of the tiny Fraser, soon to be encountered again as a mighty river, until there comes into view the grandest peak of all—Mount Robson, tallest of all the giants of the Canadian Rockies. Its pointed apex of ice, 13,087 feet above sea level, bursts into view suddenly, a bare five miles away, where the Grand Forks river enters the Fraser. About it the vapors of the Pacific gather every day in the year and from its crest descend two streams of ice, one of which is Tumbling glacier, two miles in length, and 7,000 feet in vertical descent, from Robson's snow cornices to its foot in Berg lake.

This is a sportsman's country. One hears at the stations of the impudence of "the grizzly that was here last week." There is everything in the mountains "from bear to willow grouse," but particularly there are bear and caribou, though how long there will last, now that access has become easy to the rifles of America and Europe, no one dare predict.

From this point onward to the end it is a journey of ever-changing and transcendant beauty, in which the scene of every hour seems more attractive than the last.

Until almost before you know it, you are as far west as you intend to go—this time—and roll into Vancouver, a bustling metropolis upon a hillside overlooking the blue water which a few miles out is the broad Pacific.

Last of "Sanatogen"

SANATOGEN, THE GERMAN CONTROLLED SPECIFIC, HAS RECEIVED ITS LAST BLOW, BY THE WINDING UP OF THE BUSINESS OF A. WULFING & CO., AT PEZANCE, ENGLAND BY ORDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S BOARD OF TRADE, UNDER SECTION 1 OF THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT, 1916, PLACING SANATOGEN ON THE ENEMY LIST.

The winding up of this German concern closes the door of the Canadian market to the German product Sanatogen, and will rightfully prevent certain wealth of the Empire from falling into the hands of the most dangerous enemy with which the British nation has ever had to contend.

If you have been in the Habit of Taking

SANATOGEN

You will be glad to know that you need owe nothing to Germany, because

Sanagen
THE BRITISH NERVE FOOD

the all British product is made from the same identical formula as Sanatogen, and not only is this true, but Doctor E. Burnett, the famous English chemist of the Virol Research Laboratories claims that SANAGEN is the better preparation of the two.

Free samples and literature will be mailed to Doctors or Nurses on application. Sanagen is sold by all druggists.

CASEIN LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND
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Distributors for Western Canada.

LORD KITCHENER'S CAREER

For varied services, few careers of our times can match Lord Kitchener's. He had reconquered the Sudan; he had worked in South Africa, he had remodelled the Indian army; he had restored our prestige in Egypt; there was no Briton still in working harness who had seen so much of the empire. This is not the time for a critical estimate of a man who was undoubtedly a great servant of the state. We prefer to remember what in this journal we have more than once acknowledged, that Lord Kitchener in the past twenty two months rendered the nation two conspicuous services. He was right in anticipating a war that would last at least three years when many of the "experts" were sure it would be over in six months. And he was not less right in calling upon the men of Britain to enlist by the million when those around him were positive it "couldn't be done." On these two fundamental points he saw straight and clear. They marked the summit of a memorable life.—Daily Mail, London.

THE DAILY NEWS

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SATURDAY, JULY, 1, 1916.

MAKE THE FLOWER SHOW A TREAT FOR VISITORS.

It rests with the flower lovers of Nelson and district to make the annual rose show on Wednesday a success. An ample supply of blooms is available and if possessors of gardens will exhibit in proportionately as great a number as in past years the show next week will be the most successful in the history of the organization. That is what it should be. No finer flowers can be grown in Canada than in the Nelson district, nor with less effort. Climatic and soil conditions alike are favorable.

Flower lovers should not be concerned only in displaying blooms that they feel sure will win prizes. The chief attraction of a flower show to the public lies in the quantity and variety of the flowers exhibited. Great masses of blooms delight the visitor and add tremendously to the general effect of the display. Everyone should make a point of contributing to the success of the show by displaying as many flowers as possible.

BUILDING UP CANADIAN TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

It will be good business for Canada if the proposal to establish a credit in this country for Russia can be carried into effect. Canada stands in a favorable strategic position to trade with Russia on account of its ability to build up commerce with the Czar's dominions via Vladivostok and the transsiberian route. By building up a trade in munitions now Canada will pave the way to securing a grip upon the after-the-war business with Russia, which will offer enormous possibilities.

Russia will require vast quantities of material in the reconstructive era which will follow the conclusion of peace. Its population of 180,000,000 people has been awakened by the war into a new life, a new life which will inevitably involve internal development of a magnitude that will only be fully realized when it is under way.

The Canadian department of trade and commerce was among the first of governmental trade development organizations to realize the possibilities in Russia. It has already done good work through its trade commissioners in that country and is proceeding along the right lines by increasing its staff of permanent officials in Western Russia and Siberia. But Canadian manufacturers and Canadian bankers must do their share and get out after the business and keep after it.

DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION THE SLOGAN.

"I realize that most, if not all, of you whom I am now addressing are doing your utmost to turn to profitable account the mineral wealth at your disposal, but, on the other hand, there are many claim holders holding mining property that they are permitting to lie unworked year after year to the detriment of the district in which it is situated and the mining industry at large. To such owners I would say that if it be important, as I fully believe it is, that the agricultural resources be made the most of, it is equally urgent, especially at this time when metals are so much in demand, that a similar policy should prevail as regards the mineral resources."
—Hon. Lorne A. Campbell, to the Western Branch of the Canadian Mining Institute.

The minister of mines strikes the right note. Development and production should be the slogan of the mining industry, and the provincial department of mines under Hon. Campbell's vigorous direction, is leading the way.

REPORTS FORECAST ANOTHER BIG GRAIN CROP.

Reports on crop conditions in the prairie provinces continue to indicate that Canada will have another magnificent grain harvest. The Manitoba Free Press is publishing its usual periodical reports from correspondents throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Those published this week from 142 centres show that there is no reason for fearing that the late spring will result in a meagre crop. The reports almost without exception are favorable.

It is significant that damage from insects and other causes is reported in only a few cases and that while there is a small per centage of decrease in wheat acreage, a growth in barley, oats and flax is indicated. The reports show that about a week's time has been made up by the crops in the past month, the growth gradually overcoming the effect of the late spring. Apparently the grain at the present time will average about ten days later than normal.

General business throughout the west responded to the great crop last year. The effect of a big harvest this year now that the farmers have been able to pay off their debts, will be still more apparent.

Get your entries for the flower show in early.

Casement's sentence of death should be carried out. He committed the unforgiveable crime.

Show your appreciation of the soldier boys of the 225th by attending the Dominion Day sports at the recreation grounds today.

And Henry Ford, with the opportunity right at his back door, has not yet settled the Mexican trouble. And what is Jane Addams doing?

With the editor of the Fatherland coming out beside him in support of Hughes for president it is not surprising that Col. Roosevelt should want to go and fight the Mexicans.

The fact that R. G. L. Clarke, chief Dominion fruit inspector for British Columbia, predicts that the fruit crop in Kootenay and Boundary will this year be three times as great as in 1915 is an additional reason why no time should be lost in perfecting plans for marketing. This applies particularly to apples and other tree fruits.

Rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, Premier Bowser will run in Vancouver and nowhere else. And he will be elected. The constructive legislation passed last session, the utter collapse after three months of investigation of the liberal campaign of calumny and the exposure of the plugging have solidified the terminal city voters behind the premier.

WHAT THE PRESS IS SAYING

Wives of Soldiers.

Wives of soldiers at the front must not be investigated as if they were recipients of charity. They are not getting but giving favors, and are entitled to more than they are receiving, not as a favor, but as a right.—Toronto Globe.

Recruits Hanging Back.

With only 1500 regular army troops not employed either in Mexico or in guarding the Mexican border, the need of expediting the work of recruiting is obvious. Three months ago congress ordered an immediate enrollment of 20,000 new men. Scarcely more than 9000 have since been recruited. The normal annual loss to the army is about 40,000 men. If enlistment proceeds at the present rate we shall have only 36,000 recruits as a full year's total by next March.—New York Times.

Hearst at His Old Game.

Up to date one of the things the public of this country has been fed on is that a half dozen greasers approaching the border have been heralded as an entire army corps. The Hearst news facilities have been largely responsible for this. Invertention and war have been the hobbies of these facilities with the idea that the lives of the livestock on the Hearst ranches in Mexico must be saved regardless of the cost in lives of good red-blooded young American men.—Milwaukee Daily Star.

THE SOLDIER'S SHARE.

The Winnipeg people, who it is said intend coming to Ottawa to protest against the order of the government that Canadian soldiers on active service in England and France may not assign more than twenty days' pay to their relatives at home should not act hastily. When the case is considered the interference of the government is perhaps a wise one. The private soldier's pay amounts to $1.10 a day. If he assigns twenty days pay to his wife or other relative, he has only twelve or thirteen dollars left for himself. Many men in poor circumstances who answered the call of duty stint themselves in order that those at home may not suffer. But the soldier should not be permitted to impose privation on himself when he is fighting for his country. Those at home in this country are being and will be looked after. The soldier has nothing other than his army pay to draw from. The relatives in Canada in addition to the separation allowance, will be assisted by the Patriotic Fund. If this is not enough the community will not allow them to suffer from want. It is the duty of the government to protect the soldier, even if that protection has to be from his own generosity.—Ottawa Free Press.

COLD STORAGE

Redd—Had to be towed back home by a horse?

Greene—Sure thing.

"Didn't you feel humiliated?"

"Not a bit. Wasn't I saving gasoline?"

"Smith is a lucky guy, isn't he?" remarked Brown.

"He sure is," agreed Jones. "Why, if he tumbled out of an aeroplane he would fall right through a hospital skylight and onto an operating table."

Are you looking forward to the summer with pleasant anticipations?" asked the optimistic citizen.

"Yes, indeed," replied the pessimistic person. "A great many people I'm tired of looking at will go out of town for the summer."

A PEACE BY GUILE.

The inwardness of the present situation then is that Germany wants by force or guile before the end of the year a peace with the allies, or some of them—a peace saving the prestige of the German warlord and the German warcaste before the risk of having to pay the final penalty becomes imminent and deadly in a struggle prolonged beyond this year. We have not underestimated this plan either on its military or political side, but we have always held it to be a plan that would fail. If Germany cannot break Britain or Russia she cannot break France or Italy, nor worst the grand alliance as a whole. Let the allies at all temporary costs to any of them endure for six months more, holding an unbroken line on all sides in Europe and everything else will come to them. Now is the time to show that Germany can strike nowhere without being met and thwarted by the visible or invisible effects of British power.—London Observer.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Earl Selborne from Mr. Asquith's administration makes the sixth loss in the coalition ministry since it was formed just a year ago. One was caused by the death of Lord Kitchener, the others by the resignation of Sir John Simon, Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. A. Birrell. These, several retirements were due to various causes. Sir John Simon did not like the Army Service bill, Sir Edward Carson disagreed with the Dardanelles policy, Mr. Churchill's reasons were various. Mr. Birrell confessed that he had failed in the government of Ireland. Lord Selborne is supposed to be opposed to the Ireland and Ulster program. He was minister of agriculture in this administration. Earl Selborne's most important services to the Empire were rendered in two five-year periods. In the first he was at the head of the navy department during the time when the dreadnought policy was introduced and developed. In the second period, 1905-10, immediately following, he was governor of the Transvaal and high commissioner of South Africa. At this time the Union of South Africa was accomplished.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

CANADIAN WORLD FIGHTERS.

The return of Colonel Ernest Wigle, former mayor of Windsor, from the trenches at St. Eloi to his border home brings the grief of the war close home to us. One half of his regiment of 1,200 men, largely Windsor and Detroit boys, were lost in the St. Eloi drive. A good account of these men as soldiers of their courage and their efficiency is given, equally of the dead and of the survivors. This is nothing less than Americans expected of their neighbors. Breathing the atmosphere of a new world and springing from a new soil where large idealism and that vision which goes with large opportunity characterize the thus transplanted man, the inhabitants of this continent acquire a characteristic vigor and resourcefulness. One could bet on the Canadians in any fight, just as one could bet on the future of Canada. Colonel "Ernie" Wigle and his fresh regiment of Canadian boys would make a purely European product look pallid and shopworn.

The wish that one would frame for the European soldiers is that they could be transplanted to this continent for a generation where they might learn democracy, self-reliance and vigor. But alas for such a wish hundreds of thousands of men are dead, as are many of Colonel Wigle's men. And the pity of it is that others invented their death for them.—Detroit Journal.

HATE-SONGS IN HUN SCHOOLS

From time to time one has read of the songs of hate that school children have been taught in Germany. The Socialist journal, Vorwarts, has, among its other protests against unreason, protested against these school songs set to old tunes. That its point may be clearer, it gives three specimens which are passed on to us in a "free English version" by a writer in the London Morning Post.

The first specimen he finds "an amiable criticism of England and King Edward VII., and renders it thus:

"England! England! in our eyes
Moth of all monstrous lies,
What lust of cheating lives in thee
Thus to cheet the gallows-tree!

"Edward! Edward! Pattern Lord
For all the tie-and-waistcoat horde,
Vain old fop, we found in thee
Nothing of what a king should be!"

More warlike notes resound in the second, and what the translator discovers as "a comprehensive policy of cosmical blood-letting enforced with the artful aid of assonances:'

"The Day of Battle dawns for all,
And, hastening at our kaiser's call,
Legions of loyal hearts combine
To keep our watch upon the Rhine.
North, east and west our foemen skip;
Trash 'em, smash 'em—that's the tip!
Death's dance for France!
Russia, we'll crush her!
The villains fall on every hand,
What joy for our dear fatherland!
Each Briton we'll spit on a lance!
Let the Servian go serve in hell!
The villains fall on every hand,
What joy for our dear fatherland!"

The pitch of bloodthirstiness is reached in the third. Here the Englishman sees "a frank and free expression of the murderous frenzy which has characterized German welfare in all ages:

"There in their filthy trench, the foemen lurk—
Grip 'em and pull 'em out and get to work!
In vain the dirty dogs for pardon pray;
A stab or a shot is all they'll get today,
When in their blood they welter one and all,
"More blood! More blood!" to God our voices call.

Literary Digest.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

At New York—Chicago, Bordeaux.
At Montreal—Ascania, London.

THE NELSON TOUCH.

They've swept and cleared the ocean roads
Where'er our ensigns run,
As Nelson made the tradeways safe
When Trafalgar was won.
So prow by prow the homeward-bounds
Come surging up the bay,
Each convoyed by a battleship,
Ten thousand miles away.

They steam just where the Victory sailed,
Where Blake and Howe were ranged,
And iron takes the place of oak;
But nothing else is changed.
They're guarding just as close today
Their kindred of the south
As though they formed a long gray line
Across our harbor mouth.

Their prestige and their prowess now
Protect by sea and land;
They've fighting half a world away,
Yet ever near at hand.
To not a port the Empire owns
Is the right of way denied,
For dreadnoughts of the North sea fleet
Are cruising close outside.

So, though the powers of hell be loosed,
And hate and fate combine,
The fleet that dares the hidden death,
The menace of the mine,
Is shield and sword at once for you—
Security and ease,
Because it keeps the Nelson touch
Across a hundred seas.
—"Woomera," in the Australasian.

RED CROSS NOTES

The depot will not be open today.

The society acknowledges the following donations: Mrs. Jamieson, old linen; Mrs. Armstrong, 25 cents, sale of knitting needle guards; Mrs. Meagher, old linen; New Denver, $18, proceeds of leap year dance; Mrs. Houghton, Crawford bay, $3.30; Mrs. Harry Bud, one pair socks; Young Ladies' club, Presbyterian church, four night shirts, 46 triangular bandages, one scrap book, three knitted wash cloths.

THE WEATHER

	Min.	Max.
Nelson	46	64
Victoria	54	72
Dawson	48	86
Vancouver	52	74
Kamloops	44	72
Calgary	42	76
Edmonton	30	54
Medicine Hat	46	76
Battleford	58	66
Prince Albert	60	72
Moose Jaw	57	74
Regina	58	72
Winnipeg	60	80
Port Arthur	48	60
Parry Sound	50	78
London	59	81
Toronto	55	76
Kingston	50	74
Ottawa	48	76
Montreal	58	73
Quebec	60	78
St. John	54	68
Halifax	56	64

LIFE OF EX-QUEEN AMELIE FULL OF TRAGEDY

Born in Exile and Now Exiled, Will Shortly Celebrate in England 30th Marriage Anniversary

Queen Marie Amelie, in the near future, will celebrate at her quiet home at Richmond, one of the most picturesque and charming suburbs of London, the thirtieth anniversary of her marriage to the late King Carlos. Many kindly and sympathetic thoughts, says F. Cunliffe Owen, writing in the New York Herald, will go out on that day in Portugal, in France, and in England to this royal woman, who, in spite of the fact that her life may be said to have been darkened by many tragedies, still remains so bravely cheerful, so smiling, so flowing over with optimism as to bring comfort and sunshine to the bedside of all those wounded soldiers to whom she has been devoting herself since the beginning of the present war.

Empress Eugenie has often been described as one of the most tragic figures in Europe and as having been called upon to bear a succession of calamities such as rarely fall to the lot of any human being. But fate has been infinitely more cruel to Queen Marie Amelie. Born in exile as the daughter of that Comte de Paris who served on the staff of Gen. George B. McClellan during the Civil War, she came into the world at Twickenham, on the Thames. After the war of 1870 her father was permitted to return to France, but fifteen years later the entertainment given at his home in Paris on the occasion of her engagement to the then crown prince of Portugal led to so remarkable a manifestion of affection and loyalty on the part of the royalists and of general popular sympathy that the republican government of the day became alarmed and one more drove the the Comte de Paris, with his wife and children, into exile in England, where he died without ever again seeing the land of his birth.

Saw Husband and Son Murdered

It was an inauspicious prelude to the marriage of his eldest and favorite daughter, Marie Amelie—a marriage which, as we all know, was brought to so terrible a close on that February day in 1908 when not only her husband but also her eldest son was riddled with bullets while driving with her through the streets of Lisbon, she herself receiving a wound, fortunately not serious, while endeavoring to shield her dear ones from harm with her own body. She was called upon to endure all sorts of ignominy, heaped by the populace upon the body of her husband and her first born on the day of their public obsequies and to witness the glorification of the murderers by the mob.

For the next two and a half years she acted as guardian angel of her only remaining son, King Manuel, endeavoring with all her might and main to fit him for those duties of sovereignty for which, by reason of his youth and inexperience, he was in no ways prepared.

Sought Shelter at Gibraltar

But the revolutionary element was too strong, and in the fall of 1910 a rebellion broke out at Lisbon, and after the partial destruction of the royal palace by gunfire—one shell actually wrecking the bedroom in which he had been sound asleep a quarter of an hour previously—he was forced to flee, with his mother, for his very life to embark at a remote spot on the seacoast, some miles distant from Lisbon, and to seek refuge with her, first at Gibraltar, where they arrived with nothing but the clothes on their backs, and afterward in England, where they have made their home ever since.

These and other misfortunes in the career of Queen Marie Amelie are fairly familiar to the public. People also are aware of the manner in which she nursed those stricken with the horrible bubonic plague at the time when it raged at Lisbon; how she was the first member of any of the soverign houses of Europe to allow herself to be inoculated with the anti-diphtheria vaccine, thereby not only dispelling the fears of the people in Portugal concerning its use, but also enabling her personally to take charge of the nursing in the great hospital which she had built and endowed for the treatment of diphtheria at Lisbon, where the disease had been until then a long standing scourge of the city. That she wears among her orders a medal for saving life, earned by diving into the waters of the Tagus from the royal yacht to rescue a drowning boy, whose boat had capsized, also is no secret.

Rescued Son From Burning Cradle

But what is not generally known is the fact that she bears on her body the scars of burns she received while preserving her eldest son from being burned in his cradle. The latter had in some manner caught fire and the nurses instead of attempting to extinguish the flames or to remove the child, utterly lost their heads and fled, shrieking through the corridors of the old royal palace of the Necessidades at Lisbon. Fortunately Marie Amelie heard their cries, rushed to the scene and snatched the little fellow from the blaze before he had received any lasting injury.

Marie Amelie was quite badly burned and being in very delicate health at the time, suffered severely. Indeed, the shock of the accident resulted in her bringing into the world shortly afterward, prematurely, a still born daughter.

Quality

Chase & Sanborn's Coffees have been dependable for more than fifty Years

Try SEAL BRAND

In ½, 1 and 2 pound cans. Whole—ground—pulverized—also Fine Ground for Percolators. 170

What more refreshing message of Good Cheer to those Overseas than a box of

ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI GUM

in the new style packages? Twenty packages of thirst-allaying Tutti Frutti. A welcome boon to a soldier friend. Each stick separately wrapped in wax paper and tin foil. Opens up as fresh and full flavored as it left the factory. Any of five mellow flavors to choose from. Ask your dealer.

ORIGINATORS
Adams & Sons Co.

Don't Forget

That we now have two chairs in operation. No waiting.

O. K. BARBER SHOP,
A. L. Wilson, Prop.

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one per cent has been declared payable to all stockholders of record in this company, as at date of July 1, 1916.

The books of the company will be closed from July 1 to July 20 for this purpose.

McGILLIVRAY CREEK COAL & COKE CO., LTD.

THE JULY BIRTHSTONE THE RUBY

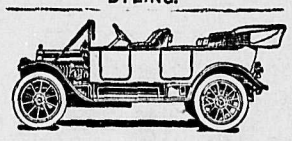
—a beautiful and widely popular gem. Its color varies from the lightest rose to the deepest carmine. The shade known as "Pigeon's Blood" is the most valuable.

We have single-stone Ruby rings at $5.00, $7.50 and up; ruby and pearl rings at $9.50; and ruby and diamond rings at $15.00.

Write us about any special piece of jewellery you may require. Efficient service.

Henry Birks & Sons Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.

Nelson Steam Laundry
FRENCH DRY CLEANING AND DYEING.



Dealers for the White Company Motor Cars and Trucks. Automobiles for hire any hour day or night—passengers, baggage and light freight.

Nelson Steam Laundry
PAUL NIPOU, Manager.
P. O. Box 48 Tel. 146

Private Hospital
LICENSED BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

We give particular attention to all female trouble—home-like apartments for ladies awaiting accouchment.
Highest references; reasonable terms; inspection invited.
MRS. MOORE, Superintendent.
THE HOME PRIVATE HOSPITAL.
Falls and Baker Sts., Nelson, B. C.
P. O. Box 772.
Phone 372 for Appointment.

John Burns & Sons General Contractors and Builders
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY. NELSON PLANING MILLS.
VERNON STREET, NELSON, B.C.
Every Description of Building Material Kept in Stock.
Estimates Given on Stone, Brick, Concrete and Frame Buildings.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
P.O. BOX 134 PHONE 178

Lawn Mowers

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER LARGE SHIPMENT OF WOODYATT LAWN MOWERS—ALL SIZES AND WE OFFER THEM TO YOU AT THE

Lowest Prices

"STAR"—12-inch, 14-inch and 16-inch
WOODYATT—12-inch, 14-inch, 16-inch and 18-inch
EMPRESS—14-inch, 16-inch and 18-inch
ALSO
GRASS CATCHERS
No. 1 at .....90c each No. 2 at .....$1.00 each
ORDER NOW

Nelson Hardware Co.
PHONE 21 NELSON, B. C.

THURMAN'S
JUST ARRIVED
A fresh shipment of Thurman's Special Mixture. Try a tin today.
8's, 25c, 4's, 40c, 1 lb., $1.50

SALE OF DESIRABLE MILL PROPERTY, TIMBER LICENSES, ETC.

Under the powers contained in certain deeds and agreements, copies of which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction on Wednesday, the 12th day of July, 1916, at the hour of three p.m. in front of the Court House in the City of Nelson, B.C., by William Cutler, auctioneer, the following property, namely:

First—All and singular part three parcels 4.26 acres (excepting thereout the right of way of the Kaslo & Slocan railway company) 0.07 acres and 0.55 acres all in Lot 208, Group 1, Kootenay District, British Columbia, according to a map or plan on deposit in the Land Registry Office at the City of Nelson and numbered therein 393-A, all of which land is comprised in a conveyance from George Owen Buchanan to William E. Cooke, registered in the Land Registry Office in the City of Nelson in Absolute Fees Book, Volume 24, Folio 2, No.5776-A; and

Second—Perpetual Timber Licenses No. 14038-L and 14039-L, dated 26th October, 1915, formerly Timber Leases of Lots 219 and 257, Group 1, West Kootenay District.

Timber License Receipt No. 7011-A, bearing date August 22nd, 1910.

Timber License Receipt No. 7010-A, bearing date August 22nd, 1910.

Timber License Receipt No. 7997-A, bearing date November 29th, 1910.

Timber License Receipt No. 9540-A, bearing date February 23rd, 1911.

Timber License Receipt No. 9538-A, bearing date February 23rd, 1911.

Timber License Receipt No. 9539-A, bearing date February 23rd, 1911.

The mill property which contains about 5 acres is situate at the end of Kaslo Bay and is a modern plant, comprising sawmill, lath mill, planing mill, sash and door factory, drying shed, blacksmith shop, etc. The property is believed to be in good stat of repair and fully equipped.

The timber licenses which are estimated to contain in all over 5000 acres, are situated on Hammill Creek, Duncan and Lardo rivers and consist principally of cedar, although there are quantities of fir, larch, hemlock, pine, tamarack and spruce. The timber is estimated at 25,000,000 feet. The whole of the property will be exposed in one lot and in the event of this not being sold the mill property and timber licenses, etc., will be exposed separately. The moveable machinery on the mill property will be sold at the same time by the sheriff under an execution.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, etc., apply to
MESSRS. SHARPE, STACPOOLE, ELLIOTT & MONTAGUE,
Barristers, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Or to
MESSRS. ABBOTT, MACRAE & CO.,
Barristers, Vancouver, B.C.

Tenders will be received at the office of the District Forester, Cranbrook, B.C., on or before July 15, 1916, for the purchase of a sufficient quantity of poles, posts and sawlogs located near Kitchener, to realize the sum of $875.00 and costs of sale.

Further particulars will be furnished on application to the Forest Branch, Cranbrook, B.C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Charles G. Simpson is not or has he been since June, 1915, connected in any way with this company, he is not authorized by the company to take any orders for monuments or other work or to act for the company in any capacity.

KOOTENAY GRANITE & MONUMENTAL Co., Limited.,
Nelson, B.C.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 per acre. No more than 2560 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 of 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 refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantamble 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 shall be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10 an acres.

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.

610

At The Star

LOCAL STRAWBERRIES.
2 boxes 25c

CANTALOUPES.
Each 20c

GOOSEBERRIES.
Pound 10c

New Vegetables

Beets, bunch 5c
Carrots, bunch 5c
Cauliflower, each 15c
Cabbage, pound 8c
Lettuce, pound 15c
Green Onions, 3 bunches...10c

FRESH TOMATOES.
Pound 25c

LARGE GREEN CUCUMBERS

We Have Exerything for the
Picnic
MEATS IN TINS
MEATS IN GLASS
BOILED HAM TO SLICE
FRESH FRUITS
PICNIC PLATES, etc., etc.

Star Grocery
PHONE 10.

50 Strawberry Pickers Wanted
by the
CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSN., WYNNDEL, B. C.
To arrive at Wynndel, B. C., between June 29 and July 8. Combine pleasure with profit, club together parties of 10 or 15 with camping outfit and inaugurate something that will become an annual event, as the requirements from now on will double and triple each year.
School teachers and matured matrons should take a lead in this new industry for a summer vocation for ladies and children in congested cities.
For further information address
O. J. WIGEN, WYNNDEL, B. C.

FURS
Have your furs made up, remodelled or repaired at a discount during summer. Skins dressed and mounted. Over forty years' experience in principal European cities. Best prices paid for raw furs.
G. GLASER,
Manufacturing Furrier.
416 Ward St., Nelson, B. C. Phone 106.

An Automobile for $2.00
Tickets can be secured from Nelson Steam Laundry, Thurman's, Bush Bros. and G. B. Matthews' Cigar Stores.
Drawing will take place before June 1st providing enough tickets have been sold. Get your ticket now. Price, $2.00.
PAUL NIPOU
Nelson Steam Laundry, Nelson, B. C.

THE
"Arch Preserver"
Is essentially the ideal shoe for a good foot. Incidentally it is the best possible shoe for use in the treatment of feet that are in trouble from any cause. Come in and try on a pair of this new shoe.
R. Andrew & Co.
LEADERS IN FOOT FASHION
Ask for a ticket with your purchase. Lucky number last week 9192.

SLOCAN BOY SCOUTS PLAN SUMMER CAMP

(Special to The Daily News.)

SLOCAN CITY, B. C., June 30.—A meeting of the local association of the Slocan boy scouts was held in the club room on Friday afternoon, at which it was decided to hold a summer camp on the Slocan lake during July. Rev. T. P. Smith was elected scout master, as H. E. Collender is leaving the district.

Mrs. Walter Clough and son Carl went to Nelson Thursday.

Sergt. McInnes, Lance Corp. Williams and Pte. Hurd, all of Nelson, were visitors in town Thursday.

CASH IS FORWARDED TO THE DAILY NEWS FUND

(Special to The Daily News.)

SOUTH SLOCAN, June 30.—The proceeds of the garden party given by Mrs. Collingwood Gray of Upper Bonnington, amounted to $8.25 and this has been forwarded to The Daily News branch of the Belgian relief fund.

The Bonnington Red Cross working party will hold its next meeting at the home of Mrs. Frank Martin.

E. Van Dalken has returned from Nelson, where he was a patient in the *Kootenay Lake General hospital.*

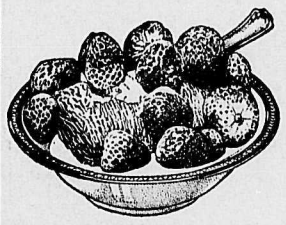
Pte. Greyson of the 225th, Nelson, has been spending a short leave here.

Mrs. Pardy has received news of the death of her mother, Mrs. Lyons, at Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Downie have removed to Braeside ranch to reside for an indefinite time.

Hon. L. A. Campbell and J. D. McDonald of Rossland were visitors to Bonnington Friday overlooking the power plant, leaving for Nelson in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Connor and family of Trail have come to reside at Bonnington.

Open Up a Health Account that will yield greater enjoyment of life and higher efficiency in work. Cut out heavy Winter foods and eat **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** with fresh fruits and green vegetables. Shredded Wheat is ready-cooked. Delicious for breakfast with milk or cream; for luncheon or any meal with berries or other fruits.

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Mothers
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Kootenay and Boundary

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS HELD AT CRESTON

(Special to The Daily News.)

CRESTON, B. C., June 29.—Fifteen pupils are taking the entrance examination at Creston this year, with Miss Hardman presiding. They are: Fred Kunst, Boswell; Sarah I. Wood, Canyon City; Marion Swanson, Sirdar; Audrey Craigie, Ruth Klingensmith, Ray McKelvey, Erickson; Lillian Cherrington, Lionel Forrester, Harold Goodwin, Muriel Hobden, Trennie Long, Vivianna Moore, Mary Parker and Marion Tattersall, Creston. There are three trying the high school examinations, all pupils of Principal Masterton. These are Misses Jennie Nicholls, Zalla Johnson and Muriel Knott. Two prizes are offered in the entrance class. Dr. Henderson is giving $5 to the pupil taking the highest standing there, while Capt. Forrester is also giving $5 to the student making the best showing in British and Canadian history.

Mrs. E. Lupton left Monday for Moyie, where she will make her home in future with her daughter, Mrs. McKay. Charles Hagerman has leased her ranch for two years.

William Hooper of Rossland is here this week making some extensive improvements to his 10-acre ranch, which he set out to pears and apples earlier in the season.

Still aonther Creston citizen has responded to the call to the colors. He is *Clarence Embree,* who this week enlisted with the 182nd at Blairmore, Alta.

William Wilson, who was taken into custody on Sunday by Capt. Forrester, was up before Magistrate Watson Tuesday on a charge of supplying liquor to Indians. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and as it was his first offence he was fined $50 and costs. Magistrate Watson made it clear that if any more cases of the sort came before him nothing short of the extreme penalty would be meted out.

Gus Peterson and family left this week for Elko, where they will make their future home.

Miss Gladys Clyde of Robson arrived Tuesday on a short visit to her friend, Miss Laura Edmondson.

Miss Vesta Smith, who has been with Seattle and Spokane friends for the last four months, is home for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Miller, who are numbered among Creston's old time residents, went east Tuesday to Claresholm, Alta., where they will reside in future with one of Mr. Miller's sons.

R. M. Reid was officially notified this week of his appointment by the Masonic grand lodge to the position of *D. D. G. M. for the East Kootenay district.*

Rev. Alexander J. Doull, bishop of the diocese of Kootenay, will hold confirmation service in Christ church, Creston, Tuesday evening, when the apostolic rite will be conferred on three candidates. After the service an informal reception will follow.

Born, June 25, to Mr. and Mrs. George Nicholls, a son.

F. Adlard and wife of Cranbrook are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. James Adlard.

Miss Marion Swanson of Sirdar, who was here this week taking the entrance examination, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Pow.

Miss Annie Ryckman has left on a visit at her home in Cranbrook. Mrs. Ryckman spent the week-end with Creston friends.

Creston this week mourns the passing of John B. Moran, who expired suddenly Sunday, heart failure being responsible for his death. "Brock," as he was more familiarly called, had been identified with the Creston hotel for almost 10 years, first as a member of the firm of Meade & Moran, and for the last four years as sole proprietor. Prior to settling here he had prospected all over British Columbia and Alaska. He was always foremost in helping along any and every cause launched in the valley, and this same big heartedness and generosity characterized the conduct of his hotel, which has enjoyed a wide reputation for being one of the best kept in the province. The funeral took place Monday to the Creston cemetery, Rev. R. E. Pow taking the services and a *large concourse* of friends turning out to pay their last respects. The coffin was almost covered with floral tributes from friends both here and elsewhere. He was in his 63rd year, and was a native of Pennsylvania. He leaves a widow and three children.

Both the Canadian Pacific railway section crews were at work at Sirdar on Sunday and Monday. The recent high water at that point washed out part of the roadbed.

Rev. Mr. Graham arrived from Vancouver Saturday and will be in charge of the Methodist church work here until October when Rev. M. W. Lees, the permanent pastor, will be back from England.

The eastbound express commenced stopping at the Reed & Mather and Smith crossings yesterday to pick up express shipments of berries. These two points, which are less than three miles west of Creston will easily ship 1600 crates of strawberries alone.

Sergt. Fred McMurray, of the 233rd battalion, has arrived from Nelson and is looking for recruits for that corps, which is made of French-Canadian woodsmen.

Cashier Manifold of the Bank of Commerce left Tuesday for a ten-day holiday at Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. W. K. Brown left today for Ellstown, Wash., where she will visit for the next three weeks.

The weather has now taken a more favorable turn and strawberries are beginning to move in considerable quantities, commencing yesterday, when close to 300 crates went out, with a like quantity today. In the Wynndel section a shortage of pickers is reported.

MICHIGAN MAN PLANS WORK AT ARROW PARK

ARROW PARK, B. C., June 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Rayburn of Alpena, Mich., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Mackinson last week.

Mr. Rayburn, who owns timber on Arrow Park creek, went over it with a view to its development, and made arrangements with Mr. Mackinson and his associates to have the creek cleaned out, so as to log off the properties of both parties.

ASSESSED VALUES IN PENTICTON REDUCED

Tax Rate, However, Will Be About the Same as Last Year—Cherry Crop Begins Moving.

(Special to The Daily News.)

PENTICTON, B. C., June 29.—The revised assessment figures for the municipality of Penticton show a reduction in the land assessment of about 10 per cent over last year. In spite of this reduction the rate will likely be the same as last year.

At the court of revision of 67 appeals only three were allowed. The majority of the requests were for small reductions.

The cherry crop is beginning to move with excellent prices ruling, the grower getting a net price of around 5 cents in most cases. The excessive rain of the past few days is having a tendency to split some of the fruit, but no serious damage is expected.

ROSSLAND PASTOR WILL GIVE LECTURE SERMON

(Special to The Daily News.)

ROSSLAND, B.C., June 30.—Sunday evening at the Methodist church the pastor, Rev. Gordon Tanner, will give a lecture sermon on Roosevelt's book, "Fear God and Take Your Part."

Tuesday evening next Rev. Knox Wright, Bible society agent, will give an illustrated lantern lecture in the Methodist church, after which the social union will serve refreshments.

The subject of Rev. Mr. Robertson's sermon at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church Sunday morning will be "How Can Man Work the Works of God" *and Sunday evening "Daniel in the* Den of Lions."

Mrs. H. R. Townsend entertained a number of young people to luncheon Thursday in honor of the Misses Catherine and Maude Miller, nieces of Mr. and Mrs. W. Wood of Paterson, Miss Beatrice West and Master Tommy and Ralph West of Paterson, who are visiting her.

C. J. Miles and son returned Thursday evening from a fortnight visit to coast cities.

An impressive confirmation service was held in St. George's church Thursday night by the Lord Bishop of Kootenay. Nine candidates were presented by the rector. The bishop was invited by the rector and Mrs. Ashby to meet the candidates and their friends at the rectory afterward. His lordship left for Castlegar on the morning train to hold another confirmation, being accompanied by Rev. H. W. Simpson in the capacity of chaplain.

Mrs. James Barnes entertained at a dinner party Thursday evening, covers being laid for the Bishop of Kootenay, Mr. and Mrs. T. White and Rev. H. W. Simpson.

Miss M. Combes of Paterson is the guest of Mrs. Ashby for the weekend.

Miss Hazel Wallace went to Nelson Friday to spend the holiday with friends.

Mrs. Hogg and little daughter returned Thursday night from a fortnight's visit to Vancouver.

Miss Florence Saunders left on the evening train for Nelson to spend the weekend at her home there.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Betts have returned from a two weeks' visit to coast cities.

School Report.

The following are the marks obtained in the preliminary course of the junior grade, 362-3 per cent being on marks obtained in the June examination, 33 1-3 per cent on the year's work Passing standard at June examinations 50 per cent in each subject, with an average of 65 per cent: Joseph Albo, 87 per cent; Herbert Potter, 86 per cent; George Barnes, Donald McKenzie, Howard Wilson, 85 per cent; Gilbert Stevens, James Yorks, 82 per cent; Harold Whittimore, 81 per cent; Erna Schneider, Alice Sisley, 79 per cent; Roland Stead, 77 per cent; Ethel McLean, Irene Street, 76 per cent; Irene Dahlman, 75 per cent; Lois Black, Lucy Bulmer, Laura Trevarrow, 71 per cent; Harold Clegg, James Feeney, 66; Keith Prescott, 65; Eldridge McGinnis, *on year's work.*

BLAIRMORE NEWS.

(Special to The Daily News.)

BLAIRMORE, Alta., June 30.—Miss Ethel Doubt returned to Blairmore this week after having spent several months visiting friends in Ontario.

J. F. Lank of Lundbreck, but formerly of Blairmore, has purchased the Crystal dairy from the present owner, J. T. Heniger. J. F. Lank is a former owner of the dairy, having sold out to Mr. Heniger a few years ago.

Mrs. M. Kyllo and family have removed to Medicine Hat and will reside there in future.

Pte. William McKnight of the 192nd battalion, who has been in the Blairmore hospital and was not able to leave with the battalion when it left for Calgary, is now well on the road to recovery and it is expected he will shortly join the battalion.

Mrs. E. C. Lewis of Brocket, Alta., arrived here to spend an indefinite period with her parents here.

Sidney Sargent journeyed to Pincher Creek Tuesday and returned Wednesday, accompanied by his daughter, Violet, who has been attending school at the Pincher Creek convent.

Word has been received that Harold Keith of the 192nd battalion has been appointed quartermaster sergeant and will be attached to C company.

Michael Rossi returned to Blairmore Wednesday morning from a trip to Great Falls, Montana.

FERNIE MINES AGAIN WORKING REGULARLY

(Special to The Daily News.)

FERNIE, B. C., June 30.—The mines commenced working regularly for the first time this week Thursday. The large slide and wash out on the Great Northern four miles west of here has been sufficiently cleared to permit cars being shoved across the repaired break, but it is not considered secure enough as yet for the large freight engines operated on this branch. East of here the Great Northern is still completely tied up, but in order that the mines may continue to operate running rights over the Canadian Pacific between here and Michel have been arranged for the opoeration of sufficient traffic to keep the Michel mines working steadily.

An exhibit in the window of the office of the 225th battalion headquarters has attracted considerable attention during the last few days. It is a Savage-Lewis 1915 model machine gun, and is of the very latest type. A few points of interest about this weapon is that it only weighs 24 pounds and is capable of firing 650 rounds per minute. Four men are required to supply and operate the gun. Its cost approaches $1000.

The advance party of A company left Tuesday morning for Vernon. These boys were escorted from camp to the depot by the remainder of the company, headed by the bugle band.

A farewell dance was given the officers and boys of A company, 225th battalion, Thursday evening. As a result of this evening the A company fund is enriched to the extent of approximately $125. The work of decorating the hall was under the direction of Mesdames Barnes, Haynes and Stewart. The catering was under the auspices of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, while Pte. James W. Wood supplied the lemonade.

GENERAL BRUSSILOFF IS RUSSIA'S HERO

Sister-in-Law, Mrs. Charles Johnson of New Jersey, Gives Intimate Word Picture

Mrs. Charles Johnson, of Bergenfield, N. J., a sister-in-law of General Brussiloff, the great Russian leader, was a few days ago induced to give an intimate description of the man who is in command of the successful Russian armies driving against the Austrians in Galicia.

"Do you remember," said Mrs. Johnson, "that extraordinary prophecy Count Leo Tolstoi made a few years before his death? He foresaw this great world war, every phase of it, every idea, ideal and aim of it, and so far his predictions have come true. Do you remember his telling of the coming of a man who would work out his plan in seclusion and quietude, who, with the love of God and humanity in his heart, would strike his blow at last, and save the world? I truly believe that man has come, and that it is General A. A. Brussiloff.

Tells of Great Fighter

"To tell you all I know about our great man," she said, with a wide, open air, exuberant smile on her handsome face, "it would take me all day and longer. You see, I've known the general such a long time, ever since I was a little tiny girl, and he was a very young officer. That was in the Caucasus, his home and mine. Later, when he became a widower, he married my sister, and when I saw him again after that, we became even closer friends.

"General Brussiloff—yes, the accent is on the second syllable—is quite the youngest man of his years that I know! He will be—let me see—fifty-nine, very shortly, and he has the slim, elastic appearance of a man much under forty. Oh, he is not nervous or fidgety or anything like that! His movements are quick, supple, perfectly poised. Well 'young' is the best adjective to describe him.

"He is not very tall and very slender, with a great mop of greying hair on his head, and his eyes are kind though always a bit quizzical.

Not After Personal Glory

"He is a good man, a kind man and a modest man. Personal triumphs, have no lure for him. Honors? He could have reaped them by the bushel; they were offered him, pressed upon him, but he knew that some day he would do something great, something real, to deserve them.

He is deeply religious, in a mystical way. Whatever may befall, he considers himself the holder of a sacred trust. God has given him gifts above the ordinary, and Russia has granted him the opportunity to make use of those gifts for her cause which is knit up with the cause of humanity. He has ability, he has faith, and he has a will to fulfil his obligations.

A Military Family

The Brussiloffs have for generations been distinguished in Russian military and political history, and the present General Alexei Brussiloff has a curious packet of ancient documents, each of which conveys the thanks and esteem of a sovereign of Russia to a former member of his house. One may add that the collection has been recently enriched by several autographs.

Born at Kutais, Alexeievitch Brussiloff went to school in Tiflis, the capital of the Caucasus; thence to one of the Russian military schools, where he greatly distinguished himself and laid the foundation of future staff appointments.

Alexei Brussiloff rose steadily until he came to command a section of the cavalry guard, which is the corps d'elite of the Russian army. He had developed the theory, then novel in Russia, that the training of an officer in time of peace should conform as closely as possible to the conditions of war, and he put his theory into practice.

Expected Present War

There were remonstrances from the mothers of darling sons threatened with pneumonia and broken necks; and these remonstrances, carried to court, made their way at last to the Emperor At a court function he took Alexei Brussiloff to task. Brussiloff answered: "Very good, your Majesty. I will discontinue the rides if you will guarantee that the enemy will attack us only in sunshine!"

Brusiloff, unlike Rennenkampf and Ruzski, for example, did not see service against Japan. He was one of a group of able commanders who remained in Europe in case Russia's neighbors to the west might feel inclined to take advantage of her Manchurian difficulties. This they did, in fact, three years later, when Austria annexed Bosnia-Herzegovinia and Kaiser Wilhelm "stood beside his ally in shining armor." The impression made by Austria thus turning the Berlin treaty into a "scrap of paper" sank deep into many Russian minds, among others, into the mind of General Brussiloff, who thenceforth began to look forward to inevitable war.

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BATTLE FOR CRATERS WAS GREAT STRUGGLE

(By Special Correspondent.)

The ground gained by Lancashire men on the night of May 15-16, in an attack which was splendidly organized and carried out with the greatest cour*age and resolution comprises an impor*tant position. It is on the Vimy ridge, for which the French fought with desperate heroism and with great sacrifice of youth last year.

Those French soldiers stormed up the slopes, flung themselves into the assault on La Folie Farm, and all but thrust the enemy off the heights, which run like a hog's back between the plain of Lens on the one side —the German side—and the low-lying ground on the other side, where Souchez and Ablain St. Nazaire are now in our hands.

Vimy and Loos in September, 1915

I remember the breathless anxiety with which we waited for the news of French progress on the heights of Vimy last September at the time when we were making our offensive against *Loos, which depended so much for its* complete success upon the French possession of the ridge. They gained all but the crest, and because they could not get that last rise of ground in spite of all the ferocity of their attacks, the enemy still held Lens, and our victory at Loos was no more than a push forward into another salient, hard to hold without a great strategical result.

Since we have held this part of the front, relieving the French troops for service elsewhere, the enemy's position of the ridge of Vimy has been a serious disadvantage to us, and on both sides there has been a prolonged and deadly struggle, underground, as well as above ground, for the highest slope.

As the general of the division here told me today, it is not only worth while to gain a few yards of earth here, but even fifteen inches may make a world of difference to the lives of men. From that extra height of inches there may be a wide field of observation and a new field of fire for machine guns.

Lancashires

Well, the Lancashire men have gained more than a few inches. According to the most accurate measurements of the mining experts the gain is even more than 250 yards in length given in our official dispatches, but quite 360 yards. Our business is now to hold that.

For a fortnight before the assault of the Lancashire men the enemy had been very active with his mines, and blown up several big craters, which formed a semi-circle opposite the line held by our troops until their assault on Monday night. From the lips of these craters, which were sixty feet across, the enmy could direct accurate fire upon our lines, and had great advantage of observation. It was, therefore, determined to thrust him back from these positions.

The Lancashire men in this division are wonderful miners, and the assaulting brigade is commanded by an officer who is not only full of enthusiasm—it is fine to hear the way in which he speaks of these lads, whom he trained at home long before they had their uniforms—but has previously directed many successful mining operations.

Royal Engineers and Welsh

Attached to him is a company of Royal Engineers and some Welsh pioneers, who could, and did, give priceless aid in operations of this kind. An

(Continued on Page Eight)

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Markets - Mining - Finance

STOCKS GAIN, THEN SAG; MARKET HEAVY

Mexican Situation Again Cause of Anxiety to Traders—Munitions Are Quiet.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Further gains in representative stocks, most of which were lost later and consistent heaviness in the more volatile specialties were the contrasting features of today's professional market. Trading was on a moderate scale, the approaching weekend and next week's holiday causing a general curtailment of operations.

The Mexican situation was again a source of irritation, if not alarm, private advices from reliable sources indicating a revival of the recent strain because of the reported refusal of the authorities of that country to meet certain demands of our government.

There were indications also of more liquidation of obscure industrials and equipments.

United States Steel, which led the market throughout and the prominent rails ,such as Union and Southern Pacific, New York Central, Reading and the coalers as a whole gave the list its early upward impetus, together with the marine issues, which were again notably strong. The munitions made little or no response to rumors of government contracts and Inspiration copper was the only metal issue to hold more than steady. The zinc shares recorded further concessions. Mexican Petroleum was subjected to combined long selling and bear attacks, but other Mexican stocks held their ground until the end, when selling became more general.

Industrial Alcohol was again the erratic feature, declining 4½ points in the morning, making complete recovery, then another abrupt decline, closing with a loss of 1⅛. oMtor stocks moved irregularly with war issues, at no time displaying more than slight animation. Total sales of stocks, 460,000 shares.

According to forecasts local banks are likely to show their first loss of cash in several weeks tomorrow.

Bonds were irregular and featureless. Total sales, par value, $3,120,000.

United States bonds were unchanged on call.

STOCKS AT MONTREAL MAKE FRACTIONAL GAINS

MONTREAL, June 30.—Local stocks continued firm here today, most of the stocks traded in closed with fractional gains. The trading was small, as is always the case on the eve of a holiday.

No one stock was particularly active, sales being spread over the list generally About 1000 shares of iron were traded in. Scotia Steel, the second most active stock, also opened unchanged, improved 2 points and closed 1¾ higher at 131¾.

Canadian Pacific was not active in this market, but reflected the better tone at New York.

Transactions amounted to 3962 listed shares and $23,000 bonds

SPOKANE CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(Reported by St. Denis & Lawrence.)

	Bid	Asked
Caledonia ....$	.65½	$ .66½
Lucky Jim	.09⅜	.09¾
Rambler	.24	.25½
Slocan Star	.26½	.27
Standard	1.51	1.56
Success	.85½	.86½
Utica		.07

STERLING EXCHANGE 4.75.75.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Sterling exchange, 4.75.75 for demand.

TONE OF MARKET AT TORONTO IS IMPROVED

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

TORONTO, June 30—The local stock market was strong today, with the feeling much improved. Confidence in good investments is reflected by the better bids and the more restricted offerings. Money continues relatively easier. Cement, Nova Scotia and General Electric showed good gains. Cement was in active request, selling up to 69⅞, closing 69½, as compared with 67½ yesterday. Steel of Canada advanced a point.

Banks quiet and steady. Total business, exclusive of mining issues, 2298 shares.

CHICAGO STOCKYARDS.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

CHICAGO, Ill., June 30.—Hogs: Receipts, 16,000; 10 to 15c higher; closed steady; bulk, 9.35 at 9.90; light, 9.40 at 9.90; mixed, 9.40 at 10; heavy, 9.35 at 10; rough, 9.35 at 9.50; pigs, 9.25 at 9.35.

Cattle: Receipts, 1500; steady; native beef cattle, 7.50 at 11.25; western steers, 8.25 at 9.45; stockers and feeders, 5.75 at 8.80; cows and heifers, 3.75 at 9.85; calves, 8.50 at 11.75.

Sheep: Receipts, 6000; steady to 10c higher; wethers, 6.90 at 7.90; ewes 4.25 at 7.50; lambs, 7.25 at 9.65; springers,(7.50 at 11.10.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

MONTREAL, June 30—Cheese: Finest westerns, 16¾ at 17; easterns, 16¼ at ½.

Eggs: Fresh, 35; selected, 32.

Pork: Heavy Canada short mess, 33 at 34; short cut back, 31.

METAL MARKETS.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

NEW YORK, June 30.—Lead: At St. Louis, 6.70; at New York, 6.80 at Montreal, 8.40; at London, £28 15s.

Copper dull; electrolytic, nearby, nominal; September and later, 26.50 at 29. At London: Spot copper, £103; futures, £100; electrolytic, £132.

WINNIPEG GRAIN CLOSE.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

WINNIPEG, June 30.—Wheat: July, $1.11¾; Oct., $1.07¾; Dec., $1.06¾.

Oats: July, 44⅝; Oct., 41⅝.

Flax: July, $1.58⅝; Oct., $1.62.

WHEAT PRICES SHOW TENDENCY TO SAG

Excellent Conditions in Harvest Fields Effect Decline—Market Close Nervous.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

CHICAGO, Ill., June 30.—Excellent field conditions brought about something of a decline here today in the value of wheat notwithstanding an advance in quotations at Liverpool. The close was nervous at the same as yesterday with July at $1.01⅜ and September $1.04¾.

Oats closed ⅞c down to a shade advance and provisions at a rise of a shade to 50c.

Bears in wheat were well pleased regarding harvest progress in the winter crop region and were also gratified by the favorable conditions for plant growth in the spring crop belt. In this connection much emphasis was placed on unofficial estimates that the total domestic yield this season would be 35,000,000 bushels more than was predicted last month. Nevertheless the market during the first half of the session seemed on the whole to lean to the bull side. Prediction of lighter world shipments formed one of the elements which tended for a time to handicap the bears and so did continued reports of a shortage of supplies in France.

Gossip was current that two large European governments were inquiring for new wheat from the United States, but it was not until after breaks of 1c or more from top prices of the day had taken place here that any important export sales appeared to have been consummated. Then the market had a fair recovery from the low figures of the session, influenced partly by an official report that the yield was likely to be 17,000,000 bushels short as compared with last year.

Oats sagged with corn. Crop advices continued good.

Higher prices on hogs, carried provisions up grade.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK REPORTED FAVORABLE

In Spite of Backward Season General Conditions Continue to Show Improvement.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

NEW YORK, June 30.—Despatches to Dun's Review from branches of R. G .Dun & Co., in leading trade centres of Canada report that in spite of the backward season the general business continues to improve and that the movement of merchandise makes quite a satisfactory comparison with that of this period of previous years.

Business conditions in the far west and northwest continue to improve with the progress of the season and sentiment as regards the future is optimistic.

Gross earnings of Canadian railroads reporting to date for three weeks in June show an increase of 51.5 per cent as compared with the earnings of the same roads for the corresponding period a year ago.

Commercial failures in Canada this week numbered 28 as against 34 last week and 43 the same week last year.

FINISHING ROGERS PASS TUNNEL

Much progress has been made toward the completion of the Rogers Pass tunnel in connection with the Canadian Pacific railway line which is under construction. The distance which was completed at the west end of the tunnel up to May 13 was 11,293 feet and at the east end 12,049 feet. Making a total of 23,345 feet or over 4¾ miles. As the length of the tunnel will be 26,400 feet when completed this leaves only 3055 feet, or between two and three months' work at the present rate of progress. The new line made by the tunnel will eliminate a large curvature and many snowsheds which are reatures of the road now in use.—Calgary News-Telegram.

FILLING CANADA AFTER THE WAR

In a series of special articles to the New York Evening Post about Western Canada, it is declared that while it was once proper to call Winnipeg the gate to the west, it is now proper to call it the gate to the east. For the straggling column of immigrants which once pushed westward through Winnipeg to the rich western farm lands has now given place to khaki-clad soldiers bound eastward through Winnipeg to the battlefields of Europe. And they are going by the thousands, the blood and sinew of the farming population of western Canada.

What effect this exodus will have upon the future of western Canada is the cause of some anxiety in political and business circles. A great deal depends upon how the western troops fare in the war. It is probable that after the war a large number of young British soldiers will emigrate to western Canada in search of better opportunities. Their experience in the war will have broken home ties and given them a taste of adventure which it is believed may lead them into the British colonial possessions. The Canadian government is also continuing its campaign for immigrants from the western farming regions of the United States.

The real problem, however, is to keep young Canadians at home. While there are many newcomers there are also many Canadians going to the eastern United States to engage in business. What is needed is a plan to induce young Canadians to go from eastern to western Canada. The part of Canada which lies west of the Great Lakes has fewer people by almost 1,000,000 than the state of Indiana. Land is to be had for the asking and shipping facilities are much better than they were in the western part of the United States at a similar stage of development. Yet immigrants cannot be attracted in satisfactory numbers—perhaps because the United States is so near.

PRICES ARE UP; SO ARE WAGES

(By Lacey Amy.)

LONDON, June 10.—In the long run the cost of a war narrows down in a public mind largely to a matter of dollars and cents, and more especially to the trend of food prices. After 21 months of war even loss of life is accepted with surprising calmness as a necessary concomitant for which only unavoidable conditions are to blame.

But when the Englishman sits down to bread at so much a loaf more than before the war he begins to count the cost.

Glibly enough any housewife in London will quote you the increase in the table expenses, for it has become one of the staple topics of conversation, displacing the servant problem, since servants entered the list of prohibited articles. Butter, 26 cents at this time before the war is now 40 cents; tea has advanced from 44 to 60, sugar from four and five to 12, bread from five to nine, milk from eight to 12, sirloin beef from 22 to 32, salt from two to five, and potatoes from a cent and a half to three cents a pound. It is figured by the board of trade that a sovereign before the war is worth now only eleven shillings two-pence, that the cost of living has advanced 49 per cent.

Coal and Matches Up.

Naturally everything else except human life has gone up in sympathy. Household soap is twenty cents a bar instead of fifteen, and coal is fifty per cent. higher although on Saturday it reached on the Newcastle market the astonishing price of $15 a ton. Matches, one of the most discussed commodities coming under the recent government tax, are more than double what they were two years ago. A butcher, leaning on a fence, overlooking a flock of sheep, figured gleefully that the wool would bring him about thirty-six cents a pound, compared with sixteen before the war. Petrol is sixty-eight cents a gallon and still mounting, and an automobile costing in the United States about $625 is extensively advertised here at $1,100.

What is The Reason?

Roughly considered, the advance seems not unnatural in a time of war, and merchants and manufacturers find little difficulty in thus shifting the responsibility. The consumer grumbles but pays up as a part of his war burden. And yet statistics have a way of being disconcertingly unanswerable, and statistics available in official reports place the blame for the present level of prices in England not on the war itself, but on schemers willing to take advantage of the war to add to the suffering. For instance, during the year ending last September the receipts of wheat on the English market were only one and one-half per cent. below those of the previous year, and this year it is expected that the deficiency will be more than made up, since the first nine months have exceeded the same period of last year, by seven per cent. The supply of meat reaching Smithfield for civil purposes in 1915 was only 15 per cent. less than in 1914, which should be sufficient to feed the decreased population owing to the war. For the moment figures are not available, but it is a fact that butchers in London are not infrequently without a pound of meat for sale. Is it possible that the same methods of maintaining prices are being used in regards to meat as exist in diamonds? During the month of March the raw cocoa received is three times the figures of last March, and unrefined sugar from Cuba seven times, with an additional million hundred weight from the United States, which supplied none last year. Of tea, three million pounds more was imported, and the stocks in bond are thirty-one millions more than they were a year ago.

It is significant that the farmers are not receiving the difference for the supplies they send to the distributors.

Manipulating tne Prices.

Students of conditions recognize that the existing prices are the result of manipulation, either by the distributors or by the shipping companies. It is affirmed that shipping clerks who took a chance with their savings at the beginning of the war by investing in bottoms have more than doubled their money each year since, and boats today are worth per ton almost twice what they were in 1914.

It is a strain of credence that freight rates are taking from shippers, in some cases, fourteen hundred times what dare be asked two years ago; that is more per hundredweight than it used to be per ton. An example that enables one to realize the strange relations of carriage to commodity is maise. Worth $1.65 per hundredweight at the port of embarkation, it costs $1.39 to bring it to Britain, where the farmers are finding it cheaper to feed wheat to their stock. Before the war the freight was fourteen cents. It is more than hinted that ship-owners have delayed construction in order that the present level may be maintained.

But the government is stepping in where the exorbitant rates interfere directly with the prosecution of the war. France's protests at cost of coal, forming a serious handicap in the manufacture of munitions, have been recognized by a proposal to fix the price and the freight rate.

Apart from the patriotic argument that wartime is not the time for excess profit simply because it can be obtained, the condition of Britain is not due to the disproportion of supply and demand. There is no shortage in the wares mentioned, but there is a desire to crowd into the country all the stock available in order to take advantage of the prices prevailing.

The Popular Wealth.

But if anyone has the idea that the cost of living is working a hardship save in excentional cases, he should revise his opinions. The fact that the public is able to pay is largely the reason why they are made to. Never in the history of Britain was the people so plentifully supplied with funds. Now adays there is no such thing as low wages. Disabled men, weak women, youthful boys earn what two years ago have kept whole families in comparative luxury. The munitions factories have set the pace. Now an office boy demands his five to eight dollars a week where he used to be one of a mob willing to accept two.

Youths of seventeen and eighteen earn as high as twenty-five dollars a week; women who never thought of earning their living are making more than their husbands did before the war and infirm pensioners are turning up their noses at their pensions and pocketing their ten dollars a week without sacrificing much of their leisure.

Dock laborers earn as high as sixty dollars a week, and have been caught tossing for sovereigns. A typical story is that one woman bewailed to a mission worker the fact that she found it difficult to spend one week's wages before the next came in.

Grocers and butchers and furniture dealers say they never experienced such a demand for the higher priced wares. The workman is living as he never pictured within his vision in this world. There are no sacrific sales except in property, the one commodity in which the workingman is not interested. If anyone imagines the market flooded with sacrificed heirlooms and antiques he had better hold his money until peace comes. For the workingman the world over is the most liberal spender.

On a city corporation rent roll of a million dollars only twenty-five dollars will be spent on levying distress.

The only ones who seem to be suffering are those whose businesses have been cut off by the war, such as the users of paper, boarding house keepers dependant on foreign travellers, and those few who looked to the earnings of their money in what are usually considerable the soldier investments in time of peace. Canada's contribution of flour early in the war has been given in part to relieve those at the coast resorts who lived on the travelling public. East coast resorts are not in favor since the Zeppelins began to call without appointments.

Careless investigators have been seized with panic at the increased cost of living and have come forward with such remedies as meatless days, meat substitutes and economy cooking classes. But the family on war work looks on undisturbed and wonders why these "cranks" worry. If the economists want to go without meat they are willing to be circumscribed by a printed diet that presents no virtue visible to the naked eye, nobody is going to interfere. Neither are large earners going to curtail their pleasures merely to support a theory.

The Board of Trade Gazette reports that during April wage increases to 320,000 people amounted to $150,000 a week. And the present high level was established long before that. Economists might see in that the cause or effect of the 654,000 days of idleness during that month. It is certain that England has never been so embroiled in small strikes as during the past couple of months. Miners, taxi-drivers (imagine the taxiless London we had for a few days), tram drivers, jute, woolen and cotton workers, and even workhouse occupants layed down their tools. They demand a share of what their masters are making out of the war.

There are many visible results of the high wages. It has led to some dissipation, has been a contributing factor in the increase of juvenile crime, and, it is said, has deprived some of the workmen of the desire to go to the front. But it has, too, enabled the working family to indulge itself more in outdoor life, better food, and in more comfortable homes. These two classes of effect represent the two classes of workmen. The proportion of the latter is undoubtedly increasing.

It is therefore evident that any consideration of the cost of living is incomplete without including the increased ability to stand it. Britain is paying for the war in more ways than the public appreciates, but, apart from the bloodshed, she is not complaining. That will come only when it is realized that, in the final analysis the people must pay much of the increased wages themselves.

ECONOMIC SIGNS POINT TO CONTINUANCE OF PROSPERITY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If huge outputs and large profits were the single measure of prosperity, the people of the United States would have reason for profound satisfaction in the present condition of their business affairs, says the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York city, which continues: Practically every economic sign denotes the continuance of a high rate of industrial output and profits. Buying is not so active as it was earlier in the year; it is more orderly and yet so large in volume that commodity prices have receded very little, on the whole, from their highest level of the European war period.

The people of the United States are sharing a wonderful prosperity; activity in shop and factory is adding enormously to their wealth. At the same time the consciousness that the war is contributing so much to this prosperity tempers this satisfaction that it brings, and makes for cautious preparation against the time when the war shall cease, and when the purchase of material for its prosecution comes to an end.

Notwithstanding the less excited manner in which the country's business is being conducted than was the case a short time ago, and in the face of the adjustment of those labor troubles peculiar to the month of May, the situation as regards the country's working conditions continue to press for solution, without any solution being offered for it. Skilled and unskilled labor is receiving higher wages today than ever before, yet there is unrest. The desire of manufacturers in certain lines of industry to fulfill contracts has led them to offer exceptional wages to induce workmen to their plants. Other manufacturers consequently have been compelled to grant advances to prevent a stripping of their plants by competitors. Still others have granted advances to prevent strikes, or, not infrequently, by reason of strikes.

Present conditions in respect of labor may be considered in the light of being highly abnormal. Eventually they will have to be corrected. Sooner or late the matter of getting back to a normal state of affairs will have to be confronted; therefore, the further away from normal the situation is permitted to go, the more drastic the eventual readjustment will have to be.

At the moment there is a limited supply of labor available in the United States, and that supply is so heavily drawn upon that upset conditions are to be expected. At the moment, also, living costs are high. Labor recognizes that without assuming any responsibility for it. The time is ahead when the present extreme shortage of workmen will no longer exist and when prices will no longer be advancing. It is with reference to the passage back from abnormal times that serious thought should be given.

MILLIONS BELIEVE IN PEACE AT ANY PRICE

War Has Revealed a New America That Puzzles Outsiders.

(By Sydney Brooks.)

That America should puzzle an outsider like myself is nothing. But that Americans themselves should be bewildered by their own country, should confess their inability to explain it, should be at a loss to diagnose its state of mind or to say whither, if anywhere, it is tending—this is really curious and really important.

Once the easiest country in the world to understand, America has become one of the most difficult. Even the shrewdest native judges admit themselves baffled. The war has revealed to them a new America of which they hardly profess to know anything.

Those of them who are of British stock not only feel themselves strangers in their own land, but are aware that their position as the governing race is being sharply challenged. It is not in Flanders or on the North Sea alone that Anglo-Saxondom is having to fight to hold its own.

It would be dificult to exaggerate the quite tragic despair with which thousands and I dare say tens of thousands of Americans exhibit their doubt and confusion and their distress. Men whose names are known the world over and who have held some of the high est offices in the Republic have confessed to me that they are wholly at sea, that America seems to them a chaos in which all the familiar lights and landmarks have been submerged, and that there is little or nothing left which they dare take for granted.

What troubles them more than anything else is to find themselves surprised by the war into the suspicion that the United States is not a nation. "This war," they say, "has found us out. We trusted to our school system to assimilate all these aliens in our midst. We see now that it has failed, that racialism is rampant among us, and that there are men calling themselves Americans who are ready to sacrific everything that is most distinctly American in the interests of the European country from which they came.

"But it is not only," they go on, "this ugly spectre of internal division that frightens us. We have been forced into the belief that apart altogether from the German-Americans and the other hyphenated hybrids, this country is too vast and its population at present too scattered and its component parts too heterogeneous to allow of any genuine national compactness either of thought or action.

Local Patriots.

"Our federal system, too, is having its revenge upon us. Our people have a strong local patriotism. It centres in the town or village in which they live. Sometimes it embraces the state. Very rarely does it embrace the country as a whole. We have next to no national consciousness as you have it in England and France. As for an international consciousness, for the average American America is the world and his own community the most important part of it."

There is a good deal of truth in these lamentations. The war has long since disappeared from the front page of the majority of the newspapers in the middle west. What happens in Jonesville, Ohio, interests the citizens of Jonesville very much more than what is happening in Europe. Talk to him of democracy being imperiled, or of the immediate menace to the United States that would follow on a German triumph, and he either does not understand or simply laughs. He has never seen the sea; it has never occurred to him, and he does not, in fact, believe, that America could even be invaded, much less conquered; and outside of the Monroe doctrine, which no two Americans can be got to interpret in the same way, he has no conception of anything that could be called a foreign policy and no desire for one.

What is Europe to him? The American continent is good enough and big enough for him and his children and his children's children. In his busy, self-complacent isolation he thinks of his country as something apart from the rest of the universe, a favored land in which peace is always to flourish, prosperity to increase automatically, and where millions are to enjoy the well being and the social and industrial and educational opportunities that in less happier countries have been reserved for the few.

Resentment and Business.

He looks down at us in our European shambles and just pities us as victims of a madness that he is very determined shall not invade his own land or interfere with his own absorbing affairs. An absolute individualist, he has little sense of the state, and takes a quite cool and prudential view of what "national honor" and "national dignity" require of his country. His strongset conviction on the submarine issue, for instance, is that American citizens ought to be forbidden to travel in any ships belonging to any of the belligerent powers, and that those who defy the prohibition should do so at their own risk and without in any way involving the government.

For the same reasons he is dead against intervention in Mexico. Americans who go down into a notoriously turbulent country seeking their fortunes have no right, he thinks, to expect the protection of their government When they are killed and their property destroyed his instinctive comment is that they were looking for trouble and found it, and that anyway it is no concern of his. He resents the manifold affronts that have been put upon his country by the German government and by German agents and sympathizers all around him, but his resentment quickly evaporates in the excitement of his next business "deal."

There are many millions of Americans of this type, and they come nearer, I suppose, of being for peace at any price than any other community that the world has yet seen. Their women folks are even more thoroughgoing in their opposition to war on any pretext or for any cause.

One hardly knows how to comfort one's American friends when they bitterly exclaim that their countrymen have ceased to be patriotic people and care for nothing today except their skins and pockets; that great causes no longer appeal to them; that the national character has been commercialized out of all its old idealism; and that the rottenness from which we are drastically purging ourselves in Europe will find in the United States a but too-easy breeding ground.

The only consolation, indeed, one can offer them is one's personal faith that the American people are still sound at bottom and will always respond to a leader who summons them to great issues. But to profess any such faith nowadays is to be listened to with more scepticism than assent. The Americans who think and feel the most are precisely those who at this moment are most filled with shame and hopelessness—London Daily Mail.

RINGS FROM TRENCHES ARE NEWEST FADS

Some unusual rings have recently been brought from France. They are not of any special intrinsic value. Their interest rather lies in what they are, namely, rings from the trenches made by French soldiers from the fuses of German shells.

Mrs. Daniel Gregory Mason, an American woman was the first to have specimens of these rings gathered into a collection and brought to this country, where they were sold for the benefit of the French soldiers. The collection was made by workers among the soldiers attached to the various relief commissions in France. Madame Charles le Verrier became its custodian and was the one who brought it to America.

In France these things are among the most sought for souvenirs from the front, the soldiers reserving them as a rule for their families, for dear friends, and for those to whom they wish to express grateful appreciation for special services rendered. The number of rings in Mrs. Mason's collection was 200, and they included eighteen different designs. Most of them were very simple, but all displayed the ingenuity of their makers, who wrought them, it has been explained, "in their calm moments to amuse themselves."

The story of the rings from their beginning is worth giving. After the first battles the soldiers seeking souvenirs of the war often found fuses which had formed part of German shells. These fuses were generally of aluminum, sometimes of copper, and aluminum, and sometimes they included a ring of aluminum. These rings approached somewhat the size of the finger, and were the first trench rings. But they were too large for any finger, except that of a big man. So little by little the soldiers began to work them, first with a knife, and then with a sharp-pointed implement.

Wishing to make rings of a smaller diameter, they found it necessary to melt the metal of the fuses in order to cast it in round slugs of suitable siz The metal was melted either in a ladle or a steel helmet over a wood fire. The first moulds were of earth, of wood or of soft limestone. The metal was cast in round bars, which were cut into disks of the proper thickness. Afterward the centres of the disks were smoothed and polished with much labor. Some of the rings are engraved with a knife or other implement, and into some pieces of copper are set.

Madge—Am I the first girl you ever loved?

Ted—No, my dear; but I hope you'll be the last.

"Are you a friend of the family?"

"Yes, ma'am. I'm guarding the wedding presents for 'em while they're taking care of feeding the guests.'

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WANTED—A *messenger boy.* Smillie & Weir. (3395)

WANTED—Early in August, married man to work on fruit ranch. Must be a good teamster and accustomed to general farm work. Permanent position for suitable man. Apply giving full particulars to G. N. Illingworth, Broadwater, Lower Arrow lake, B.C. (3387)

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROSPECTOR made new discovery, good ore at grass roots; will sell half interest for $1000 or stake you adjoining claim for $100. Box 3360, Daily News. (3360)

ICE CREAM parlor or restaurant for sale. Apply Moore & Dodson, Headquarters Cafe, Rossland, B.C. (3364)

*WHEN REPLYING TO ADVERTISE*ments in Condensed Columns, kindly mention you saw it in The News—it will help you.

VACUUM & CHIMNEY CLEANING.

Carpets, windows and chimneys cleaned. Nelson Vacuum & Window Cleaning Co., phone 18, City Cab Co. Vacuum machines for hire.

MESSENGERS.

NELSON MESSENGER CO—Baggage and express. Prompt and reliable. Day and night. Phone 242.

BOATS.

FOR SALE—Astley's houseboat; partly furnished. Apply Nielans, waterfront. (3229)

FOR SALE—Evenrude Outboard motor in good condition. Price $65. Apply box 3353 Daily News. (3353)

WANTED.

WANTED—Fresh eggs, meat and farm produce. M. McLeod, Sandon, B.C. (2958)

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EDUCATIONAL.

VERNON Preparatory School—Boys 7-14; 24 acres. Matron trained nurse. Numbers trebled since war prospectus. (Rev.) Augustine C. Mackie, B.D., M.A. (Cantab) Headmaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — OLD ARTIFICIAL Teeth, sound or broken; best possible prices in Canada. Post any you have to J. Dunstone, P.O. box 160, Vancouver. Cash sent by return mail. (3388)

NELSON NEWS OF THE DAY

Club hotel for best draught beer and porter, always fresh; big schooner 10c. Bottled beer and porter 2[illegible] meals 25c (3218)

I have for rent several houses, two and three bedrooms, $12 to $16 a month. C. W. Appleyard, phone 444. (3396)

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Clarke of Ainsworth, B.C., at Oxford, England, June 27, a son. Mother and child both doing well. (3400)

THE OLDEST THING LIVING

Towering a giant among giants, the oldest living thing that connects the present with the dim past, majestic in its mien, its dignity and its world-old experience, the "General Sherman Tree" is the patriarch of the Sequoia National Park, of California. It was already 2000 years old when Christ was born. In the age when the known world was rocking in the throes of the Trojan wars and the time that history tells us marked the exodus of the Hebrews from Egypt, this greatest of sequoia gigantea was 20 or 30 feet in height. The "General Sherman" was discovered in 1879 by James Wolverton, a hunter, and named by him in honor of General William T. Sherman. It towers 279.4 feet into the sky; its *greatest diameter 36.5, and it has* developed a diameter of 17.7 feet at a point 100 feet above the ground.

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHING ECZEMA

Trial Free by Mail

"I cannot say too much in praise of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in healing my little boy of eczema. It started in spots upon his neck and spread down on his body and later itched. His eyes were swollen so that he could scarcely see, and his face was disfigured. He could hardly let his clothing touch his body.

"A neighbor advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I did so for four weeks when all traces of the trouble were gone." (Signed) James Lavine, Prescott, Ontario, July 26, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard, "Cuticura, Dept. J, Boston, U.S.A." Sold throughout the world.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED

Following are the promotions in the grades of St. Joseph's school:

Promotion Class.

From preparatory to grade 1—Marie Davidson, Stella Scully, Cecile Hebert, Annie Raukac, Cecile Ramsden, Tony Acurio.

From grade 1 to grade 2.—Ernest Reisterer, Cecile Ramsden, Joe Ogenski, Edgar Smith, Vivian Kennedy, Kitty Cookson, Mary Keeley, Beattie Ball.

From grade 2 to grade 3.—Clare McLean, Abbey Wall, Billie Philbert, Verna Dunbar, Gracie Dunbar, Archie Brown, Teeney Latta, Ethel Keeley, Tommy Keeley, Nona Salisbury, Dorothy Salmon, Rosey Hebert, Cissie Ball.

From grade 3 to junior grade 4.—Edna Marquis, Mary Pisacreta, Helen Scanlan, Margaret McAstocker, Laura Willey, Jimmy Kinahan, Agnes McBride, Rosey Fiore, Helen Harwood, Josephine Pisacreta, Mary Muraro, Annie Cubola.

From junior grade 4 to senior grade 4—Lizize Kookson, Edmund Dearin, Irene Hebert, Billie Maglia.

From senior grade 4 to junior grade 5—Miriam Hughes, Robert Reisterer, Florence Thompson, Yvonne Lapointe, Joyce Smith, Nellie Heron, Mabel Latta, Andrew McDonald, Victor McDonald, Constantine Pisacreto, Leo Kubalo, Madeline Gallagher, Annie Horan, Olive Salmon, Lorney McNeal, Mary Latta.

From junior grade 5 to senior grade 5—Annie Antonick, Rose Caufield, John Maglir, Charlie *Openshaw*, Edward Dekinder, Earl Prestley, Patrick McBride, Wilfred Devlin.

From senior grade 5 to Junior grade 6—Adeline Choquette, Margaret Scanlon, Helen Tregillus, Billie Kinahan, Dorothy McBride, Dave McAstocker, Verna Barraud, *Alfred Noxon*, Jefferson Campbell, Charles Madden, George Marquis.

From junior grade 6 to senior grade 6.—Eva Philbert, Frances Scanlon, Noel Smith, Kathleen Prestley, Patsy Maglir, May McNeil, Frank Meagher, *Kathleen Wall, May Blaney, Vincent* Hughes, Margaret Riesterer, Gracie Jermyn, Mary Dearin, Mary Horan, Freddy Mulrooney, Lawrence Dunbar, Vincent McNeil, Thomas Brennan.

From senior grade 6 to junion grade 7.—Myrtle Ditter, Mary Dekinder, *Gladys Prestley, Irene Noxon*, Lorna Maclean, Millie Caufield, Jessie Rose, George Benwell, Gladys Dronsfield, Elsie Openshaw.

Junior to senior seventh—Lizzie McLaughlin, Edna Noxon, Nellie Wall, James Gagnon, Mary Madden, Georgina Choquette, Dorothy Farmer, Fred McNeill.

Promoted from junior 7th grade to senior 7th grade—Theo Dekeyzer, Patrick Norris.

Promoted from junior 7th grade to junior commercial—James Mulrooney.

Promoted from junior commercial to senior commercial—Frances Butorac, Beatrice Heric.

Typewriting department—Favorable mention is made of the following: Misses Hughina Gairns, Effie Barclay, Frances Butorac, Beatrice Heric, Frances Johnson, Kathleen Montgomery, Gladys Salisbury, Sadie Muldoon and Master Patrick Norris.

In the stenography department favorable mention is made of: Misses E. Barclay, B. Heric, F. Butorac, F. Johnson, K. Montgomery, H. Gairns and Graves.

Examination in theory of shorthand successfully passed by Misses Hughina Gairns, Kathleen Montgomery, Effie Barclay, Frances Johnson.

Special Prizes.

Second grade—Clare McLean, first in class; Abbey Wall, second in class; Billie Philbert, arithmetic; Teeney Latta, regular attendance; Verna Dunbar, writing;; Gracie Dunbar, spelling.

Third grade—Edna Marquis, first in class; Mary Pisacreta, second in class; Helen Scanlan, catechism; Margaret McAstocker reading and arithmetic; Laura Willey, writing; Jimmy Kenahan, spelling;; Agnes McBride, politeness; Rosey Fiori, general proficiency; Josephine Pisacreta, punctuality; Mary Muraro, application; Annie Cubola, general proficiency.

First class, grade 4—Miriam Hughes, first in class; Robert Reisterer, second in class; Florence Thompson arithmetic; Yvonne Lapointe, spelling; Joyce Smith, deportment; Nellie Heron, reading; Mabel Latta, arithmetic; Andrew McDonald, arithmetic; Victor McDonald, spelling; Leo Kubalo, reading; Madeline Gallagher, punctuality; Annie Heron, politeness; Mary Latta, punctuality; Larrey McNeil, deportment; Lizzie Cookson, punctuality; Olive Salmon, deportment; Billy Maglio, regular attendance.

Second class, grade 5—Adeline Choquette, first in class;; Margaret Scanlon, second in class; Helen Tregillus, general proficiency; Billie Kinahan, arithmetic; Dorothy McBride, spelling; Dave McAstocker, catechism; Verna Barraud, neatness and reading; Alfred Noxon, good conduct; Jefferson Campbell, geography and drawing; Charles Madden, reading; Annie Antonick, application; George Marquis, drawing; John Maglio, arithmetic; Jack Madden, regular attendance; Jim Madden, writing; Rose Canfield, spelling; Charles Openshaw, good conduct; Edward Dekinder, politeness; Patrick McBride, writing; Wilfred Devlin, regular attendance.

Junior and senior, grade 4—Myrtle Ditter, first in class arithmetic; Mary Dekinder, second in class arithmetic; Gladys Prestley, deportment and general proficiency; Irene Noxon, arithmetic; Lorna Maclean, catechism, good progress, punctuality and politeness; Annie McLaughlin, application; Evelyn Marquis, reading, writing; Elsie Openshaw, general proficiency; George Benwell, history, geography; Eva Philbert, drawing, needlework; Kathleen Prestley, catechism; Patsy Maglio, needlework; May McNeil, general proficiency; Frances Scanlan, application, good progress, politeness, needlework; Noel Smith, application, C. doctrine, good progress; Kathleen Wall, first in class; May Blaney, second in class, catechism; Margaret Reisterer, mental arithmetic, catechism; Gracie Jermyn, drawing, general proficiency; Mary Dearin, general proficiency; Mary Horan, spelling;; Frank Meagher, general proficiency; Vincent Hughes, deportment and Christian doctrine; Teddy Mulrooney, politeness, general proficiency; Lawrence Dunbar, general proficiency; Vincent McNeil, writing, catechism; Thomas Brennan, general proficiency; Julius Riesterer, application, reading and Christian doctrine.

Seventh grade—Flora Annette Choquette, punctuality;; Alma Choquette, first in class; Charlie Scanlon, second in class; Eulalie Gagnon, good progress; Henrietta Sturgeon, progress; Clifford McKinnon, punctuality; Lizzie McLaughlin, first in class; Edna Noxon, *second in class;* Nellie Wall, *good* progress; Georgina Choquette, catechism; Rosina Maglio, deportment; Fred McNeill, punctuality.

Junior Seventh Grade,—

Theo De Keyzed, 1st, in class application, good progress, drawing, James *Mulrooney, drawing, politeness, good* progress; Wilfrid Marquis, hygiene, Paul Fleoreno, deportment, mental calculation, regular attendance at Sunday school. Junior department Frances Butorac, deportment and general proficiency. Beatrice Heric, *penmanship. Sadie Muldoon, good pro*gress: Commercial department. Remington pennants won by Misses Hughina Gairns, Katleen Montgomery and Effie Barclay. Typewriting diplomas awarded to Misses Frances Johnston, Frances Butorac, Beatrice Heric, Hughina Gairns, Effie Barclay and Kathleen Montgomery. Stenography diplomas awarded to Misses Hughina Gairns and Effie Barclay. Diplomas for business penmanship awarded by the Palmer College of Business Writing to Miss Frances Butorac. Prize for *Christian doctrine* in the intermediate grade (donated by Very Reverend Father Althoff, V. G.) won by Miss Lorna McLean. Prize for Christian doctrine in the junior grade (presented by the Very Reverend Father Althoff, V. G.) won by Master Dave McAstocker and Dorothy McBride.

First Year High School.

Prize list,—

Anna Hall, highest average in June examinations. Margaret Hall, 1st, in Christian doctrine. Violet Irving, English literature and composition. Lizzie McKinnon, application to study.

Music.

Advanced grade, —
Miss Elsie Grizzelle, gold medal.
Intermediate,—
First, Master Arthur Lapointe; 2, Dorothy Farmer.
Higher division,—
First, Mary Madden; 2, Frances Butorac.
Lower division,—
First, Noel Smith; 2, Millie Canfield.
Elementary,—
First, Frances Scanlon.

Gold medal for music (donated by Very Reverend Father Althoff, V. G.) won by Miss Elsie Grizzelle.

Gold medal for Christian doctrine (donated by Very Rev. Father Yahner) won by Master Charlie Scanlon.

Special prize to Christian doctrine class first year high school (donated by Very Rev. Father Welch, O.M.I.) won by Miss Margaret Wall.

Boys' prize of gold medal for deportment (presented by the Nelson Council Knights of Columbus) won by Master Arthur Lapointe.

Girls' prize of gold medal (donated by the Nelson Council Knights of Columbus) won by Miss Alma Choquette.

Prize for highest average in the first year high school course (presented by Reverend Mother Provincial) won by Miss Anna Wall.

AT THE THEATRES

The Triangle pictures which have been shown recently at the Gem have been of such uniform goodness that it would be a difficult task to put your finger on any particular one and say this is the best. However, in this case we are forced to hand the laurels to "The Coward" and "Fickle Fatty's Fall." They stand out head and shoulders above the common run of pictures and are certainly worth the time and small expense used in seeing them.

Monday night the Gem will have in addition to the Mutual de Luxe picture, "The White Rosette," the Royal Native Hawaiian company of musicians. These people play the weird and tuneful melodies of their beautiful islands as no outsider can. Their engagement promises to be a rare musical treat.

L

LUX is the essence of fine, pure soap in flakes and possesses marvelous cleansing and preserving properties. It keeps all loosely woven fabrics from shrinking and thickening in the wash. Have you tried LUX?

U

LUX breaks into a foamy cream-like lather that cannot injure the filmiest fabrics or the most delicate hands. It softens the hardest water, thus preserving the original elasticity of fabrics and adding to their life. Try LUX in the bath.

LUX won't shrink Woollens

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It is the fervent wish of all loyal Canadians that the Dominion of Canada will continue to develop her mighty wealth of minerals hidden under the sod.

That she may continue to take her place in the commercial world and that her brave sons and daughters now fighting to uphold the flag may be spared to return and see the land of their adoption flourish as the maple tree.

GOD SAVE THE KING

CHURCH NOTICES.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH—Corner Ward and Silicia streets. Rev. Fred H. Graham, rector. Second Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 9:30 a.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 11 a.m. Matins and Holy Communion; 7:30 p.m. Evensong.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST—Corner Kootenay and Victoria streets. Sunday morning service at 11. Wednesday evening meeting at 8. Reading room in church building open from 3 to 5 daily, except Sunday. Visitors cordialy welcome. No Sunday evening meeting.

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN — Corner Stanley and Silicia strets. C. M. Wright, B. A., Minister. Church services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Midweek meeting Thursday at 8 p.m. All are cordialy welcome atthese services.

TRINITY METHODIST—Rev. R. J. McIntyre, pastor. Patriotic services in the lecture room of the church. 10 a. m., *Sunday school, open session.* H. Ames will give an address. Subject, "Our Duty to Fathers." 11 a. m., "Fathers' Day" will be observed. Boys and girls will bring their parents. 7:30 p.m., patriotic service. The second roll of honor will be unveiled by Mrs. Howe, *who will speak on* "What the Flag Stands For." The pastor will speak, subject, "Our Country's Contribution." Special music suitable for the occasion will be rendered by the choir. The public will be made welcome.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Stanley street. *Pastor,* Rev. C. W. *Corey. Combined* service and Sunday school at 11 in the morning. Evening service at 7:30. Dr. Wolverton will preach. B. Y. P. U. Monday evening at 8. Everyone welcome at all services.

PARISH OF KOKANEE—Services *for July 2. 8 a.m. Balfour; 10:30 a.m.* Queens Bay; 3:30 Harrop; 7 p.m. Balfour.

UNSHAKEN CONFIDENCE OF FRENCH POILUS

Letters From Soldiers Tell of Fearful German Losses.

(By H. Warner Allen.)

PARIS, June 10.—In previous despatches I have quoted at some length letters found upon the persons of German prisoners in order to throw light on the point of view from which the enemy regards the present war. In my present letter I am able to give a series of quotations from French soldiers' letters, all of which have a direct bearing on the Battle of Verdun. It will be obvious to the reader how vast is the difference of mentality between the German soldiers who resisted the offensive of the French in Champagne and that of the French troops who barred the road to the German rush on Verdun. I can personally guarantee the authenticity of these quotations:

"I thought I had really seen something of modern war last June, but it was mere child's play. This time it was *really serious. Unless you are* on the spot you have no idea of what it really is. I can assure you that the Boches have put up a good show, but we have not done badly either. The Kaiser's promises are far from being realized. We are all convinced that *he will get nowhere near what he* hopes. We have got them in a hole—those abominable Boches. A German prisoner just gone by said, 'Verdun not taken. War not finished. I don't care a ———.'

"So far we have had a fair number of *casualties in our batteries,* but the yare nothing compared with the awful massacre that we have worked in the German ranks. Our splendid 75's simply mowed down their men, and their losses could only be counted in thousands and thousands. I have seen *in front of our batteries corpses* held upright by the corpses around them, they were so thickly packed. In spite of this slaughter the Boches returned to the charge again and again until they fell, never to rise again. Last winter was paradise compared to *this year, but the consoling thing is* that it is perhaps the last of these terrible winters that we are going to pass in the open, for I am convinced that the enemy is playing his last card."

Mowed Down Like Corn.

"It is true that the Boches have advanced three or four miles, but what a price they have paid for it. There were no trenches, no shelter or defenses left. Nothing has been able to resist the bombardment of their big guns, and all the time they were firing on our first lines with 12 and 15in. shells. After the bombardment, we fought in the open, and as soon as our 75's came into play what thousands of corpses! The Boches were mowed down like a field of corn. They advanced over their own dead only to raise the pile of corpses still higher. If this goes on, there will be neither mountains nor valleys left in this hilly country, for the valleys will all be full of German dead. It is true that we have had heavy losses, but they are nothing compared with theirs. It is only in the twentieth century that such things have been seen, and I am beginning to wonder if God is powerless to stop this war, which is a veritable massacre. ..... I am convinced that the Boches will never take Verdun, for their big effort has been broken ..... I should be miserable if I had to leave the front lines, for I have defended Verdun for 19 months."

"I do not know what the result will be, but I believe it will be the beginning of the end, and you know that at the front they are full of confidence. For though the *Devil himself may* fight for them, the Boches will never get through.

"No words can express the awful sacrifices that these accursed Boches accepted only to be able to capture a few positions. It's past belief. Happily, we were strong enough to repulse them, and now I am certain that they will never get to Verdun. They will lose their whole army first."

Avoid dangerous preparations containing caustics, acids, ammonia, etc., by using

Old Dutch

Unequalled for General Use

GALT COAL — BURNS ALL NIGHT

W. P. TIERNEY, General Sales Agent, Nelson, B. C.
Cars supplied to all railway points.

Highland Linen

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Garden Hats, each	20c
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Pillow Casing, yard	25c
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LARGE SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED.
New Patterns, Designs and Shapes at POPULAR PRICES.
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SEE OUR WINDOW.
Prices Less Our Cash Discount 10 Per Cent.
J. O. Patenaude
Manufacturer of Artistic Jewelery, Expert Optician and Watchmaker.

Nelson News of the Day

TAKES VACATION AFTER 21 YEARS

Dr. Gilbert Hartin Will Leave for Ottawa Monday for Three Months' Visit to His Old Home.

After 21 years of service among the sick and suffering in Nelson and district, during which time he has had but two weeks vacation and that 10 years ago, Dr. Gilbert Hartin has decided to take a well earned rest. He will leave Monday for his old home in Ottawa, for a visit of three months, returning to the city in October. During his absence his practise will be attended to by his son Dr. David Hartin, who has returned to the city from Phoenix where he has been caring for the practise of Dr. W. L. Ritchie.

For 21 years Dr. Hartin has been one of the most familiar figures in and about Nelson. It is safe to say there are few persons within a wide radius of the city who are not familiar with the doctor and his little black bag, genial smile and twinkling eye. After years of earnest work among the sick, answering calls early and late and attending cases in his office, he has decided to slip the harness to the shoulders of his son and with Mrs. Hartin revisit his old home in Ottawa, where his brother and two sisters still live.

Dr. David Hartin enters his father's office fresh from two of the most modern and best equipped hospitals in Canada, having for one year and 10 months been house surgeon at the Montreal General hospital and lately was on the staff of the Vancouver General hospital. He is almost as familiar to the citizens of Nelson as his father, having spent most of his life in Nelson.

SPORTS BEGIN AT 1.15 O'CLOCK

Football Game Between Nelson and Riondel First Feature of Program of 25 Events.

It was announced last night that all arrangements had been completed for the military sports to be held on the recreation grounds this afternoon under the auspices of the members of C company of the 225th battalion.

The feature of the program will be the football game between Riondel and Nelson which has been called for 1:15 o'clock sharp. Local and visiting foball fans have been assured that the game will be a fast one and hotly contested by both teams. The "Bluebell" boys have reinforced their team by the addition of several of their oldest and best players, but despite this the Nelson boys are confident of their ability to down the visitors and thus make sure of the district cup finding a home in the city after a long absence.

The lineup of the Nelson team follows: Gibbs, Brett, Ball, Luff, Kidd, Marshall, Celle, Talbot, Morey, Ramsden, Morris; spares, Masson and Graves; referee, D. Ritchie; linesman, J. Hall.

In addition to the football game a program of 25 athletic events has been prepared, which includes contests for the kiddies, married women and spinsters, married men and bachelors, soldiers, civilians and open events. One of the features of the afternoon will be a tug of war between the members of C company and a team of civilians. The brass band of the battalion will be in attendance and will provide the music for a series of military demonstrations by the soldiers.

Social and Personal

Born, on June 30, to Mr. and Mrs. George A Brown, a son.

Born, on June 29 at Nelson, to Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany, a son.

L. N. Hope of Ymir is visiting the city and is a guest at the Hume.

F. V. Harrison of Kaslo arrived in the city yesterday and is registered at the Hume.

J. A. McDonald of Rossland is visiting the city and is registered at the Strathcona.

Norman Morrison of Greenwood is visiting the city and is staying at the Hume.

John Maclachlan of Trail arrived in the city yesterday and is registered at the Strathcona.

Mrs. E. L. Wright and son, Jack, leave for Brooks, Alta., Sunday morning to visit Mrs. Alfred Lee, formerly of Nelson.

Miss Alice Fife of Chilliwack and George Ward of Pincher Creek were married Thursday afternoon by Rev. C. M. Wright at the Presbyterian manse.

Major Glossop, second in command of the 225th battalion, returned to the city last evening on the Crow boat from Fernie, where he has been acting as officer commanding during the absence, on sick leave, of Lieut.-Col. Joseph McKay.

Hon. Lorne A. Campbell, minister of mines, was at the Strathcona last night on his way to Victoria. He expects to return to the district within the next 10 days or two weeks.

A. G. Wilson and Arthur Buisson of the mines branch, Ottawa, leave this morning on the Crow boat after spending two weeks investigating the silver, lead and zinc properties in the Kootenays on their way back to Ottawa.

A delightful dance was given by the officers, noncommissioned officers and men of C company of the 225th battalion at the armory, last night. The entertainment was in the nature of a farewell event, as it is expected that the battalion will go under canvas at Vernon shortly. The interior of the building was decorated with flags and bunting and presented a very cosy and bright appearance. A large number of persons attended and during the evening a light supper was served

One of the events of the Dominion day holiday will be the peony party at the Peep o' Day ranch across the lake, the home of Mrs. William Rutherford, which is being given under the auspices of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire. The grounds are easily reached from the north shore landing of the ferry which will connect with every car during the afternoon. A number of floats have been provided for visitors from the city who desire to make the trip by launch or canoe.

BATTLE FOR CRATERS WAS GREAT STRUGGLE

(Continued from Page Five.)

elaborate system of mine galleries was built, with astounding rapidity, and tremendous charges of high explosives were made ready to blow in the German craters. Every man in the assaulting parties was thoroughly rehearsed in his task, the organization of the attack was minutely planned, and nothing was left to chance except the inevitable touch of luck which must always be hoped for at such a time.

It was on the evening of May 15, after two days of wet and cloudy weather preventing the enemy's observation that our heavy artillery fired a short number of rounds to send the Germans into their dug-outs. A few minutes later the right group of mines exploded with a terrific roar and blew in two of the five old German craters. After the long rumble of heaving earth had been stilled there was just time enough to hear the staccato of a German machine gun. Then there was a second roar and a wild upheaval of soil, when the left group of mines destroyed two more of the German craters and knocked out the machine gun.

Charging the Craters

The moment for the infantry attack had come, and the men were ready. The first to get away were two lieutenants of the Loyal North Lancashires, who rushed forward with their assaulting parties to the remaining crater on the extreme left which had not been blown up.

With little opposition the assault succeeded, and was followed up immediately by working parties, who built up bombing posts with earth and sandbags on the crater lip and began to dig out communication trenches leading to them. Fusiliers were away at the first signal, and were attacking the other groups of craters under heavy fire.

The enemy had been thrown into a state of nerves, not without reason, because the explosion of the mines had killed and wounded a large number of his men, and through the darkness there now glowed a scarlet light, flooding all that turmoil of earth and men with a vivid, red illumination, as flare after flare rose high into the sky from several points of the German lines. Later the red lights died down, and then other rockets were fired, giving a green light to this scene of war.

In the Craters

The German gunners were now at work in answer to these beacons of distress, and with every calibre of gun from howitzers to minenwerfers they shelled our front lines for two hours.

They were too late to stop the success of the assaulting troops, who were fighting in the craters against groups of German bombers, who tried to force their way up to the rescue of a position already lost.

One officer leading the assault on one of the craters on the right was killed very quickly but his men were not checked, and with individual resolution and initiative, with the usual grit of the Lancashire man in a tight place, fought on and won their purpose. Reinforcements of men and bombs were sent up as soon as they were called for and all the preliminary organization was justified by the machine-like way in which it now worked.

Machine-like, yet depending utterly upon the individual strength of soul, a second lieutenant, a very noble young officer, fell dead from a bullet wound, after he had directed his men to their posts from the lip of a new mine crater as cooly as though he were a master of ceremonies in a Lancashire ballroom.

Another second lieutenant, a champion bomb-thrower, with a range of forty yards, flung his hand grenades at the enmy with untiring skill and with a cheerful contempt of death until he was killed by an answering shot. But the N. C. O's took up the command of these two young heroes, and the men "carried on" with a quiet and cool resolution which was astonishing at such a time.

By 9:30, only an hour after the attack began, the near lips of the two craters on the left centre were firmly held, and the men there had joined up with the Loyal North Lancashires in the third crater on the extreme left. About half an hour before this the party in the two craters on the right centre had joined up with those in the crater on the right, so that the whole chain was held, on the near side, in spite of the enemy's continued endeavor to bomb out our troops.

Proposal for Truce

They were hours of anguish for many Germans who lay dreadfully wounded and half buried or quite buried in the chaos of earth made by those mine craters now doubly upheaved. Their screams and moans sounding above the guns, the frantic cries of men maddened under tons of earth, which kept them prisoners in deep pits below the crater lips and awful articulate noises of human pain coming out of that lower darkness beyond the light of the rockets, made up a chorus of agony more than our men could endure, even in the heat of battle. They shoulted across to the German grenadiers:

"We will cease fire if you will, and you get in your wounded!"

This shout was repeated, and our bombers [illegible] their hands, still waiting for an answer. But the answer was a new storm of bombs and the fighting went on, and the moaning of the men who were helpless and unhelped.

"Song of the Spade"

The fighting men were wonderful as usual. Lancashire will honor her sons. But no less heroic—I would almost dare to say more heroic, except that there are no degrees in real courage—were the working parties who followed up the assault to "consolidate" the position. They did amazing things, toiling in the darkness under abominable shell fire, and their labor was life-saving. By daylight they had built comunication trenches with ample head cover from the crater lips to our front line trenches.

It was a superb achievement, and as fine as anything in this war. It is a song of the spade which should be put into a ballad to be learnt by heart.

The enemy is making counter-attacks and bombarding our lines heavily but I hope we shall have the luck to hold this ground, which to some extent turns the tables on the Germans and gives a more advantageously situated observation line on the Vimy ridge.

The gap between the two groups of craters has now been joined up with them, and our artillery and Stokes mortars have dealt effectively with the enemy's machine guns, which were located during the attack.

GRAND FORKS NEWS.

(Special to The Daily News.)

GRAND FORKS, B. C., June 30.—Members of Knox Presbyterian church gathered at the manse to celebrate the seventeenth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. McKee Monday evening. An address, expressing appreciation of the work of Mr. and Mrs. McKee, who have been in the congregation for six years, was read and a gift of a handsome buffet, furnished with cut glass water set, cream and sugar set, bon-bon and celery dishes, floral vase and a tidy sum of money was presented.

The office of the registrar of courts will be closed at 2 o'clock afternoons during the long vacation in July and August.

At the regular meeting of the Past Noble Grands' association of Rebekahs which was held at the home of Mrs. James Bulger, Wednesday evening, Mrs. G. Motion, on behalf of the members of the association, presented Mrs. C. Longhurst and Mrs. N. Eddy, who are leaving the city shortly, with cut glass dishes. At the close of the meeting a banquet supper was served, the table being decorated in the colors of the order.

All members or old players on the Nelson football team having green and white sweaters have been asked to bring them to the recreation grounds before 1 o'clock this afternoon.

A. S. Horswill & Co.

Finest Dairy Butter, 2 lbs	65c
Brookfield Butter, 2 lbs for	75c
Nelson Creamery Butter, 2 lbs	75c
Napoleon Olive Oil, pure, gal	$3.20
Napoleon Olive Oil, pure ½ gallon	$1.65
Napoleon Olive Oil, pure ¼ gallon	90c

Bananas, Oranges, Strawberries, Lettuce, Green Onions, Spinach.
Prompt Delivery. Phone 121

"Makes more bread and better bread"
PURITY FLOUR
"ask for it"
The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Limited, Agents

HAVE YOU USED OUR
WITCH HAZEL CREAM
AN EXQUISITE AND DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION FOR THE TOILET
It relieves any roughness of the skin, is excellent for Tan, Sunburn and Freckles and makes the skin beautifully soft, white and smooth. It cannot be surpassed as an After-Shave for Gentlemen.
Obtainable Only at the City Drug Company, in Bottles, Each 25c
EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED
When you need a GOOD LAXATIVE get a box of Pensiar REGULAX, in boxes 10c and 25c each.
City Drug Company
P.O. BOX 1083 MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY DESPATCHED PHONE 34

Military Wrist Watches
ALL STYLES,
$8.00 UP TO $15.00
LATEST WATCH PROTECTORS
A. T. NOXON
JEWELER AND WATCHMAKER
Next to Bank of Commerce.

July 1st
The only beach to land on is at Rutherford's. Lots of floats to tie up your launch or canoe; ferry runs every half hour.
Peony Party
Auspices Daughters of Empire.
Admission and Tea, 25c.

To Push the Sale of Tickets
For the Red Cross Fox Terrier Pup, which, if not raffled soon, will become a dog.
The balance of the tickets will each be attached to a pound of tea.
Purchase a pound and help the Red Cross fund.
Joy Bros. Stores
P. O. Box 637. Tel. 19L and 149

The Standard Theatre
"Where Everybody Goes."
Matinee at 2:30. Evening 7 to 10.45
Children's Show at 10:30 a. m.
(Note—Each child attending the morning performance will receive a free gift of candy.)
The Famous Players Present
John Barrymore
In a six-reel comedy of romance and adventure.
"Nearly a King"
A smashing good story with a thousand laughs and just enough Pathos to make it a winner. ...
PARAMOUNT TRAVELOGUE.

GEM
YOUR THEATRE COURTESY
Triangle: Superlative Productions for Superior People.
Today—Last Showing
"THE COWARD."
"FICKLE FATTY'S FALL."
It's no use, folks, trying to tell you how good this program is. You'll have to come and see it yourself.
SPECIAL MATINEE
For children at 12 o'clock. Two extra reels of comedy and fishing for toys. Regular program starts at 1 o'clock. Bicycle coupons equal to 1000 votes at matinee only.
Usual Prices, 10c and 5c.
MONDAY
In connection with our regular program,
"THE WHITE ROSETTE."
We announce with pleasure the local engagement of the Royal Native Hawaiian Singers and Players.
Prices, 25c to All.

AIR BATTLES FOUGHT IN VARIED WAYS

Epics of Franco-German Sky Lines—Ram, Hawk-Swoop and Duel at Twenty Yards Range

According to official reports French aviators succeeded in destroying 31 German aeroplanes during the month of April, while only six French machines were lost.

During the month of March 35 German aeroplanes were smashed against 13 French.

It appears that no particular tactics are observed in aerial combats. No definite methods have been yet recognized; individual decision and temperament are the chief factors in obtaining the results. In other words, it is unquestionably the best and quickest-witted pilot who wines—unles his opponent is flying a much better machine.

Immelmann's Falcon Swoop

The Buletin des Armies (organ of the French troops in the field,) however, mentions an exception. Immelmann, the German champion, has his own system of fighting, and he has never been known to vary it. His method is to mount as high as possible and wait until an enemy aeroplane comes into sight. Then he lets himself drop like a stone and opens fire with his machine gun on the adversary as he passes it in his giddy descent.

The combat is then finished so far as he is concerned, for, whatever the result, Immelmann flies back immediately to the German lines.

The typical French pilot—Navarre, instance—will, on the contrary, attempt to out-manoeuvre his enemy. He will spend considerable time worrying him with perplexing evolutions until he has "shepherded" him to the right position. Then the Frenchman's mitrailleuse comes into play, and the bullets rarely go astray. The Frenchman is tenacious; he refuses to leave his enemy until he has brought him down, or until the German, favored by circumstances, makes his escape.

"Hawk-Eye."

For the military pilot eyesight is everything. Hearing is practically suppressed by the roar of the engine. The risk of surprise by a hostile aircraft is therefore considerable. Speed and swiftness in ascension are indispensable both in attack and defense.

Aerial duels are usually fought at close quarters. That is to say, pilots do not usually waste their ammunition until they are within 15 to 25 yards of the enemy, although it is on record that Navarre, with a lucky discharge, brought down a German machine from a distance of 200 yards.

Ramming is rare, but pilots in moments of desperation sometimes have recourse to this terrible form of aerial warfare, in which almost always both combatants are killed.

Two Doomed Fliers Kill Three

Recently a huge German three-seater making its hundredth flight, encountered a French aeroplane on observation work Powerfully armed, the German had the advantage in every way, and soon the French machine, in flames and riddled with bullets, was about to collapse and fall to the ground. But the two Frenchmen mounting it were resolved not to fall alone. They rushed straight at the German. There was a terrible impact and both aeroplanes crashed to earth, all five pilots being killed.

PESTIS TEUTONICA KIPLING'S NAME FOR THE SPECIES

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, in a message to New Zealand commenting on the new relations between the Dominions, says:

"If I were a German I would really be grieved at the blindness of all the rest of the world, and judging from their papers they are grieving in multitudes. But I fancy it is a long way yet for them and for us. They have got to go on winning victories for about another year, if their men and their money run to it.

"They will probably finish up with a splendid victory, and then those 'fool allies' will 'reform their line,' and pick up the pieces, and get ready to be beaten again—very likely not far from where the lines are now.

"Then the show will shut up with Germany victorious to the last, and the allies methodically carving her up into nice harmless pieces. Maybe I am wrong, but that is the way I see it. Germany winning all the victories and the allies winning the war.

"One thing we must get into our thick heads is that wherever the German—man or woman—gets a suitable culture to thrive in, he or she means death and loss to civilized people, precisely as germs of any disease, suffered to multiply, mean death or loss to mankind.

"There is no question of hate or anger or excitement in the matter any more than there is in flushing out sinks or putting oil on water to prevent mosquitos hatching eggs. As far as we are concerned the German is typhoid or plague—Pestis Teutonica if you like."

OIL OUTPUT AT HIGH LEVEL

Output of oil for the entire United States has reached nearly 800,000 barrels a day, the largest daily average production in the history of the United States. Largest producing districts are the Mid-Continent, Louisiana and Gulf coast fields, with daily output of nearly 510,000 barrels. Drilling is going on in the Mid-Continent field at the rate of about 1400 wells a month. Completions show above the average number of gushers.

More crude is going into storage than heretofore and warning has already gone out for producers to proceed a little carefully and not break the market by pouring out a flood of new crude oil.

225th Battalion Sports Day
SATURDAY, 1st JULY,
Commencing at 1 p. m.
IN AID OF "C" COMPANY FUNDS.
CHILDREN'S SPORTS
FLAT RACES, ETC.
FOOTBALL
GOOD PRIZES FOR EACH EVENT.
Admission, 25c. Children, 10c
Grand Stand, 15c Extra.

Nylo Chocolates
Try a box for the holiday. They are the very best. All prices from 25 cents a box to $4.50 a box.
"The Allies," at, box 75c
Is a new Nylo Chocolate. Each box contains Fruits, Hard Centres, Fudges and Caramels.
NYAL'S FACE CREAM.
Bottle ..... 25c and 50c
Is the soothing skin remedy for sunburn and roughened skin.
Mail Orders Filled Promptly.
Rutherford Drug Co.
NELSON.

Treatment Which Has Never Yet Failed
Every Case of Liquor Drinking Has Been Successfully Treated.
In the city of Cranbrook is the home of the Neal Three-Day Liquor cure, which is known far and wide as the most successful treatment in the world for all forms of drunkenness.
Just think of it! The Neal treatment has never yet failed in a single case to make a cure—and it never will for it is a perfect antidote for alcoholic poisoning—and alcohol is just as deadly a poison as any of the strong acids, only it acts more slowly. Of all the liquor cures known the Neal is the only one that claims, even, to make a cure in three days' time, and without hypodermic injections and injurious drugs.
It makes no difference how long the patient has been drinking, how much or how little, or what he drinks, the result is always the same. Not only is all craving for alcoholic drink completely destroyed but in addition the patient is rapidly restored, mentally and physically to a normal state.
The Neal Institute, Cranbrook, B.C.

JUST THE THING FOR THE CITY HOME OR SUMMER CAMP
The New Perfection Oil Cook Stove
FAR SUPERIOR TO THE OLD STYLE OIL STOVE
ALSO SAFE AND ODORLESS
We carry in stock the Two and Three Burner Styles and will be pleased to have you examine their many good points.
Wood-Vallance Hardware Co., Ltd.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL NELSON, B. C.

Slabs Wood Slabs
We have just concluded arrangements whereby we control the slab output of the local sawmill. We would be glad to quote prices to large users of slabs to be delivered direct from the saw. We are also in a position to deliver small lots of either four-foot or sixteen-inch slabs.
Kootenay Columbia Fuel Co.
Chas. F. McHardy, Agent.
PHONE 135 GREEN BLOCK

What Kind of Suit Do You Want for Summer Wear?
SERGE OR WORSTED OR TWEED? ASK WHAT YOU WILL, WE HAVE THEM—IN THE NEWEST SUMMER STYLES—AND AT PRICES THAT ARE REAL INDUCEMENTS TO BUY.
AROUND $18.00 AND $20.00, WE HAVE SOME VERY SPECIAL VALUES.
STEP IN AND SEE THEM.
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FIT-REFORM CLOTHING

FOR ALL PEOPLE, FOR ALL TIMES AND FOR ALL PURPOSES
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