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The Daily News

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VOL. 16 No. 88 NELSON, B. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1917 50c PER MONTH

WOMEN JOIN IN BATTLE BUT FAIL TO RALLY MUSCOVITE FORCES

PROPOSALS TO TAX HIGHER INCOMES ARE ANNOUNCED

Married Men With $3000, Single $2000 Exempt

FOUR PER CENT IS LOWEST TAX

Supertax Ranging from 2 to 25 Per Cent on Incomes Above $6000

OTTAWA, July 25.—In the commons today an income tax upon private individuals, corporations and stock companies was announced and the resolution setting forth the proposals was adopted. Tomorrow the bill based upon the resolution will be introduced. Sir Thomas White, the minister of finance, quite frankly stated that in the past he had been against imposing direct taxation of this nature by the federal authorities. He realized, however, that there was a growing demand for it and that the time had arrived when it should be imposed. Incomes of unmarried persons and widowers with no children up to $2000 and incomes of married persons up to $3000 are exempted. Dividends from the government securities are also exempted. The tax upon private individuals is graduated. All incomes of unmarried men above $2000 and married men above $3000 are taxed 4 per cent on the income in excess of that amount. On incomes exceeding $6000 there is a supertax at 2 per cent; on incomes from $6000 to $10,000 and gradually increasing to 25 per cent on incomes exceeding $100,000.

The tax on corporations and joint stock companies is 4 per cent on incomes above $3000. The tax will apply to incomes of the present calendar year and everybody concerned will be expected to declare their incomes before next February.

Maclean Approves Principle.

There was considerable discussion of the minister's proposals before the resolution was adopted. The principle of the new taxation is being approved by A. K. Maclean, the chief opposition financial critic, and other opposition members. The majority of the Liberals who spoke said this tax should have been imposed before, while E. M. Macdonald said it was not stiff enough in the case of men with large incomes. They would still have plenty left, he said, to continue to live extravagantly.

Sir Thomas announced that when the present business tax expires the income tax will take its place. In the meantime, the amount paid in business tax is deducted from the income tax of this year, if the income tax is larger.

He said he expected to derive a revenue of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 from the new taxation.

Income Tax Considered

The house was moved into committee on the resolution regarding the income tax proposals of the government.

Sir Thomas White said that there had arisen in connection with the military service act both in the house and in the country, a very natural, and in his view, a very just sentiment "that those who are in the enjoyment of substantially incomes should substantially and directly contribute to the growing war expenditures of the government." He therefore desired to lay before the committee proposals for a national measure of income taxation which he remarked was a distinct innovation in federal fiscal legislation. Hitherto they had raised on duties of customs and of excise, on postal rates and other miscellaneous sources of revenue. It was true that since the outbreak of the war they had adopted the Business Profits War Tax act, which was a measure of direct taxation akin to income taxa-

(Continued on Page Two.)

24 BRITISH SHIPS MINED OR TORPEDOED

Seven More Than in Previous Week—15 Vessels Attacked by Submarines Escape.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, July 25.—Twenty-one British vessels of more than 1600 tons each and three of less than 1600 tons each were sunk last week by mines or submarines, according to the weekly admiralty report on shipping losses. One fishing vessel was lost.

The admiralty statement follows: "Arrivals, 2791; sailings, 2791.

"British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine, over 1600 tons, including two previously, 21; under 1600 tons, 3.

"British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, including 3 previously, 15.

"British fishing vessels sunk, 1."

The announcement of the British admiralty given above shows an increase of seven vessels of more than 1600 tons sent to the bottom as compared with the report of the previous week, when 14 were sunk. In the smaller category the loss is one less than that given in the report of the previous week, three, while there was a falling off by seven in the number of fishing vessels sunk.

Lucky on Two Days.

LONDON, July 24.—The report of the week's sinkings of British merchantmen would have shown the low record except for a couple of days when the Germans had unusual luck. Even with these exceptional days, the total is considered to have been "about normal." The U-boats for the previous two weeks had been kept down to a minimum, but for the current week an upward tendency would not have been unexpected, in view of the vigorous offensive efforts which the Germans are now putting forward on all fronts and which no doubt are reflected in the orders to the submarine commanders to support the land offensive by strenuous efforts on the "submarine front."

On the whole, the navy may be said to be fairly well satisfied with the progress being made against the divers, and the feeling is that time is all on the side of the allies, as every week sees antisubmarine methods developing and the coordination of the various parts of the antisubmarine campaign improving. In the meantime the shipbuilding program is being pressed forward, while in another month the weather and daylight conditions will begin to tell against the submarines.

26 LUMBER MILLS ARE CLOSED DOWN

Strikes in Northwest Said to Be Due to Activities of The Industrial Workers.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 25.—A. A. Baxter, general manager of the Douglas Fir & Exploitation Export company, issued a statement here last night declaring the lumber situation in the northwest has grown worse.

According to Mr. Baxter strikes of roustabout laborers, influenced by the Industrial Workers of the World, have closed 26 of the larger mills in these states out of a total of 57.

ENEMY FORCES ARE DISPERSED BY SERBS

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

PARIS, July 25.—An official report states:

"There was moderate artillery activity in the region of the Vardar. Enemy patrols were dispersed by the Serbian forces near Staravina. Lively artillery action occurred northwest of Monastir during Tuesday night and Monday night. Calm was reestablished in the day.

TOWN OF CORBIN AGAIN MENACED

Forest Fire is Sweeping Forward Rapidly

RESIDENTS GET READY TO QUIT

Elk Lumber Company Suffers Heavy Loss--Logging Camps Ruined

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

FERNIE, B. C., July 25.—For a second time within 48 hours the town of Corbin has been in danger of being wiped out by the forest fire raging in that vicinity. The latest relayed message received here tonight announced that the fire was sweeping down the valley at an alarming speed and that residents of the town were beginning to vacate it.

Only on Monday the town narrowly escaped, and it was only due to the work of the large body of men engaged that the fire was diverted when the flames were scorching buildings on the outskirts of the town. The fire fighters battled persistently and yesterday the welcome news was received that a change in climatic conditions favored those fighting the flames and that it was believed to be under control. The fears heretofore held were consequently allayed. The cutting of direct communication since Monday had made it difficult for any information to reach outside points.

It was therefore a shock when the news was received from McGillvray that a new fire was bearing down on the already scorched town.

The fire bearing down on Corbin tonight from the Flathead valley is steadily increasing in volume. It is estimated already to extend for two miles in length, but its exact proportions are difficult to ascertain owing to it being impossible to approach the fire to investigate and other conditions making it impracticable to guage with reasonable accuracy.

Revive Around Fernie

FERNIE, July 25.—The pall of smoke overhanging the city tonight is of greater density than heretofore this season, and the dim, dull red reflection visible at almost all points of the compass ominously confirms the reports of numerous fires reviving in many localities late today.

The Elk Lumber company, it is said, lost its entire chain of logging camps at Olsen, including provisions and equipment, while other contractors in that vicinity have lost large quantities of logs. This fire started within the confines of the lower camp about 6 o'clock, and although about 40 men were in the spot, they were powerless to even limit the fire and it quickly spread and is now raging rapidly through the valley.

Demands for fire fighters continue to pour in from all quarters, but the supply is greatly inadequate. Even inmates of the city jail serving light sentences have been enlisted in this service.

ITALIANS REPULSE SURPRISE ATTACKS

Artillery Fires Effectively on Austrian Headquarters—Redoubt Is Bombarded.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

ROME, July 25.—The following official statement was issued today by the war office:

"In the Trentino enemy surprise attacks on our advanced posts were all promptly repulsed. Our artillery then shelled a redoubt in the Lares region and obtained a direct hit on the Austrian headquarters on the Tenezza plateau, dispersed working and armed parties in the Astico and Galmarra valleys and caused a fire to break out in one of the enemy's ammunition dumps at Col Bricon.

"On the Julian front, the artillery fire on both sides broke out more frequently. It was more intense in the Plezzo basin, where enemy hutments were destroyed and on the Carso and east of Jamiano.' '

KAISER VISITS GALICIAN FRONT; AWARDS ORDERS

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

COPENHAGEN, July 25.—The arrival of Emperor William at the Galician front yesterday morning is reported in a Berlin despatch. After hearing the report of the commander in chief, the emperor visited the troops on the Sereth.

The emperor awarded the Order Pour la Merite with oak leaves and chain to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, Gen. Hoffman, Prince Leopold's chief of staff, and Major Franz, chief of staff of an army corps.

62 KILLED IN MINE EXPLOSION

Worst in History of Cape Breton Coalfields

SCORES OF MEN ARE INJURED

Many of Rescued are Driven Insane--Two of Rescue Party Suffocated

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

SYDNEY, N.S., July 25.—The worst explosion in the history of the Cape Breton coalfields occurred at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday morning in No. 2 colliery of the New Waterford district.

An official estimate received here places the number of dead at 62, including 30 native miners, 22 Newfoundlanders and 10 foreigners. About 270 men were in the mine when the explosion occurred. Colliery officials expressed surprise that the loss of life was not greater. Up to a late hour this afternoon when the latest news was received here, only a small number of bodies had been taken up. The greatest number will lie where they are till tomorrow.

Great crowds of people, including weeping women and children, still surround the pit mouth. General Superintendent Tonge and a group of officials who were early on the spot went through the colliery this afternoon and reported the workings and ventilations to be in normal condition. There was no sign of fire. It is inferred from the report that the damage to the pit is small. Work is expected to be resumed within a short time. Hiram Donkin, chief inspector of mines, is expected at the scene of the disaster shortly.

Rescue Parties Energetic.

The explosion occurred between Nos. 6 and 7 landings, about 2100 feet below the slope. As to how it happened officials are reticent or profess to be unable to say. Forty or fifty men were working at No. 6 landing when the explosion occurred. Though there is fear that all have been killed by either the explosion itself or by the deadly gas fumes, the rescue parties are making superhuman efforts to see if any can yet be saved.

A number of men working at No. 6 landing when the disaster occurred are among the severely injured and some others are believed to be among the killed. Some of the men from this landing, however, are known to be among the saved, but with those believed dead at No. 6 landing and those killed or suffocated in other parts of the workings the death list is expected to run close to 80.

A number of the rescued miners were driven temporarily insane by the explosion and the gas which swept through the mine. In some cases they had to be put under restraint in order to protect them from their own violence.

St. Anthony school room and the parish hall have been fitted up as temporary emergency hospitals, and the scores of injured men are now being treated there by doctors from different points and by nurses from Glace Bay, Dominion and other places.

Manager Overcome by Gas.

Angus R. McDonald, manager of the colliery, with Superintendent McAchern led in the rescue work and its supervision. Manager McDonald was overcome by gas on one of his trips down the pit, and was brought to the surface in a semi-conscious condition. He is now recovering. Superintendent McNeill of No. 2 colliery, who hastened to take part in the rescue work, was also overcome and at the time of the last reports he was unconscious. Deputy Mine Inspector McIntosh is on hand helping to get the situation under control.

Down in the mine shaft some bodies are reported to have been found with heads and limbs blown off or mutilated in other ways.

A rescue party which reached No. 6 landing chamber, where the explosion occurred, found the bodies of 22 men. Another party which reached No. 7 found seven more bodies.

It is believed the explosion was caused by the first shot fired when the men went into the pit this morning. A heavy fall of coal is reported to have occurred at No. 7 landing, blocking the way to the workings. Rescue parties going to the landing have had to approach it by a new route.

Heroic work is being done by a corps of volunteers. Two young men who went down into the pit this morning on rescue work were suffocated and now lie dead. They are Jack Mackenzie of New Waterford and Philip Nicholson.

Work of Rescue Hampered

SYDNEY, N. S., July 25.—The rescue workers are finding their task one of the greatest difficulty owing to gas which is stil pouring through the mine chambers. Already the bodies of some of the miners have been located. One of the dead men identified so far is a Belgian. Another is Jack Fraser.

TROOPS STILL DESERT IN LARGE NUMBERS ON GALICIAN FRONT

Debacle Practically Leaves Way Open for Advances by Teutonic Allies--Berlin Claims Tarnopol, Stanislau and Other Towns Captured

LOYAL RUSS TROOPS IN RUMANIA LAUNCH SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE

Capture Two Villages, Several Hundred Prisoners and 19 Guns--Bravery and Devotion of Soldiers Incomparable--Seven Men Left of Battery Continue Fighting and Silence Enemy Artillery

(By Associated Press.)

Even the actual entry of women soldiers into the battle on the eastern front has been insufficient to imbue the ranks of the recalcitrant Russians with patriotism. They are still deserting in large numbers in Galicia, leaving virtually a free road open for free advances by the Germans and Austro-Hungarians.

From the Baltic to the Black sea at only one point along the long line, in the southern Carpathians, have the Russians risen to the occasion and shown some of their old fighting spirit. Here, fighting shoulder to shoulder with their Rumanian allies, they have attacked and captured several villages from the Germans and broken the heavily fortified Teuton line on a wide front.

In Galicia the precipitate retreat of the Russians continues almost everywhere from the Carpathian foothills to the region around Tarnopol, the government apparently not yet having had time to put in force its strong repressive measures which M. Kerensky, the head of the government, has promised to apply in order to stay the debacle.

Nawvorna, in the fringe of the foothills, Stanislau and Tarnopol, and numerous smaller towns have been taken by the Teutons, who are now approaching the important railroad junction of Buczacz, which lies 30 miles east of Halicz.

The German emperor was an observer of a battle on the Sereth front and saw his men put down the only effort of moment that was made to hold them back, an attack by the Russians between Tarnopol and Trembowla.

Since the penetration of the German lines near Krevo, in which the women took a notable part, despite which large numbers of the Russians ignominiously retreated to their old positions without even the vestige of harassment by the enemy, the Russians have not stirred from their trenches to face the foe.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

PETROGRAD, July 25.—A report of the general staff of the Rumanian army received here today says:

"In the south Carpathians troops under Gen. Rofoza Averesco assumed the offensive and occupied the villages of Meresci and Volochany and captured several hundred prisoners and 19 guns, including some heavy ones. We owe this success to the skilful maneuvering and close cooperation of the Rumanian and Russian forces and also to the vigorous activity of our allied artillery.

"The powerfully organized enemy line has been broken on an extensive front. The bravery and devotion of the troops was incomparable. Among other incidents one battery lost its entire personnel except seven men who continued firing without cessation and finally succeeded in silencing the enemy's fire. Lieut.-Gen. St. Cherbatcheff, commander of the Russian forces in Rumania, decorated all these men with the St. George's cross."

Retreat From Tarnopol.

PETROGRAD, July 25—The Russian guards corps defending Tarnopol retreated, unpressed by the Germans, says the official statement issued by the general headquarters tonight, but the Probrajensky and Semoszky regiments remained faithful to their duty and are fighting southeast of Tarnopol.

In the streets of Stanislau, there were stubborn bayonet engagements. The populace threw grenades on the retiring Russian troops.

The text of the statement reads:

"In the direction of Vilna, in the region north of Krevo, our detachment occupying a portion of the enemy trenches east of Mihailcze retired to their former trenches, owing to the enemy's powerful artillery fire.

"The guard corps, with the exception of the Petrovsky brigade, defending Tarnopol, voluntarily and without pressure from the enemy left its positions and retired eastward. The Petrovsky brigade, comprising the Probrajensky and Semoszky, Seemenovsky, regiments, remained faithful to duty and are fighting southeast of Tarnopol.

"The enemy crossed to the left bank of the Sereth near Beresovica, Czertory and Mikulice, driving back our troops to the Smykovce-Gniezna-Trembowlo line. East of Myszkovice great opposition was offered to the Germans by the Solivonsky regiments, which developed counter-attacks.

"Between the Sereth and Stripa rivers, the Germans continued their offensive, concentrating their chief efforts along the western bank of the Sereth. Three infantry divisions in the region northwest of Romanovoki left their positions and moved to the rear. On Tuesday toward evening our detachments halted on the Romanovoki-Paaskovce-Getidovce line. West of the Stripa the Germans penetrated our positions in the region of Oesha, and toward Tuesday evening our troops retired to the Prjevlok-Egirjany-Baryl front.

Cyclist Units Show Bravery.

"Particularly noteworthy was the gallant work of two cyclist battalions, which fought furiously against superior enemy forces. According to the testimony of a German officer, the 143rd German regiment was almost destroyed by the fifth cyclist battalion.

"South of the Dniester, as far as the Carpathians, our troops continued to retire eastward. On the Bystritza, at Solotvina, in the Stanislau area, our rearguard engaged in action with enemy advanced patrols. Great support was given to our infantry by Polish Uhlans, who delivered six mounted attacks against the German infantry.

"In the streets of Stanislau stubborn engagements with the bayonet were

(Continued on Page Two.)

HUNS IN RETREAT IN EAST AFRICA

Driven From All Positions By British Troops, Who Are in Hot Pursuit

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, July 25.—British troops in German East Africa have won new victories over the remaining German forces there and the main body of the enemy is now in retreat towards the south, says an official statement issued today. The text follows:

"An engagement on July 19 at Naroncombe resulted in the enemy being driven from all its positions. The main body is retreating southward. The enemy's losses were heavy.

"A small German column is at large on the north shore of Lake Manyara.

"We are in touch at Libuka with the enemy retreating towards Mahenge, in the southeasterly section of the colony.

"In Portuguese East Africa we are pursuing the enemy from Mwinbe toward the Rovuma river."

ALLIED LEADERS DISCUSS BALKANS

Changed Situation in View of Greece Joining Entente Considered at Paris Conference.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

PARIS, July 25.—A conference of representatives of the entente allies who are concerned in the military and political situation in the Balkans began here today. It has been decided that the utmost secrecy shall be maintained with regard to the deliberations.

The conference opened at 10 o'clock this morning and Alexandre Ribot, the French premier and minister of foreign affairs, addressed the gathering, saying:

"At the conference in London April 28-29, France and England decided to confer anew in July with the powers to examine into and determine upon the future military action in the Balkans. Owing to this resolution we have asked you to meet us today.

"An event has arisen within the two months regarding Greece, whose sympathy was attached to the allies, being prevented by the unconstitutional action of a personal power from taking the direction which her interests as well as her ambitions inclined her, the guaranteeing powers resolved to reestablish, if necessary forcibly, the authority of the Hellenic constitution and everywhere order has been resumed without trouble.

"Greece today is ranged on our side. Her accession to our cause modifies conditions and situations in the Balkans and we shall have to examine into this new state of affairs and study together how the composition of the army of the Orient and its future operations will be affected.

"We can with the deepest satisfaction, state that the three years of war have weakened neither our union nor will to conquer. France is happy to welcome you."

IRISH CONVENTION NOW IN SESSION

Sir Horace Plunkett Appointed Chairman and Sir Francis Hopwood Secretary.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, July 25.—An official report of the Irish convention given out tonight says:

"After the opening address by Chief Secretary Duke, presiding, a committee was named for the purpose of advising the convention on the selection of a chairman. It was announced that the committee recommended the appointment of Sir Horace Plunkett as chairman and Sir Francis Hopwood as secretary.

"The committee unanimously adopted the committee's resolution and adjourned until tomorrow. Ninety-two delegates were present.' '

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD ADMIRALTY

Retired Civil Servant Remanded in London Court—Curtis Airplane Contracts Involved.

LONDON, July 25.—William August Casoon, a retired civil servant, was remanded in Bow street police court today charged with unlawfully and corruptly conspiring with Wing Commander John C. Porte, R. N. A., and Lyman H. Seeley, to contravene the provision of the Prevention of Corruption act of 1906.

The charge concerns large sums of money alleged to have been from time to time corruptly paid and received by Porte, as agent of the crown, in respect to certain contracts between the lord commissioners of the admiralty and the Curtis Airplane company of New York.

FRENCH SMASH ATTACK BY GERMANS ON AISNE

British Line Forced Back Short Distance—Liquid Fire Used by Enemy in Onslaught.

(By Associated Press.)

The hostilities on the Aisne front, where for weeks the Germans have wasted men by thousands in an effort to break through, Gen. Petain's front, have ceased and only artillery duels are now in progress.

Early Wednesday morning witnessed one of the last attempts of the crown prince to gain his objective. This was on the Californie plateau, where an attack was repulsed.

The Germans have been successful in winning two hundred yards of trenches from the British east of Monchy le Preux, which they had bombarded violently for several days past. In the capture of the position the enemy again resorted to the use of liquid fire.

Along the front in northern Belgium the heavy artillery duel continues, but as yet there has been no sign of either the British or the Germans starting an infantry attack. British airmen have bombed and caused severe damages to the German submarine base at Zeebrugge and also to the town of Bruges.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

LONDON, July 25.—The British official report from headquarters in France tonight follows:

"Following a heavy bombardment of our trenches east of Monchy le Preux, the enemy this morning again attacked our positions on Infantry Hill and with the assistance of flammenwerfer succeeded in driving in a few of our advanced posts on a front of 200 yards.

"A German raiding party was driven off by our rifle fire this afternoon north of Bullecourt.

"Our troops raided the enemy's trenches north of Ypres this morning

(Continued on Page Two.)

ALLEGE BRITISH KILL PRISONERS

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 25.—By Canadian Overseas Correspondent.—The latest trick of the German official deceivers is a scurvy one, played at the expense of the German troops who have poured out their blood like water in defense of the fatherland.

In the Canadian raid of Monday morning it was noticed that occupants of dugouts very generally refused to come up and surrender. Some who did mount the stairs made a rush to overpower our bombers, and died fighting. Evidence has now been found that there is a very general conviction among the German troops that the British kill all prisoners. Were it not for this the men would give themselves up much more readily. That this hideously false impression is deliberately fostered by the German high command is a moral certainty.

Some time ago, in a cable dealing with the increasin gtendency of south German troops to surrender, the Canadian overseas correspondent quoted from captured documents to show that opinions of commanding officers at the front had been asked as to whether a reduction in the number of dugouts in the first and support line trenches would lessen surrenders. This reduction is now in process of being made, and in the new positions all the enemy dugouts are well back from the enemy front line. As a further means of preventing surrender the men are encouraged to resist capture by the spreading of lies that the British kill all their prisoners.

A heavy haze, accompanying a heat wave, has, during the last two days, caused a reduction in the artillery operation, but the work of trench destruction continues without interruption. Yesterday on the Canadian front 14 explosions were seen in the enemy battery positions and two fires were caused.

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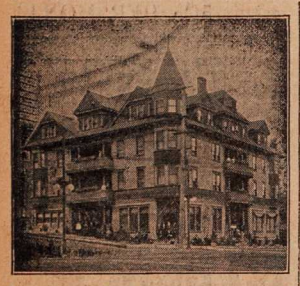

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The death of Mrs. Mary Starling, Hinton occured in Brooklyn, N. Y., and removes a member of a family well known in Canada. She formerly lived in Belleville.

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SANCTION GIVEN TO SUPPLY BILL

Right of Judges to Act Upon Commissions is Discussed in Canadian Senate

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, July 25.—Mr. Justice Idington, deputy for the governor-general, attended at the senate chamber today and gave sanction to the supply bill and to the bills passed by the two houses of parliament.

Consideration of the bill revising the judges act was resumed. The speaker ruled against the contention that the senate could not amend the measure because it was a money bill.

An amendment offered by Senator Power was adopted. It repeals the authority of the government to retire on full pay supreme and high court judges at the age of 75 years and puts retiring allowances back to two-thirds the salary of the judge.

Senator Belcourt declared it was against the law to call upon judges to act upon commissions. The authorities, however, had not so interpreted the law. He held that it detracted from the dignity and authority of the bench to call upon judges to act as commissioners. Therefore, he offered an amendment specifically declaring that judges were not to act as commissioners. Either with or without special compensation for the special service, he added.

This was adopted.

Sir James Lougheed asked that the bill should not be further proceeded with for a few days in order that the government might examine the amendments adopted.

This was agreed to.

Bills amending the fisheries act, the St. John and Quebec railway act, and the interest act were given third reading.

CONSERVATIVES ELECTED AT P. E. I. BYELECTIONS

Premier Arsenault and J. D. Stewart Returned by Substantial Majorities.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., July 25.—Both the Conservative candidates were elected in the byelections for the Prince Edward Island legislature, held today. Premier Arsenault was returned by a majority of 99 and J. D. Stewart by 87.

The byelections resulted from the recent appointment of the farmer premier, Hon. Mr. Matheson, to be chief justice. Hon. Mr. Arsenault, who was a member of Premier Matheson's cabinet, assumed the premiership and the portfolio of attorney general. Premier Arsenault went to his former constituency, the third district of Prince, for reelection, where he was opposed by Dr. Delaney. For Premier Matheson's old seat, the fifth district of Kings, J. D. Stewart, Conservative was opposed by W. W. Jenkins.

Premier Arsenault's vote, according to latest returns, was 698 and Dr. Delaney received 585 votes. The vote for J. D. Stewart was 353 and for W. W. Jenkins 266. The fate of the Conservative government hinged on these byelections for the Conservatives had a majority of only one in the legislature. At the general elections of 1915, Mr. Arsenault had a majority of 112 and ex-Premier Matheson 212. The vote in the third district showed little change.

Afternoon Summary

Bright Flashes from Yesterday's Telegraph Service to the Afternoon Papers

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

PARIS, July 25.—Once again French troops flung back powerful German assaults last night against the Californie plateau, the sixth successive night in which the Germans have vainly tried to batter through the Chemin des Dames line.

Spy Run Down at Last.

PETROGRAD, July 25.—Nicholas Lenine, pacifist agitator, alleged German spy and fugitive from Petrograd since July 22, has been arrested after the greatest man hunt Russia has ever known. He was seized at Ozerki, Finland, on Tuesday morning.

FRENCH SMASH GERMAN ATTACK

(Continued from Page One.)

at a number of points and captured several prisoners.

"Yesterday a thick haze interfered greatly with observation in the air. Bombing raids nevertheless were carried out by our airplanes during the day as well as the previous night. Fighting occurred in the evening. Four German machines were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing."

Huns Again Shell Reims.

PARIS, July 25.—Tonight's official war office statement follows:

"The activity of the two artilleries was very spirited, particularly on the Casemates and Californie plateaus, in the Champagne area near Moronvillers and on the left bank of the Meuse. Everywhere our batteries vigorously took to task the enemy artillery.

"Shells to the number of 567 were fired on Reims.

"Belgian communication: Enemy artillery was active during Tuesday night against our communications in the region of Woestern and near Saint Jacquescapelle. There was grenade fighting before Dixmude and artillery fighting in the region of Ramscappelle and Rippegaele."

Artillery Firing Increases.

BERLIN, July 25.—Tonight's official statement reads:

"The firing in Flanders has increased to the most extreme intensity."

RUSSIAN TROOPS STILL DESERT

(Continued from Page One.)

fought with enemy forces which had broken into the town. The inhabitants of the place threw grenades from the balconies and windows on our departing troops.

"Rumanian front: In the region of Bystro-Patak our scouts entered the enemy trenches. After capturing 33 prisoners and two machine guns they returned to their own trenches. Enemy attacks in the region of Oituz were repulsed.

"In the region of Kampurile the Rumanian forces attacked an enemy position and fought their way forward. To the north of the Putna river our troops captured fortified enemy positions and moved forward on the Geurli-Volosekany line.

"Caucasian front: Situation is unchanged."

Berlin Claims Towns Taken.

BERLIN, July 25.—Today's official war office statement follows:

"Army group of Gen. Boehm-Ermolli: Our advance continues uinterruptedly. Divisions tried in battle repulsed under the eyes of the emperor, a strong Russian attack on the ground rising from the plain of the Sereth, between Tarnopol and Trembowla, during an assault we won the heights on the eastern bank.

Russian attacks in deep echelons were repulsed Tuesday. Tarnopol has been taken and we are drawing near Buczacz. Stanislau and Nadvorna are in our hands. The enemy rearguard has been driven off.

"Front of Archduke Joseph: The troops of the northern wing are moving in alignment with the forces advancing in the Carpathian hills. South of Tartar pass the enemy still holds its positions.

"In the southern part of the Carpathians the enemy penetrated our lines in the Suchutz valley. His rapidly developed thrust was brought to a standstill in the protecting position situated immediately to the west.

"Front of Field Marshal von Mackenzen: There has been lively activity on the lower Sereth. So far there have been no attacks on a large scale."

VIENNA, July 25.—The Austrian official communication tonight reads:

"Our victory west of Tarnopol has broken the resistance between the upper Sereth and Tartar pass. The Austro-Hungarian and German troops have advanced beyond the region of Podhaytz. On both sides of the Dniester the pursuit of the Russians by the allied troops has compelled them to retreat on the whole front.

"It is still impossible, by reason of the speed with which events have occurred, to ascertain the number of prisoners and quantity of booty of every description and to examine and bring in everything the Russians left lying about the fighting areas.

"The Russian leaders on the other sectors with great stubbornness have endeavored to relieve the pressure on the eastern Galician armies by means of attacks of varying intensity.

"In the Carpathians this object was temporarily achieved by means of partial counter-attacks. In the three-land angle, in the Toalgyges region and between the Casina and Putna valleys, several such thrusts were repulsed yesterday. In the Putna valley the Russians in conjunction with Rumanian battalions, again advanced to the attack. In Rumanian territory the Russo-Rumanian attacks broke down under our artillery fire."

PROPOSE TO TAX HIGHER INCOMES

(Continued from Page One.)

tion, but was not so wide in its scope. The provinces and the municipalities were confined in the raising of their revenue to measures of direct taxation, and he had not regarded it as expedient that, except in case of manifest public necessity, such as existed at the present time, the Dominion should invade the field to which the provinces were solely confined for the raising of their revenue.

Administration Cost Heavy

Canada, he pointed out, was not a country of concentrated wealth, scattered over an immense territory as large in area as the United States, almost as large as the continent of Europe, and the result of that would be that the cost of administration of an income measure would be quite substantial, and the cost of administration was always a factor which should be held in mind. Further, Canada would continue to be, during the lifetime of those present, a country inviting immigration and he had thought it desirable that they should not be known to the outside world as a country of heavy individual taxation.

Another feature which had had influence with him in hesitating to bring down an income tax measure was the fact that the people of this country from the very outbreak of the war had been most generous in contributing to the patriotic, Red Cross and other funds connected with the war.

However, the time had arrived when they must resort to this measure of direct taxation and he was confident that the people would, in the light of the conditions which call for it, cheerfully accept the burden and the sacrifice of this taxation.

In framing the proposals, Sir Thomas said, the government had had regard to certain conditions which he thought ought to be taken into account in connection with a measure of this sort. The cost of living had greatly increased in Canada, as it had all over the world, and that had a bearing on the question of exemption which should be allowed on an income tax measure. In most of the provinces, also, a municipal tax upon income was more or less heavy, running as high as two to three per cent. In addition to that there was in some of the provinces a direct provincial income tax, so that when this measure became law, three different interests of income taxes would be in forces. Also it would be undesirable, except for the gravest reasons of national necessity, that our income tax should be substantially heavier than that in force in the United States. The American measure, which he had in mind for the purpose of comparison only, was now before congress, and provided for a very much heavier degree of taxation than in existing legislation.

States Limit of Exemption

It appeared to the government that it would be proper to fix the limit of exemption at $3,000, in the case of married persons and $2,000 in the case of unmarried persons or widowers without dependents, so that so far as this measure was concerned, a married man who had an income of $3000 or less would not be subject to its provisions, or an unmarried man or widower without dependent children, having an income of $2000 or under It also had been thought advisable to adopt the principle of a graduated tax. Within certain limits of income it was proposed that an income tax should be uniform, but when the higher salaries were reached he regarded as just and proper that the rate of taxation should increase as the scale of income increased. The proposal, therefore, was to levy an income tax of 4 per cent upon incomes exceeding $2000 a year in the case of unmarried men and widowers without children, and exceeding $3000 in the case of other persons; and in addition a supertax of 2 per cent upon the amount by which the income exceeds $6000 and does not exceed $10,000; 5 per cent upon the amount between $10,000 and $20,000; 8 per cent between $20,000 and $30,000; 10 per cent between 30.000 and $50,000; 15 per cent between $50,000 and $100,000 and 25 per cent upon all incomes exceeding $100,000.

Sir Thomas stated also that an income tax of 4 per cent upon incomes exceeding $3000 would be levied in the case of corporations and joint stock companies.

Exemptions Carried Throughout.

Sir Thomas said that the exemptions of $3000 and $2000 would be carried out throughout, thus in the case of a married man with a salary of $10,000 the tax would be on $7000; unmarried persons and widowers without children with an income of $4000 would pay $80 and all others with the same income $40. The $5000 income would pay $120 and $80; $7000 would pay $220 and $180; $10,000 would pay $400 and $360 and so on. A man with an income of $100,000 would pay $14.800 if unmarried or a widower without children, and if married $14,760.

In reply to Mr. Lemieux the minister of finance said that income would be defined as the net profit or gain arising from any business in which a person was engaged—salary, income investment, whether stock, mortgages or otherwise. In other words they had endeavored to give a definite of income as wide as possible, so that everybody in Canada would be subject to the tax, provided the income was over the amount of exemption. Income meant any income not deducting living expenses. Municipal and provincial taxes would be deducted in connection with the business in accordance with the man's own home and the measure would apply to the incomes of the present year. He considered it only just and proper that those who paid the very heavy business profits tax, much heavier than this tax, upon an accounting period falling during the present year, should not be called upon to pay this income tax unless it happened to be heavier than the tax they were now paying. He reminded the house that the liability of the business profits tax of 1916 and the amendment of this year would come to an end on Dec. 31 next, and it was not the intention to renew that measure.

In the case of a partnership he said each partner would be entitled to deduct such portion of the tax paid by the partnership under the business profit tax as might correspond to his interest in the income of the partnership. In addition, it had been provided that taxpayers should be entitled to deduct the amount paid by them for taxes during the year 1917 and in any year thereafter under the provisions of part one of the special war revenue act of 1915. That meant that if the taxation under that act was greater than the income tax they would pay the greater taxation, but if the income tax was greater than the tax, to which they were now subject, they would be permitted to deduct from the income taxation what they were liable under the special war revenue act.

With regard to joint stock companies and corporations which are to be subject to a tax of 4 per cent, Sir Thomas said their shareholders would be liable not only to the 4 per cent tax, but to the supertax. This was the same practise followed in the United States, but in Great Britain they had not imposed a supertax upon corporations or companies. It was obvious that it was not possible to impose the supertax on a company. Income derived from the shares sold in American companies would be liable under the taxation, and foreign corporations would pay in respect to their earnings on their business in this country. Residents of Canada taxed in respect of their dividends in a foreign country would be entitled to deduct the amount of such taxation from their incomes, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount on which they had been assessed. A Canadian company carrying on business here and throughout the world would be assessed on its entire income. None but residents of Canada would be taxed.

Thinks Tax Unwise.

In reply to Mr. Macdonald, who asked regarding aliens who lived in another country and who had stock or interest in Canada, Sir Thomas said he believed the United States imposed such a tax on them, but he was of the opinion that it was rather an unwise tax. He could not see how an alien would be held liable unless they cut off a portion of his income at its source and that would raise questions as to what their real income was and as to whether it was proper to do that. This bill would not appiy to aliens unless they were living in Canada. With regard to the vexed question of British citizens living outside of Canada, but drawing an income from Canadian sources, Sir Thomas said his view was that there should be no double income taxation within the Empire. A Britisher living in the United States was taxed, he understood, upon income he derived from Canadian securities.

Sir Thomas stated that no time limit had been placed upon this measure; they did not know how long the war would last; and they did not know what the attitude of the people of this world or of this country would be upon many questions, social, industrial, financial and fiscal, and he had merely made the suggestion that a year or two after the war was over the measure should be deliberately reviewed by the minister of finance and the government of the day with a view of judging whether it was suitable to the conditions which then prevailed.

Text of Resolution.

Sir Thomas then tabled the resolution:

"To levy an income tax of 4 per cent upon incomes exceeding $2000 a year in the case of unmarried men and widowers without children and exceeding $3000 in the case of other persons, and in addition thereto a supertax of 2 per cent upon the amount by which the income exceeds $6000 and does not exceed $10,000, and 5 per cent upon the amount by which income exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $20,000 and 8 per cent of the amount by which the incmoe exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $30,000, and 10 per cent of the amount by which the income exceeds $30,000 and does not exceed $50,000 and 15 per cent of the amount by which the income exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $100,000, and 25 per cent of the amount by which the income exceeds $100,000.

"Two, to levy an income of 4 per cent upon increases exceeding $3000 in the case of corporations and joint stock companies."

A. K. Maclean said he believed the country would approve of the principle of the bill. It would augment revenues

(Continued on Page Five.)

Stomach Troubles Due to Acidity

So Says Eminent Specialist.

So-called stomach troubles, such as indigestion, wind and stomach ache are in probably nine cases out of ten simply evidence that fermentation is taking place in the food contents of the stomach, causing the formation of gas and acids. Wind distends the stomach and causes that full, oppressive feeling sometimes known as heartburn, while the acid irritates and inflames the delicate lining of the stomach. The trouble lies entirely in the fermenting food. Such fermentation is unnatural and acid formation is not only unnatural, but may involve most serious consequences if not corrected. To stop or prevent fermentation of the food contents of the stomach and to neutralize the acid, and render it bland and harmless, a teaspoonful of bisurated magnesia, probably the best and most effective corrector of acid stomach known, should be taken in a quarter of a glass of hot or cold water immediately after eating, or whenever wind or acidity is felt. This stops the fermentation, and neutralizes the acidity in a few moments. Fermentation, wind and acidity are dangerous and unnecessary. Stop or prevent them by the use of a proper antacid, such as bisurated magnesia, which can be obtained from any druggist and thus enable the stomach to do its work properly without being hindered by poisonous gas and dangerous acids.—M.F.P.

Month-End Specials

CLEARING OUT WHITE WASH SKIRTS—Regular $2.75 to $3.75, selling at ..... $2.15 TO $2.95

HOUSE DRESSES—Your choice at 25 per cent. off.
Regular $2.00 value for $1.50
Regular $1.35 value for $1.00

CHILDREN'S DRESSES—For holiday wear. Regular $1.10; going at 85c

UNDERWEAR—Fine Knitted Vests, Drawers and Combinations for Ladies' and Children, selling at 20 per cent off.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS—In Voiles, Muslins, Ginghams—still a choice selection—25 per cent off.

Smillie & Weir
LADIES' WEAR SPECIALISTS

Third Week

JUST RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF BLUES, BLACK AND FANCY SUITINGS. These Goods go into my

Anniversary Sale

Although the cost of these goods have been advanced 25 per cent. AND HAVE BEEN SPECIALLY PRICED FOR THIS SALE AT

$38.00 and $40.00

These Are Before the War Prices and Prices That Cannot Be Repeated This Fall
So Stock Yourself Out With a Couple of These
NEVER AGAIN BARGAIN SUITS
You Never Will Regret It—You Never Will Forget It.

John T. Pierre
THE PIONEER TAILOR
OPPOSITE EAGLE HALL—BAKER STREET

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SATURDAY, JULY 28
To raise funds to purchase wool for socks for Kootenay boys at the front.

I HAVE A GOOD
Client wishing to rent small house with a little garden
Conveniently situated. Let me have particulars.
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Mining and Markets

FREDDY LEE MINE MAKES A SHIPMENT

Appears on List First Time This Year —Total for Year Passes 190,000 Ton Mark

The Freddy Lee mine at Sandon this week appears on the list of shippers to Trail smelter for the first time this year. It sent 33 tons. The mine is being operated by A. W. McCune of Salt Lake city, Utah, under the management of Marcus M. McCune.

Seventeen mines appear on the list for the week and shipped a total of 2544 tons, making a total for the year to date of 191,158 tons.

Rossland

	Week	Year
Centre Star	...	17,018
Le Roi	...	25,030
Le Roi No. 2	...	2,739
I. X. L.	...	8
Total	...	44,795

East Kootenay

Burton	...	85
Isaac	...	88
Lanark	29	69
Lead Queen	...	125
Paradise	...	1,209
Quantrell	...	61
Silver Belt	...	47
Sullivan	1,094	73,008
St. Eugene	79	870
St. Eugene lessees	...	39
Total	1,202	81,969

Slocan and Ainsworth

Bell	...	539
Black Grouse	...	11
Comfort	...	51
Daniel	...	38
Galena Farm	...	585
Bluebell	151	1,880
Caledonia	...	5
Florence	...	172
Freddie Lee	33	33
Gem	...	4
Hartney	...	12
Hewitt	...	88
Ivanhoe	...	34
Lucky Jim	...	995
Lucky Thought	...	397
Maestro-Banker	...	27
Highland	...	256
Mountain Chief	...	137
No. 1 (Slocan)	...	50
Noonday	...	31
Ottawa	45	153
Queen Bess	47	796
Rambler-Cariboo	73	420
Reco	...	26
Retallack	39	185
Ruth	...	66
Silver Hill	...	9
Slocan Star	34	705
Sovereign	...	107
Spokane Trinket	...	58
Standard	90	5,642
Surprise	118	793
Van Roi	39	315
Wonderful	...	120
Total	551	14,345

Boundary

Bell	...	84
Emma	51	18,682
Kokomo	...	18
Sally	...	42
Total	51	18,836

Nelson

California	...	27
Clubine	...	6
Emerald	122	2,600
Eureka	...	1,240
Granite-Poorman	...	44
Pioneer	...	34
Molly Gibson	...	42
Rio Tinto	...	57
Southern Belle	...	3
Total	122	4,120

Lardeau

Beatrice	...	90
Fidelity	...	5
Lamphere	...	19
Copper Chief	...	5
Ethel	...	9
Nettie L.	...	25
Total	...	153

Other B. C. Mines

Fredericks	...	20
Blue Grouse	...	37
Donohoe	...	124
Empress	...	38
Foghorn	...	31
Iron Mask	...	1,487
Multiplex	...	6
Queen Bess	...	54
Silver Standard	...	366
Wind Pass	...	31
Total	...	2,216

United States Mines

Admiral	...	53
Day	...	1,981
Electric Point	290	7,648
Golden Seal	...	9
Hercules	...	2,112
High Grade (Springdale)	...	456
High Grade (Chewelah)	...	1
Hope	...	45
Knob Hill	...	4,194
Kuhnert	...	12
Lead Trust	...	24
Loon Lake	...	972
Lancaster	...	17
Snowstorm	...	400
San Poil	210	365
Spokane Fair	...	19
Stack	...	28
Lucky Mike	...	22
Tom Thumb	...	1,749
United Copper	...	3,697
Wakefield	...	41
Zwischenberger	...	189
Total	500	23,507

Ontario Mines

Tip Top	...	1,409

Alberta Mines

Eldon	...	40

Manitoba Mines

Mandy	118	987
Nor. Manitoba M. Co.	...	29
Total	118	1,016

China

Robert Dollar	...	65

HOUSES

WE HAVE FOR RENT:

Five-room house, 3 lots, No. 1111 Water street. House recently renovated throughout, $15.00, including water.

Five-room house, No. 806 Mill eet. House will be repapered if necessary. $12, water paid.

Five-room cottage, No. 814 Hall street, $14, water paid.

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WE WANT a five-room furnished house; a good tenant.

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JOBS RETURNED WITHIN 36 HOURS STRONGER THAN NEW

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THE NELSON IRON WORKS, Limited

PARTIAL LIST OF SECOND-HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 14 x 16 Phoenix Horizontal Engine.
One 36 x 8 Vertical Boiler.
One 30 x 7 Vertical Boiler.
One 20 x 20¼ x 24 Steam Air Compressor.
One 8 x 9 x 12 Steam Air Compressor.
One 16 x 8 x 16 Knowles Cameron Sinking Pump.
One No. 5 Cameron Piston Type Sinking Pump.
One 6 x 8 Friction Drum Hoist.
One 6 x 10 Link Motion Hoist.
One 3-h.p. 220-vt. Electric Motor.
One 5-h.p. 220-vt. Electric Motor.
One 45-k.w. Edison Generator D.C.
One 7 x 10 Blake Crusher.
One Large Gates Style K Crusher.
One Style B Gates Sample Crusher.
One Sample Gyratory Crusher.
One Small Assayers Crusher.
One 5-Stamp Mill, New.
One 36-in. Amalgamating Pan.
And Many Other Machines.

CANADIAN PACIFIC **CANADIAN PACIFIC**

Time Schedule, Effective June 24

Leave Nelson	WEST	Arrive Nelson
7:40 a.m. Daily	Through Service, Nelson-Vancouver, via Kettle Valley Railway, via Hope.	10:30 p.m. Daily
8:40 a.m. Ex Sunday	Slocan Branch, Slocan Lake and Sandon.	5:20 p.m. Ex Sunday
9:10 a.m. Daily	Local Service: Nelson, Rossland, Trail and intermediate points.	10:05 a.m. Daily
8:45 p.m. Daily		8:25 p.m. Daily
8:45 p.m. Mon., Wed., Fri.	Columbia River and Main Line connection via Revelstoke.	10:30 p.m. Mon., Wed., Fri.
Leave Nelson	**EAST**	**Arrive Nelson**
5:30 a.m. Daily	Kootenay Landing, Spokane and Main Line connection via Crows Nest.	8:10 p.m. Daily
4:00 p.m. Ex Sunday	Kootenay Lake Service: Kaslo and intermediate points; Tuesday, Thursday, to Lardo.	9:30 a.m. Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat.
		11:00 a.m. Tues., Thur.
3:00 p.m. Mon., Fri.	Nelson-Crawford Bay Local Service.	9:00 a.m. Mon., Fri.

J. S. CARTER, District Passenger Agent, Nelson, B.C.

UTICA STOCK STRONG ON SPOKANE MARKET

Advances a Point—Standard and Rambler Move Forward—Slocan Star Eases off.

Utica was strong on the Spokane market yesterday, advancing a point to 21½. Standard at 61 was also up a point. Rambler gained ¾ to 16¾. Slocan Star was weak, falling from 15¼ to 14⅞.

Spokane Closing Quotations.

(Reported by St. Denis & Lawrence.)

	Bid	Asked
Cork-Province	$ .02¼	$ ...
Rambler	.16¾	.18
Standard	.61	.72
Slocan Star	.14⅞	.16
Utica	.21½	.22
Florence	.78	...
Caledonia	.64	.68½

New York Curb Closing.

	Bid	Asked
Canada Copper	$2.12½	$2.25
Ray Hercules	3.87½	4.00
Standard	.62½	.67½
Slocan Star	.18	.20
Utica	.22	.24

New York Exchange.

	High	Low	Close
Chino	53½	53⅛	53½
Granby	80	80	80
Inspiration	54¾	54¼	54¾
Miami	40	39¾	40

Sales: Chino, 600; Granby, 200; Inspiration, 2000; Miami, 600.

BRITAIN DEVELOPS ITS RESOURCES IN MINERALS

The development of the mineral resources of Great Britain and Ireland, now being undertaken by a department of the ministry of munitions under the direction of Sir Lionel Phillips, is likely to lead to far reaching results says the London Times. Sir Lionel Phillips is bringing to the task the knowledge and experience he has gained in developing the mineral resources of South Africa; a number of engineers of ability and position are also assisting the efforts of the department and already considerable work has been done in furthering war purposes. Steps are being taken to control and expand wolfram mines, from which it is expected to produce a home supply of tungsten powder, an essential ingredient in the manufacture of high speed steel.

A complete survey of the lead resources of the country is also being carried out; new sources of supply are being investigated and old workings reopened. In one instance steps have been taken to assist in the drainage and development of an important lead mine from which there is a prospect of an immediate increased output. Action is also being taken with regard to the production of zinc. A sulphur pyrites mine has been acquired and certain low grade copper deposits of considerable extent and promise are being carefully watched with a view to giving assistance in their working.

In the course of its immediate operations the department is gaining valuable information which will allow it to offer future suggestions as to the prospect of the normal base metal industry of the United Kingdom. It will also be enabled to report on the relative cost of home production against importation and to advise as to the placing of the industry in the best position to meet emergencies.

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PRICE OF SILVER AT NEW YORK, 78 3-8

Quoted on London Market at 39¾—Copper Quiet—Spelter Easy—Lead Prices.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

NEW YORK, July 25.—Silver, 78⅜; London, 39¾.

Copper quiet; electrolytic, spot and nearby, 26.50 to 27; later deliveries, 23 to 26.

At London: Spot copper, £125; futures, £124 10s; electrolytic, £137.

Spelter easy; East St. Louis delivery, 8¼ to 8½.

Lead: St. Louis, 10.25; New York, 10.37½; Montreal, 12.75; London, £30 10s.

STOCK DEALINGS EXTREMELY LIGHT

Russian Retreat One of Factors That Depress Market—Leading Issues Show Reversals.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

NEW YORK, July 25.—The stock market was left largely to its own devices today, except at rare intervals, when traders saw fit to indulge in further selling or short covering, the latter movement prevailing at the end. Dealings were the lightest of any time since the present period of irregularity began, sales barely amounting to 365,000 shares. In banking circles the five billion dollar war budget of the secretary of the treasury was the most engrossing topic of discussion, because of its direct relation to the increasing problem of taxation. The Russian retreat and additional gold exports to Japan and Spain, aggregating almost $2,400,000, also entered into calculations. Little effort was required to bring about some of the forenoon reversals which ran from 1 to 2 points in important stocks and about as much in some specialties. United States Steel repeated its familiar role of market leader, moving between 119⅜ and 121⅛, closing at 121, a net gain of ½ point.

Steamship shares were held in check most of the day because of the uncertainty regarding the policy of the new shipbuilding board and the warning as to future earnings. Rallies of the last hour with gains of from 2 to 3-points in minor specialties, including sugars and fertilizers, were accompanied by a more favorable report in leading agricultural centers and the awarding of several large government contracts for industrial supplies. Negotiation, with the consent of the authorities at Washington, of $100,000,000 short term war loan to Canada by private bankers is not unlikely to be followed by further undertakings with the allies of similar character, it is intimated.

Distinct heaviness was shown by a wide variety of bonds, rails and industrials as well as the international issues, recessions extending from ½ to a full point. Total sales, par value, $3,225,000. United States bonds, old issues, were unchanged on call.

Closing Prices.

American Zinc	24⅝
American Smelting	101¼
Anaconda	75¾
Butte	36¾
C. P. R.	162
Chino	53½
Granby	80⅛
Inspiration	54½
Kennecott	42⅝
Miami	39¾
Nevada	21¾
Republic Iron	90¼
Tennessee	17½
U. S. Steel	121⅛
Utah	103

SMELTERS UNCHANGED ON MONTREAL MARKET

Nova Scotia Steel in Good Demand—Price Bros. Stock Makes New High Record.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

MONTREAL, July 25.—General conditions in the Canadian stock markets were unchanged today, price movements for the most part being extremely narrow with a sagging tendency and the volume of business small. Among the few features of interest was Nova Scotia Steel, which was again in good demand with offerings comparatively light. Following the one point advance to 96 on Tuesday, the price rose 2 points to 98 on purchases of about 300 shares today. The close was at the highest.

Another feature of interest was the continued strength in Price Bros., which made a new high record quotation of 134 on buying of only 100 shares. The last board lot quotation was at 125, small lots changing hands lately around 130 to 131. No explanation of the stock's pronounced strength has been made. It is presumed to forecast an upward revision in the dividend policy inaugurated about this time a year ago. Other industrials were inclined to sag. Cement common was ½ lower at 60½; Riordon 1 lower; Spanish River ½ lower and Steel of Canada ⅛ down.

Dominion Iron at 59½; Smelters at 26½ and Ontario Steel Products at 24, were unchanged.

The Dominion war bonds continued to act well, the third loan again closing at 95⅛ bid, after equalling its high record price of 95¼. The first loan was firm at 97¾ to 98.

Total business for the day, 2235 shares, $25,300 listed bonds and $11,300 unlisted bonds.

SMELTERS EASES OFF SLIGHTLY AT TORONTO

War Loans the Only Interesting Feature of Market—Brazilian Most Active Stock.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

TORONTO, July 25.—The war loans constituted the only feature of interest in the Canadian stock markets today. The third war loan was sold at 95; the second loan at 95⅝ and the first loan at 97¾. In only one issue in the general list did the trading exceed 100 shares, and this was Brazilian which held at 39¼. General Electric was heavy at 101½ and Mackay common was dealt in at 81½ and even Smelters lost a part of its rally and sold at 26⅞. The preferred issue of Steamships held at 78½.

GRAIN PRICES GO DOWNWARD SHARPLY

Prospects of Liberal Imports from Venezuela Lower Corn—Wheat Makes Big Slump.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

CHICAGO, Ill., July 25.—Prospects of liberal imports of corn to the United States from Venezuela gave considerable impetus to the downward swing of corn today. Despite something of a reaction, prices closed ¼ to ¾ net lower, with September at $1.65 and December at $1.14¼. Wheat finished 6 to 13 cents down and oats 1¼ cents off to ¼ higher. Provisions gained 25 to 32 cents.

It was the first time in history that corn prices had ever been affected by conditions in Venezuela.

Rains were needed on both sides of the Canadian border and this gave an advantage to the bears in wheat. Besides, cutting of spring wheat was said to have begun already in South Dakota. Threshing of winter wheat was reported to be making rapid progress and there were signs of an increased movement to terminal markets.

Oats moved in sympathy with corn. Buying on the part of industries, however, checked declines.

Provisions advanced sharply on account of requests from the Belgian relief commission for offers of lard and meats.

WINNIPEG WHEAT.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

WINNIPEG, July 25.—Wheat: October, $2.20¾.

Oats: July, 78¾; October, 66⅝; December, 61⅝.

Flax: July, $2.94⅜; October, $2.97; December, $2.90.

Cash wheat: No. 1 Northern, $2.34; No. 2 Northern, $2.36; No. 3 Northern, $2.26; No. 4 Northern, $2.14; No. 5, $1.89; No. 6, $1.59; feed, $1.50.

BUTTER MARKET STRONG

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

MONTREAL, July 25.—Cheese was dull, with no business of account passing. Butter was active with prices strong and unchanged. Eggs firm under light receipts and good demand.

Cheese: Finest westerns and easterns, 21¾.

Butter: Choicest creamery, 37½ to 38⅛; seconds, 36½ to 37½.

Eggs: Fresh, 48; selected, 44; No. 1 stock, 40; No. 2 stock, 36 to 38.

Pork: Heavy Canada short mess, 51 to 52; Canada short cut back, 48 to 50.

CHICAGO STOCKYARDS.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

CHICAGO, Ill., July 25—Hogs: Receipts, 26,000; strong. Bulk, 14.80 to 15.80; light, 14.55 to 15.80; heavy, 14.25 to 15.95; rough, 14.25 to 15.60; pigs, 11.50 to 14.50.

Cattle: Receipts, 17,000; unsettled. Native beef, 8.20 to 14.15; western steers, 8.50 to 11.60; stockers and feeders, 6.20 to 9.25; cows and heifers, 5.25 to 11.85; calves, 9.50 to 13.75.

Sheep: Receipts, 20,000; weak. Ewes, 7 to 9; wethers, 7.75 to 10.90; lambs, 9.50 to 15.50.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

NEW YORK, July 25.—Sterling exchange, 4.75 9-16 for demand.

TOLD OF BAYONNE'S NEED FOR HIGHWAY

Government Engineer Galloway Made Report on District Two Years Ago—Showings Warrant Expenditure

In 1915 J. D. Galloway, engineer in the department of mines visited Bayonne camp, and reported upon its mineral properties. The greatest need, he said, was the construction of a road to enable properties to be developed. A portion of the report follows:

"Bayonne is situated in the Selkirk range on the Kootenay lake slope, and takes in the territory around the headquarters of Summit and Cultus creek, both of which flow into Kootenay lake near its southern end. The easiest route on to the camp at the present time is up Sheep creek and over the divide; a good wagon road runs up this creek from Salmo to the Motherlode mine, a distance of 11 miles, and from this point a rather steep trail goes up the north fork of Sheep creek to the divide, where it branches, one trail going to the Bayonne mine and the other to the Spokane group. There are a number of claims around both of these properties and rough trails have been made to most of them. The old Dewdney trail ran up Lost creek to its source, crossed the divide to the head of Summit creek, which it followed down to the Kootenay river, crossing it at the flats, to where the town of Creston is now situated, and thence on to East Kootenay. When the Bayonne group was first stated in 1901 access to the property was had by means of the Dewdney trail, coming in from the Kootenay river side, but with the building of the road up Sheep creek, it was better to go in from that side.

Must Have Road

"The natural outlet for this section of the country, however, is via Kootenay lake, and before the mineral properties can be properly developed wagon transportation down to the lake will have to be provided.

"The writer is of the opinion that the best way to serve the whole camp would be by building a road up Cultus creek and across the low divide to Canyon creek, and on up to the source of the latter. From this road a branch could be built to the Bayonne mine, which would serve it and the surrounding claims on the branch of Summit creek. Such a road would serve as a main trunk road and from time to time branches could be put as they were needed. In conclusion, the writer has no hesitation in saying that the development of this camp has been held back by the lack of a wagon road, and that the natural showings in the camp amply warrant the government in putting in such a road. In fact, the owners of properties in this district have a good claim to consideration from the government. The writer spent four days in the camp, during which time four groups of claims were examined. Many other claims are held and annual assessment work is done on them, and several of these are reported to have good showings of ore. As time was limited, however, only a few of the more important properties were examined, but enough was seen to get a general idea of the camp and to form an opinion regarding the prospects for the future.

"The formation in this vicinity is entirely granodiorite and is part of the Bayonne batholith, which covers an area of several hundred square miles. This granodiorite is intrusive into older sedimentary and volcanic formations, but, as far as the Bayonne group is concerned, the ore bodies are entirely in the plutonic irruptive. The ore bodies are contained in quartz veins which, generally speaking, belong to two distinct systems, striking respectively north easterly and east and west. These veins vary in width from a few inches up to 15 feet, and are, as a rule, very persistent and continuous in a longitudinous direction. The veins are apparently largely of replacement origin, although in places an incipient banded structure in the quartz and pyrite vein fillings would indicate that in part the fissures were open ones. The granite walls are very often altered to some extent for varying distances away from the quartz; this alteration consists of pyritzation of the granite which in places carries low gold values. Horses of granite are of common occurrence, and some of

(Continued on Page Five.)

JAMES WHALEN,

President of the Port Arthur Shipbuilding company and the Whalen Pulp and Paper company.

True Economy
Lies in Wise Spending

TRUE economy is not in denying ourselves the necessaries of life or even some of the so-called luxuries. The housewife who sets a too skimpy table runs the risk of impairing the health of her family and retarding the growth of her children. This means doctors' bills and an underdeveloped citizenry, which is in itself the worst kind of waste. If the family attempts to cut down on shoes and clothing below their legitimate needs the result is loss of self-esteem and often results in sickness. This means loss of time, doctors' bills again, and lowered efficiency. Just now the world demands that every one shall produce something and produce the maximum of whatever useful thing they are doing. The husband or provider who thinks it wise to ask his family to live in poor quarters, without modern comforts and conveniences; who refuses to buy a piano for his daughter's musical instruction and entertainment; who denies his son the opportunity to go to high school or college and who attempts to put the entire family on what he terms a "war time basis" is making the most serious mistake possible. He is actually guilty of what might be termed a moral crime, because he is driving the young folks away from home for entertainment and lowering the living standards of his family. He thereby helps to lower the living standards of the entire country, and you cannot lower a country's living standards without giving that country a serious setback and placing it under a great handicap in the world struggle. No! This is no time for hoarding. Economy does not mean penury. Neither does patriotism mean "panic-stricken." Keep your head. Live decently. Don't talk in a nervous strain. Work hard and learn how to spend wisely by reading The Daily News Want Ads every day.

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BE THRIFTY, BUT DON'T PINCH. BE ECONOMICAL, BUT NOT STINGY. BE PRUDENT, BUT NOT TIMID. IN SHORT, BE SENSIBLE AND READ THE DAILY NEWS WANT ADS EVERY DAY.

THE DAILY NEWS

Published every morning except Sunday by the News Publishing Company, Limited, Nelson, B. C., Canada.
ROBB SUTHERLAND,
General Manager.

Business letters should be addressed and checks and money orders made payable to the News Publishing Company, Limited, and in no case to individual members of the staff.

Advertising rate cards and sworn detailed statements of circulation mailed on request, or may be seen at the office of any advertising agency recognized by the Canadian Press Association

Subscription Rates—By mail 50 cents per month, $2.50 for six months, $5.00 per year. Delivered: 60 cents per month, $3.00 for six months, $6.00 per year, payable in advance.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1917.

TAX ON INCOMES DOES NOT HIT POOR MAN.

While a few of the wealthy people of the country may not approve of the income tax which was outlined by Sir Thomas White yesterday they will admit the justice of the plan under which the tax is to be levied. Most people affected by the tax will accept it cheerfully as they have accepted other war measures.

There are outstanding features of the measure which will appeal to the public. One is that the tax affects only the larger incomes. Another is that married men, upon whom the cost of living bears most heavily, are granted a special exemption. The third is that the scale of taxation is graduated. No married man with an income up to $3000 a year will be affected, while single men are exempt up to $2000.

With the tax of 4 per cent and the supertax of 25 per cent the wealthiest men of the country will pay 29 per cent of their incomes for war purposes. It is a heavy tax, but necessary and fair in its application.

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY MAKES ITS DEFENSE.

The William Davies company, whose alleged profits on bacon were recently the subject of a report by the official appointed by the government to investigate the cause of the high cost of living, has taken the most effective means of stating its case to the public. Full page advertisements in the newspapers of the country are being used for that purpose.

The company's statement charges Commissioner O'Connor with having made errors and it goes as far as to suggest that he was over-enthusiastic in his endeavors to prevent profiteering in foodstuffs.

Whether Mr. O'Connor is right or wrong will be fully determined by the more complete inquiry that he recommended should be made and for which the government has named a tribunal. Until the decision of this tribunal has been given the public will be inclined to withhold judgment, but to hope that the government, while avoiding injustice to anyone, will continue its policy of investigating any cases where there is suspicion of unfair increases in price. Apart from the case of the Davies company, government action has already been effective in breaking combines to keep up prices. Let the work continue.

DETERIORATION OF MORALE IN GERMAN TROOPS.

There have been many evidences of deterioration in German morale during the past year of the war. The great majority of the enemy troops continue to fight bravely, discipline, if sullen, is good, but the spontaneous fighting spirit that was expressed in the German phrase "will to conquer" has disappeared. Letters found on prisoners are eloquent of the feeling of depression that exists among civilians in Germany and among many of the soldiers in the ranks. Peace is longed for. victory is seldom mentioned. The confidence in their own power that inspired the troops which rushed through Belgium and France has been shattered.

The Canadian overseas correspondent speaks of the spreading of stories among the Germans that the Canadians kill all prisoners, the purpose being to induce the German troops to fight to the death rather than surrender. There is nothing new in this. The enemy general staff has found it necessary for months to employ all sorts of expedients to prevent such general capitulations as occurred at the French offensive at Verdun, when 20,000 Germans surrendered. To back up these stories the German government must be telling relatives that prisoners taken by the Canadians are dead and holding up letters from such prisoners to their friends in Germany, a form of cruelty which the German governmental mind probably considers rather meritorious than otherwise.

Hindenburg has been given another sword by the kaiser. He needs it.

There can be no neutrals in Canada. A man is either for the entente or for Germany.

Bethmann-Hollweg announces that he will retire to his country home and write a history of the war. Another "scrap of paper?"

Russia instead of coming back is going back. But the heart of the country is sound and the Slavs will yet prove a factor in entente victory.

There was no need of announcing that the report of the Irish convention was official. No newspaperman would ever turn out a story like that.

Russian women, endeavoring to stem the German tide, have failed to shame the deserting troops into making a stand. Perhaps the stern measures that are being planned by Kerensky will have more effect. They are likely, in any event, to reduce for all time, the number of pro-German agitators in the Russian forces.

By means of its war taxes, the government was able to pay off out of revenue approximately 25 per cent of the cost of the war for that period. Great Britain is paying 25.3 per cent in the same way. The system of taxes in the two countries is therefore producing about the same result. Canada's new tax on large incomes and the increase in taxation of profits, which has been made effective this year, will enable the country further to lighten the burden that must be carried by posterity.

South Kootenay district has had no official administrator since the death of the late sheriff, S. P. Tuck. The government would do well to make an appointment, as several estates of men who have died intestate are tied up and those with claims are unable to get them liquidated. The position usually has been held by the sheriff as the work, which does not amount to enough to employ a special administrator, can be most conveniently handled in that way. Perhaps it is an oversight that Sheriff Doyle was not also appointed administrator.

WHAT THE PRESS IS SAYING

The speech of the German chancellor today will be another outpouring of cant, humbug and hypocrisy. In his trick of varnishing German duplicity and crime with pious phrases he is a sort of understudy to his royal master. —Toronto Globe.

Maxmillian Harden has been too outspoken in his newspaper utterances. As a result the authorities of Germany have suspended the publication of the Harden sheet for the term of the war, and ordered the editor to a clerical job in the military department. And some people are foolish enough to refer to Germany as a land of liberty, where the people get as good an opportunity as in Canada or in the United States. —Toronto Mail and Empire.

THE QUEEN BEHIND THE COUNTER.

In the most charming friendly manner possible Queen Mary served fried sausages and onion to a crowd of East end women recently. The helpings were large, and the price was only threepence a portion, because it was all at the newest communal kitchen to be opened in London. It had been opened by Princess Christian half an hour earlier.

The queen drove through the streets in an open carriage with Princess Mary and was greeted at the kitchen at 583 Commercial road east, by a detachment of boy scouts. There were great cheers from the throngs of people.

The kitchen is under Lady Askwith's committee, but is the gift of the Herts Philatelic society. The food is excellent and wonderfully cheap. After several presentations had been made—including little Mary Mitchell's, who was in mourning for her mother, killed in the raid, and who shyly offered the queen some red roses—her majesty took her place behind the counter with Princess Mary and set to work in earnest. Very soon she had sold all the pies.

"Two Penn'orth of 'am."

"All the pies have gone," the queen told a poor woman who carried a baby, "but won't you have a plate of ham at fourpence? It looks very good." Then there came a small boy who wanted four portions of suet pudding with jam sauce at twopence each. But he had forgotten to bring a plate.

"Never mind," said the queen kindly, "you must take it away in paper."

"What do you want?" she asked a tiny toddler, whose head hardly reached to the counter. "Two penn'orth of cold 'am, miss, please," was the reply, causing the queen and her daughter much amusement, which was not diminished when the child handed the queen a small envelope in which to put the ham, for her majesty only with difficulty managed to squeeze the slices in. The queen stayed an hour at the kitchen, thoroughly enjoying her task. —London Chronicle.

COLD STORAGE

"The late Gen. Funston," said a magazine editor, "hated a bluffer. Bluffers, he claimed, always gave themselves away.

"He often told a story about a bluffer who applied for a vacancy as tutor to a broker's son.

"The broker was an enthusiastic stamp collector, and he thought he might perhaps. put the tutor to work cataloging his stamps, so he asked the man:

" 'One last question. Are you acquainted with philately?'

"The tutor smiled.

" 'My goodness, yes,' he said, 'I speak it like a native, sir.' "

The late Jack London had a hatred of the minor poets.

"Minor poets," London said one day in New York, "are apt to be vain and jealous and nasty. I once sat between two minor poets at a dinner.

"I saw your villaneille in the Blank magazine, said the first, as they were discussing the soup.

"Did you? said the other, with assumed indifference.

"Yes, and I heard a neat compliment paid to it, too, by a young lady.

"What did she say?

"Why, he answered, she wanted to know if I had written it.' "

DOWN BY THE SEA GATE

(By F. J. Sleath.)

The sight of a hospital ship unloading its burden of sufferers always leaves an impression of sadness in the hearts of those who behold it. No matter how often they witness the scene, the impression does not grow fainter, for the quiet endurance displayed by our British wounded, with all the lights and shades occasioned by the different types among the sufferers, lends to the picture an element of perennial pathos. But today in the hearts of those who watch by the sea-gate where the hospital ships are wont to unload, there is a greater sadness, mixed with bitter resentment; for the Huns are making war on our wounded, sinking the big white ships and their helpless freights, and to the long quays of the sea-gate come the rescuing craft with those whom they have been able to save.

Down by the sea-gate the morning is fresh and clear, and all the details of the craft in the distant anchorage are easily visible. A big black transport lies stretched across the fairway, almost hiding from view the bustle of small craft behind it. The big ship slowly draws clear, and what it fain would conceal from the watchers on shore, is revealed to view. Surrounded by tugs and salvage ships, on whose strength and buoyancy she relies to make port, is a big white and green hospital ship; cruelly wounded by the devil boats of the sea, down at the stern, listing heavily to starboard, barely afloat; and the heart goes sick at the thought of the gentle women and devoted doctors killed by the explosion of the torpedo, the maimed men drowned in her flooded wards, and the sight of a noble ship meant to succour the helpless, herself in such deadly need of succour.

And then comes the contrast.

The big transport swings round the pierhead, and glides gently to her berth. At first sight she seems empty, and then the eye catches a glimpse of curiously shaped helmets, field grey uniforms hardly distinguishable from the dark slate blue color in which the ship is painted. They are worn by German prisoners, officers from the rank of a colonel downwards, a full fifty of them in all. They have been conveyed across in safety, while our wounded soldiers have been destroyed by their compatriots. They file slowly down the gangway, and take up their position in fours on the quay, a sullen, slovenly lot of men, staring around them with big, ox-like eyes, showing hardly a spark of human intelligence, albeit there are several staff officers among them, the boasted supermen of a supermilitary machine. Last of all comes a big German airman, standing fully six feet four. Rumor has it that the German flying men evince a chivalry not met with in any other branch of their army. Possibly this accounts for his evident disinclination to be associated with the rest of the prisoners. An officer motions him to fill up a vacant space in the rear four. He shakes his head quickly and with determination, and at the rear of the column he maintains his position, a German officer, a prisoner, but a man apart. The escort slope arms and prepare to move off. They are all old men of the national reserve, and the Germans sneer at their slow motion, forgetting that these old patriots have taken the place of the younger men in the firing line from whom, but a few days before, they—German officers, unwounded, and in the fullness of their strength—were fain to seek quarter. The party moves off, the Germans marching with that military precision, which leaves the spectator with the impression of a number of big leather boots tramping along the road with machine-like motion as if worked by automata rather than by men. They are going to safety and comfortable conditions, to a plenty the like of which they have not experienced in their own land for a great many months. And out in the channel the cruel seas are devouring the bandaged corpses of men rescued from a land of fire and steel only to meet their death by torpedo and by drowning.

It is night by the sea-gate, a night of blackness and rain, and stormy gusts which speak of heavy seas in the channel. The big black quays are ablaze with light, and men are gathered there waiting. For two British hospital ships have been sunk, and patrol ships are bringing in the survivors.

Presently out of the blackness looms the long grey shape of a torpedo boat. She glides into the quay wall, handled with sureness and skill, and hardly has the first mooring hawser been passed ashore, when another torpedo boat comes out of the night and ranges up alongside its sister ship. They are packed from end to end with silent bandaged forms, wounded soldiers plucked from the wrath of the sea. They gaze up at the R. A. M. C. staff on the quay, and in silence the latter gaze back at them. Talk about British phlegm. You have it outlined in the most concrete form this night down by the sea-gate, although the souls of these strong men upon the quay are seething with fury at the treatment meted out to their stricken comrades. Yet without a word the gangways are lowered into place. But before a man can set foot on the ladders, a voice rings out—"Three cheers for the crew, boys," and with one voice, those cheers are given, heartily and strongly, though weakness and weariness can easily be detected in the high pitched key of the voices.

"God bless the lads," said a stalwart petty officer standing by the gangway. "They could not have thanked us better. They're wonderful, sir," he said, turning to an officer by his side, "Never a complaint, nor an ill word against the Germans have they spoken."

Then the shoreward procession of the broken men began; all wet and shivering; some limping on shore, some borne on stretchers, some in the arms of stalwart sailormen; nearly all wearing bandages, some with fresh dressings, speaking of wounds newly sustained. Not a murmur do they utter as to their own condition. Of the manner in which they were rescued, and of the treatment they received on board the torpedo boats, they cannot say enough. "There were no officers to fall us in," said one Highland sergeant, "but none were needed. The men just gathered as if it were cookhouse parade, and stepped one after the other aboard the torpedo boat." "I was mighty sick at leaving the boys before the push," said a big Australian, "but I feel upsides with them after tonight." "The navy are the boys to make cocoa," said another. "They had it ready for us in bucketfuls." And so on.

On one of the ships were 167 wounded Germans. Had these men been left to die the world would have acclaimed it as a fitting retaliation. Yet all were rescued save one man killed by the explosion. A fitting commentary, is it not, on the British and German ideas of humanity?

KEEPERS OF A GATEWAY; A NIGHT WITH GALLANT SERBS

(By Frank Fox.)

After four days of hard traveling in December, 1912, I had reached Mustapha Pacha from Kirk Kilisse, and pushed on from the village to the railway station, two miles distant, hoping to catch a train to Sofia at 5 p. m. But the train was to leave at 5 the next morning and we turned back—my driver and I—to seek food in the town. The tide of war, stayed at the moment by an armistice between the Balkan states and the Turkish empire, had swept the country clean of all food and it had been with difficulty that I obtained bread and cheese and an occasional bit of goat's flesh on the road. Mustapha Pacha seemed to be worse than the country around. The one little cafe, a quaint den that might have been a poor class drinking place in ancient Rome with its bench for cooling the wine jars just as you see them in Pompeii, was closed to the public. It was now a mess for officers of the Serbian army which had come over to help the Bulgarians to capture Adrianople from the Turks.

The town offered no chance of food for my servant and myself, nor for the brave little ponies that had carried us over the rough tracks which represent roads in the Turkish empire. But what I had seen up to then of the Serb showed him so chivalrous and courteous that I decided to try my luck with the mess. A major of artillery who spoke French (almost as badly as I did) was at once amicable.

"You are English. Well, well. Indeed, grand. I wish much to know more the English. Sir, make this your home; and for your servant and your horse. Yes, everything is requisitioned in the town for the military. It is not possible to buy. But as our guest you will have everything."

An Insight Into Suffering.

Truly I had everything. The ponies were munching all night. My servant slept in the kitchen visibly distended. I had a noble meal with no stint of a tolerable Greek wine out of an amphora, and, greatest gift of all, there was offered me friendship and an insight into the souls of a suffering little race.

My friend, the major, in civil life was an architect of Belgrade. He was a cultivated man in a way exactly antithetical to German kultur, for he was not overloaded with facts whilst he had a really intelligent mind and had thought out for himself a philosophy of life (of the national duties in life particularly) that was sound enough.

It was the unhappy position of his people as keepers of a gateway that made the theme of Major ———'s talk before dinner. When the Turk came to Europe, he pointed out, the way to the rich plains of Austria ran through the valley of the Vardar and the mountain passes around which the Serb race had settled. They were a simple people, the Serbs, he said, half with pride, half with regret, and could make no kind of terms, as did others—with the Turk. Their fate was to fight on until they were exterminated except a remnant that kept the embers of the race alive in the wild hills. Never had the Serb nation bowed the knee to the Turk, and when the time came the mountain bands swept down and Serbia lived again.

"But now," the Serbian officer concluded, "now we shall have all that again with the German instead of the Turk."

I was astonished, for at the time (December, 1914), Serbia was on the crest of her victory over Turkey and one did not expect to find in the Balkans an appreciation, so soundly prophetic, of the future European situation.

"It is true," he went on. "We held the passes when the Turk wished to overrun Europe; and we suffered. Now, Germany moves down to the Mediterranean, he must come down the Vardar, and again we hold the passes. It is our fate. And we do not know how to avoid it. We cannot live as slaves. We cannot keep friends with both camps as some do. We have not the art. The German hates us as the Turk hated us. We bring up our children to a doom."

Feels Misunderstood.

Carrying the subject further he was less precise, so no purpose would be served by repeating all that he said. But its argument was this; that Serbia, facing the great danger of the German flood breaking against her, felt saddened by the thought that the rest of Europe did not sympathize with, nor understand her. France, he said warmly, had been a good friend. Russia he regarded as more than a friend, a big brother, but the extremely democratic polity of the Serbian people, he felt, was a cause of some estrangement with Russia. It was Great Britain that his thoughts turned to—and Serbia's thoughts generally, he assured me—with longing and yet with anxiety. Why did not Great Britain, why did not America understand the Serb better? All over the Balkans British aid and American aid had various agencies. The English-speaking races seemed to him to have a genuinely sympathetic unselfish interest in the small Balkan states. Of the educational work carried on by the United States with its headquarters at Constantinople he was particularly appreciative. From that Serbia had some benefit. But, on the whole, she was the neglected child of the Balkans.

"It is our fault, perhaps. We have not the art to be popular. We will not take German princes and we will not conceal our independence."

With a curious insight into the relation of sea power with the European situation, he argued that if Serbia could not attract the sympathy and aid of Great Britain and America (always he spoke as if these two must necessarily act as one to defend a threatened race) she would suffer the same fate at the hands of the German as she had suffered at the hands of the Turk. France would help if she could. Of that he was sure. But France had troubles of her own. It was the English fleet that could save Serbia. That was how he put it. But I could see that he thought of the "English fleet" as a joint British-American affair, and had very optimistic ideas about the possibilities of the transport of armies by sea.

Link British and Americans.

Major ——— had some mistaken notions. His confusion about the American and British peoples was beyond cure by explanation. (It was common enough in the Balkans, where the identity of language and the identity of aims there made "American" and "British" practically synonymous except in the best informed official circles). But on the whole he was sound enough and during the course of this war I have often thought of his prophetic insight.

At dinner we talked of different things. Fourteen officers were present, all fine fellows. Those who spoke French translated to the others what I said and we became a band of friends. At 11 o'clock it was dcided that since I must catch a train at 5 a. m., two miles off, it was useless for me to try to go to bed; and in good fellowship they agreed among themselves to keep me company. Talk faded away at midnight and the Serbian officers sang (in liedertafel fashion) stern, melancholy songs, in which I heard echoes of the old struggle against the Turks, forebodings of the future struggle against the Germans.

The majority of my new friends marched with me to the station, and, having during the evening learned so much English, cried out, "Goodbye, goodbye!"

That was the beginning of my knowledge of the Serbs, and ever afterwards I found them as a race simple, brave, chivalrous. In this war as keepers of the gateway they have suffered more harshly, probably, than in the days of the advancing Turk. But perhaps some of them get consolation from the fact that now not only the English-speaking powers, but practically all the civilized powers, are their friends and will be their avengers.

"KULTUR" FOR NORWAY

When the most prominent Norwegian writers, politicians, teachers and professional men issued, last spring, a protest against the German slave raids in Belgium, the Cologne Gazette declared it to be "a Norwegian national fault to interfere in foreign affairs, to preach morals to other people, and to pass damning judgment about conditions in other countries without knowing them accurately." This, it added, "applies particularly to Germany." Since then the Norwegians have acquired at first hand some knowledge of Germany and her ways. A few days ago the Norwegian police arrested at Christiania a certain "Baron von Rautenfels," a German officer, whose real name is now stated to be Gerich. In his luggage was found nearly a ton of high explosives made up to resemble lumps of coal and briquettes, in order that they might be mixed more readily with coal in ships' bunkers. Other bombs of various shapes and sizes were also discovered, together with a chemical compound adapted for the destruction of engines and machinery. According to statements made by accomplices of the German "baron," the bombs were destied to be placed on American vessels leaving Norway. The fact that many Norwegian vessels have been lost mysteriously at sea with all hands suggests that this infernal plot was not directed against American shipping only. There is, unfortunately, nothing new in such machinations. The notorious German naval attache at Washington, Captain Boy-Ed, is known to have organized them in the United States. But the plot discovered in Norway acquires peculiar significance from the circumstances that "Baron von Rautenfels" possessed the passport of an imperial German diplomatic courier, that his luggage was addressed to the German legation at Christiania, and that the leaned seals bore the stamp of the German foreign office. Apparently the German legation at Christiania has made no attempt to disavow the courier or to disclaim knowledge of the contents of his luggage. On the contrary, the German minister at Christiania, Dr. Michahelles, has been recalled to Berlin in a manner that indicates a desire on the part of the German government to intimidate the Norwegians. Pending the publication of an official Norwegian statement upon this critical diplomatic situation, it is obviously premature to speculate upon the course which Norway is likely to pursue. Her government may be trusted to safeguard her dignity and independence. But it is evident that public feeling in Norway and indeed throughout Scandinavia, has been deeply stirred. Mr. Branting, the eminent Swedish Socialist leader, who is even now negotiating with German Socialists, declares that no one will have any doubt as to where the authors of the plot are to be found, and, he adds, as long as the Germans themselves do not sweep away those who "dishonor the German name" by "modes of warfare which sink to the level of the morality of bandits," that "complaisant and obedient people" must be considered as being "one with its rulers." We commend this sound conclusion to those who would fain absolve the German people from responsibility for the "frightfulness" which is the flower of their vaunted national "kultur."—London Times.

RAILWAY PIONEER DEAD

One of the earliest workers in railway enterprise in this country and in France has passed away in the person of Mr. Henry Dove, who died on Sunday at the age of 93 at his home in Maida-vale.

Born at Great Baddow, near Chelmsford, on Feb. 24, 1825, Mr. Dove began his working life as office boy to Robert Stephenson in 1837 and was in Stephenson's employment while the London and Birmingham railway was being constructed.

In 1843 he was sent to France to assist in running the locomotives on the Paris and Bonen line. Most of his active life was spent in Bonen, and it was his great delight to recount his many exciting experiences during the crucial days of the revolution and of the Franco-Prussian war.—London Chronicle.

THE RESCUE OF THE SHIP'S DOG.

The silver medal of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for saving animal life, has been awarded to a midshipman in one of his majesty's ships in the North sea for his rescue of the ship's bulldog.

On a bitterly cold day in March the bulldog ran to the side of the ship to bark at a dog on a passing fishing boat. The decks were covered with ice and the dog slipped and fell into the sea. A full gale was blowing and a nasty sea running. One of the midshipmen, Sydney T. Warr-Buckler, at once went overboard after the dog and with great difficulty swam back with it to a rope that was thrown from the ship. The dog and its rescuer were safely got on board.—London Times.

THE WEATHER

	Min.	Max.
Nelson	51	92
Dawson	34	64
Prince Rupert	48	62
Kamloops	60	86
Edmonton	44	74
Battleford	48	72
Prince Albert	52	62
Saskatoon	55	85
Medicine Hat	52	92
Moose Jaw	58	89
Winnipeg	58	70
Port Arthur	62	70
Parry Sound	64	88
London	64	92
Toronto	66	90
Kingston	66	88
Ottawa	62	80
Montreal	64	90
Quebec	56	86
St. John	58	72
Halifax	58	68

Your "Get-Away Power" in Summer is a matter of fuel-food for the human engine. Food that is hard to digest and low in nutritive value does not supply energy for the day's work. It uses up needed power by overtaxing the digestive organs. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is all food. It is 100 per cent. whole wheat and is prepared in a digestible form. Changing from meat and potatoes to Shredded Wheat brings a mental buoyancy and physical alertness that makes one eager for the day's task. Eat it for any meal with sliced bananas, berries, or other fruits.

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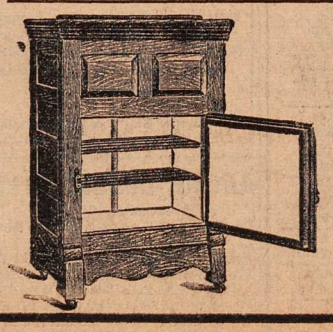

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HOT
Baths dished up at any hour of the day. Try one at the
O. K. BARBER SHOP,
A. L. WILSON.

TO PLUMBING AND HEATING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Plumbing," or "Tender for Steamfitting" or both, as the case may be, for the plumbing and steamfitting works required in the new hospital building at Nelson, B.C., for the Kootenay Lake General Hospital Society, will be received at the office of the undersigned not later than noon of Tuesday, the 14th day of August, 1917.

All tenders shall be accompanied by a cash deposit equal to ten per cent of the amount of the tender, as a guarantee of good faith; and should a contract be entered into the contractor will be required to furnish a satisfactory surety bond for a sum equal to not less than 20 per cent of the contract sum.

Plans and specifications may be obtained on loan from the architect, Will Haldane, Nelson, B.C.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

GEO. JOHNSTONE,
Secretary, K.L.G. Hospital Society.
Nelson, B.C., 23rd July, 1917.

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 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 merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns 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 acre.

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.

Fruit Jars

and Fittings

ECONOMY

Pints, dozen $1.30
Quarts, dozen $1.55
Half gallon, dozen $2.00

PERFECT SEAL

Pints, dozen $1.15
Quarts, dozen $1.35
Half gallon, dozen $1.75

MASON

Pints, dozen 90c
Quarts, dozen $1.10
Half gallon, dozen $1.45

ECONOMY TOPS

Dozen 30c

EXTRA QUALITY THICK RUBBER RINGS

Dozen 10c

ECONOMY CLAMPS

Dozen 15c

Star Grocery

PHONE 10

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Guaranteed high class furs, nice selection kept in stock or made to order from selected skins. Customers' furs made up, remodelled and repaired. Skins dressed and mounted at moderate prices. Best price paid for raw skins.

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416 Ward St., Nelson, B. C. Phone 106

The Original and Only Genuine

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Beware of Imitations

TOLD OF BAYONNE'S NEED FOR HIGHWAY

(Continued from Page Three.)

the veins are in places split into a number of stringers, with more or less altered granite lying between.

"The vein filling is quartz, together with some altered granite, and the main ore mineral is iron pyrites. The values are mainly in gold, which occurs partly as free gold in the quartz and partly in association with the iron pyrites. A few of the veins carry small bunches of galena, which assays well in silver, and traces of copper and the zinc minerals are seen in places.

"Oxidation has proceeded to a depth of about 100 feet, the iron pyrites having become iron oxide, and apparently a slight enriching action has taken place, as the oxidized portions of the veins are somewhat richer than the sulphide zones. This is by no means certain, as the number of assays taken does not furnish conclusive evidence, but in any case the actual difference in value of the oxidized and unoxidized zones is so slight as to be unimportant. Speaking generally, the values are high and there seems no reason why some of the veins cannot be mined at a profit. The country is, of course, mountainous, but is not excessively rugged, and is pretty well covered with trees and brush. The Sheep creek divide is at an elevation of about 7500 feet and Wall mountain is 7900 feet. The Bayonne mine is at 7000 and the Spokane a couple of hundred feet higher. The higher points, such as Arkansas ridge, are nearly up to timber line, and although there are scrubby trees and vegetation, bluffs and rocky outcrops are frequent.

"The valleys of the main creeks are comparatively large and have evidently been gouged out and made U-shaped by glacial action. A few very small lakes or ponds occur in places. Plenty of timber for mining purposes is available and also enough water for milling purposes.

"Some power could probably be developed at the lower ends of Summit, Cultus and Canyon creeks.

"The character of the ore is such that it will have to be milled on the ground and the bulk of the values obtained as gold bullion by cyaniding or amalgamation, or both, with perhaps, small amounts of concentrates. A good wagon road on which to take in machinery and supplies and haul out relatively small tonnages of concentrates will be the only transportation system needed to enable the camp to be developed in the productive stage. It should be emphasized that there is a large territory in this section which has only been slightly prospected. The Bayonne group was staked in 1901, but the Spokane was only located in 1911, and many other claims have been taken up in recent years. In the lower altitudes the country is pretty well covered with wash, thus calling for real prospecting by the prospector rather than a casual looking over of the ground."

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BATHING SHOES IN ALL SIZES

Women's, 3 to 7 ..... 60c
Misses, 11 to 2 ..... 50c
Children, 8 to 10 ..... 50c

R. Andrew & Co.
LEADERS IN FOOT FASHION

Ask for Ticket With Your Purchase.

GRAND TRUNK EARNINGS FOR WEEK ARE HIGHER

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

MONTREAL, July 25.—Grand Trunk gross earnings for the week ended July 21 amounted to $1,358,019, an increase of $217,793 over the corresponding week last year.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF BANKS SHOW DECREASE

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, July 25.—A falling off both in the total assets and liabilities of the banks of Canada, is noted in the bank statement for June, issued by the finance department. The total assets for June were $2,033,622,950 as compared with $2,066,702,590 in May. The tota liabilities were $1,790,343,357 as compared with $1,882,959,711 in the previous month. The principal items in the statement, with a comparison of the figures for May and June follow:

	May
Reserve fund	$113,494,533
Notes in circulation	156,627,701
Public deposits in Canada	900,500,652
Public deposits elsewhere	177,974,187
Total current gold	77,052,627
Total current notes	122,417,160
Central gold reserve	43,450,000
Call and short loans in Can.	76,085,220
Call loans elsewhere	159,309,133
Current loans in Canada	839,855,782
Curren loans elsewhere	93,150,083
	June
Reserve fund	$113,493,033
Notes in circulation	142,653,596
Public deposits in Canada	892,562,657
Public deposits elsewhere	206,682,376
Total current gold	71,931,047
Total current notes	126,238,905
Central gold reserve	39,500,000
Call loans in Canada	78,514,786
Call loans elsewhere	168,692,675
Current loans in Canada	844,890,587
Current loans elsewhere	98,993,197

LAND SETTLEMENT MEASURE PASSED

Complaint About Returned Soldiers Being Hindered from Settling to Be Investigated.

OTTAWA, July 25.—The third reading was given to the soldiers' settlement bill at the evening sitting of the house, after it had been reported from committee. An amendment was adopted providing that the privileges of the bill be extended to those who being British subjects before the war resident in Canada had served with any of his majesty's allies.

George McCraney, Saskatoon, read a telegram from the secretary of the returned soldiers' organization of that province, stating that settlement of returned men on the land was being retarded by the delay in the issue of patents. He asked the minister of the interior to facilitate this matter.

Hon. Dr. Roche assured him he would do so.

Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, replying to a question by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, said that legislation respecting the Quebec & Saguenay railway would be introduced this session.

ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

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Kootenay and Boundary

WATER IS WASTED AT GRAND FORKS

Council Warns Consumers Bylaws Will Be Enforced—Bridge Work Tender Accepted

(Special to The Daily News.)

GRAND FORKS, B. C., July 25.—At the city council meeting Monday evening Mayor Acres in the chair, and Aldermen McArdle, McCallum, Schnitter and Webster being present, a request that the city make a grant to the cannery was received. No action was taken. The city engineer reported that the leak in the reservoir had been repaired, but that there was still a leak in the main pipe. He was instructed to put men to work at repairs. The observance of Aug. 4, the third anniversary of the outbreak of the world war, was left in the hands of the mayor. The mayor was instructed to extend an invitation to the Vancouver Auto club attending the convention at Princeton, to visit Grand Forks. The tender of William Bonthron to redect the Fourth street bridge at 10 cents per lineal foot was accepted. Chairman McCallum of the water and light committee, complained of the waste of water by consumers, and the council ruled that the law would be enforced against consumers guilty of disregarding the sprinkling bylaw. The collector received instructions for the collection of the taxes. The mayor's remuneration bylaw received its third reading, the amount being the same as last year, viz., $300. The aldermen's indemnity bylaw also received its three readings, the amount being $175 as last year, with a deduction of $7 for meetings missed.

The smelter started up on Monday, four furnaces having been blown in.

A number of citizens and their families are enjoying their holidays at Christina lake.

Many fishing parties have been up the north fork lately after trout and good catches have been made.

REPORTS ON NINE-MILE CREEK SCHOOL ARE GOOD

Trustee Hill is Reelected—Separator House at Reith Ranch Destroyed by Fire

(Special to The Daily News.)

WANETA, B. C., July 15.—At the annual meeting of those interested in the Nine-Mile creek school the trustee reported that the past year had been satisfactory both as to attendance of pupils and progress made in their studies. Miss Hamil has resigned. The retiring trustee, M. Hill, was unanimously reelected and A. Symonds was reappointed auditor.

Mrs. W. E. B. Moneypenny and Vera and Mildred Craig from Trail, are visiting Mrs. A. J. Slater.

Clarence Carnahan was married on Sunday to Ruby Bennett at Caldwell, Idaho.

The separator house, with all its contents, was burnt down on Saturday last at the Reith ranch.

LARDO NOTES.

LARDO, B.C., July 25—Walter Gardner has moved his family to Gardner's Landing, where Mr. Gardner will occupy himself ranching.

A. C. Raper and family of Maycroft, Alta., are new settlers at Johnson's Landing.

D. E. Wick has returned to Nelson from the Patrick mine, Argenta.

C. T. Porter with six men is progressing favorably with the trail work on Healey and Hall creeks.

L. Ogilvie of the Gerrard hatchery, passed through last week with about 200,000 fry.

FOUR BAPTIZED WITH WATER OF TRAIL CREEK

TRAIL, B.C., July 25.—Baptismal service was conducted by Rev. James Black last Sunday forenoon, four candidates being baptized in the water of Trail creek, near the pastor's home.

DROUGHT FORCES CUTTING OF CROPS AT FORT STEELE

(Special to The Daily News.)

FORT STEELE, B. C., July 25.—Early cutting of crops is compulsory this year, owing to dry weather conditions. Timothy and red top hay are looking well and are likely to bring a high price during the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. McBirnie and children of Cranbrook are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Grez of Three-in-one ranch near Fort Steele.

Charles Mair, immigration inspector for Fort Steele, has returned from his holidays.

G. S. Baker and family have moved out of town to their ranch for the summer.

ROSSLAND NOTES.

(Special to The Daily News.)

ROSSLAND, B. C., July 25.—Mrs. W. H. Falding has returned from a fortnight's visit to her son, Homer Falding, at New Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wainman and party motored to Trail Wednesday.

W. J. Devitt expects to leave for the coast in a few days.

Mrs. Moore and two sons, Clyde and Dan, or Spokane, are visitlng relatives here.

Dr. J. W. Coffin has returned from a motor trip to Spokane.

Louis Roberts, who has been in the hospital for the last two weeks, returned home today.

I. H. Honey and J. A. Anderson spent the afternoon in Trail.

HALCYON NOTES.

(Special to The Daily News.)

HALCYON, B. C., July 25.—J. A. Nystuen and Lieut. M. Malcolm, Hanley, Sask., arrived on Monday and the latter left this morning for Nelson.

J. Hood, Winnipeg, who is troubled with sciatica, has come here after spending two weeks at Banff.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Richards, Greenwood, returned home today, and Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Lethbridge, yesterday.

M. De Ginliano, Trail, left today entirely recovered.

FORESTS ON FIRE NEAR FORT STEELE

Ranchers Called Out to Fight Conflagration—Canal Flats Also Scene of Blaze

(Special to The Daily News.)

FORT STEELE, B. C., July 25.—It is estimated that over 100,000 ties, and a million logs were destroyed in the fire that raged on the upper stretches of Bull river last week. A fire was reported to George Watson, fire warden, yesterday at Four Mile creek on the Fort Steele-Wasa road. The warden called up several men from town and adjoining ranches to help extinguish the conflagration. There is also a big fire north of Fort Steele at Canal flats.

Twenty Fighting Fire.

(Special to The Daily News.)

LARDO, B. C., July 25.—The Silver Gable fire on the Duncan river now covers a large area, being about 10 miles long. About 20 men are fighting the fire. The men are working hard along the bottom of the fire to prevent its advance into the heavy timber.

A. M. Black, forest ranger, arrived by launch Monday and is fighting the fire.

PROPOSE TO TAX HIGHER INCOMES

(Continued from Page Two.)

and equalize taxation in the country. Any criticism would be on the details of the measure. One great value of this tax would be that the taxpayer would take a greater interest in the expenditure of his money. He thought the minister need have no fears that the tax would defer any one from entering Canada. Such a tax should have been imposed at the outbreak of the war. Mr. Maclean was of the opinion that the exemptions for unmarried men were too high. He asked Sir Thomas what revenue he expected from the tax.

About $20,000,000 Expected.

The finance minister said it was difficult to gauge the revenue, but he roughly estimated that it would be from $15,000,444 to $20,000,000. Sir Thomas admitted there might be a difference of opinion as to the exemption of unmarried men.

Hon. G. P. Graham said he was glad that what seemed to be unsurmountable had at last been achieved.

Sir Thomas then gave some figures relative to the income and the expenditures of the Dominion up to the present time.

From April 1, the beginning of the fiscal year, up to July 20, the income of the Dominion had been $78,276,000 and the expenditure $40,821,000; leaving approximately $37,000,000 to be applied to the war. Total expenditure of the Dominion in Canada up to July 30 had been $388,627,000, while the expenses elsewhere had been $235,600,000, making a total expenditure of $624,227,000. The war expenditure in Canada between April 1 and July 20, had been $39,702,000 or approximately the same as the surplus. Canada had borrowed from Great Britain $317,000,000 and had advanced to the mother country $302,000,000. The amount was about equal, subject to the circumstances that they had repaid $107,000,000 by the issue of bond securities which were pledged in New York. This made a balance due from Great Britain of approximately $95,000,000. The resolution was then carried, and Sir Thomas stated that a bill based upon it would be introduced tomorrow.

GRANDSTAND AT REGINA BURNED

Was Packed When Outbreak Occurred —Panic Averted—No Persons Reported Injured

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

REGINA, Sask., July 25.—With the big grandstand at the exhibition grounds packed to the limit, smoke was discovered issuing through the flooring, and the cry of fire was raised, and in 15 minutes the structure was burned to the ground. While a panic seemed imminent at the outset, cool heads succeeded in controlling the situation, and although there was naturally great excitement as the smoke rolled up thicker and thicker, the stand was emptied quietly and quickly and no one was injured. Before the last of the crowd had got out, flames were shootin gthrough the flooring on a dozen places. In a minute or two the huge frame structure was a roaring furnace, and the intense heat drove the crowds back over the racecourse and clear across the enclosure.

Dry as tinder, the stand burned rapidly and adjacent structures were also soon in a blaze. The industrial building in which were many expensive exhibits, was soon in flames and is a total loss, while smaller booths and concessions were also destroyed before the firemen had the big blaze under control. Soldiers in camp on the grounds gave valuable assistance to the firemen.

While the fire was still in progress an emergency meeting of the directors was held, and it was decided to go ahead with the exhibition as usual tomorrow.

The attendance this afternoon was the largest in the history of the association, close to 20,000 persons being on the grounds when the fire broke out.

Only One Race to Run

REGINA, Sask., July 25.—The destruction of the mammoth grandstand at the exhibition track this afternoon prevented the completion of the day's race program, but when the flames broke out, all but one race had been staged.

A bylaw was carried at Oshawa, by a vote of three to one for a new filtration plant for Oshawa waterworks, to cost $38,000.

SPORT

BROOKLYN WINS FROM PITTSBURG

Chicago Gets Doubleheader From Yankees—Phillies Easily Take Game From Detroit.

National League Standings

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	53	27	.663
Cincinnati	52	43	.547
St. Louis	48	40	.545
Philadelphia	42	37	.532
Chicago	44	46	.489
Brooklyn	39	44	.470
Boston	36	47	.434
Pittsburg	28	58	.326

PITTSBURG, July 25.—With a man on second and two out in the 13th inning of today's game, Hans Wagner dropped an assist from Debus and the batsman was safe, the runner scoring from second on the misplay and winning the game for Brooklyn, 4 to 3.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	4	13	1
Pittsburg	3	6	3

Batteries—Marquard, Coombs, Smith and Meyers; Grimes, Jacobs and Schmidt.

No other games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

American League Standings

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	60	37	.619
Boston	53	35	.602
Cleveland	49	43	.533
New York	46	42	.523
Detroit	46	44	.511
Washington	36	52	.409
Philadelphia	33	51	.393
St. Louis	36	56	.391

NEW YORK, July 25.—Chicago defeated New York in both games of a doubleheader here today, by scores of 4 to 1 and 5 to 1. In the first game Cicotte pitched his usual strong game against the Yankees. The visitors won the second game in the first inning, when they knocked Fisher out of the box, scoring four runs on five hits, a fumble and a sacrifice fly.

First game—	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	4	10	3
New York	1	7	0

Batteries—Cicotte and Schalk; Mogridge and Nunamaker.

Second game—	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	5	12	2
New York	1	7	3

Batteries—Faber and Schalk; Fisher, Russell and Walters.

Detroit Loses to Phillies.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Philadelphia hit Dauss and Jones hard and easily won today's game from Detroit, 8 to 3. Myers not only pitched fine ball, but he also scored two runs and made three singles, all of which figured in the run getting.

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	3	9	3
Philadelphia	8	13	0

Batteries—Dauss, Jeffs and Stanage; Myers and Schang.

Boston Beats St. Louis.

BOSTON, Mass., July 25.—Boston won the first game of the series with St. Louis here today, 5 to 4.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	4	9	4
Boston	5	9	1

Batteries—Davenport, Hamilton and Severoid; Leonard and Thomas.

Cleveland-Washington, both games postponed; rain.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

No American association games scheduled.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

First game—	R.	H.	E.
Newark	3	7	3
Toronto	1	7	0

Batteries—Enzmann and Egan; Hearne and Lalonde.

Second game—	R.	H.	E.
Newark	10	15	1
Toronto	3	14	2

Batteries—Thompson and Egan; Wilkinson and Lalonde.

First game—	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	10	16	3
Buffalo	6	9	4

Batteries—Parnham, Hill and McAvoy; Engel, Ondorchak and Daley.

Second game—	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	4	1
Buffalo	4	10	0

Batteries—Tyson and Onslow; Newton, Appleton and Schaufele.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	8	18	1
Montreal	7	12	1

Batteries—Young, Donahue and Kocher; Gerner, Hoyt and Howley.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

	R.	H.	E.
San Francisco	4	10	3
Oakland	1	2	2

Batteries—Johnson and Baker; Prough and Mitze.

	R.	H.	E.
Portland	1	8	2
Los Angeles	3	8	0

Batteries—Fincher and Baldwin; Brown and Boles.

	R.	H.	E.
Vernon	4	9	3
Salt Lake	7	7	3

Batteries—Shore and Simon; Dubuc and Casey.

LEONARD FLOORS KILBANE IN THIRD

Lightweight Champion Outboxes Featherweight Title Holder Every Minute of Short Fight

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 25.—Benny Leonard, lightweight champion of the world, stopped Johnny Kilbane, featherweight title holder, in the third round of what was to have been a six round bout at Shibe park here tonight. Jimmy Dunn, Kilbane's manager, tossed a towel into the ring when two minutes and 59 seconds of the third round were over. At no time during the three rounds did Kilbane clash with Leonard. Leonard won the first round by a good margin, the second by even greater odds, and in the third beat Kilbane helpless to the floor.

Kilbane weighed 127 pounds and Leonard exactly 133, the lightweight limit. The six pounds difference aided Leonard. But he won because he completely outboxed the featherweight champion and outhit him during every minute of the fight.

The third round had gone but half a minute when Leonard's right started Kilbane to defeat. Kilbane led a hard right for the head and Leonard ducked. When he came up he shot both right and left to the jaw, and Kilbane went back against the ropes almost helpless. He clinched with Leonard and when Referee Frank O'Brien tore them loose Leonard landed a right hook to Kilbane's jaw. Kilbane staggered and fell, clutching at Leonard's knees. He was up when the referee started to count and backed wearily around the ring with Leonard in close pursuit. Leonard landed a light left to Kilbane's body and Kilbane dropped his guard. Leonard measured Kilbane carefully and landed a right cross to the jaw. Kilbane fell face downward. The timekeeper was about to pull the bell for the end of the round when Kilbane's manager threw the towel into the ring, ending the fight.

Kilbane was helped to his corner. Leonard is credited officially with a knockout.

A large crowd saw the fight, which was for a purse of $20,000 divided evenly between the two men.

CHICK GANDIL FILES BANKRUPTCY PETITION

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

CHICAGO, Ill., July 25.—Chick Gandil, first baseman, with the Chicago Americans, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, scheduling his assets at $206.94 and liabilities at $889.16.

BACHELOR BOWLERS DEFEAT BENEDICTS

Single Men Roll Up Score of 1872 Against the Married Men's 1707.

The Bachelor bowling team defeated the Benedict team at the Y. M. C. A. alleys last evening two out of three games. The totals were 1872 against 1707.

The individual scores are as follows:

Benedicts				
Brown, Sr.	147	111	149	407
Walley	111	186	114	411
Eddy	177	161	138	466
Armstrong	144	190	189	523
Bachelors				
Ronan	181	141	160	482
Ebbs	142	158	162	462
Allen	165	156	209	530
Brown, Jr.	119	123	156	398

TWO WOMEN KILLED; CAR STRIKES AUTO

Three Persons Injured in Accident That Occurs on Port Arthur Thoroughfare.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., July 25.—Dead, Mrs. F. Findlay, Mrs. S. Nicklin.

Seriously injured: N. B. Gerry, F. Finlay, Mrs. Arthur Chipman, all of Fort William.

This is the casualty list as the result of a collision this evening between an automobile and a street car at Algoma and Clavet streets, Port Arthur. The automobile party was on its way to Current River park and, according to witnesses of the accident, both the automobile and the car were traveling at a good rate of speed, so that when they sighted each other on nearing the corner it was impossible for either to stop in time to avoid the accident. The automobile, a big touring car, was wrecked. Occupants of the street car and residents of the vicinity who witnessed the accident from their homes, rushed out and found all five passengers who had been in the automobile lying unconscious and, calling other automobiles, had the dead and injured removed to the hospital. Mrs. Finlay was dead when picked up and Mrs. Nicklin died a few hours later. Mrs. Nicklin had planned leaving Port Arthur tonight for Winnipeg where a son, who had been in hospital for several weeks after returning from the front, is to be operated upon. Another son is in hospital in England suffering from wounds received in France.

Mr. Gerry, owner of the automobile, is well known in Fort William as a hardware merchant, and Mrs. Chipman is a daughter-in-law of the late Dr. Chipman.

Mr. and Mrs. Finlay were also well known in Fort William.

No one on the street car was seriously hurt.

July Sale Prices

Only two days and a half left in which to save money on your Summer needs. The assortment is getting smaller, but the bargains are getting bigger every day. See if you have forgotten anything, and if you have, come today, if not, come anyhow. The more you buy the more you will save.

A SALE OF HIGH CLASS SILK SWEATERS AT $14.95

There is just 15 in the lot, and included are some of the smartest styles we have shown this season. They come in plain colors, with large collars and finished with a sash, mostly of knit silk, though there are a few Jersey silk coats in the lot. all sizes in stock. Values up to $25.00. July Sale Price $14.95

COTTON SKIRTING AT 69c

Ten Pieces of Fancy Cotton Skirting, in large plaid or smart striped patterns. Materials are Basket Weave, Fine Garbardine or Novelty Cords. Full 40 ins. wide. Value to $1.00 July Sale Price 69c

LADIES' MIDDIES AT $1.50

Smart Middies made in smart styles, mostly with large collars and belts, sizes to 42. July Sale Price $1.50

BOYS' WASH SUITS AT $1.50

Well made suits of fine repp. or fancy cotton suiting in plain colors or stripes, and made in Sailor Blouse or Russian Blouse styles, with full bloomer pants. Sizes from 3 to 10 years. Values to $3.50 July Sale Price $1.50

EMBROIDERY FLOUNCING AT 49c.

Only a limited number of yards left, which we clear at this very low price. The material is fine Swiss muslin, finished with excellent work. It comes 24in. to 27in. wide. July Sale Price .. 49c

FIVE HUNDRED YARDS EMBROIDERIES AT 9c YARD

We will probably clear this lot today, so come early. There is about 15 different patterns in the lot, all well finished on good quality lawn. July Sale Price 9c

MEAGHER & CO.

STORE FOR STYLE STORE FOR QUALITY

THEATRES

At the Gem Tonight.

In "Broken Fetters" at the Gem tonight, the heroine was held a slave in Chinatown. An American artist, looking for a model, learned of her presence in an opium den and by a series of hazardous and exciting episodes rescued her from loathsome imprisonment and made her his wife. Violet Mersereau, the piquant and pretty star of Bluebird photoplays, impersonates the "Chinese" girl, who eventually takes her place in the home of a rich New York family, as the bride of the artist-hero. William Garwood plays the role of the artistically inclined rescuer, and there is a large and able company of Bluebird's most skillful players to complete the cast.

Starland Today.

"I love America, but not enough to die here, I must live to see France victorious and once more visit my beloved Paris when the war cloud has disappeared." Mme. Sarah Bernhardt spoke these words to her physicians when they declared that the life of the great and incomparable French actress was slowly ebbing away. The indomitabe will, the same will that has made Bernhardt the most famous woman in the world, of the actress, expressed in her determination to return to a victorious France, sustained her life, for the time, and was responsible for her astounding display of resistance.

Mme. Bernhardt will be seen in the crowning triumph of her triumphant career, "Mothers of France," at the Starland theatre today. In this distinguished photoplay, only possible through the cooperation of the civic and military authorities of the French government, the great actress portrays the courage and the spirit of France on the screen. The production is, in part, owned by the French government, and was taken over just before Mme. Bernhardt departed for America this last time.

At the Gem.

Alleged Profits of The William Davies Company in 1916 on Bacon, as Indicated by Department of Labor to be Five Cents per Pound, Untrue:

Actual Profits Two-Thirds of a Cent Per Pound

THE statement issued by the Department of Labor concerning the business of The William Davies Company Limited has been given widespread circulation throughout the country and provoked public unrest.

Whatever the technical wording of the report was, the effect has been that the newspapers have published that "the profits on Bacon alone" of this Company "for 1916" were about "five millions of dollars." This interpretation of the official report is not surprising in view of certain statements that the Commissioner of the Cost of Living makes. The Commissioner is reported as saying that "There were two individual cases of profiteering in 1916 and that had these cases occurred since the passage of the cost of living Order-In-Council, he would consider it his duty to recommend that the facts be laid before the Attorney-General for consideration as to their criminality." The situation created by such erroneous and damaging statements is serious as emanating from a Government official, from whom one looks for not only accurate statements but correct conclusions.

The William Davies Company, being a private concern, has followed the practice of all private corporations, except when it made a bond issue in 1911, in that it has not published reports of its assets and liabilities or profit and loss. The present circumstance, however, in which a Government Official has led the public to false conclusions, makes it advisable for this Company, for both the public interest and its own interest, to publish particulars of its business as well as point out the error of the statement of the Government Official.

For the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, The William Davies Company bought and killed 1,043,000 head of Live Stock (Cattle, Hogs and Sheep). This, plus purchases of outside Meats, produced 160,000,000 pounds of Meats. The Company handled 6,550,000 pounds of Butter and Cheese, 5,650,000 dozens of Eggs, and manufactured 26,500,000 tins of Canned Goods.

The net profits on these were .68 cents (or two-thirds of a cent) per pound on meats, 1.04 cents on Butter and Cheese, 1.04 cents per dozen on Eggs, and .47 cents (or slightly less than one-half a cent) per tin on Canned Goods. These profits include profits on all By-Products derived from these accounts.

During the year the Company served at its retail stores 7,500,000 customers, the average purchase of each customer was 35c, and the net profit upon each sale was 5-8 of 1 cent.

The turnover of the Company from all its operations for the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, was $40,000,000. The net percentage of profit upon this turnover, after deducting war tax, was 1.69 per cent., or including war tax 3.45 per cent.

The William Davies Company has assets of $13,385,000, of which $3,865,000 is tied up in fixed investments.

To provide the necessary facilities for the increased volume of business the Company expended $750,000 in buildings and equipment during the year.

Companies of other character present no more reasonable statement of profit and loss based upon the investments made in the business.

The William Davies Company offered to the Imperial authorities, as well as to the War Office Service (which represents the Imperial authorities in Canada) to place the output of its Factory with respect to Bacon supplies, Canned Beef and Pork and Beans at the service of the authorities, on the basis of cost plus an agreed percentage. These offers were successively declined as the authorities evidently desired to purchase in the open market, and on this basis The William Davies Company has secured War Office business by open competition with the world.

Respecting the Report of the Commissioner on the Cost of Living:—

Last Winter the Commissioner, under authority of Order-in-Council, required packers to submit statements under oath for some years back and up to December 1st, 1916, of incoming stocks of Meats and the cost of such, as well as statements of outgoing product and the selling value. This Company represented in writing at the time that the information as specifically required was not in accordance with Packing House Accounting methods, and invited the Commissioner to send an Officer to the Head Office of the Company to examine the books for any information desired, and to secure a viewpoint as to the best way of collecting data which would be of use to the Government. This offer was declined, and there was nothing to do but fill in the information required as literally as we could determine it. For example, there was no recognition of the fact that a raw product may enter a factory under a specific classification and leave the factory as a finished product under some other classification.

We submitted a series of accurate figures based upon our interpretation of the official requirements which made no provision for charges of any description other than incoming freight and unloading charges to be included in the cost or to be deducted from the selling price. There was nothing in the report which could be read so as to determine a profit and loss statement. The very fact that with only a statement based upon cost of raw products and value of sales in Great Britain a Government Official has deduced "Large margins," "Profiteering" and "Criminality" if it had occurred since the passage of a recent Act, shows too dangerous a trifling and incapacity to be permitted to deal with any important situation. The statements of this Company have been treated by the author of this report as if the outgoing product was identical with the incoming product, and from the series of reports he has singled out two items—the Bacon and Egg reports—and from them deduced an erroneous "margin" which the newspapers have interpreted as "profit." The author of the inquiry shows a strange lack of even a fundamental knowledge of simple bookkeeping and a dangerous inability to co-ordinate figures. The following are specific and outstanding errors in the report:

The principal item that is causing excitement deals with cold storage Bacon. The term "cold-storage" is not defined, and the public is allowed to make its own definitions. As all Bacon in a packing house is under refrigeration it is really all cold-storage, and therefore this Company's figures of cold-storage Bacon represent the complete quantity of Bacon handled in its entire Plant, whether in freezers or in process of cure for immediate shipment. That some Companies interpreted cold-storage product as "freezer" product only is evidenced by the smallness or entire lack of figures on the Bacon list for some Plants, indicating that many Firms did not submit statements of their complete stocks, as did this Company. An Official of this Company pointed out this cold-storage distinction to Mr. O'Connor and Miss McKenna in Ottawa a few weeks ago, and the failure to make the distinction after having had it pointed out evidences lack of desire for accuracy of the real information desired.

It is true The William Davies Company, in 1916, exported 97,791,000 pounds of Bacon, but we do not know how the margin of 5.05 cents per pound is arrived at by Mr. O'Connor, as there were no figures to justify such a conclusion. The probabilities are that the margin is arrived at by taking the average cost per pound of incoming product from the average selling price per pound of outgoing product. This may be a rough way of estimating the gross margin when dealing with small figures, but when dealing with figures the size that Mr. O'Connor has to deal with, a very small fraction of a cent per pound of error makes a very important difference in the total, and one must be careful to make sure that the outgoing product is the same finished merchandise of the incoming product reported on.

Allowing it to pass, however, as a rough estimate, we wish to point out—(first)—the inquiry of the Commissioner allowed only for incoming freight and unloading charges, and made no provision whatsoever for operating charges of any kind, such as labor, curing materials, refrigeration, et cetera. Such actual charges on the 97,791,000 pounds exported were $1,162,000—or 1.2 cents per pound. This amount covered all charges up to the point of placing the Bacon on cars f.o.b. packing-house. In addition to this was the actual cost to land and sell this 97,791,000 pounds in England after leaving the packing house, which involved charges of 2.9 cents per pound—or $2,836,000. This 2.9 cents per pound included inland and ocean freight, landing charges, war and marine insurance, cables, and selling commission to agents. The ocean freight and war risk alone would make up 2.4 cents of the charge of 2.9 cents per pound. This 1.2 cents, plus 2.9 cents—a total of 4.1 cents—must be deducted from Mr. O'Connor's margin of 5.05 cents per pound, leaving a margin of .95 cents, or slightly less than a cent per pound, which still has to be reduced because of the error of premises and because of further factors which have to be considered to determine net profits.

It is quite evident some of the other packers did not show selling values in the country in which the goods were sold—a proceeding quite proper, as the forms submitted to be filled in were indefinite and ambiguous, thus permitting without charge of evasion a variety of interpretation as to the information required. It is thus possible that of all the figures submitted by the different packers that no two sets of costs and sales prices are determined at the same common point. It is this difference of interpretation of what was required that accounts for the difference of the alleged "margin" made by the different companies. Common conclusions, however, have been drawn by the author of the report from varying bases of premises.

The figures of the Egg business were submitted on the same basis as Bacon, and similar deductions must be made.

(Second)—The above margin is further reduced in that the author of this inquiry singled out the Bacon figures as an item in which the selling price shows an alleged improper advance over cost, but he did not give us credit for the statements of other products, of which figures were submitted, the selling prices of which were under cost. The reason of this was that through failure to inquire the Department entirely overlooked the fact that product may come in as pork and, through the process of manufacture, go out as Bacon, or, in another instance, enter the factory as beef and go out in the form of canned meats; for example: much of the product which came in as pork, and which was entered on the pork sheet submitted to the Commissioner—about which he makes no mention—was cured and left the factory in the form of Bacon, and was, therefore, entered on the outgoing side of the Bacon sheet—the result is that the Bacon sales are increased by this amount over the incoming stocks of Bacon, and, likewise, the sheet showing sales of pork is reduced by the amount that went out in the form of Bacon. If the Department takes one set of figures that show favorable to the Company they should take another set of figures that show unfavorable, as the principle in either case is the same, and failure to do so looks as if the author of the report was exercising more enthusiasm than sound judgment in his investigations.

(Third)—It is queried in the report, that "if the margin of 3.47 cents," alleged to have been made in 1915, "was satisfactory, why was it necessary to show increased margin in 1916?" Assuming again for the moment the soundness of the premises in asking such a question based on an erroneous "margin," it will be found that the increased margin is chiefly absorbed in increased ocean freight rates and war risk insurance in 1916, of which apparently the author of the report was in ignorance.

The Company does not challenge either the legal or moral right of the Government to investigate business enterprises when public interest directs such an investigation should be made. If an investigation of the packing and meat business is ordered, the Company will place at the disposal of the Government not only the data it would be required to supply under Order-in-Council directing that inquiry be made, but will place the experience of its officers at the disposal of the investigating committee, if it is considered they can render any service which will be of value. The Company has not now—nor at any time during the fifty years of its operation—anything to conceal in method or practice of carrying on its business. It does, however, claim the right to conduct its export business without abusive comment from Government civil servants—especially when the conclusions drawn from the data asked for are improper and false.

One of Canada's chief export industries is the packing business. It is essential to the live stock industry, and, along with other export industries, it maintains the financial stability of this country and should, providing it is on a sound basis, receive encouragement and not slanderous abuse. In view of the publicity given to the report of the Commissioner on the cost of living, the Company demands the same publicity in having an official Government investigation of this report to determine the truthfulness or untruthfulness of its conclusions. We do not seek public consideration as a company, but we do say that untruthful official statements, or statements the effect of which is to create an untruh, adversely affect the live stock industry of this country, which is so valuable and essential a wealth-producing power and, in the long run, are harmful to the very people that the statement seeks to benefit.

If the passing out of existence of a corporation such as The William Davies Company, or if nationalization of packing houses would materially and permanently reduce food prices, then in view of the present world tragedy it ought to be consummated without delay. The fact of the matter is, however, that with millions of people in Europe turning from producers into consumers because of war, and the tremendous destruction of food products incident to war, there is no remedy for the high prices of food while such conditions last, except the remedy of thrift and increase of production.

Long before there was talk of a Food Controller in the United States or Canada The William Davies Company urged the Government at Ottawa, in writing, to appoint a Food Controller with full power to do what he saw fit, as we realized at that time the upward tendency in the price of food commodities unless checked by official effort. At the most a great deal cannot be done in reducing food prices while currency is inflated and until the scale of prices of all kinds of commodities declines also. What can be done can only be done by a Food Controller. We wish to point out that nothing at all can be accomplished unless the data secured are accurately and clearly made and the deductions therefrom sound. Only public harm arises from dangerous incompetency in the haphazard collection and careless use of important figures.

As far as The William Davies Company is concerned this terminates all public statements of the Company, and it will pay no more attention to speculative and haphazard statements made either by newspapers or civil servants. The only further statement that will be made will be at an official investigation.

E. C. FOX, General Manager

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY, LIMITED

Toronto, July 17th, 1917.

Little Ads that Bring Big Returns

CONDENSED ADVERTISING RATES

One insertion, per word..... 1c
Minimum charge..... 25c
Six consecutive insertions, per word..... 4c
Twenty-six consecutive insertions (one month), per word..... 15c
Births, one insertion..... 50c
Marriages, one insertion..... 50c
Deaths, one insertion..... 50c
Card of Thanks..... 50c
Each subsequent insertion..... 25c
Death and Funeral Notice.....$1.00

Local reading notices, 2c per word each insertion. In black face or machine capitals, 3c per word.

All condensed advertisements are cash in advance.

In computing the number of words in a classified advertisement count each word, dollar mark, abbreviation, initial letter and figure as one word.

Advertisers are reminded that it is contrary to the provision of the postal laws to have letters addressed to initials only; therefore any advertiser desirous of concealing his or her identity may use a box at this office without any extra charge if replies are called for; if replies are to be mailed to advertiser allow 10 cents extra in addition to price of advertisement, to pay postage.

The News reserves the right to reject any copy submitted for publication.

SITUATIONS VACANT—MALE

NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—W. Parker, 309 Baker St., Phone 283.

WANTED—Blacksmith, sawmill; polemakers, waitresses; men and women cooks to register; deckman, quartz mill; machine and singlejack miners; good woodsmen, $4.50.

WANTED—Janitor for Hume school. Apply C. M. Young, secretary, Nelson. (6494)

WANTED—At Nelson club, a man to make himself generally useful. (6486)

WANTED REPRESENTATIVES to distribute tablets which wash clothes spotlessly clean without rubbing. One trial makes permanent customers. One hundred per cent profit. Make five dollars daily. Send ten cents for samples for four washings. Bradley Company, Brantford, Ont. (6444)

SITUATION WANTED—MALE.

PLANER FOREMAN open for position. Best references. Box 6483, Daily News. (6483)

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

ANY LADY can permanently earn twenty dollars weekly in own neighborhood, or proportionately for spare time. Particulars free. Food Products Distributors, Brantford, Ont. (6336)

WANTED — Working housekeeper, wages $50; also a woman or girl helper, wages $30. Apply Otto E. Olson, Mgr. Lardeau hotel, Ferguson, B.C. (6481)

WANTED—Girl for light housework. Apply to 623 Carbonate street, or write to box 6485, Daily News. (6485)

WANTED—Chambermaid, wages $30. Queens hotel. (6488)

WANTED—A good woman or girl for general work, foreigner preferred. Apply at once to G.B., box 6474, Daily News, Nelson, B.C. (6474)

WANTED—Nurse girl. Apply box 6459, Daily News. (6459)

WANTED—Capable maid, $25 a month. Apply box 6460, Daily News. (6460)

WANTED—Woman cook for restaurant. Wages $60 per month. Mrs. Frank K. Sheriff, Sandon, B.C. (6439)

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

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED—For Alice Siding school; salary $80. Apply Victor Car, secretary. (6468)

TEACHER WANTED—For Kingsgate, B.C., with credentials from school inspector. Address secretary, Kingsgate school district, Kingsgate, B.C. (6471)

LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—One good milch cow, part Jersey. For particulars write A. M. Holman, Winlaw, B.C. (6410)

PRETTY black Shetland pony, harness, buggy and cutter all in first class condition, hundred dollars. Also ten first class milch cows at prices to suit all. Jersey bull, twelve months old, cheap. Kennedy, Harrop. (6495)

FOR SALE—One fine young Ayrshire cow, due to freshen October 1st, second calf. For particulars write W. Rice, Winlaw, B.C. (6470)

GOOD Durham-Ayrshire milch cow. Freshened April. Bred to government Ayrshire bull. Birkbeck, Gray Creek. (6482)

FOR SALE—Two brood sows, each had one litter. One bred to pedigree Yorkshire boar. Price, $37 and $30. Birkbeck, Gray Creek. (6482)

FOR SALE—Eight-weeks old pigs. J. D. Yeatman, South Slocan. (6464)

FOR SERVICE—At the farm of Chas. Berry at Westley, the registered Ayrshire bull "Conquestadar Locherbie," whose sire is the famous "Hobsland Sunrise," and whose grandsire is the still more famous "Hobsland Masterpiece," two of the most famous bulls in Canada. Service fees $5.00. (6312)

FOR SALE — Two heavy teams of horses, weighing 2900 and 3400 lbs. Seven to nine years old. Price reasonable. Can be seen in Nelson. A. G. Lambert Co., Ltd. (6465)

FOR SALE—One pedigree Ayrshire bull, and two milch cows. M. B. Williams, Fruitvale. (6419)

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for local property, 10-acre ranch at Fruitvale. Box 476, Nelson. (6438)

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COOK—Good woman cook wishes position. Apply Mrs. O. H. Conn, Nelson, B.C. (6490)

WANTED—Position in office by young lady. Experience in bank. Box 6493, Daily News. (6493)

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.

FOR RENT—Suites of furnished housekeeping rooms in Annable block Enquire room 32. (6340)

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms for rent cheap; 618 Carbonate St. (6461)

FOR RENT—Furnished housekeeping rooms, $8 per month, over Poole Drug. (6325)

FURNISHED SUITES for rent. Apply Kerr apartments. (6341)

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Mentges newspaper folder; folds 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 pages; in first class condition. Snap for cash. The Daily News, Nelson. (678)

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—The library of the late Sheriff Tuck, which is one of the most select in the province, containing more than fifteen hundred volumes of the world's best literature. An unusual opportunity for a city, community or individual. Apply to box 4117. Daily News. (4117)

FOR SALE—Edison Dictograph complete; electric power. Apply to Daily News business office. (654)

FOR SALE—Shaving machine for Edison records. Box 685, Daily News.

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

WANTED.

WANTED—SPLIT CEDAR POSTS—Kootenay Lakes Cedar Company, Nelson, B.C. (6339)

WANTED—Small steam engine for wood saw. State particulars and lowest cash price to Ed. Rolland, Winlaw, B.C. (6458)

WANTED—Modern five-roomed house, one floor, two lots, in good shape. Rear school preferred. Or would buy two lots. Must be bargain. Box 6469, Daily News. (6469)

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

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Meat business in the Okanagan valley, B.C. Doing good business. Reason for selling, other business. A snap to the right party. For particulars apply box 6457, Daily News. (6457)

FRUITS, SEEDS AND VEGETABLES

WANTED—Black currants, red currants, raspberries, damsons, plums, greengages and crabapples. McDonald Jam Co. (6441)

WHOLESALE.

A. MACDONALD & CO., WHOLEsale Grocers and provision Merchants. Importers of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Dried Fruits, Staples and Fancy Groceries, Tobaccos, Cigars, Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Packing House Products. Office and warehouse, corner of Front and Hall Sts. P.O. box 1095; telephones 28 and 23.

ENGINEERS.

GREEN BROS., BURDEN & CO.
Civil Engineers, Dominion and B. C. Land Surveyors.
Surveys of Lands, Mines, Townsites, Timber Limits, etc.
Nelson, 516 Ward street, A. H. Green, Mgr.; Victoria, 114 Pemberton Bldg., F. C. Green; Fort George, Hammond street, F. P. Burden.

A. L. McCULLOCH,
Hydraulic Engineer.
Provincial Land Surveyor.
Baker St., Nelson, B.C.

CHAS. MOORE, C. & M. E.,
Provincial Land Surveyor, Architect.
Baker St., Nelson, B.C.

INSURANCE AND FINANCE.

TAYLOR & DUBAR,
Financial and Insurance Agents, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, Accountants, Auditors, Assignees, Estates managed; 602 Baker St. Phone 254.

H. E. DILL
Fire, Life, Sickness and Accident Insurance.
Phone 180. K.W.C. Block.

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

DONAGHY & DONAGHY, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., McCulloch block, Nelson, B.C., Flack block, Vancouver.

EDUCATIONAL.

KING EDWARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—Cranbrook, B.C. Boys under 12 taken. Bracing climate. Full school course: Piano, violin,, singing, dancing, dressmaking, stenography, bookkeeping. French taught by Parisienne. Write for prospectus to Miss V. M. Cherrington, headmistress. (5995)

AUCTIONEERS.

C. A. WATERMAN & CO., Opera blk.

WM. CUTLER, AUCTIONEER, BOX 474; phone 18.

STENOGRAPHY.

SHORTHAND, Typewriting, Penmanship. Day and night classes; 820 Victoria St. Box 745. (5219)

ACCOUNTANTS.

W. H. FALDING,
Public Accountant, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Rossland, B.C.

ASSAYERS.

E. W. WIDDOWSON, box A-1108, Nelson, B.C. Standard western charges.

FOR RENT.

TO LET—Partly furnished cottage, 5 rooms, near Willow Point. J. J. Campbell, R.R. No. 1, Nelson. Telephone 462-R. (6348)

FOR RENT—7-room house (bungalow plan) on Edgewood avenue. Apply Will Haldane, architect, Annable block. (6478)

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

LAUNCHES AND MOTOR BOATS.

FOR SALE—A new canoe; for particulars apply 519 Silica street. (6491)

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Tweed belt from Girl's coat. Mrs. C. F. McHardy. (6492)

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

McQuarrie & Robertson.

IMPROVED RANCH—About 4 miles from Nelson, on Granite road; 9 acres bearing fruit trees; small house. Estate of soldier killed at the front. Will be sold at a sacrifice. Price $1500 on easy terms.

IMPROVED RANCH—At Shoreacres; 10 acres, good house, fruit trees, close to railway station. Price $2100, easy terms.

WILL TRADE—A well improved ranch of 16 acres, good house and outbuildings; over 500 trees bearing, irrigated. Wants eight-roomed house in Nelson. What have you to offer?

PATENTS.

BABCOCK & SONS, Registered Attorneys. Estab. 1877. Formerly Patent office examiner. Master of Patent Laws. Book "Patent Protection," free; 99 St. James St., Montreal. Branches: Ottawa and Washington.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

D. J. ROBERTSON, F. D. D. & E., 303 Victoria street. Phone 292; night phone, 157-L.

SECOND HAND DEALERS.

THE ARK pays cash for second hand furniture, stoves; 606 Vernon.

NEAL INSTITUTE.

TREATMENT FOR LIQUOR HABIT. Box 21, Cranbrook, B.C.

Private Hospital

LICENSED BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

We give particular attention to all female trouble—home-like apartments for ladies awaiting accouchment. Certified nurses sent out on private cases, town or country. 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.

NELSON NEWS OF THE DAY

Mrs. Reggie Thompson wishes to thank all those who helped to make the dance at Astley's pavilion a success. (6489)

For Hire—Cabin cruiser, cooking and sleeping apartments on board. Very suitable for weekly campers. Further particulars apply Nelson Welding shop, Josephine street. (6450)

LOW WATER IS WELCOME TO FISHERMEN

The lowering of the water in the lake is welcomed by the fishermen. They state that the fish are beginning to bite with avidity.

ALBERTA REPRESENTATIVE FOR FOOD COMMITTEE

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

EDMONTON, Alta., July 25.—J. P. Lamb, president of the Union of Alberta Rural Municipalities, has just received word from Premier Sifton, who is now in Winnipeg, that he had been chosen representative for Alberta on the advisory committee to Hon. W. J. Hanna, Dominion food controller. Mr. Lamb leaves Edmonton Thursday for Ottawa where he and the other members of the committee will hold a conference with the food controller.

Stomach Cramps COLIC

These are very painful and their attacks are often sudden and sometimes fatal. The principal seat is in the stomach and bowels, producing severe twisting, cramping pain and often accompanied by vomiting. If you are troubled in this way, there is only one remedy to cure you, and that one is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It has a record of cures extending over 72 years and we have yet to hear of a case where it has failed to either relieve or cure.

Beware of imitations and substitutes sold by unscrupulous dealers for the sake of greater profits, as these no-name, no-reputation, worthless preparations may prove dangerous to your health.

Mrs. H. Miller, 735 Mark street, Fort William, Ont., writes: "Last summer my husband came home from work and could hardly straighten up for cramps. The first thing I gave him was a dose of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and I hadn't repeated it very long until he was all right again. It is the only remedy I give my children in the summer for cholera or cramps in the stomach. I have never been without it in the house for the last two or three years."

Price 35c. Put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

AMERICANS OF GERMAN ORIGIN AND THE WAR

Following are extracts of an address before the Merchants' association of New York at its liberty loan meeting, June 1, 1917, by Otto H. Kahn.

We have met today in pursuance of a high purpose, a purpose which at this fateful moment is one and the same wherever, throughout the world, the language of free men is spoken and understood.

It is the purpose of a common determination to fight and to bear and to dare everything and never to cease nor rest until the accursed thing which has brought upon the world the unutterable calamity, the devil's visitation of this appalling war, is destroyed beyond all possibility of resurrection.

That accursed thing is not a nation, but an evil spirit, a spirit which has made the government possessed by it and executing its abhorrent and bloody bidding an abomination in the sight of God and men.

What we are now contending for by the side of our splendidly brave and sorely tried allies, after infinite forbearance, after delay which many of us found it hard to bear, are the things which are among the highest and most cherished that the civilized world has attained through the toil, sacrifices and suffering of its best in the course of many centuries.

They are the things without which darkness would fall upon hope, and life would become intolerable.

They are things of humanity, liberty, justice and mercy, for which the best men amongst all the nations—including the German nation—have fought and bled these many generations past, which were the ideals of Luther, Goethe, Schiller, Kant, and a host of others who had made the name of Germany great and beloved until fanatical Prussianism run amuck came to make its deeds a by-word and a hissing.

This appalling conflict which has been drenching the world with blood is not a mere fight of one or more peoples against one or more other peoples.

It goes far deeper.

It sharply divides the soul and conscience of the world.

It transcends vastly the bounds of racial allegiance

It is ethically fundamental.

In determining one's attitude toward it, the time has gone by—if it ever was—when race and blood and inherited affiliations were permitted to count.

A century and a half ago Americans of English birth rose to free this country from the oppression of the rulers of England. Today Americans of German birth are called upon to rise, together with their fellow citizens of all races, to free not only this country but the whole world from the oppression of the rulers of Germany, an oppression far less capable of being endured and of far graver portent.

Speaking as one born of German parents, I do not hesitate to state it is my deep conviction that the greatest service which men of German birth or antecedents can render to the country of their origin is to proclaim, and to stand up for those great and fine ideals and national qualities and traditions which they inherited from their ancestors, and to set their faces like flint against the monstrous doctrines and acts of a rulership which have robbed them of the Germany which they loved and in which they took just pride, the Germany which had the goodwill, respect and admiration of the entire world.

I do not hesitate to state as my solemn conviction that the more unmistakably and wholeheartedly Americans of German origin throw themselves into the struggle which this country has entered in order to rescue Germany, no less than America and the rest of the world from these sinister forces that are, in President Wilson's language, the enemy of all mankind, the better they protect and serve the repute of the old German name and the true advantage of the German people.

Gentlemen, I measure my words. They are borne out all too emphatically by the hideous eloquence of deed which have appalled the conscience of the civilized world. They are borne out by numberless expressions, written and spoken of German professors employed by the state to teach its youth.

The burden of that teaching is that might makes right, and that the German nation has been chosen to exercise morally, mentally and actually, the overloadship of the world and must and will accomplish that task and that destiny whatever the cost in bloodshed, misery and ruin.

The spirit of that teaching, in its intolerance, its mixture of santimonious and covetousness and its self-righteous assumption of a world improving mission, is closely akin to the spirit from which were bred the religious wars of the past through the long and dark years when Protestants and Catholics killed one another and devastated Europe.

I speak in sorrow, for I am speaking of the country of my origin and I have not forgotten what I owe to it.

I speak in bitter disappointment, for I am thinking of the Germany of former days, the Germany which has contributed its full share to the store of the world's imperishable assets and which, in not a few fields of human endeavor and achievment held the leading place among the nations of the earth.

And I speak in the firm faith that, after its people shall have shaken off and made atonement for the dreadful spell which an evil fate has cast upon them, that former Germany is bound to arise again and, in due course of time, will again deserve and attain the goodwill and the high respect of the world and the affectionate loyalty of all those of German blood in foreign lands.

But I know that neither Germany nor this country nor the rest of the world can return to happiness and peace and fruitful labor until it shall have been made manifest, bitterly and unmistakably manifest, to the rulers who bear the blood guilt for this wanton war and to their misinformed and misquided peoples that the spirit which unchained it cannot prevail, that the hateful doctrines and methods in pursuance of which and in compliance with which it is conducted are rejected with abhorrence by the civilized world, and that the over-weening ambitions which it was meant to serve can never be achieved.

The fight for civilization which we all fondly believed had been won many years ago must be fought over again. In this sacred struggle it is now our privilege to take no mean part, and our glory to bring sacrifices.

Our one and supreme job, the one purpose to which all others must give way, is to bring this war to a successful conclusion. One of the means toward that end is to make the liberty loan a veritable triumph, an overwhelming expression of our gigantic economic strength.

To accomplish that, let each of us feel himself personally responsible, let each one of us work as if our life depended on the result. And in a very real sense, does not our national life and our individual life depend on the outcome of this war?

Would life be tolerable if the power of Prussianism run mad and murderous, held the world by the throat, if the primacy of the earth belonged to a government steeped in the doctrines of a barbarous past and supported by a ruling caste which preach the diefication of sheer might, which despises liberty, hates democracy and would destroy both if it could.

To that spirit and to those doctrines we, citizens of America and servants, as such, of humanity, will oppose our solemn and unshakable resolution "to make the world safe for democracy," and we will say, with a clear conscience, in the noble words which more than 500 years ago were uttered by the parliament of Scotland:

"It is not for glory, or for riches, or for honor that we fight, but for liberty alone, which no good man loses but with his life."

KING PICKS UP BOOTY OF WAR

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE—The King, during his visit just concluded, on the western front, was intensely interested in the battlefield of Vimy ridge and in the men who fought there so splendidly. While on the Canadian front he stood on the highest point of the ridge and looked over the plain to the east, where the enemy still struggles to retain his hold upon Lens.

The King had seen Vimy ridge before under very different circumstances. In 1916 he climbed to the top of Mount St. Eloi, at a time when it was a frequent target for German guns, and looked out toward the Vimy ridge, then held by a victorious and confident foe. In the foreground as memorials of heroic battles of 1915 between the Germans and French, lay the ruins of Carency, Souchez and Neuville St. Vaast, while to the north, scored and seamed with abandoned trenches stood the ridge of Lorette. Within view was a tract of blood-soaked land upon which not less than 100,000 men had died in battle. Possession of the ridge of Vimy was the prize for which they had striven. In the distance upon the upward slope, a little beyond the shell shattered trees that marked the Arras-Bethune road, could be seen the enemy's trenches, line upon line of them, protected by wide belts of wire and stretching back in orderly succession to the summit of the ridge. In all the ground between St. Eloi and the enemy's first line no man could show his head above the British trenches without risking his life.

Sees Next Objective

That was Vimy as the King saw it in 1916. On this occasion he motored up the Arras road while it was lined with Canadian soldiers, who cheered like men who meant it. After greeting Sir Arthur Currie, the Canadian corps commander, and the commanders of the various divisions in the corps, the King continued his drive to a point near an "o pip" which is army slang for observation post. He viewed Lens, Avion, Mericourt and many other points further back within the enemy lines.

The King was a sailor before he came to the throne and he still has the sailor's preference for a telescope, rather than the field glass.

After he had thoroughly acquired "the lay of the land," he turned to his immediate surroundings. A little military cemetery, where some of our men had died on the very crest of the ridge were buried, because there was no road by which their bodies could be taken down to Carency, first claimed his sympathetic attention. They represented part of the price in blood and tears of the great victory they had helped to win.

King Finds Booty.

After paying his tribute to the dead, the King visited the German reserve trench, with its smashed dugouts and heaps of wreckage of war material. A general presented to his majesty an uncommon bit of spoil, in the form of body armor, not unlike the plate mail of the middle ages, which had been worn by an enemy sniper. The King found for himself a case of machine gun cartridges and a belt of unused ammunition.

The program for the visit called for 20 minutes on the ridge. The King spent an hour and a quarter there, to the perturbation of those responsible for his safety. It is frequently shelled. But his majesty was fortunate. Nothing came within half a mile while the party remained. In the air were a group of guardian planes, sent up to drive away any enemy machines that might venture across.

Before leaving, the King warmly praised the splendid valor of the soldiers of the Dominion. He passed out of the corps area as he had entered it, through the ranks of thousands of cheering Canadians.

Advanced Casualty Station

Earlier, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, his majesty visited one the Canadian casualty clearing stations, and was greatly interested in its organization. It was a nurse from this station who was deputed to attend the King during his former visit when he was thrown from his horse and injured. This is the most advanced station of the Canadian group, and now has accommodation for 1400 men, with an operating capacity of 120 stretcher cases every 24 hours. Some of the operating tables have been improvised from the wings of smashed airplanes which came down nearby. The station is so close to the front that there are frequent air fights overhead.

Later on, at Albert, the King conferred on Sir Arthur Currie, the honor of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. A number of French leaders at the same time received accolade knighthood.

Thursday's News from The Bay

INVENTORY TAKING HAS GOT ON APACE THIS WEEK, AND MANY ODD LINES HAVE COME TO LIGHT. THESE CANNOT GO ON STOCK SHEETS, SO WILL BE ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

10 Pairs Ladies' White Boots, size 2 1-2, 3 and 3 1-2. Regular prices to $3.00 per pair, Thursday morning..... 99c

8 Pairs of Ladies' White Pumps; sizes 2 1-2, 3 and 3 1-2. Regular prices to $3.00 per pair, Thursday morning 99c

9 Pairs Ladies' White Shoes; sizes, 2 1-2, 3 3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2 5 and 7 only. Reg. prices to $3.00 pair, Thursday morning 99c

THIS PRICE WILL CLEAR EVERY ODD PAIR.

MEN'S BATHING SUITS—Navy, grey and some stripes. To clear 50c

MEN'S NAVY SERGE CAPS—Not the price of the work even—To clear at 25c

BOYS' WHITE COTTON JERSEYS—With red or blue trimming 40c

HURRY UP, BOYS, FOR THESE

Hat Just as Sketch

WHO SAID HATS?

Just a whisper only. Tomorrow—Friday—we are going to clear up our Ladies' Millinery.

New Hats this season selling for as high as $6.50, $8.50 and $12.50 in a gentle little flutter. ONE DOLLAR. But you must take them away with you. We cannot deliver them. Don't mistake, this Friday morning, 8:30 sharp.

TODAY—THURSDAY, More Girls' Dresses and Hats. If you don't buy your girl a new frock at 99c, you are sure missing something good.

JUST ANOTHER CURTAIN RAISER FOR TODAY

100 Yards Natural Pongee Silk; good wearing and washing quality. We cannot replace this quality at anything near this price. Had you not better secure a length now? 33-inch. Regular 65c. Today 39c

TWO ONLY, CAMP BED COVERS

The greatest protection from insects and mosquitos during the night for open air sleeping. Rest in peace. Size 78in. and 27 in., 42 in. deep. Special price, each $1.75

To anyone sleeping on the verandah or out of doors, they are a blessing in disguise. Two only in stock.

The Hudson's Bay Company
HERBERT E. BURRIDGE STORES COMMISSIONER

FIRE CAUSES $200,000 DAMAGE AT REFINERY

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 25—The fire at the Atlantic refining company Tuesday night caused a loss estimated at $200,000. Nearly 400,000 gallons of gasoline were destroyed. One employee is missing.

Alkali in Shampoos Bad for Washing Hair

Don't use prepared shampoos or anything else that contains too much alkali, for this is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is just plain mulsified cocoanut oil, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap and beats anything else all to pieces. You can get this at any drug store and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle. Besides it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.

Condensed "Want" Ads Order Form

Use this blank on which to write out your condensed ad., one word in each space. Enclose money order or check and mail direct to The Daily News, Nelson, B. C.

Rate: One cent a word each insertion, six consecutive insertions charged as four. Each initial, figure, dollar sign, etc., count as one word. No charge less than 25 cents.

Please publish the above advertisement.....times, for which I enclose $.....

Name .....

Address .....

If desired, replies may be addressed to Box Numbers at The Daily News Office. If replies are to be mailed enclose 10c extra to cover cost of postage and allow five words extra for box number.

ICE

Phone 504

Delivered to any part of the city.

KOOTENAY ICE & FUEL CO.,
WILLIAM WILSON.

Foot Comfort

WHY SUFFER WITH ACHING AND PERSPIRING FEET WHEN YOU CAN PROCURE COMFORT AND EASE FOR A SMALL SUM?

25c A TIN

Canada Drug & Book Co.

Willard Chocolates.

Eastman Kodak Supplies

CULTUS CREEK BEAR IS A CLEVER THIEF

He's Self-Educated, But Wise to All the Curves of the Art of Stealing Food

A bear that has educated himself into all the curves of the art of stealing food from prospectors' cabins is causing a lot of trouble on Cultus creek. He has cleaned J. W. Mulholland of $200 worth of food this season and last, and Charles O. Woodrow came in last night and reported that Bruin had climbed more than 15 feet up a tree and consumed a three weeks supply of food that he had packed in. The loss is much greater than the value of the food, because of the labor involved in packing it up the creek to the claims.

Bruin is a gourmand when it comes to bacon and when he gets a side purchased at 55 cents a pound he acquires a meal that no one but a millionaire could pay for very often. Bruin still owes for it, but there are intimations that wise as he is in dodging anyone with a gun he will pay pretty soon, if the prospectors have to use hand grenades, a 42-centimeter gun and chlorine gas to do it.

Mr. Woodrow left his pack of grub tied up high and dry near a cabin and went up the creek to get some tools. When he returned he found nothing left except some scattered paper and rags and flour plentifully besprinkled in all directions. The bear apparently climbed up the tree, tore open the bag of flour and then climbed down when the flour began to fall. That he returned up the tree when the flour supply below gave out was shown by the white marks of his paws on the trunk.

But bruin made even a cleaner job of the Mulholland food supply. He broke into the cabin, and not only did he eat everything edible, but he carried away all sorts of stuff, including cans and a box of cartridges which were in a pack. Mr. Mulholland tracked him for some 100 yards, but bruin in that distance appeared to have dropped nothing.

The bear also smashed up the cookstove, having been attracted by the hunger inducing smell of the interior of the oven.

Bruin is self educated, but exceptionally wise in the way of mankind. Another prospector proved that last year. Having suffered the loss of much food, he prepared a particularly tasty morsel for the bear and left it in the cabin, with a notice on it to warn any prospectors or hunters that might enter that it was intended for bruin, and bruin alone. The bear arrived in due course—and ate everything edible and some things that were not, but passed up the meal that had been prepared for him. And it was bacon, too. This prospector declares that the bear must be able to read.

Hans Hage shot a grizzly up the creek a couple of weeks ago, and prospectors in the district thought that their troubles might be over. But the recent losses have convinced them the grizzly was not the culprit. A black bear is blamed.

Fruit Jars

GET OUR PRICES ON ECONOMY AND PERFECT SEAL JARS

Economy Caps 30c
Economy Clamps 15c

Rubber Rings for Mason and Perfect Seal; 2 dozen for.....25c

Brass Rings for Mason Jars; per dozen 30c

Glass Jelly Jars, per dozen....75c

J.A. IRVING & Co.

GROCERS, NELSON, B. C.

THE ARK

Ladies' silk hose	40c to 60c
Heavy flannelette, yard	20c
Boys' straw hats	25c
Middy cloth, 36-inch, yard	20c
Ladies' combination suits	75c
Cups and saucers, ½ dozen	90c
Apron gingham, yard	20c
Heavy grey blankets, pair	$4.25
Hair ribbons, wide, yard	15c
Boys' strong hose, 9 and 10	35c
Boys' bloomers	75c

IMPROVED SIGHT WITH TORIC LENSES
Neater Appearance

On account of the curvature in the Toric lenses they fit closer to the eyes and equalize the vision at any angle. The Toric are the finest quality lenses on the market.

LET US FIT YOU WITH TORIC LENSES.

J. O. Patenaude
SPECIALIST IN OPTICS.

DATE OF COLD STORAGE INVESTIGATION FIXED

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

OTTAWA, July 25.—The first sitting of the committee to inquire into the report of W. F. O'Connor, K.C., on the cold storage and packing companies, will be held in Toronto city hall on July 30, with George F. Henderson, K.C., the chairman, in the chair.

Keystone Comedy — GEM — Blue Bird

KEYSTONE DAY

Chester Conklin

(Walrus)

IN ONE OF THOSE NEW MILE-A-MINUTE TWO-REEL KEYSTONES
"DODGING HIS DOOM."

Violet Mersereau

IN A FIVE-PART BLUEBIRD
"BROKEN FETTERS"

FOR GOOD MEASURE—ONE REEL UNIVERSAL COMEDY

Saturday—One Reel Special, Pershing's Troops Landing in France.

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.

COTTONWOOD FIRE IS EXTINGUISHED

Blaze That Might Have Done Considerable Damage Started By Careless Boys

A fire that might have caused serious damagae in Nelson was put out last night by fire fighters under the supervision of E. D. Prowd. district forester last night, when a blaze started by small boys on Cottonwood creek about 100 yards from the city intake was extinguished after considerable trouble. The fire only covered an area of about half an acre but broke out at intervals in the dry grass and shrubbery.

Mr. Prowd stated that the Trail fire had been corralled. The Sproule creek fire had done considerable damage, he stated, in the Lambert timber limits. The Lardeau fire had been controlled on the south side but on the north a gang of men are fighting it.

Mr. Prowd said that some railway fires near Waneta were being fought by Great Northern men.

TO HOLD CARNATION DAY ON SATURDAY

Daughters of Empire Will Raise Money to Buy Wool for Soldiers' Socks.

Owing to the urgent need for wool with which to knit socks for Kootenay boys at the front, the Daughters of the Empire will hold a carnation day on Saturday, when 20 flower sellers will dispose of carnations donated by Harold Selous. Officers of the Daughters of the Empire state that they have been officially advised that there is great need for socks for the boys at the front.

The sale of flowers will commence at 7:30 in the morning.

THERMOMETER REACHES 92.

The thermometer again passed the 90 mark yesterday, registering 92 in the shade during the afternoon.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

The following is a statement of receipts and disbursements of the French Red Cross day recently held:

Receipts.

Sale of tags, Nelson, July 13	$249.00
Donation, Harrop Women's institute	9.00
Donation, New Denver Patriotic association	25.00
Donation, Silverton Ladies' Patriotic society	80.00
South Slocan, sale of tags	12.00
Sale of tags to Proctor	2.50
	$377.50

Expenses.

Cost of tags	$ 30.00
Balance forwarded to headquarters for French Red Cross	347.50
	$377.50

M. E. ALLEN,
Special Treasurer for Fund.

Social and Personal

C. J. Thompson, Banff, is registered at the Strathcona.

R. Altman and wife, Greenwood, are guests at the Grand Central.

W. Richardson, Victoria, is staying at the Hume.

W. C. Peters, Los Angeles, is a guest at the Hume.

Mr and Mrs. S. Bonain, Proctor, are guests at the New Grand.

L. Oxley, Spokane, is registered at the Queens.

H. R. Jones, Spokane, is staying at the Nelson.

Capt. H. J. Wicks, Bonnington, is registered at the Strathcona.

A. T. Carter of Calgary was a visitor to the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lane left last night for a visit to friends in Vancouver and Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Risk, Victoria street, left yesterday morning for a visit to the coast cities.

The wedding took place yesterday at St. Paul's manse of Daniel B. Paul of Rossland and Miss Agnes Leslie of Nelson. Rev. C. M. Wright officiated. The couple were supported by Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Paul. They will reside in Rossland.

Rev. F. H. Graham leaves on the Kettle Valley train today for a two weeks' vacation. During his absence the affairs of the church will be looked after by Fred Irvine. Arrangements are being made for the conduct of services.

The marriage of Miss Vera Mabel Gilchrist, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Gilchrist of Nelson, to William G. Elsdon of Slocan City took place at St Saviour's church yesterday. Rev. Fred H. Graham, rector, performed the ceremony. Thorvald Hanson of Nelson was bestman. Miss Bertha Gilchrist sister of the bride, was bridesmaid and the bride was given away by her father. The couple left for a honeymoon at Spokane, Portland and Seattle and will reside on their return at Slocan City. Pte. Elsdon, a returned soldier who is at the Balfour sanitarium, attended the ceremony. He is a brother of the groom.

Miss Ethel Fox, former district traffic supervisor of the British Columbia Telephone company in Kootenay district, was married at St. Saviour's church yesterday to Charles Archibald Dean Seaton of Kimberley. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Fred H. Graham, rector. Miss Fox is a daughter of Robert Fox of Rossland.

NELSON OFFICER PRESUMED DEAD

Major J. S. Wright Mentioned in Latest List of Casualties Issued From Ottawa.

In the casualty list issued from Ottawa last night, Major J. S. Wright, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mohr, Fairview, Nelson, is reported presumed dead. Other names on the list are:

Wounded—W. Doyle, Cobourg, Ont.; G. Newman, Toronto; F. Broder, Morrisburg, Ont.; A. Wells, Wyrtle, Ont.; W. Whalberg, Denmark; T. W. Lewis, Steeves Mountain, N. B.; E. Jordan, Vegreville, Alta.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

Previously reported missing, now presumed to have died—H. O'Keefe, England; Corp. W. Firkin, England; W. Burke, Kingston, Ont.; G. Wilson, England; R. Edland, England; J. Durant, England; E. Moylan, Toronto.

SERVICES.

Died of wounds—Corp. J. C. Learmont, Toronto.

INFANTRY.

Previously reported missing, now presumed to have died—H. C. Smith, Stratford, Ont.; C. E. Williams, Tilsonburg, Ont.; E. Day, Mount Dennys, Ont.; R. McKinley, Scotland; J. Crook, Toronto; E. J. Howarth, Swansea, Ont.; R. W. Morrow, Metcalfe, Ont; E. Corbin, St. Paul, Que.; K. Burleigh, Drayton, Ont.; N. Corin, Toronto; G. Lydiate, England; J. Beaton, Orillia, Ont.; A. Norton, England; E. Cooper, England; W. Ryan, Montreal; B. Cronk, Toronto; Corp. L. Leitch, Winnipeg; C. D. Briggs, Halifax; W. Graham, England; D. W. McDonald, Antigonish, N.S.; C. Dozois, Montreal; E. Beaudette, Montreal; Corp. J. Plante, Montreal; W. Evans, Winnipeg; W. Duncan, Billings Bridge, Ont; E. Field, Sibbald, Alta.; W. Prince, Calgary; Sergt. D. Keith, Seattle; A. Betchard, Montreal; N. Gould, Toronto; Lieut. H. Devlin, Toronto; Corp. J. Hoey, Hamilton, Ont.; W. Demeras, Ottawa; Corp. M. Potvin, Montreal; H. Laplande, Montreal; M. Labelle, Quebec; A. Daris, Montreal; T. Stockall, Halifax, Corp. A. Proudfoot, Montreal; G. Kent, Hastings, Ont.; W. Eldring, London, Ont.; Corp. J. McLeod, St. Marks, Man.; H. J. Wilson, North Cote, Minn.; W. Rouse, Oxdrift, Ont.; F. Elmore, England; Lieut. H. A. Duncan, Sudbury, Ont.; J. Wilson, Calgary; Sergt. C. H. Pinshey, Toronto; G. Ashley, Toronto; Sergt. W. Burns, Boston, Mass.; Sergt. W. Westwood, Montreal; J. Macdonald, Scotland; C. Crawford, England; Corp. J. Marshall, Gravenhurst, Ont.; C. Dickson, no address; C. Hoare, England; W. Ellis, Montreal; H. Dinning, Montreal; M. Soucey, Montreal; J. Moffatt, Quebec; J. F. Parkinson, Clifton, Ont.; A. Bloughman, England; D. Wyandon, Copper Cliff, Ont.; W. Young, England; W. Mercer, Scotland; A. Stark, Belleville, Ont.; J. Trudeau, Ottawa; A. N. Macdonald, Los Angeles, Cal.

THREE PERISH IN FIRE AT HODGSON

Mother and Daughter Among Victims When Boarding House Destroyed —Child Injured.

(By Daily News Leased Wire.)

INWOOD, Man., July 25.—Fire at Hodgson at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning caused the death of three persons—Mrs. John Drury, whose husband is with the Fort Garry horse in England; her daughter Emma, three and a half years old, and Florence St. Peter, eight years old. The house was owned by E. St. Peters, who was in the country at the time, and was run as a boarding house.

Mr. Ross, timber inspector; Mrs. St. Peter and her three children narrowly escaped death. One of the St. Peter children suffered severe burns.

SCIENCE WILL CURE COWARD'S WEAKNESS

The constitutional coward, who flinches in the face of danger but who in his deepest consciousness really wants to do his duty, has a better chance in this war of escaping without ignominy than ever before in the history of the world. Employment of psychiatrists, a departure in army procedure, has been authorized by the surgeon-general, and a committee on furnishing hospital units for nervous and mental disorders has been formed by eminent alienists, with the approval of the war department.

There is good news for the "coward" in the statement that in many cases his malady can be actually cured. Best of all, it is regarded possible to determine with reasonable accuracy whether he is a victim of well defined nerve deficiency or is only craven. This ability of scientists to differentiate holds out hope for the soldier whose intentions are good but who finds at the critical moment that his legs simply will not obey the message from his brain. In more primitive times such men were executed without mercy. More recently their alternative, but not always lighter, punishment has been ignominy and disgrace.

The most important work of the new units, however, will consist of weeding out possible cowards, so far as possible, in advance of sending the army to the front. This is practical today to a greater extent than a few years ago because of recent progress made in the study of mental hygiene. It is now recognized that the presence of a few unstable individuals can disorganize an entire company, and it is proposed to eliminate this danger to the normal soldier so far as possible. "Mental instability" will be studied fro mthe time the recruit is mustered in. Evidence of it will appear, to the expert, in the daily records of the companies.

Remedy Disease

Inability to adapt oneself to new surroundings frequently indicates mental disorder in greater or less degree. This is reflected in refusal to accept discipline. Men who repeatedly appear before their officers for punishment or reprimand will be subjects of special investigation. It is a remarkable evidence of our increasing enlightenment that we are better able than even a few years ago to detect the difference between actual nervous disorder and malingering. It will be possible to remedy the one and punish the other without injustice.

Sedative baths and mechanical adjustments as well as psychological teaching, play important parts in the new scheme for making the soldier fit for his duty but they are even more important in their bearing upon the reconstruction of the victims of battleshock. A writer in the New York Times credits Dr. Thomas Salmon, who has been studying conditions in Europe, with saying that neurosis constitute one of the most formidable problems of this war. It is probably true that is due to the selection of men in the first instance who were unfit from the neuroligists' point of view, to be soldiers. Elimination in the training camps of alcoholics, paretics and others would simplify the after war problem. Certain types of physical unfitness have long been recognized and catalogued. It is now proposed, so far as possible, to extend this system to the nervous constitution of the recruit.

Treatment of certain forms of cowardice as a disease marks a new era in war hygiene. An army chosen in advance, as ours wil lbe, with the least possible hindrance to its complete unity removed, ought to give a splendid account of itself in action. It is hardly too much to predict that it will be the most proficient army of its size in the world.—Portland Oregonian.

ITALY TAKES ACTION TO CONSERVE FOOD

ROME, Italy—At a meeting in Rome of the central food commission, Signor Raineri, the president of the commission, and minister of agriculture, gave an account of the program the Italian government proposes to follow to insure a sufficient supply of bread for the country. He assumed that the rise in the price of wheat fixed in Ital yto conform to the altered state of the world market, was not in itself sufficient to make wheat growing as profitable as the cultivation of certain other crops, and it was, therefore, necessary to come to the aid of the agriculturist both financially and technically, and to use coercion if unfounded resistance were offered. It was also announced that the cooperation of technical experts had been assured in the various regions of Italy, so that accurate information should be to hand as to local needs and conditions, and the most useful measures be adopted.

It is not anticipated that the use of bread cards will be necessary in Italy, the stock of wheat, maize and other ingredients now used in the flour allowing a daily ration of 400 grammes of bread per head, but moderation and economy must, it is pointed out, be practiced. The grain now being less finely sifted in milling than formerly, less fodder for cattle remains, and the price of fodder has so increased that it is claimed farmers find it less expensive to feed their cattle on a smaller quantity of the more nutrious flour than with the usual amount of bran. Although the accusation that bran is being given to men and bread to cattle is not to be taken seriously, a limit has been put on the percentage of flour which may be mixed with the outer parts of the grain, and the most economical means of feeding cattle are being studied by the government, as there is an actual shortage of fodder.

It is officially reported that there has been imported into Italy from February, 1915, to the end of April 1917, 36,000,000 quintals of wheat, maize, rice and flour, 2,500,000 quintals of oats, 700,000 quintals of frozen meat as well as large quantities of sugar, coffee, tunny fish, herrings and dried fish

Let the Insurance Company Carry Your Risk

Every dry day adds to your risk. In case of loss the cost of material and labor has materially increased—for a few dollars a strong corporation will carry your load. Can you and your family afford to be without protection?

If your home is modern and in Nelson and sixty feet from your neighbor it will only cost you $12.00 per thousand for three years, or $4.00 per thousand per year. In other words you would have to pay for 125 years before you would pay out what you would get back in case of a total loss.

Yes, let the Insurance Company carry your risk.

Charles F. McHardy

INSURANCE REAL ESTATE FUEL

A. S. Horswill & Co.

Kellogg's Cornflakes, pkg	10c
Broken Rice, 4 lbs for	25c
Broken Rice, 50-lb. sack	$2.90
Nabob Coffee, 1-lb. tin	45c
Chase & Sanborn's Seal Coffee	45c
New Cabbage, per lb	6½c
New Potatoes, 4 lbs. for	25c
Firm Onions, 4 lbs. for	25c
Finest Creamery Butter, 2 for	95c

PROMPT DELIVERY

NOTICE TO WATER USERS

The following regulations shall come into force on the 25th inst.:

1. The hours between which water may be used for any of the purposes following shall be as follows:

(a) For the sprinkling of lawns and gardens between the hours of 6 o'clock and 9 o'clock p. m.

(b) For the sprinkling of streets, alleys and sidewalks between the hours of 7 o'clock and 9 o'clock a. m.

And no person shall use water for any or all of such purposes beyond the time and outside the said hours.

2. No person shall with a lawn sprinkler or otherwise water any adjoining or other premises to or than that for which he has paid the regular garden or lawn rate.

3. All water used for any of the above purposes shall be used by garden hose or lawn sprinklers only.

4. When any alarm of fire has sounded and during the continuance of any fire within the corporate limits of the city of Nelson or during the progress of any fire in any of the localities adjacent thereto, any person using water for any of the purposes mentioned in paragraph (1) hereof shall at once cease using same until such time as the fire has been extinguished.

5. Any person guilty of an infraction or violation of any of the foregoing regulations shall in addition to all other penalties imposed by the above water rates bylaw or statutes be liable to have his water supply cut off without notice.

J. E. ANNABLE,
Mayor.

WATER NOTICE.

Diversion and Use.

Take notice that Lars Gausdal whose address is Nelson, B.C., will apply for a license to take and use 2 acre feet of water out of an unnamed stream, which flows northerly and drains into the Kootenay river about N. E. corner of sub-lot 15, lot 98. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about 150 feet E. of the S.W. corner of sub-lot 8 of lot 98, G1, and will be used for irrigation purposes upon the land described as sub-lot 8 of lot 98, G1. This notice was posted on the ground on the 13th day of July, 1917. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914," will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Nelson, B.C. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication o fthis notice is July 14, 1917.

LARS GAUSDAL, Applicant.

WATER NOTICE.

Diversion and Use.

Take notice that Messrs. G. G. Fair and Fred A. Johnston, whose address is Erie, B.C., will apply for a license to take and use 1 cubic foot per second of water out of Beaver creek, which flows southwesterly and drains into Columbia river, about Columbia Gardens. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about where the creek crosses the south line of S. Lot 25, Township 12A, Lot 1236, and will be used for fluming purposes upon the land described as Sections 25 and 36, Township 12A, Lot 1236, and Sections 30 and 31, Township 13, Lot 1236. This notice was posted on the ground on the 5th day of July, 1917. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914," will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Nelson. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is July 7th, 1917.

G. G. FAIR,
FRED A. JOHNSTON,
Applicants.

"B & K" Scratch Food

THIS IS A MIXTURE

For Laying Hens

AND NOT INTENDED FOR FATTENING

The best grain we have goes into this mixture, and the proper proportions of sunflower seed and shell.

THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., LTD.

Today Only

MATINEE AT 2 P. M. ADULTS 25c, CHILDREN, 15c
EVENING, 7 TO 11 P. M., ADULTS, 35c, CHILDREN, 25c.

FILMDOM'S SUPREME OFFERING

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt

The World's Greatest Actress in the crowning triumph of her Triumphant Career.

"Mothers of France"

SCREEN TIME—TWO HOURS

Photographed under the auspices of the French Government which is part owner of this soul-inspiring masterpiece.

SPECIAL MUSIC

TOMORROW—Billie Burke in "Gloria's Romance." Matinee at 2:30

Starland Theatre

20 Per Cent Off

ON DOLLS, GAMES, TOYS and SPORTING GOODS

For the Balance of this Week.

R. L. HICKINGBOTTOM

Stationery and Fancy Goods

413 Ward St., Nelson, B. C.

OUR AIM IS PERFECTION

When you buy from us we take the same interest in the transaction that you do. We want you to be pleased and satisfied and we do not consider a transaction properly conducted unless you leave our store perfectly satisfied in every detail. It is your interest we always have in mind.

A. D. PAPAZIAN,
Watchmaker, Jeweler and Graduate Optician
MADDEN BLOCK, BAKER ST.

Drugs by Mail

Try us when you need goods in a hurry.

Try us when you want intelligent service.

Pure Drugs and Medicines, Films and Camera Supplies, Gramophone Records and Needles, Sprays for Roses, Fruit Trees or Poultry Houses, etc.

Rutherford Drug Co.
NELSON, B. C.

Men's Suits

Chemically cleaned $2.00

Removes all the dirt, leaving them fresh and clean.

H. K. Foot

High Class Dyer and Cleaner
NELSON, B. C.

Agencies—M. Papazian, 411 Ward Street; Ross Fleming, Fairview.

Cool Underwear

Balbriggan in two-piece, at, per suit .....$1.00 and $2.00

Porous Knit, two-piece, per suit $1.50

White and Natural color in Combinations, some with no sleeves and short legs, some with short sleeves and knee length; also with short sleeves and ankle length and other with long sleeves, from $1.25 $1.50, $2.00 to $3.50 suit.

Athletic Underwear, made of Nainsook, in two piece or in combination at, per suit .....$1.25 and $1.50

Emory & Walley