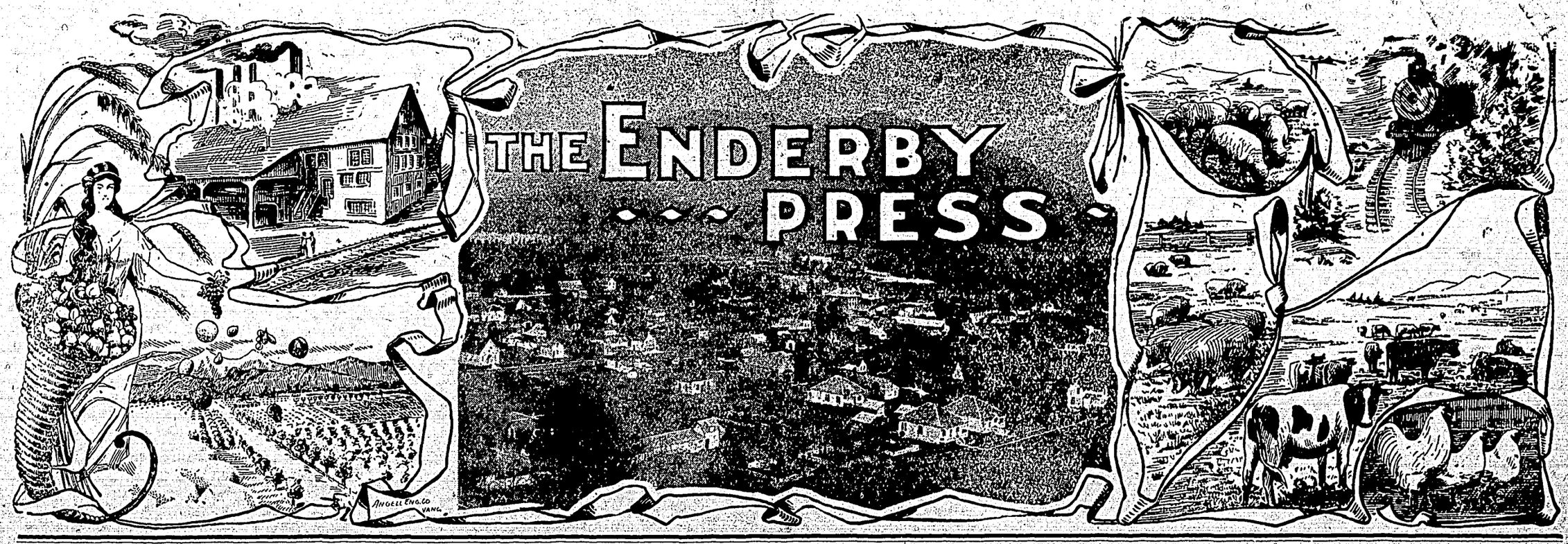


Enderby, B.C., August 27, 1914 AND WALKER'S WEEKLY Vol. 7; No. 26; Whole No. 338

ENDERBY NEWS IN BRIEF

Miss Gene Sparrow left for the coast this week.

Miss Marie Murdock is visiting Vancouver friends.

Mr. S. Polson returned from Winnipeg on Saturday.

Chas. Kellington left for Saskatchewan the past week.

Miss Tinny Campbell returned from Vancouver this week.

Hugh McDonald is a member of the teaching staff at Point Grey.

Mrs. Wheeler and Miss Duncan returned from the coast the past week.

Constant advertising is the only kind that will pay you, Mr. Merchant.

Miss Emma Carlson takes her first school this year, going to Peachland.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Sharpe and daughter, are visiting their Montreal home.

Sam Skejie and Ole Olson are spending the summer at Sand Point, Idaho.

Rev. D. Campbell has been appointed to a position in the Vancouver high school.

Piccolo Pete and Alf Castle, old Enderby boys, were among the recruits at Vancouver.

Mrs. A. Reeves and Miss Lange are spending the balance of the summer at Forest, Ont.

Mrs. A. C. Skaling will leave for the coast on Sept. 1st, on business, to be absent a few days.

Miss Flewwelling returned to Crescent Valley this week, where she has the public school.

Miss Ruttan left for Vernon this week to resume her duties as teacher in the public school.

Mrs. H. H. Worthington returned from Vancouver on Friday last, where she was visiting her sister.

Enderby's corps of teachers returned from various points where they spent the holidays, on Saturday and Sunday.

Parish of Enderby: 12th Sunday after Trinity; Services at Enderby, Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Mattins, 11 a.m.; Evensong, 7:30 p.m.

Mr. P. H. Murphy left on Tuesday for the Lardo country, where he has extensive mining interests. He will be absent a week or two.

In the weeding out process. 13 of the Enderby boys who left last week with the B. C. Horse, were permitted to return to their homes on Saturday.

Capt. Cameron, who was called to service and left for England ten days ago, writes from the eastern point of departure bidding goodbye to his friends.

Trinity Valley settlers are complaining bitterly because of the bad condition of the Enderby-Trinity Valley road, and of the little work put upon it this season.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Rutherford were in Enderby the past week. Mr. Rutherford, who is on the reserve list, was called home to the Old Country, and was bidding his Enderby friends good-bye. Mrs. Rutherford returned to Kelowna.

Methodist Church services. Sunday school at 10; morning service at 11, subject, "The Object and Aim of the Christian Church;" evening service at 7.30, subject, "The Growth of the Kingdom of God." Service at Mabel Lake school at 2.30.

The public school opened on Monday, with the usual number of children. Miss Campbell, in the high school, has 26 scholars enrolled. The teaching staff is the same this year as last, with the exception that Miss Faulkner takes the class formerly taught by Miss Murray.

Monday next, Aug. 31st, will be the last day on which the rebate will be allowed on City taxes. To accommodate property owners who cannot call in the day-time and wish to avail themselves of the discount, the City Clerk's office will on that day be open from 7 till 9 o'clock p.m.

Rev. Mr. Myers occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning, and Mrs. Myers assisted with her sweet, full voice, in a service of song. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are from Toronto, and are traveling about Canada telling of the work of the Christian Educational Movement.

End of Act One in European Carnage

Official announcements from the firing line in Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine this week have been anything but encouraging for the Allies. The German army has swept all before it, and, if they are successful in the second battle now being fought between Maubeuge, (Department of Norde), and Donon, (Department of Doubs) the fate of France is sealed.

On this battle, says an official dispatch from Paris, "hangs the fate of France. Operations in Alsace and along the Rhine would take away troops upon which might depend victory. It is necessary that they all withdraw from Alsace temporarily to insure its final deliverance. It is a matter of hard necessity."

The War Office on Wednesday morning announced that the Commander-in-Chief, requiring all the available forces on the Meuse, has ordered the progressive abandonment of all occupied territory. Muelhausen has again been evacuated by the French.

These forces are being massed, along with the British, in a strong line between Maubeuge on the north and Donan on the south, a distance of 200 miles.

The Allies have abandoned the offensive, according to official announcement, and have assumed a purely defensive attitude in the hope of checking the advance of the vast masses of German troops endeavoring to break through the line. The combined French and British force is holding a front near Givet, along the River Meuse, about thirty miles below Namur, while French troops command the roads out of the great Forest of Ardennes.

Field Marshall Sir John French, commander of the British forces on the Continent, reports that the withdrawal of his troops to their new position was successfully effected.

Lord Kitchener announces that the 100,000 men asked for in the first instance have joined the colors, and declares that reinforcements to the British army will surely and steadily increase until there will be a British army in the field "which in numbers and in quality will not be unworthy of the power and responsibility of the British Empire." He intimated that there would possibly be forty divisions, making 860,000 men.

On Aug. 25th the War Office announced that the city of Namur had fallen into the hands of the Germans. Commenting on this bit of bad news the London Times said: "Namur has fallen. This, in the words of the official communication, necessitates the withdrawal of a portion of the Allied troops from the line of the Sambre to their original defensive position on the French frontier." The Times adds, that the fall of Namur after only two days' fighting "is an inexplicable event which will require a good deal of explanation."

Field Marshall French estimates the number of British killed in the battle in southwestern Belgium on Sunday and Monday was 2,000.

The following announcement was made officially at Paris, on the 25th: "The German offensive movement against Antwerp in the North, which was stopped yesterday, appears to have been resumed but the enemy is being held back by a French army, acting in conjunction with the British and Belgium armies."

The occupation of Soldau and Neidenburg, important cities of East Prussia, by the Russians, has been announced from St. Petersburg. It is stated that the towns were taken after five days of fighting. The movement, culminating in the fall of Soldau and Neidenburg indicates that the Russian left wing is in Prussia and is attempting an attack on Allenstein from the southwest. With Allenstein in their hands, or safely invested, the Russians would be able to press on toward Berlin.

Japan declared war on Germany on Sunday and the main Japanese army is now landing near Tsing Tau, the German naval base on the Chinese coast, while the Japanese and British fleets are co-operating outside that port. After a few hours of firing on Monday the British boats retired, says a Pekin dispatch, in the direction of Wei Hai Wei. They suffered a loss of 11 men killed and three boats were slightly damaged. Three thousand Russia troops have left Vladivostok for Tsing Tau, to co-operate in the movement against the Germans.

Must Stay With It

"In the first phase of the great battle," says the London Times, "the Germans appear to have won. It was German all along the line save in the area held by the British. We were prepared for the ebb and flow of conflict, but not for the fall of Namur. We have to face this situation with unshaken confidence We have to remember that this is only the first real encounter of a war which plainly is destined to be a long one. Whatever the upshot, Great Britain and her allies will face the outlook with dogged determination and continue the war until the spirit of Prussian militaryism is routed out of Europe."

Ships in Chinese Waters

Now that Japan is taking a hand in the general war against Germany and is sending an army and war ships to Tsing Tau, it is interesting to know the standing of the different powers in that quarter. The following information may be said to be accurate, as it is taken from a recent Japanese paper:

English—2 battle ships, 2 cruisers, 4 3rd class cruisers, 35 torpedo boats and submarines

Germany—2 1st class cruisers, 4 3rd class cruisers, 7 gunboats, 2 torpedo boat destroyers.

Russia—4 3rd class cruisers, 8 gunboats, 30 destroyers, 13 submarines.

France—2 1st class cruisers, 5 gunboats, 1 destroyer.

Italy—1 1st class cruiser.

FISH

Some men are fishermen, others would be, and a few have fish thrust upon them. We cannot all be either one or the other. But we can think we are any one or the other or all—but the thing is to make the fish think so. When we can do this, the rest is easy. Mr. Ernest Seafert thinks so. And he thinks he can make the fish think so. We do not know. Perhaps. At all events he likes the sport, and frequently steals away from Sunday school to spend the morning with his finny friends. He catches one once in a while. And when he does he does not do as some fishermen do. He does not yank the fish out of the water willy-nilly—no, he goes out into the water up to the nose and tenderly releases the fish and places it in the bosom of his pyjamas, and stays in the water so the fish can swim around within the bosom of his pyjamas and make itself at home. He would no more think of stringing that fish on a forked stick as we boys used to twenty-five years ago. No, sir; he'd lose the fish first, if he had to buy a mess on the way home. The other day Ernest went a'fishing. He carried the most fashionable bait a tackle he could buy at Art Reeves, slit and hobbled and all that and when he reached the deep pool where he could see the finny lauties sucking bubbles in the deep, he went in after them. He did not wait, temporize, ultimatum, nor declare himself. Nor did he ask the fish to explain their intentions. He just waded in. Before he got a fish on his hook he stepped into a hole and was submerged. When he finally recovered from the baptism, he tried to storm the fort, seige it and flank it, but the fish still held out. When he came home, he had no fish and was too late for supper, and had to go to bed without it. The next day he told his troubles to Mr. Myers, a real fisherman, who explained by saying that Ernest could hardly have hoped to catch a fish. When they saw him with all that handsome fishing tackle it was only natural for the fish to get swimming around and admiring it until they lost their appetite for bait.

In response to local enquiries it should be said that the management of the Vancouver exhibition has announced definitely that there is no truth in the report that the exhibition will not be held this year. It will open on September 3rd, according to schedule. It is just probable this will be the only exhibition held at the coast this year.

Jack Newby was treated to an embarassing experience when attempting to cross the line on his way to Seattle last week. He was stopped by the immigration officials and placed in the detention building along with 30 or more foreigners, none of whom could talk English, where he was held for three hours. He was finally released, but was not allowed to go through, so he boarded the train for Vancouver.

W. J. Woods and the Polson, Murrin & Speers mercantile company made a deal this week whereby Mr. Woods takes over the gents' furnishings and boots and shoes of the latter company, and Polson, Murrin & Speers take the stock of dry goods and ladies' and children's wear carried by Mr. Woods. The exchange is considered to be of mutual advantage. Mr. Woods was going out of the dry goods and getting into gents' furnishings, while Messrs. Polson, Murrin & Speers were taking up more fully the dry goods and ladies' wear. Both firms intend to develop these respective lines to the fullest extent compatible with business conditions.

Give the milk man a square deal, and put his milk bottles out every morning.

Pope Pius X. died at Rome last week.

Get your bread tickets at Joe's.

BRITAIN'S HONORABLE STAND

Oscar Straus of New York, had luncheon with Sir Edward Grey at the latter's house a few days ago. In a despatch from London Mr. Straus is reported as saying he was greatly impressed, not only by the dispassionate viewpoint of the British secretary for foreign affairs, but also by his deep sense of responsibility and his high moral purpose. Sir Edward emphasized the reasons which compelled Great Britain to engage in the conflict. He said the principle at stake is not simply the maintenance of Britain's obligations under solemn treaties to stand by her engagements in respect to Belgium and her neutrality, but far beyond that to uphold the sanctity of treaties, as otherwise, regardless of the issues of the war, the result would be a reversion of all nations to a condition of international barbarism.

The consideration, Sir Edward pointed out, concerns not only the belligerent nations, but all nations as well, and the result would be that no international engagements could be entered into in future because there would be no moral force to uphold them and ensure their observance.

"Had Great Britain," he continued, "for her own selfish purposes, expressly or implicitly accepted Germany's terms and allowed her treaty obligations to be torn to pieces as so much waste paper, the moral damage to the civilized world would have been incalculable."

NORTHERN OKANAGAN SOLID

At a meeting held in the City Hall, Enderby, last Saturday afternoon, attended by representatives from Armstrong, Enderby, Mabel Lake, Mara, Salmon Arm and tributary, for the purpose of defining the approximate boundary lines of the proposed new District of Northern Okanagan, the following lines were agreed upon to be laid before the Redistribution Commission:

Southern boundary—Extending east and west from the southern boundary of the Spallumcheen Municipality. Norther boundary—the waterline from Chase, taking centre of Shuswap Lake up to the Narrows, then due east to the Revelstoke Division. Eastern boundary—Revelstoke Division line. Western boundary—from Shuswap Lake running south passing near Falkland, to the southern line.

The following committee was named to compile the information asked for by the Redistribution Commission: Mr. Hassen, Armstrong; Mr. Kellett and Mr. C. W. Little, Mara; Mr. Mason, Mabel Lake; Mr. Worthington, Enderby; Dr. Gowan and Geo. Armstrong, Salmon Arm.

Notice to Our Customers

Owing to the large amount of credit on our books, and the wholesale houses putting their business on a cash basis, we find it necessary to curtail our credit system.

Therefore, on Sept. 1st our business will be run on a strictly cash basis. We believe this system will result in better satisfaction to all concerned.

Thanking you for past generous patronage, and hoping for a continuance of same in future.

JAMES McMAHON,
WM. G. PELL.

CASE DISMISSED

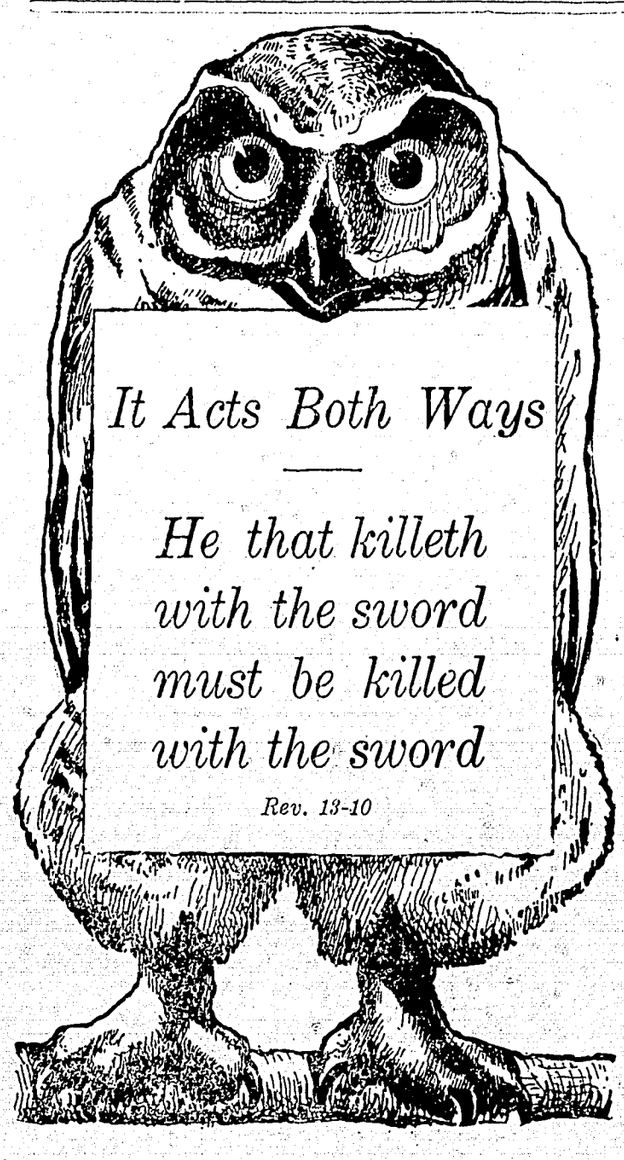
A. F. Crossman appeared before Magistrate Rosoman last Saturday evening charged with refusing to turn over to the proper authorities a certain saddle and other trappings belonging to the local company of B. C. Horse. Major Henniker was the prosecuting witness, and H. G. Daives handled the prosecution. Mr. Crossman acted in his own defence. None of the allegations in the complaint were sustained in court, and the case was dismissed.

After the case was dismissed Mr. Crossman returned the saddle and other articles, and left by auto for Kamloops, to rejoin the troop there, where he has enlisted for active service.

OFF FOR VALCATIER

Ex-Provincial Constable Oland and Rein Brown, left with a few others from Vernon, last evening, for Valcatier. These Enderby young men were the first to volunteer for foreign service from Enderby, and their many Enderby friends wish them safety in the service of the Empire and a glad return when hostilities are at an end.

NOW IS THE TIME to buy property.—Choice homesite of three acres, Lawes' sub-division, suitable for poultry or small fruits; few minutes' walk from centre of town; city water. Also, two large lots on Belvedere street; 180-ft. frontage, rear entrance on Stanley street; house and stable. Will become valuable for business purposes as town develops. I wish to sell either one or the other of above properties. Price low; easy terms. Graham Rosoman. a27-2t



THE ENDERBY PRESS
AND WALKER'S WEEKLY

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AUGUST 27, 1914

GET TOGETHER AND PULL

Just now there is a tendency to ignore possibilities and allow things to "slide." If effort is required to get a thing done, war conditions are taken as an excuse for the effort not being made and that which ought to be accomplished is not accomplished, and all are made to suffer the consequences thereof. In community life there is a tendency to stop all progress, and let things "go to the devil."

This is bad. Now, more than at any other time, there is need of combined effort, a long pull, a steady pull and a pull altogether. So far as this community is concerned, we must forget as far as possible the fact that a world war is on, and each individual lend a hand to make local conditions better for his neighbor, and in so doing aid in making them better for himself. We cannot aid materially in talking war or living the war that now holds Europe enthralled, but we can do a very great deal in aiding in the development of this community's industries and advantages.

Perhaps now the opportunities are better than they ever have been; perhaps, if we but could see it, there are chances opening for us that were not open before; perhaps the markets will open in a larger way than they ever have been opened for the commodities we can best produce. However this may be, we cannot go far estray by making ready for larger things

The fuller development of every piece of land now under cultivation, the sounder basis we can get upon in the handling of the produce of the district, the fuller we can develop the district's resources, all will tend to bring us to a position where we may not only assist in the general desire to uphold the integrity of the community, but, at the same time, make conditions better for ourselves as individuals.

Times are going to be good this winter—if we make them good. The war cannot take from us anything good unless we lose heart and lose sight of the advantages that are our's. We have the best that Nature can give; we are unmolested; we are given opportunities that few communities can boast of. What are we going to do with the opportunities that are our's?

In this connection, the following words of Mr. H. B. Thomson, M. P. P., in the Victoria Colonist, should be given careful consideration:

"Very shortly, if not now, the whole world will be clamoring for more food, and the present source of supply will be diverted. For instance, New Zealand and Eastern Canada will be looked to to fill the English wants in place of the Netherlands for butter and eggs, and what British Columbia has had in the past from these places will have to be supplied locally. We have in the great variety of fish which swarm about our shores a prime article of diet. It may be said that those in the fishing business will be quick to realize their opportunities and take advantage of the present situation. Well, they should be encouraged to do so. The matter is one of great importance, in my judgment. Then take the question of lumber. The war has disrupted trade routes in Europe by which much of the lumber obtained from territory fronting on the Baltic, which is England's main source of supply, reached its market. Now that the Panama Canal is opened, we should, I think, make a bid for this trade. We have illimitable timber resources, and there is much new business waiting for us, apparently, if we will but bestir ourselves and go after it.

"Another matter. The greater part of Vancouver Island, to mention only one section of the Province, is splendidly adapted for sheep-grazing. Why we are doing practically nothing in that line simply passes comprehension. In Oregon and Washington millions of head of sheep are grazing on land not one whit more suitable for the purpose than our own country. British Columbia is still supplied by New Zealand and Washington.

"The present war brings home to us our utter helplessness in the matter of a local food supply, a helplessness largely the result of our own prosperity in other lines, and I trust that the people may now be induced to do some thinking to see if they cannot improve matters—and at once."

If it is bad business for individuals to throw off their coats and engage in a general street fight, how does it become good business for nations to do it?

THE MISSION OF ALL

A valued friend writes: "Editors and teachers and preachers need, in these days, to keep the people from panic, and the panic of enthusiasm is as bad as the panic of deep pessimism. The thing to do in these days of turmoil and change, is to keep cool and keep steady, working on at the business we have in hand, that we may be found ready for every emergency.

"To my mind this war is hard to reconcile with a 'Christian' civilization, and the historians of the future will look for some one on whom to put the blame for the whole sad business. In our heat and anger we put the blame on Berlin and the Kaiser, but perhaps there will be others involved when the true history is written. In the meantime we cannot but be proud of the way the British people have risen to the occasion and have responded to the call made upon them. The 'conspiracy of silence' is one of the most remarkable things in warfare's long history, and it all seems to be inspired by the silent man at the head of the war department in England."

Our friend, we believe, is quite right. When history is written of this war, the blame for it will no doubt be placed where it belongs, though we like now to believe that the Kaiser of Germany is responsible. And we think, when history is written of this war we shall know as little about it as we know now. Not that the instrument through whom the war was thrust upon the world shall not be made known. He shall be. His name and title will depend upon the nationality of the man writing the history. But, after all, he will be only humanity's scape-goat. The real cause of the war is humanity itself. For some thousands of years we have been living in an atmosphere of destructive thought, building up to destroy or be destroyed. Civilization's teaching has been that one nation's strength is dependable upon another nation's destruction; that one nation adds to its greatness in the measure that it can keep another nation down; that the goodness of one individual becomes greater in the measure that another individual's goodness is dimmed. As individuals we have prayed for peace while as nations we have prepared and pined for war; we have taught Christ in the individual and Mars in the nation. Ah, yes; humanity will very readily find a scape-goat for its failure. But out of it all will come a lesson—the severest humanity has ever learned, and when it is over the nation carrying a gun in its pocket and a chip on its shoulder will be respected about as much as the individual who now does so.

And nations will learn as individuals are learning, that the only way to permanent strength and lasting power is through helpfulness, whether in individual life or national life. The right of might has been humanity's slogan, and the outcome is what we now are witnessing in the cockpit of Europe. A few years ago when the little Balkan states were acting the drama, civilization was horrified. Today, the world's highest civilized nations—world powers—are making the butchery of the little Balkan states look like 30 cents by comparison. And we each and all, while regretting the circumstance, pray for victory—Christian Germany for the German arms; Christian Britain for the British arms; Christian France for the French arms, and so on down the line until we reach the savage tribes, who are no doubt laughing at the whole vile thing.

It costs $15,000 to kill every man slaughtered on the battle field, statisticians tell us. It costs less than $2,000 to set a man and his family up on a piece of land large enough to give him and his family a comfortable living. And, yet, ask any of the civilized nations now at war at a cost of $65,000,000 a day, to spend say $100,000,000 in ten years by way of assistance to farmers and others desiring to establish themselves upon the land, and what answer would be given?

War is waste. It has not one redeeming virtue, and yet all nations are prepared to drop their civilization and become savage to enter into it.

You won't find many soft spots in this hard old world unless you carry a cushion for your neighbor to sit upon.

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WAR NEWS

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The "O.K" Bird's Eye
The "O.K" Cigarette Tobacco

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Two houses on Knight Street. One, 7 rooms: Corner of New School Grounds. $14 per month, including water. One, corner of George and Knight Streets; 5 rooms; $9.50 per month. Each fitted with Electric Light aud Sink. Apply:
S. F. Hartry.

Conditions Which Forced Russia to Institute the First War Movement

[The following article is from the pen of Samuel N. Harper, who has specialized on Russia for some years, occupying chairs at various universities, with the Slav nation and its history as his subject. Mr. Harper's knowledge is based not only on research, but upon residence and personal observation in the land of the Czar.]

On one point there has been remarkable unanimity of public opinion in Russia these last years. The many defeats Russian diplomacy has suffered at the hands of Austria have created a widespread feeling of chagrin and resentment.

Russians were deeply hurt by the utter failure of their government's protest against the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Again Russia was defeated in her advocacy of Servia's plea for a seaport.

Dissatisfaction was openly and emphatically expressed; on its foreign as well as its internal policy the government was being criticized and opposed by groups and parties that had given it loyal support.

Further, a most generally accepted tradition in Russia is that of her mission as protector of the smaller Slav states. Servia has here enjoyed particular sympathy by reason of being the special target of German aggression.

In the Balkan question differences of party are often forgotten in Russia; an appeal on behalf of Balkan Slav finds response among both radicals and reactionaries. Liberal and conservative leaders, bitterly opposed to each other on matters of internal politics, have found it possible to coroperate here. This was particularly important when the Russian public gave its moral support to the Balkan League in the first Balkan war. And on questions relating to the near East, the public and government had seemed to be on common ground.

The present government had failed to maintain this tradition. This aroused much protest. The measures taken by the government to suppress the public demonstrations in favor of the Balkan League were deeply resented.

The over-anxious effort of the government to avoid any foreign entanglement might well be interpreted abroad as lack of confidence, as fear. the Russians began to think. In this they were not mistaken.

They saw that Russia was tending to become a negligible quantity in European diplomacy, and there developed a frankly expressed state pride among groups of the Russian public, who before had hesitated to show what is called patriotism. Those who had supported the old regime, and were trying to procure a return to the old order, had tried to monopolize patriotism and had succeeded in somewhat discrediting it. Now a genuine state pride, compatible with opposition to the government, showed itself and took on more definite form of expression. And it took a distinct anti-German line.

Purely economic questions came in here. The Germans have been quick to realize the great business opportunities offered by the recent boom in Russia. Previously they had taken advantage of the war with Japan and troubles at home to obtain from Russia a commercial treaty that was most unfavorable to Russian business men and producers. This also was resented by the Russian public.

For some months the German and Austrian newspapers have been telling us much about the internal political situation in Russia. They have found many indications of popular discontent and unrest and have taken much pleasure in emphasizing them. They pointed out the important relations between Russia's home situation and her foreign policies. The government, it was contended, would surely have to face a revolution at home in event of a foreign war. This, it would seem, was responsible for the weak protest when Austria took steps which Russia properly might resent. Panslavism, even in its modest form of a purely cultural movement, was laughed at and ridiculed; the leading Slav state was in no position to give it any meaning.

This has been the tone of the German press for some time.

A few months ago another line was taken. A signed arcticle by its St. Petersburg correspondent was printed in a leading and semi-official German paper. It reported preparations in progress in Russia for an aggressive military policy against Germany. The arcticle started an anti-Russian newspaper campaign in Germany and Austria. The Russian nationalist papers took up the challenge and responded in a jingoistic tone. But recriminations were limited to newspaper articles. It was denied that there was any official inspiration for the article that started the campaign in Germany.

The matter was soon dropped; other countries had paid but little attention to it.

These facts all pointed to a steadily growing friction between Russia and her German neighbors. This condition has been developing for some years, but has become more serious during the last months.

In Austria there have been two trials which were interpreted in Russia as purely provocative. A national movement had started to assume more definite form among the Ruthenians of Austria. Certain Russian groups had expressed sympathy with this movement. A charge of treason was brought against the leaders of the movement; they were accused of fomenting pro-Russian ideas among the Ruthenians.

We have given the German interpretation of the internal situation in Russia. Home condition have, in fact, had an important bearing on the crisis which is impending, but it is possible that there is an entirely different interpretation of this point.

The Russian public has given unequivocal proof of its dissatisfaction with the timid ineffectiveness of its diplomacy during these last years, when the near eastern question has again come up.

Just as frankly has it complained of the short-sighted and inefficient administration of home affairs by the present government.

There never has been such a general and clearly sensed feeling of discontent as has shown itself in the last year. In August, 1913, an important group of business men, assembled in Congress at the annual Nizhny-Novgorod fair, passed a set of resolutions. They condemned the policy of general repression which still continues, though all the revolutionary organizations have been effectively stamped out. They pointed out the injury to business resulting from these repressive measures. They appealed for the actual realization of the provisions of the manifesto of 1905, in which the sovereign had promised political and civil rights. These have in faet not been fulfilled; exceptional laws, giving wide discretionary powers to local administrative officials, still suspend many of the rights which were promised, but which now exist only on paper.

A few months later there was a congress of workers in municipal affairs. The mayors of Russia's largest cities were present. Resolutions of a political nature were passed. Again they voiced an appeal that the imperial promises of 1905 be carried out.

The ritual murder trial in Kiev last autumn greatly stirred Russian public opinion. Many who had hitherto supported the government, even in its anti-Semitic policy, were shocked by the way in which this case was brought up and handled. They saw here a shameful prostitution of the Russian judicial system, a danger to the whole structure of law courts. The government seemed to be putting forth its best energies in an attempt to prove an old superstition, while important questions of state were being either entirely neglected or decided in the spirit of a militant anti-Semitism.

The fourth duma joined in the chorus of criticism. It is a conservative body. This was secured by the electoral law itself and by government pressnre exercised at the elections two years ago. But the conservative parties of the duma, who have the majority, came out in open opposition to the government on many points. At moments there was talk of this duma being dissolved, which would have meant in all probability a temporary suspension of the institution itself.

For more than a year the workman situation, especially in St. Petersburg, has given ground for anxiety. There have been many strikes, coming more and more frequently, and each time embracing larger numbers of workmen. The strikes have had a peculiar character. Frequently no demands were made for increase of wages, or shorter hours, or better conditions of work; they were purely political strikes. In St. Petersburg they were called off almost immediately; they would seem to have been merely rehearsals.

The strike which began last week was assuming serious proportions. It was intimated that the rehearsals were over. The severest measures were being taken to suppress it; there were conflicts between workmen and the military, rioting and violence.

Last February Baron Rosen, formerly Russian ambassador to America, made a speech in the Russian upper house, of which he is now a member. His statement caused much comment, both in Russia and abroad. He had never been suspected of radicalism, but he read a severe indictment of the government and its policies in both home and foreign matters. He was unsparing in his criticism of the members of the government, justly characterizing the dilletante performances of the present minister of the interior.

Thus the statements appearing in the German and Austrian press on the discontent and unrest in Russia are well grounded. But the interpretation of the relation of this state of public opinion in Russia to Russia's foreign policy was wrong.

The discontent is in a certain measure due to the constant concessions made by Russian diplomacy to Austrian and German demands.

And there has developed a general feeling of antagonism toward Germany, in some cases taking the form of a fear of danger from that quarter—political danger, for the economic danger is acknowledged.

The Crimean defeat in the middle of the last century led to important reforms in Russia.

The defeat inflicted by the Japanese led to the political movement of 1905, which procured certain concessions to the popular demands. The Japanese war was unpopular among large sections of the Russian public and opposition to it was frankly expressed, but the Japanese war was the culmination of a break with the popular tradition as to the direction in which Russia should go.

The constant wavering of these last years has not clouded the view which finds support in the great mass of the Russian people. Defeated in its efforts in the near East, the government looked to the far East, then to Persia and the middle East, and even took a glance up toward the North, toward Swedon and Norway. This vacillation weakened her diplomacy and alienated popular support of her foreign policy.

One cannot draw a lesson from the Japanese war. It was the result of a private venture, which had most improperly obtained official backing and sanction. In the situation which confronts the Russian government today, the attitude of the Russian public has already revealed itself, and it will be different.

The Russian government's definite stand against the Austrian attack on Servia had to be taken, irrespective of consequences, and in a large measure because of the internal situation which confronted it.

There has followed an immediate response from the Russian public. The anti-German sentiment, which has been growing apace these last months, expressed itself with vigor and enthusiasm; there was a corresponding anti-Russian demonstration reported from Berlin.

It is not, however, a question merely of the rehabllitation of a government that had realized at last the extent of its unpopularity. That may have been a consideration in the mind of the authority that has shown itself such a poor interpreter of Russian public opinion and inefficient director of home affairs and foreign policy. The personality of the emperor is an important factor. Since the assassination of Stolypin, his last strong and energetic prime minister, he has assumed the actual direction of affairs and the responsibility of government himself. But this is a point that can properly be developed only in considerable detail.

Sewing Machines

I am going out of the Sewing Machine business. I have TEN new machines and as many more used machines, some of them as good as new, that I am going to sell at prices that will startle you—for CASH. Terms will be given to responsible parties at a slight advance over cash prices.

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AND ARE GOING TO SACRIFICE THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, GRANITEWARE, STOVES, SEWING MACHINES SHOVELS, SAWS, FORKS,—IN SHORT, EVERYTHING,—TO GET THIS MONEY AT ONCE. DON'T WANT TO, BUT MUST DO IT!

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COULD NOT CREATE A GREATER SENSATION IN THE OKANAGAN VALLEY THAN THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THIS COMPLETE STOCK MUST BE SOLD AT THE PRICE IT WILL BRING!

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There is not an article in this entire stock but with a SPECIAL PRICE tag attached.

PRICES NIPPED AND SLASHED WIDE OPEN!

A DIRECT APPEAL

YOUR PAST PATRONAGE IS APPRECIATED. YOU HAVE ALL GOT EXTRAORDINARY VALUES HERE FOR YOUR MONEY, AND, KNOWING THIS, WE **APPEAL TO YOU** TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS SLAUGHTER OF HARDWARE AND GET YOUR WANTS NOW. **DON'T WAIT; IT CANT LAST LONG.**

There won't be anything left but Grandfather's Clock, ---and it 's going

IT SELDOM HAPPENS

IT HAS NEVER HAPPENED BEFORE, AND PERHAPS WILL NEVER HAPPEN AGAIN IN YOUR TIME, OR OUR'S, THAT SUCH A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED, AT THE TIME YOU NEED THE VERY GOODS OFFERED, AND AT SUCH RIDICULOUS PRICES. WE REGRET THAT WE ARE **FORCED** TO RESORT TO SUCH EXTRAORDINARY METHODS TO GET MONEY—BUT WE **MUST.**

Auction Sale Saturday afternoon, Aug. 29, 2:30 p.m. SHARP

INSTRUCTED BY THE FULTON HARDWARE CO., I WILL OFFER FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION—WITHOUT RESERVE— AT THE OLD HUTCHISON BLOCK, THE FOLLOWING—EVERYTHING NEW :

2 GREY CAMPBELL BUGGIES
8 ADAMS WAGGONS, 4-in. Tires
1 SINGLE WAGGON, 2-in. Tires
1 ADAMS WAGGON, BOX, 4-in. Tires
HARROWS
2 SET DISCS, Etc.

And immediately afterwards in afternoon and at 8 p. m. Saturday night at The Murrin Hardware Co.'s Store the following:

Alarm Clocks	Dishes	Glassware	Garden Hose	Long Handle Shovels
Razors	2-3-and-4-Gal. Crocks	Graniteware	Garden Tools	Short Handle Shovels
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China	Fancy Lamps	Potato and Hay Forks	Machine	Five Cooking Stoves
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Everything in Store must be sold. Auction Sale every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday night following at 8 p. m. sharp until everything is gone. N. C. McLEAN & CO., Auctioneers, VANCOUVER B. C.

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Open Saturday morning at 8 a.m. with a price wrecking campaign

Never Before such goods at Such Prices

THE MOST FEARFUL REDUCTIONS TAGGED ON THIS HIGH-GRADE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, READY-TO-WEAR, AND LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOE STOCK.

THESE WORDS ARE MEANINGLESS—NO WORDS CAN TAKE YOU BY THE SHOULDERS AND WAKEN YOU TO THIS GRAND CHANCE THAT COMMENCES SATURDAY. BUT COME IN—LOOK AT THE GOODS AND TAGS ATTACHED—USE YOUR EYES AND BE CONVINCED.

SPACE WILL NOT PERMIT

GIVING A LIST OF REDUCTIONS ON THESE GOODS. WE COULDN'T BEGIN TO GET THE LIST WE WOULD LIKE TO GIVE YOU ON THIS SHEET. BUT TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT, AND YOU WILL BE THE MOST AGREEABLY SURPRISED GOODBODY IN THE WORLD. DON'T BE SELFISH; WHEN YOU KNOW, TELL YOUR NEIGHBOR AND GIVE HIM A CHANCE TOO!

This is the story, Good People; the tale in brief

A MIGHTY AVALANCHE

OF STUPENDOUS BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY.

THE SALE WILL SET THE WHOLE COMMUNITY AFLAME WITH EXCITEMENT. BUY YOUR NEEDS TO LAST FIVE YEARS. PRICES WERE NEVER BUTCHERED AS NOW, AND THIS SALE WILL SEND REAL HAPPINESS INTO HUNDREDS OF HOMES.

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DECLINE SUBSTITUTES

SUNSHINE SERMONS

Cheerful Guidance to a Happier, Healthier Life

By the Philosopher-Physician

GEORGE F. BUTLER, A. M., M. D.

If you would increase your happiness and prolong your life, forget your neighbor's faults, or see if you cannot find some good in them. Forget all the slander you have heard. Forget the temptations. Forget the fault finding, and give a little thought to the cause which provoked it. Forget the peculiarities of your friends and only remember the good points which make you fond of them. Forget all personal quarrels or histories you have heard by accident, and which, if repeated, would seem a thousand times worse than they are. Blot out as far as possible all the disagreeables of life. They will come, but they will grow larger when you remember them, and the constant thought of acts of meanness, or worse still, malice, will only tend to make you more familiar with them. Obliterate everything disagreeable from yesterday; start out with a clean sheet for today, and write upon it for sweet memory's sake only those things which are lovely and lovable.

The best rule to impose upon ourselves is to say nothing at all about a person when we have nothing good to say. To carry out this rule we must study the science of silence.

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"For God, for King, for Native Land" Whose is the Blame for the Shame

WHEN the Lane Medical Library of Stanford University was dedicated on November 3rd, 1912, Dr. David Starr Jordan delivered an address, in which he stated:

"In modern war, it now costs on the average about $15,000 to kill a man. In the late Boer war this expense ran up to nearly $40,000. It is cheaper to save men. It is cheaper to stop killing. In our own country, in the time of peace, when nothing but peace is possible among civilized nations, we spend nearly a million dollars a day on matters concerned with past or future wars; $850,000 a day, on future wars alone, that we may not be caught napping when the day of the impossible shall arrive."

What Dr. David Starr Jordan thought was impossible has actually arrived. The great black blot on civilization is now being made—a blot that will require the work of ages to cover over—it can never be wiped out.

And, right here, read what Stoughton Cooley, in the Chicago Herald, says. Read it from a broad standpoint or you will not get from it the lesson he is illustrating:

"Whose is the fault for the general break-down of civilization in Europe? For broken down it is, signally and completely. Not a savage race or tribe on the face of the earth looking at men engaged in this war can claim them as brothers.

"A few months ago the world stood aghast at the atrocities of the Balkan war. It had not been believable that men could descend to such depths of savage cruelty. But what was the Balkan war compared with the present war? That was a struggle of a people against age-long oppression, and in their mad rage they killed and destroyed all that came within their reach. But what are these men fighting for? Why are they destroying one another like the foul breath of some awful pestilence?

"They fight, they say, for God, for King, and for native land. Aye, to be sure, for God! They fight for a God who so loved the world that he gave His only begotten son in order that a spiritual regeneration might come to men; not to Germans, or Russians, or Englishmen, or Australians, or Frenchmen, but to men, to all men. And these soldiers so appreciate this supreme sacrifice of God that they go out with swords and guns to kill one another.

"But thrice just is their cause. They fight also for native land. For native land! When has the world seen such irony? Not one in ten of these fighting men owns so much as a single square foot of his native land. In country and in city he toils from childhood to old age for a bare pittance; on the land of a sumptuously-faring lord or prince.

"And when he has given the last full measure of devotion, and lies prone upon the ground, smitten by the hand of another who is fighting of his God, king and native land, and his last thought goes back to the hovel he called home, and he sees in his mind's eye his wife staggering under the double burden, and his aged mother in tears, as she rocks the cradle of his orphaned child, he murmurs to himself: 'For God—king—and —native-land.'

"Whose is the fault? Why do men who love women and fondle children, who care for the sick and revere the aged, why do they suddenly fall to killing other men like themselves, whose only crime is that they speak a different language, or live on the other side of an imaginary line?

"If it were some sort of distemper that got into men's minds and robbed them of their reason, such conduct would be intelligible. But clearly it does not lie within the men themselves, for large numbers of all these fighting nationalities have come to this country, where they live in peace and harmony, with never a thought of war among them. And if this murderous instinct is not natural to the men, it must come from without. Whence comes it? The only possible source is the classes, those superior personages who represent the wealth, culture and learning of the age. These gifted and talented men and women who have assumed the privilege of governing people. How have they acquitted themselves in their self-imposed task?

"The captains of industry, those very clever men who direct the production and distribution of wealth, how have they divided with the men who furnished the labor? The power of labor, through discoveries and inventions, has been multiplied many fold, and there has been a vast increase in the production of wealth. How much of that increased wealth has gone to labor?

"The statesmen, those astute silent men whose duty it is to direct and control the civic and military life of the people, what kind of order and justice have they maintained? Science has so increased the means of travel and communication that men by closer fellowship may the better know and understand one another. Yet, as transportation has become quicker and cheaper these statesmen have erected tariffs and other artificial barriers about their country's borders and have caused the searching of every incoming passenger lest he bring into the country something that he or his fellows want.

"The landlords, the princes, dukes, squires and men of all degree who own their native land, what have they done for these fighting men? The land has been tilled, fertilized and tilled, until it yields a rich return. What is the share of the man who does the work? Both he and his family live miserably on the suffrance of their lord.

"The churchmen, the priests and ministers of every degree who have consecrated themselves to the service of One who was born in a manger, nurtured in poverty, and crucified between two thieves, and who spent his life teaching love, conseling forbearance and ministering to the needy, what have they done for the people? Have they taught them that it is more blessed to give than to receive? Have they admonished them when smitten on one cheek to turn the other also? Have they admonished them to resist not evil, but overcome evil with good?

"Alas, all these things have they said with their lips, but denied with their hearts. Though extolling the blessings of peace they have raised no voice against the creation of great armies and navies, whose only purpose is the destruction of other Christians. Nay, they have accompanied every regiment and every ship that has gone forth to battle, praying to a common God that they may have victory over their Christian brethren. Men have been excommunicated and driven from the church for denying an article of faith, or questioning a point of doctrine; but when was a Christian ever driven from his church for warring upon his fellow Christians?

"The responsibility resting upon captains of industry and upon statesmen and landlords is great, for they have held places of authority; but the responsibilities that rest upon churchmen transcends all others. For to whom much has been given much will be required in return; and those whose eyes have been opened to spiritual truths must be held to a strict accounting if they quicken not the spiritual life of their fellows. Who can doubt that had every Christian priest and minister condemned war as they preach against hell; had they denounced wholesale murder as they condemn individual murder, war long ago would have ceased. The ministers of God have not discharged their obligations when they have prayed for peace, nor yet when they have denounced war; they must condemn the individual men who commit wholesale murder.

"Yet, why do these men, though encouraged by priest and minister, destroy one another? God and king and native land are mere words—vain, empty words, when used as an excuse for slaying human beings. Is there one single principle at stake in this war? Will the condition of humanity be bettered one jot? Will a woman smile or a child laugh because of all the slaughter?

"Then why this war? Is it because a senile old man, scion of a degenerate race, begrudged a smaller nation its place in the sun? Is it because another man, a product of the dark ages lingering on into the twentieth century, was jealous of the senile old man. Or is it because a mad son of Mars, intoxicated by his own power, could no longer hold his mailed fist? No, it was none of these that has brought shame upon the human race. These three men are merely the instruments that have given expression to an idea.

"That idea is that one man's prosperity is in proportion to another man's adversity; that one nation's welfare is dependent upon another nation's misfortune. And those who are to blame for this war and for this break-down of civilization, are the men and women who have fostered this hellish idea, and have taught that foreigners are enemies to be cowed by armies, that trade is an evil to be restricted by tariffs, and that the way to avoid war is not in being just and humane, but in being most proficient in killing.

"Every man and every woman who has contributed to the growth of these ideas, every man and every woman who has been indifferent to their growth, has helped to bring about this war.

"Kingcraft has failed; statesmanship has failed; privileged-class society has failed; they have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. But most of all have those who have given lip service to the Prince of Peace, while nursing in their hearts race hatred, class worship, and all manner of evil things, failed. The teachings of Jesus are the highest expressions of human thought, but they have fallen into the hands of men who know not what they mean.

"This war is as a thunderstorm that purifies the air. It shows mankind whither they are drifting. If they heed not the warning they must pass on to make room for those who will

"The flower of civilization and the fruit of Christianity is not a slayer of men."

The Bohemian settlers in Trinity Valley have made a most creditable showing on their properties the past season, many of them having cleared and planted several acres of land, and all have fine crops of garden truck.

People of Enderby

When you buy bread buy the best, and make sure that it is made in Enderby, and made by a white man. Joe Doerflinger is trying to build up a permanent, well-kept and safe bakery business in Enderby. Don't you think it is worth something to the town to have an establishment of this kind ?

Homeseekers Should Come to Enderby

BECAUSE it is one of the healthiest spots on earth, only two children and no adults having died of disease in the last eight years.

BECAUSE, when you arrive, the Board of Trade will take you in hand and make you feel at home and see that you are satisfactorily settled.

BECAUSE you will find here all the advantages and beauties of a magnificent river, ever green hills, grassy meadows and cool, delightful valleys.

BECAUSE if you prefer a home-site on the hills, in groves of birch and alder, cedar and pine, overlooking the river and valleys, you will find it here most ideally located.

BECAUSE we have the purest of water piped to every home from a sparkling mountain stream, a perfect system of electric lighting, and an abundant supply of wood.

BECAUSE, if you are a person of means, and wish to make a home for yourself on the banks of the soft-flowing Spallumcheen, you will find good roads already leading to the site, and all the materials necessary to build close at hand.

BECAUSE you will find here all the advantages to be found any place else in the Valley, and none of the disadvantages.

BECAUSE there is work to be had by anyone looking for it, in the mills, in the lumber camps, on the farm, in the lumber yards, in the brick yards, in the building trades or the orchards.

BECAUSE fruits, hay, vegetables and grain grow to perfection here without irrigation.

BECAUSE Enderby has never been boomed, therefore you can buy at reasonable prices and be sure of doubling your money.

BECAUSE this District has a climate second to none; not too wet or too dry; splendid growing summers and glorious healthful winters.

BECAUSE you will find the religious, educational and social advantages all you could wish.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions 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 for $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 should 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 $10.00 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 his advertisement will not be paid for.

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Men are hated for their successes and despised for their failures.

Men's Wear

We are now in a position to promptly supply the male population of Enderby with all their requirements in the way of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and neckwear. Get our prices and examine goods.

W. J. Woods

Enderby's Big Cash Store

STANDING FIRM

No matter how fiercely the storm of adversity may blow you are not justified in lying down. Misfortune never bluffs—if you surrender the pound of flesh will be taken. It is then merely a question of whether we shall stay on our feet and fight a skillful and intelligent battle, or supinely surrender to every marauding force that chooses to exercise its strength upon our fortune. The human mind sometimes stops appalled when it considers that it must stand alone in this vast universe and work out its destiny, whether it will or no. The magnitude of the proposition overwhelms the weak while it is a prospect of extreme fascination to the strong. And this weakness or strength is merely the view of our own mind—the weakness or strength a self-induced condition, the former greatly to our advantage. As an entity you are *compelled* to exist—either facing the problem with a clear brain and mind, exercising every faculty to find a solution or else attempting to sneak off behind some frail shelter only to be roughly hauled back by nature and forced tremblingly to look the question in the face. The intelligent man or woman cannot evade this point—the ignorant do so by virtue of their ignorance.—Riches.

Go Home or Starve—Which

If it is true, as reported, that Canadian railways intend discharging all Austrians employed on their lines, those people should be allowed to go back to their own home country. It would be a very great injustice to discharge and then compel them to remain in Canada. It would be much better that they bear arms at home than starve here. The railways brought them here and should be compelled to return them to their own country.—Slocan Record.

An Ingenuous Miss

He was an ingenuous youth paying a call upon a young lady. She was very busy putting frills upon certain garments, and when the young man made his appearance had not time to kick them under the sofa or otherwise get rid of them. After the usual remarks about the weather, etc., he asked, "And what is that pretty work you are doing, Miss Brown?" "Oh, Mr. Smith," she replied, "these are a couple of blinds for my sitting room."

Why Canada Should Stand Firm and Push Forward in Present Emergency

In view of the events taking place in Europe, says the Financial Post, which will constitute an epoch of perhaps unprecedented importance in history, we appeal strongly to all who hold securities or investments of any kind to meet the present situation with calmness and confidence. Our first duty, at any cost, is to aid in Great Britain's sustenance and defense, and our next duty—not less important, is to keep the business of the Dominion moving as normally as possible.

Let it be remembered that while we must lay aside something to pay our share of the cost of the war, we have at our back storehouses of natural wealth scarcely yet touched. As the calamities of Europe place a higher value on our wheat and other exportable crops, so will the same calamities—the result of militarism and conscription—make the peaceful land of Canada more attractive to some of the best people of Europe whose hopes and lands, generation after generation, have been dispoiled or devastated by war. At the present instant Canada stands practically immune from the physical menace of war; our fields are giving their wealth to the harvester, and our other resources are yielding their bounty in greater profusion than ever. Wealth production is proceeding, and the opportunities for still greater primary production are not diminishing. This continent, including Canada, will profit largely and speedily by the changes in the world's currents of trade during the war. Many of our factories will find demands upon them stimulated because of restriction placed upon the productive machinery of Europe by the exigencies of war, and, though for a time in diminished quantities, a fair proportion of Britain's available capital will come to Canada for investment. Under the circumstances, therefore, the one great essential to keep business moving is confidence, and Canada, probably of all nations of the world, has least excuse to offer for any lack of it.

"In the unprecedented and critical situation that exists," says Sir Geo. Paish, "it is of the greatest importance that everyone should endeavor to act as if great events were not pending. Were confidence seriously disturbed, business would come practically to an end, and our ability to face the difficulties that may be in front of us would be seriously impaired. Therefore, it is of vital importance that, as far as possible, the events that are now taking place should not interfere with the daily life and the daily work of the nation. Orders should be given, factories should be run, and everything should be arranged to maintain, as far as possible, the productive power and the income of the country.

"But for this to be accomplished, the situation must be faced with courage and confidence on the part of everyone. Investors must continue to invest, bankers must continue to lend, the stock exchange must continue to deal, and everyone according to his ability must endeavor to work hard in order that individual incomes, and therefore the income of the whole nation, may be maintained at the highest possible level.

"A little over a century ago, when the nation was at war with Napoleon, its income was very small, being less than one-eighth of what it is at present, and in a comparatively small space of time the British people succeeded in raising about £1,000,000,000 of money for war purposes, and so great was their confidence and courage that at the end of the great war, which severely taxed their resources, they were stronger and wealthier than they had been at the beginning."

Canada's natural store is as yet barely touched. From any temporary lull in our progress, from whatever cause, we can, therefore, recover ourselves more quickly than did the Motherland after her world struggle of a century ago, if our people are of the same heart and industry, and we are confident they are. Courage in the fight for the Empire is not more necessary than courage in the maintenance of the industry and commerce of the country.

DODGING THE KIEL CANAL

At present the most notable canal in the world is not the Suez, nor the Soo; not even Panama, about which the world has been talking for years. It is the Kiel Canal, which, with the naval arsenal and war port of Kiel, is headquarters for the German navy. For war purposes this is the most strategic canal ever built. Kiel City is the chief naval port of Germany in the Baltic. Kiel Harbor is the one spot on the map that supremely makes Germany a naval power. The Kiel Canal, connecting Kiel on the Baltic with Brunsbuttel at the mouth of the Elbe, in the North Sea, is the strategic base of the German fleet. When the newspapers state that the German fleet is bottled up in Kiel, what they really mean is that for as long as it suits Germany's purpose, the German fleet is bottled up there on purpose to keep the British fleet guessing as to which route it intends to take to get to the open sea. The distance from one mouth of the canal to the other round by the Cattegat on the north end of Denmark is a good day's run for a warship. By the shortcut of the canal, with its huge locks, 1,082 feet long, with a mean depth of 45 feet, the distance for the German fleet is only a few miles. Any fleet of an enemy must make sure whether the German fleet intends to emerge by the North Sea or by the Baltic. This necessitates having two fleets to watch the exits. With the enemy's fleet massed to cover the North Sea exit while the German fleet slips out by the Baltic mouth, it would be possible for at least part of the German fleet to make for the open sea and harass British shipping before they could be corraled by the enemy.

The Kiel Canal is an essential part of the German navy. For a waiting game it is worth as much to Germany as the preponderance of British warships is worth to England. So long as the German fleet is bottled up in Kiel it is safe. If by means of the two-mouthed canal part of it manages to escape while he British fleet is hovering near the other exit, the waiting game will be over and there will be enough of the German ships on the high seas to menace our shipping.

At present the Admiralty is hoping for an open-sea engagement as soon as possible. When it comes, if it comes big enough, there will not be enough of the German fleet left to pay for the cost of the Kiel Canal.

Kiel is the most dangerous spot in Europe at the present time. It is all the more dangerous because Heligoland, the island ceded by Lord Salisbury to Germany in 1890, forms with its fortification and its coaling station a third angle to the astute naval triangle in the Baltic and the North Sea.—Canadian Courier.

He Was Slow

An Armstrong youth said to his young lady friend the other evening: "I consulted a fortune teller last night, and after I had crossed her palm with a sovereign she predicted that I would marry you." And the Armstrong miss replied, "What a waste of money. I could have told you that for nothing three months ago."

If a business is not worth advertising, says an advertising expert, better advertise it for sale.

CITY OF ENDERBY

Rebate on Taxes

NOTICE is hereby given that the period within which rebate or discount is allowed on City taxes has been extended, and that the usual reduction, as shown on tax notices, will be given on all taxes for the current year paid on or before the 31st day of August, 1914.

By Order of the Council.

GRAHAM ROSOMAN, City Clerk.

City Hall, July 30th, 1914.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

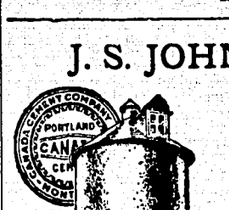
Re. Lot 2424, Osoyoos Division of Yale District

Whereas, proof of loss of Certificate of Title No. 1265F covering the above-mentioned property, and issued in the name of Guy Lorne Williams has been filed in this office, notice is hereby given that I shall at the expiration of one month from date of first publication hereof, issue a duplicate of said Certificate of Title, unless in the meantime valid objections be made to me in writing, and any person or persons having possession of the above said document is required to deliver the same to me forthwith.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Kamloops, B.C., this 29th day of July, A. D. 1914.

C. H. DUNBAR,
District Registrar.

J. S. JOHNSTONE



Cement Contractor

Building Block
Cement Brick
Lawn Vases
Grave Stones
Cemetery Supplies

ENDERBY, B. C.

TIME TABLE

In effect on Okanagan Branch of C. P. R., from June 1, 1914:

Southbound		Northbound
10.55 lv	Sicamous	ar. 17.00
11.26	Mara	16.15
11.40	Grindrod	15.59
11.54	Enderby	15.44
12.20	Armstrong	15.15
12.28	Realm	15.07
12.38	Larkin	14.55
13.05	Vernon	14.30
13.25 ar.	Okanagan Ldg	lv. 14.15

H. W. BRODIE, *Gen. Pas. Agt. Vancouver*
JNO BURNHAM, *Agent Enderby*

Orderstaken

For the famous Pittsburg Fence.

Also Building and Painting.

J.A.Miller, Enderby

Grates are extra durable. Coal grate is duplex. Wood grate is the most modern type.

McClary's Kootenay Range

will take extra large pieces of wood---just remove back end lining. Ask the McClary dealer to show you.

MURRIN HARDWARE CO., Agents. ENDERBY, B. C.

WANT ADS

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head 3c a word first insertion, 1c a word each subsequent insertion.

WANTED—To exchange ranch of 97 acres for smaller, with little cash. Apply, R. L., Enderby, Box 155. a27-2t

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER from Seattle, wants engagements by the day. Enquire at Mr. Bush's residence. a20-2t

FOR SALE—18 Grade ewes, 12 lambs, and one registered Suffolk ram. Apply, A. D. Strolger. 3t

WANTED—Till next spring, with option of purchase—a good horse broken to saddle and driving. Box 139, Enderby a20-2t

LAKEVIEW RANCH (of 80 acres) for immediate sale. Cheap. See owner, Jas Ellison, Enderby.

FOR SALE—Owing to Capt. Cameron having been called home, we find it necessary to dispose of his entire stock of high-class White and Brown Leghorns. All last year's birds and this season's pullets; 200 in all. Apply, Gainford Ranch, Enderby.

HAY PRESSING—Having purchased Chas. Hoover's gasoline baleing outfit, am prepared to handle any size crop, by the ton. For particulars apply, H. Halliday Armstrong, B.C.

RS. PARADIS, Dress Making Parlor, Cliff street, second building from furniture store. Fashionable dressmaking and ladies' tailoring. Reasonable prices. Work promptly executed.

SECRET SOCIETIES

A.F.&A.M.

Enderby Lodge No. 40. Regular meetings first Thursday on or after the full moon at 8 p. m. in Oddfellows Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

GRAHAM ROSOMAN, W. M. JNO. WARWICK, Secretary

I. O. O. F.

Eureka Lodge, No. 50 Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, in I. O. O. F. hall, Metcalf block. Visiting brothers always welcome.

JAS. MARTIN, N. G.
C. PARKINSON, V. G.
R. E. WHEELER, Sec'y.
J. B. GAYLORD, Treas.

ENDERBY LODGE

No. 35, K. of P.

Meets every Monday evening in K. of P. Hall. Visitors cordially invited to attend.

T. H. CALDER, C. C.
J. WARWICK, K.R.S.
R. J. COLTART, M.F.

Hall suitable for Concerts, Dances and all public entertainments. For rates, etc., address, R. N. BAILEY, Enderby

PROFESSIONAL

A. C. SKALING, B. A.

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public.

Money to Loan

BELL BLK. ENDERBY, B.C.

DR. H. W. KEITH,

Office hours: Forenoon, 9 to 10:30
Afternoon, 3 to 4
Evening, 6:30 to 7:30
Sunday, by appointment

Office: Cor. Cliff and George Sts. ENDERBY

G. L. WILLIAMS

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor

BELL BLOCK ENDERBY, B.C.

EVERYBOBY'S DOING IT!

DOING WHAT?

Getting their Suits cleaned and pressed at

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Monthly Contracts a Specialty

E. J. Mack

Livery, Feed & Sale Stables

ENDERBY, B. C.

Good Rigs; Careful Drivers; Draying of all kinds.

Comfortable and Commodious Stabling for teams.

Auto for Hire

Prompt attention to all customers

Land-seekers and Tourists invited to give us a trial.