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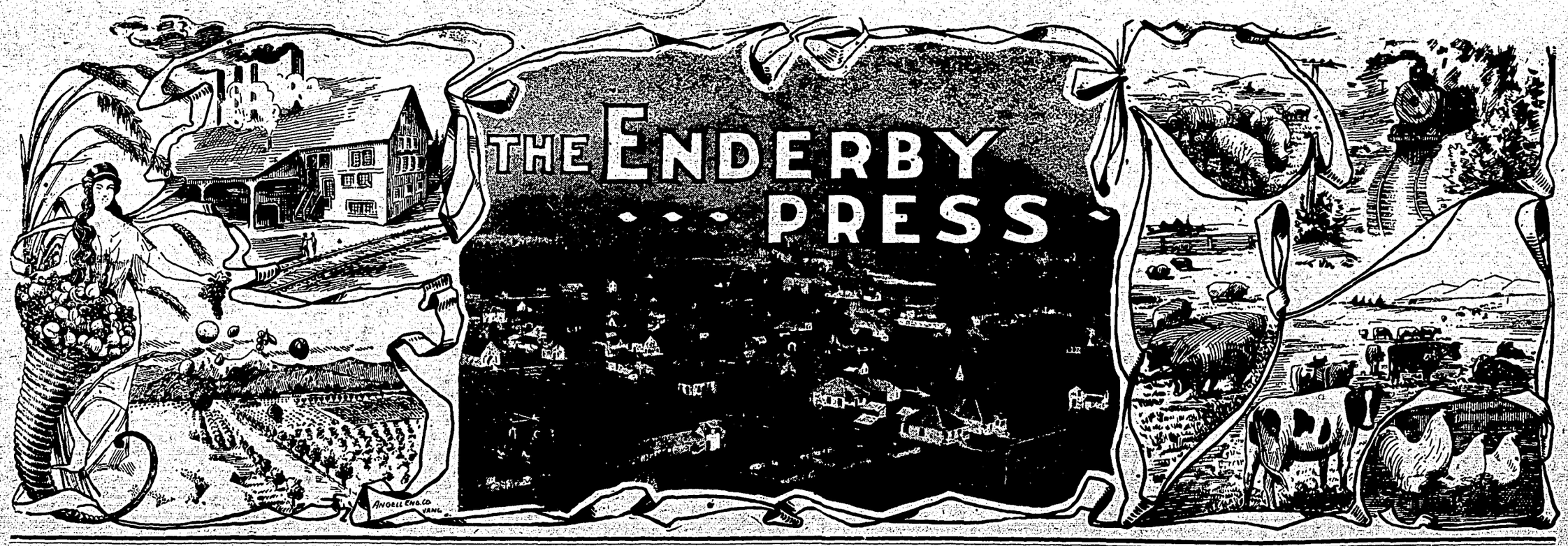


Enderby, B. C., July 22, 1915 AND WALKER'S WEEKLY Vol. 8; No. 21; Whole No. 375

City Council Concludes to Extend Tax Rebate Limit to End of August

At a meeting of the City Council Monday evening, His Worship the Mayor was in the chair, and Aldermen Dill, Hartry and Faulkner in their seats. After the reading of the minutes by City Clerk Rosoman the following communication was read:

To the Mayor and Aldermen, City of Enderby:

Dear Sirs: I notice with pleasure that up to the 30th ulto., a large amount of taxes were paid, but I also know that a considerable percentage of the taxes are still unpaid

I think it is necessary for the city to collect every dollar possible. I also think that, as the rebate is a substantial sum this year, if the council will extend the time for securing said rebate, a good many more ratepayers would make a big effort to pay up. As the date for advertising your tax sale is Sept. 1st, I hereby respectfully suggest that your honorable body take the necessary steps to extend date to secure rebate to August 31st, 1915.

I am, Yours truly,
GEO. BELL.

Considerable discussion followed the reading of this letter. Aldermen Hartry and Faulkner expressing the belief that the all important point for the council to consider this year was how to get in the tax money, and, while not wishing to set a precedent in extending the time for rebate, they felt that such a step would not cause a hardship on those ratepayers who have already paid their taxes, it would on the other hand be a great help to others less fortunate than those who succeeded in paying on June 30th, by giving them further time to enable them to get the rebate. The question of real importance, they believed, was to get the money in and thus save the credit of the city. The ratepayers had come up well on June 30th, and were to be congratulated on having cleaned up the amount owing to the bank, and now it was up to the city to make every effort to further improve its financial condition at the bank. It was certain to bring the tax money in when it is most needed if the time of rebate is extended.

Alderman Dill opposed the proposition on the ground that it was not fair to the small property owner to give the larger holder a further extension of time—an extension that the man who paid his taxes by June 30th did not know about and could not take advantage of.

This point was recognized by the rest of the council; but it was argued that those ratepayers who had already paid got the discount, and could have no just complaint if the council now extended the time as a matter of exigency, in order to bring the tax money in faster. It was in their interest as well as in the interest of the delinquent owner that the city be placed in a position to meet its obligations as early as possible. No body would be losing anything by the city giving the extension, and the city (and ratepayers generally) stood to gain a great deal if any considerable amount of tax money could be collected by granting the extension.

It was moved by Ald. Faulkner, seconded by Ald. Hartry that the time of rebate be extended till the end of August. Ayes, Ald. Hartry, Ald. Faulkner and His Worship the Mayor; no, Ald. Dill.

The finance committee's report was adopted and the amounts ordered paid.

A communication was received from the secretary-treasurer of the Polish Relief Fund, urging the city to initiate a movement to collect funds for this worthy object, and telling of the horrors of war in the Galician-Poland region, where thousands of women and children are reported to be starving weekly. The Mayor and Ald. Hartry took the matter in hand and promised to place the matter before the heads of the local churches.

LUMBER CAMPS THIS WINTER

Mr. A. R. Rogers, president of the Okanagan Saw Mills, is expected to arrive from St. Paul this week. Mr. Rogers is on his regular trip of inspection. While here he will confer with the local manager, Mr. Stevens, and staff as to the policy for the winter. With an abundant wheat harvest assured in the Northwest, and the probable big increase in lumber shipments as a result, it now looks favorable for the operation of many camps this winter. Either this, or the early closing down of the mill. The company operated no camps last winter, and this season's cut has been from logs left over from the previous year. This supply will be completely exhausted when the mill stops cutting this season, and it will require many camps in operation this winter to get out a supply for next season's cut.

On June 24th Foster's weather forecast for July predicted the hottest days of the month would be from the 20th to the 24th. Did you find the last day or two hot enough for you?

Delicious ice cream sodas, at Joe's.

ENDERBY AND DISTRICT NEWS

Mrs. S. D. Hine was a visitor from Mara on Monday.

Born.—To Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Kenny, on July 21st, a daughter.

Mrs. Thos. Grey and children, of Mara, spent Sunday in Enderby, between trains.

F. R. Prince will leave for the East on Saturday, on a business trip, to be absent three weeks.

The Press staff is indebted to Mrs. H. E. C. Harris and Mr. Geo. Folkard for flowers this week.

A. A. Faulkner has been awarded the contract for supplying poles for the Government telephone line from Penticton to Fairview, something over $2,200 worth.

Corp. Kenneth Glen is now at Cherry Garden Camp, Folkstone, Eng. In a recent letter he says he wants to make just one more trip on the Atlantic, after the war, and that is back to Canada.

An important meeting of the Hospital Auxiliary will be held at the City Hall, Monday afternoon, Aug. 2nd, at 3 o'clock, to consider the question of continuing the hospital lease under the present arrangement. All interested are urged to attend.

Vice-President Bury, of the C.P.R., is authority for the statement that the wheat yield of the Northwest this year will be something over 240,000,000 bushels. He says the demand for men in the harvest fields will be tremendous, and the railway company will give a low fare from all points to the points where men are needed.

The W. A. social given in the Parish Hall last Friday evening, was most enjoyable to a large gathering, and from a financial view point fully met the expectations of the ladies. Special credit is due those assisting in the program of the evening. Miss Upham gave two delightful vocal selections as did also Mr. Winter, and the Enderby mandolin quartette, consisting of Mrs. Mann, Miss Stevens, Mr. Lemke and Mr. Mann provided the instrumental music.

Russians Prepare to Evacuate the Capital of Poland to Save Army

The meagre reports which have come through from the front this week have not been the most favorable for the Allies, though in the West, where local engagements are taking place at various points along the long battle line, the troops of the Allies have succeeded in holding their own against the enemy. In the Argonne the Germans succeeded in penetrating the French line for three-fifths of a mile along a two and a half mile front. On the other hand, the French have taken important hills overlooking the Flander plains, and it is believed that these are to be prepared with big guns that will sweep the country preparatory for the big drive which it is now reported the Allies will start August 1st, in an effort to forestall what it is believed will be the most desperate attempt the Germans have yet made to break through to the English Channel. Tremendous quantities of ammunition have been prepared by the Allies and all will soon be in readiness for the supreme effort. The movement of Kitchener's army of 2,000,000 men is said to be now underway, and it is reported that this great new army will be in France and Belgium within a few days.

Russians Evacuating Warsaw

The uppermost question concerning the Eastern campaign is when Warsaw will be evacuated, rather than whether it will be given up. Virtually all of Courland in the hands of Field Marshall von Hindenburg and with the Austro-German forces across the Bug, continued occupancy of the Polish capital exposes the Russians to the danger of disaster. A despatch from Budapest and another from Moscow says the evacuation has been already ordered.

Through Copenhagen comes the report of the occupation of Windau by the Germans. This menace to the Russians from the north is parralleled from the southeast by the advance of the Teutonic allies on the Lublin railroad, one of the chief arteries of communication with Warsaw.

The wisdom of abandoning the Warsaw salient in favor of a straight Russian line daily becomes a more definite object of speculation among the Allies, and Russian retirement from the capital before it is invested completely is predicted widely.

Allies Make Progress in Dardanelles

Reports from the Dardanelles the past week, while brief and far between, indicate favorable progress on the part of allied troops. It is reported that Russian troops have been despatched to the Galipoli front to co-operate with the Allies in the difficult work there encountered.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE SETTLED

Cardiff, Wales, July 20.—The strike of 200,000 miners in the coal districts of South Wales was settled today, when the strike leaders accepted compromise proposals submitted by David Lloyd-George, minister of munitions, and Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade.

FURTHER WAR FUNDS

London, July 20.—A new vote of credit of $750,000,000 was introduced today in the House of Commons. This second supplementary vote will bring the sum actually appropriated by Parliament for war expenses to the total of three billion, two hundred and fifty million dollars. The amount thus provided will tide over the period of the forthcoming parliamentary recess. The note of credit does not involve a new loan, but merely sanctions expenditures out of funds on hand.

RED CROSS FUNDS

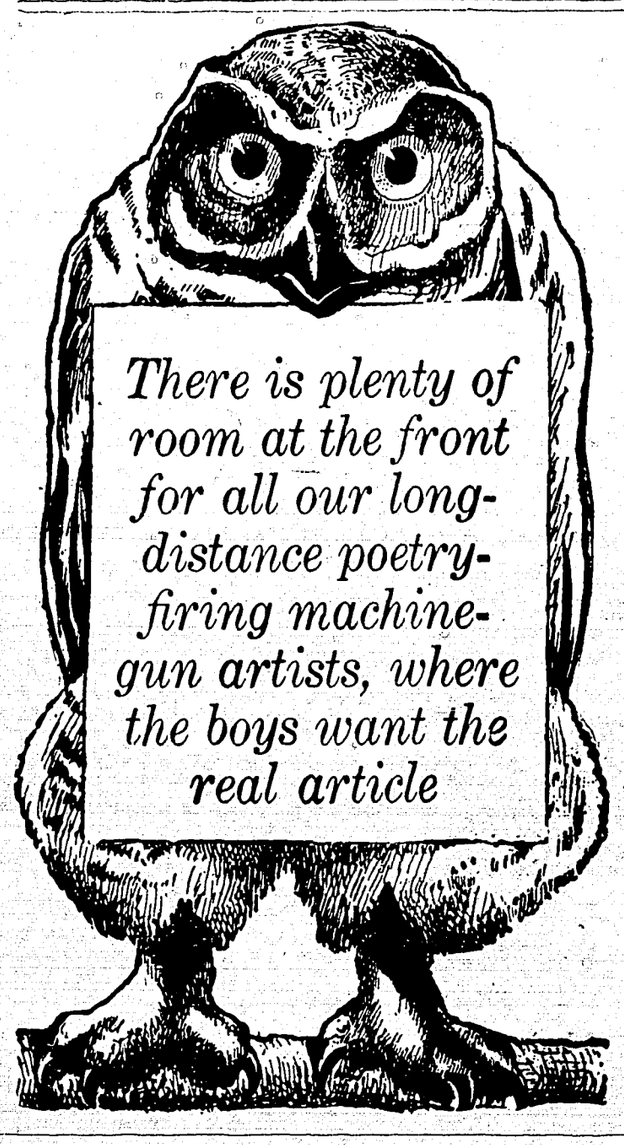
The first monthly sale of fruit and vegetables, in aid of Red Cross funds, was very successful, clearing up $10.60. Owing to the generosity of the Knights of Pythias, the expenses in connection with the sale were nil. The following is a list of those who kindly contributed fruit, vegetables, eggs, butter and buns: Mrs. Twigg, Mrs. Butchart, Mrs. Emeny, Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. Forster, Mrs. Bigge, Mrs. Salt, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Graham, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Lawes, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Mowat, Mrs. Moore, Mr. Reed, Messrs. Turner & Donaldson, Mr. Fenton.

The next sale will be held on Saturday, August 7th. We shall be glad to receive contributions for the sale from anyone. Miss Forster will be pleased to receive contributions of old linen for use in the Red Cross hospitals, and she will forward the same to headquarters at Toronto. Anyone willing to do needle work for the Red Cross Society will find flannelette pyjamas ready cut out at Miss Forster's house. M. R. GIBBS, Sec.

Have you tasted those delicious fruit ices at Brownie Tea Room?

England Aiding Serbians

British forces are now fighting with the Serbians. Although not previously admitted, it was understood some time ago that Great Britain had sent a naval contingent with guns to Belgrade and that France had co-operated with the despatch of soldiers. This picture shows Rear-Admiral Troubridge, of the British navy, with Crown Pryince Alexander, of Serbia, and a group of officers and men standing about one of the British naval guns usel as heavy artillery 500 miles inland.



THE ENDERBY PRESS
AND WALKER'S WEEKLY

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JULY 22, 1915

MAY EXTEND PERIOD OF REDEMPTION

There now seems to be little doubt that the Provincial Government will, at the next session of the legislature, introduce legislation extending the period of redemption of property sold for taxes to two years, instead of one as is now in force. This assurance was given by Premier McBride to South Vancouver on the application of that city in an effort to obviate the tax sale now pending, in which the South Vancouver council asked to be given power at the sitting of the next legislature to issue three-year treasury certificates against the arrears of taxes, or, failing this, that if the tax sale is to be held, in view of present conditions the period of redemption be extended two years instead of one. To this application the following reply was received from Premier McBride: "Government does not propose giving further consideration to request re treasury certificates, but on the question of extension of time the Government will consider the advisability of introducing legislation at the next session extending the period of redemption of property sold for taxes to two years under such provisions as to increase rate of interest as may be thought fair to the purchasers, and of making such legislation applicable to tax sales of the present year."

Great Britain has now twenty-three army divisions in France and a couple of million men probably elsewhere available . Lord Kitchener is asking for more men. In view of these facts the prophets of an early peace should guess again.

CANADA AND IMPERIAL AFFAIRS

The going of Sir Robert Borden to England, and his invitation to sit with the British cabinet in a special session a few days ago, should be of unusual interest and importance to the Dominion at this time. Few men in the British Empire are more welcome in the Imperial capital than is Premier Borden. Events have more than justified his naval aid policy and have proven the far-seeing statesmanship of his attitude toward Imperial affairs, both in Opposition and latterly as leader of the Government. It is apparent from the fact that Premier Borden was specially invited to participate in the British cabinet meeting the past week, that British statesmen feel that they are able to discuss Imperial matters with Sir Robert Borden without reserve, and can speak fully and freely on all subjects of Imperial moment.

A few days of sunshine makes us forget all about the "beastly rains" which have been showered upon us the past month or two.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE

It will be of interest to many parents in this district to know that the Columbian College, New Westminster, will continue its good work this year. Many colleges have this season found it necessary to close their doors, owing to the general depression as the result of the war, but not so with the Columbian. Under the guidance of Rev. A. M. Sanford, B.A., D.D., who is loyally assisted in the general care of the students by Mrs. Sanford, and has under his principalship a corps of competent teachers and professors, the College will continue along the same excellent lines as those of previous years. Some of the special advantages of the Columbian College are: Its delightful location; spacious and beautiful grounds; well-regulated and pleasant social life; excellent opportunities for the development of a healthful interest in athletics and physical culture; regular hours for study under the helpful supervision of Rev. and Mrs. Sanford and the personal influence of teachers of character and culture.

The extra-heavy hay crop will more than offset the loss sustained through excess rains. It is said the average hay crop this season is five tons to the acre, which is double that of ordinary seasons. The main difficulty is that it requires double the amount of handling to save it.

A WAR OF SLAUGHTER

What terrorizes the imagination, and occasionally annihilates the reason, of observers of this war is that it is avowedly one of slaughter. We have called it superwarfare. It is in that it is a war of nations and not of armies. Everything in France and everything in Germany and Austria is subordinated to the carrying on of military operations Russia is so vast and Great Britain has such manifold duties that war may not so completely absorb the energies of their peoples, but the countries at closest grips are wholly given over to the military program. They not only are wholly given over to it, but it seems to be the theory that one must utterly crush the other if peace is to be had. The attack is against the entire manhood of the nation. Resources in men as well as resources in money and supplies are to be annihilated.

Great Britain occupies a position different from that of her allies and different from that of her enemies in that she must preserve men for the making of money. Great Britain is financing the Allies' cause, and to do so she must, if possible, maintain a normality of trade. The nation must keep its men at work in order that exports may bring in money which shall be distributed to the other nations which have common cause with her. That limits the numbers the British can put in the field and modifies the policy of slaughter so far as it affects our Empire. But elsewhere the end is sought by killing.

Were it not for the higher, greater life that must come to all nations engaged, this war might be characterized as the greatest cataclysm that ever has deluged the earth. There are many things about it, however, which make one take a more hopeful view. In the fire of hate, avarice and greed, all nations are throwing the best of their manhood, and every conceivable object which has, in the past, been a source of pride and glory, is passing into the seething flame. Each nation has declared that it will fight the thing to the bitter end. What end? What does this mean? To each nation it means something different, yet, though none may now believe it, it means to all the same—complete exhaustion—complete annihilation of the hate now rampant—complete failure of every mad ambition based upon selfishness. With these poisons subdued, and the pride of nationhood brought low, may there not come a saner civilization and a closer brotherhood?

Harry K. Thaw has been declared sane and given his liberty on a bond of $50,000 for future good conduct. While few of the ordinary people cared a whit whether Thaw was sent back to the insane asylum for the remainder of his life or was given his liberty, many will glory in the outcome of the nine-year fight put up by the mother of Thaw for the life of her petted, pampered and wayward boy. It is but another example of what mother love will suffer and endure, an example that the world may be made the better for.

CHLORINE, FIENDISH WAR WEAPON

According to Sir James Dewar, president of the Royal Institute, London, the weapon that the German forces have been employing in the field for the purpose of asphixiating the troops of the Allies is liquid chlorine. "For some years," he is quoted, "Germany has been manufacturing chlorine in tremendous quantities—practically supplying it, in fact, to the rest of the world. The Germans undoubtedly have hundreds of tons available for this purpose."

When this liquid is allowed to escape into the atmosphere, it immediately evaporates and forms a yellow gas which is three times heavier than air and consequently does not rise far above the surface of the ground; and when the wind is favorable, it is liberated in sufficient quantities to inundate the country for a long distance in front of the German positions. Its effect when breathed is to produce almost complete asphyxiation, which is followed in many cases by death. In his last report from the front Sir John French bitterly complained of the use of this gas against the British forces.

There will be a silo or two erected in the vicinity of Enderby this year, as a result of the "wet spring," which is a good result of the H2O prescription.

A SPECIAL

FLOUR SALE

of the following brands:

VARSITY, HUNGARIAN,
CENTENNIAL, STRONG BAKER'S

Now is the time to lay in a supply while the special price lasts. Come before the best brands are sold.

We deliver to any part of the city

TEECE & SON, Old Polson Mercantile Block, Enderby

Specials in Lumber while they last:

No. 4 Novelty Siding,	$10.00 per M
No. 2 2z4 and 2x6,	$13.00 per M
No. 2 Mixed Lath,	$1.75 per M
Short Cordwood,	$3.75 per load
Dry Blocks,	$2.25 per load
GREEN BLOCKS,	$1.00 PER LOAD

SAVE MONEY—Buy your winter's fuel NOW.

OKANAGAN SAW MILLS, Ltd. Enderby

King Edward

A name that stands for the best in hotel service

King Edward Hotel, P. H. MURPHY Proprietor **Enderby**

All overdue accounts must be paid or arranged for by July 24th (Saturday). The list of unpaid accounts will be handed to our attorney for collection on that date.

ALFALFA PRODUCTS, LIMITED
F. R. Prince, Manager

A Lesson from the Clock

A clock that strikes is better than a non-striking clock. It tells us the time through our ears as well as through our eyes. It saves our steps. It signals, spurs us on, rouses us, speaks to us in the dark and from far away. It is useful beyond the usefulness of the silent clock.

So with a business that advertises. A shop or store that sends out its message to us in the form of advertisements in our newspaper service us far beyond the shop or store that is silent—that must be visited before its service or merchandise can be known.

The shop or store that advertises saves our time and money. It speaks to us at the right time, rouses us to attention, and stirs us to action. We buy more as the result of advertising, and we buy from advertisers.

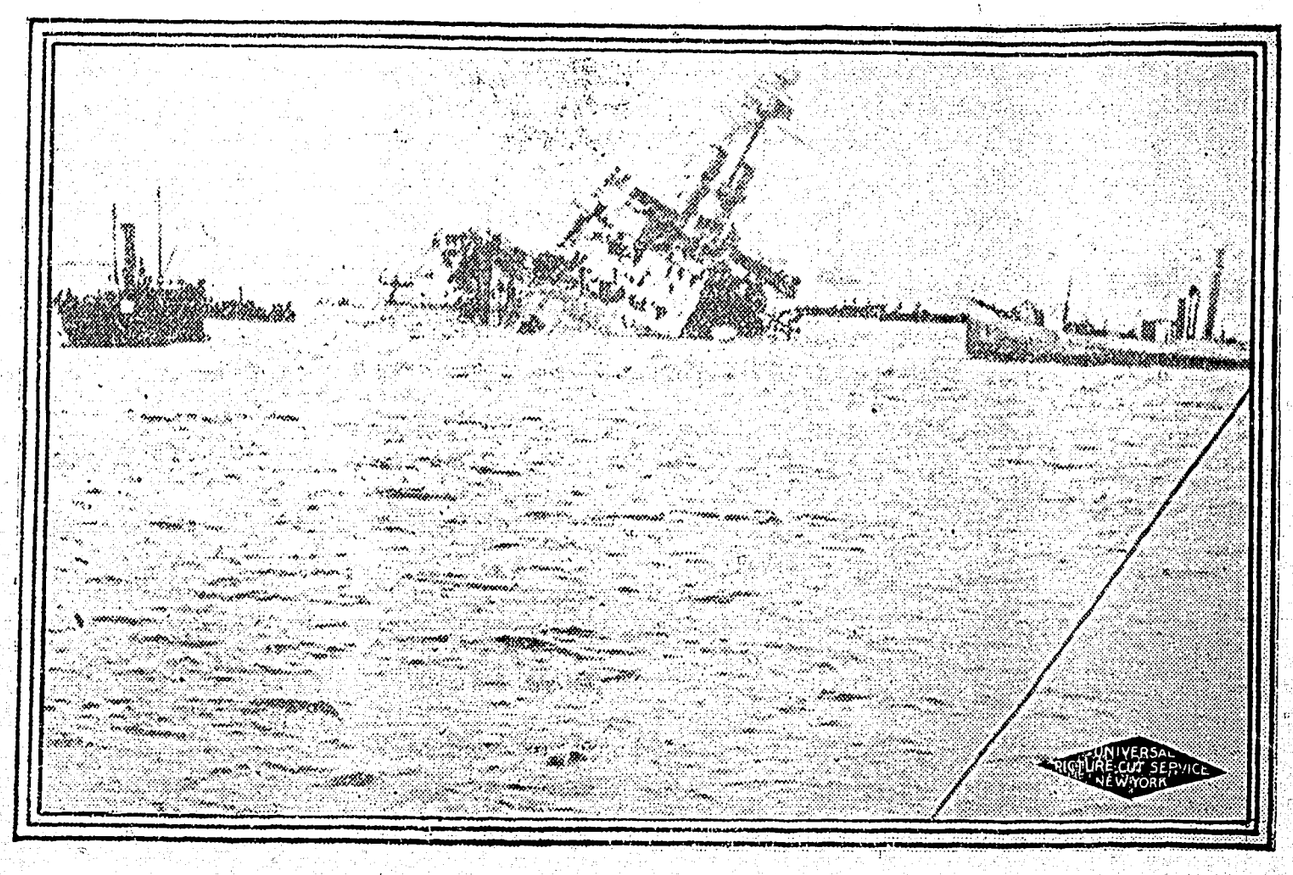
To the Home Merchants

Put a striker—and attention-getter, an arouser, a stimulator—on your business. In other words—advertise. Strike often and regularly by weekly advertisements in the Press.

A great movement is now on foot in Canada which means the supplying of hundreds of machine-guns to the Canadian troops at the front. Modern warfare has made the ordinary army rifle a back-number. It is said by experts at the front that the enemy has hundreds of machine guns to every one gun of the Allies, and the result has been that the Germans have been able to hold their lines in the West with comparatively few men and at the same time throw the force of their great numbers upon the Russians in the East. According to the military expert of the London Times, one machine gun massed in fours as the Germans mass them against the Allies in the West, is as effective as a thousand men armed only with army rifles. These facts having been brought to light, a mighty patriotic movement has been started throughout the Empire to furnish at the quickest possible moment machine guns for the boys at the front.

The cost of one machine gun is $1000. The larger cities and towns are giving several such guns, while the smaller towns are giving one and two. We notice in our exchanges that most of the towns in British Columbia are coming forward with one or two machine guns. Victoria and Vancouver are giving several, while such towns as Revelstoke, Nelson, Kamloops, and even Greenwood, where the mines have not been working for two or three years, the citizens subscribed for two guns.

An effort is to be made to raise $1000 for a gun between Armstrong and Enderby. A public meeting is to be held Friday evening at the City Hall, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of getting the matter before the people. A telephone message to Acting Mayor Dill on Monday from Armstrong said the citizens there were prepared to go halves with the people of Enderby and district in the purchase of one gun. The meeting Friday evening will be for the purpose of putting the matter before the people so as to give a reply to Armstrong's offer. One does not have to guess very hard to tell before hand what that reply will be. Enderby never yet has failed to take her place in a matter of this kind, and, while the war conditions have hit us all hard enough, we believe there will be enough subscribed Friday evening to make the machine gun a sure thing. Turn out to the meeting and show that Enderby and district are still to be depended upon.



A Wonderful Photograph: Sinking of the Majestic in the Dardanelles

The sinking of the British battleship, photographed in the Dardanelles in the early morning, three minutes after she was struck by a German torpedo from the submarine U51, one of the big underwater craft, which convulsed the enemy when it got through the Straights of Giberalter some weeks ago, inspite of the British fleet. After sinking three battleships the U51 is reported to have been sunk by Russian warships in the Black Sea a week ago.

RUSSIAN CRISIS IS AT HAND

Beck's Weekly, Montreal, gives this brief but thorough summing up of Russia's military operations:

"As to what Russia's military position is, the map tells the story completely, if people would only look at the map when they read the war news. When the war started Prussia overlapped Poland on the one side, Galicia overlapped it on the other. If Russia was to get anywhere with an offensive operation she first had to bend the two ends of the U outward until the base line was straightened and lengthened. She got some way with both ends. Then she drove against the centre.

First they drove her back from there, then from the north, then from the south. Then her enemies started to overlap again, to make another U, with the points farther into Russia, the base on the eastern boundary of Poland. After a year of war they seem to be on the eve of achieving the last phase of this purpose, and as their design approaches completion Russia confesses herself exhausted in all but men, resolution and national consciousness. Much as the Grand Duke might like to take his Dniester troops to the relief of the defenders of Warsaw, he has to do his best, with their aid, to prevent a line of Germans being thrown far enough eastward in the direction of Kiev to cut off the great southern provinces of Russia from effective co-operation with the armies farther north.

"Just this, however, if they once get the Russians out of Galicia, the Germans are quite capable of attempting. Then, with German armies and German railways north, south and west of them, and behind them only the two or three railway lines that cross an immense area of swamp and forest, the crisis of Russian trial will come. And unless Russian achievement very suddenly attains a level never reached except in the first three months of the war, that crisis is at hand. If the Grand Duke has an ace up his sleeve he will have to play it soon or the game will be over."

THE NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE

London, July 19.--A new German offensive of huge proportions, with Riga, a great Russian seaport and the seat of the governor-general of the Baltic provinces, as its objective, is reported in the latest official statement issued at Petrograd and Berlin.

Military experts here construe the offensive to be a vast enveloping movement, in which the Germans are making a great effort to destroy the Russian army.

Both the Russian and German communications agree that the German forces are at the Dindau river, near Goldingen, only 80 miles from Riga, the great strategic commercial metropolis in the Gulf of Riga and on the upper Baltic.

An official statement received this morning from Petrograd adds details of sanguinary fighting all along the new line in efforts to hold back the German advance, which is now being concentrated on Riga and on Warsaw, while the Austro-Hungarians are moving north from the Dniester river.

Advices reaching London say that the Germans left a trail of destruction along the Baltic Sea from Memel to Libau, where the villas, hotels and casinos are said to have been destroyed, about the only exception, it is said, being the palace of a Polish nobleman whose cousin married an American woman. The palace is now being used as a military headquarters, in which Prince Henry of Prussia and Field Marshal von Hinderburg recently conferred on the new offensive toward Riga.

Petrograd Can't See any Danger

A Petrograd report says of this new move of the enemy: "There is no element of military surprise in this movement of the Germans, which has been foreseen and adequately provided against in every respect. Nevertheless the Germans may be expected to advance for some little time yet in accordance with Russia's general plans of defence against invasion. Those plans are based solely upon military considerations. Nothing else counts. There are very few towns, and the wealth of the country is mainly found in the castles of German barons who are Russian subjects. Many of these princely possessions have been specially stocked in aid of the German invasion, and the Russian authorities have been busy for some time investigating the loyalty of land owners in the Baltic provinces. It is improbable that the Germans will gain much by their advances into the Baltic provinces on this occasion. Until they succeed in forcing the Russians to a general engagement and are victorious in such a battle, they have gained nothing whatever."

GERMANY OF PAST CENTURIES

It might not be difficult to make a formidable collection of hostile criticism of any people, but there is an extraordinary similarity in the verdicts passed by prominent writers and historians of past centuries, and, while there is mighty little gained in standing off and shooting hot words at the enemy, it no doubt will be interesting to read what some leading men of the past centuries have said of the arrogant side of the Prussian:

"The Germans have a fox in their heads and a jackal in their breasts."—Turkish proverb.

Martin Luther, who began the Reformation in Germany in the 16th century: "In drawing a picture of Germany as she is, one should represent her in the form of a sow. We Germans are Germans, and will remain—that is to say, pigs and brutish animals."

Robert Southey, poet laureate, during his tour of the Netherlands immediately after Waterloo: "Of the intolerable insolence of the Prussians here in Belgium I have heard but too many proofs. That abominable old Frederic made them a military nation and this is the inevitable consequence."

Captain Mellish, a Hanoverian officer, on revisiting his native land in 1879: "We in Hanover hate the Prussians, but since 1866 we can not help ourselves. I am an old man and won't see it, but some of you will live to see the day when Prussia will prove the ruin of Germany."

"I have great misgivings about this philosophic, Christian military despotism, this medley of beer, deceit and sand. Repulsive, deeply repulsive to me was ever this Prussia, this pedantic, hypocritical, sanctimonious Prussia."--Heine, the great German poet.

Nietzsche, the anti-Christian philosopher, by whom the Germans swear: "Wherever Germany extends her sway, she ruins culture. The German is incapable of conceiving anything sublime."

King Edward: "We can get on with the Russians, the Japanese, in short with everybody, but these people (the Germans) are simply impossible."

"It will always be the same; you will always be fools, and we shall never be gentlemen."—A captured German naval officer to a British naval officer last December.

WHAT WE MUST PREPARE FOR

London, July 17.—"In this national crisis expenditures, both public and private, should be rigidly curtailed, and at the same time new taxation should forthwith be imposed upon all classes of the people in order that, when the war shall be brought to a triumphant conclusion the nation may enter the period of restoration with its financial power impaired to the least possible extent."

This resolution was passed at a meeting of the leading bankers and financiers of London this evening. A deputation will convey it to Premier Asquith.

Harold Cox, well known as a political economist, addressed the meeting. He said that the present government loan would hardly carry the country over until Christmas, and that personally he did not think the war would end without England having to borrow ten billion dollars. Altogether interest on this, Mr. Cox said, would be $450,000,000, which, with the sinking fund would be increased to $550,000,000, and another $100,000,000 would have to be added for the first two years after the war for pensions. The new taxes imposed last November, Mr. Cox added, produced $315,000,000 so that many more new taxes would have to be imposed.

THE SICK MAN GETTING SICKER

Milan, Italy, July 17.—Information from trustworthy private sources is to the effect that the Turks are running short of ammunition. The German officers and the Turkish officers and men are at odds. The condition in Constantinople is deplorable, and medicines and ambulance stores of first necessity are wanted. Bread is getting scarce. The harvest in Anatolia is mediocre.

Turkish government circles show great anxiety, and the spirit in the army is much depressed. Rumors continue to circulate in Constantinople that the recent death of Count Lutzow, military attache, was not, as reported, due to an automobile accident, but that he was assassinated by the Turks.

All the secret archives of the German embassy have been sent away from Constantinople under charge of the naval attache. Germany is beginning to distrust the loyalty of the Turks, and is unwilling to furnish them with more munitions for fear they will fall into the hands of the Allies.

President Wilson is credited with saying that a vacation means only the shifting of your place of work.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SOPHIA COOKE, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims against the estate of the late SOPHIA COOKE deceased, are hereby required to forward same to me on or before the 31st day of July, when the administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given, and that he will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been duly received by him at the time of said distribution.

Dated at Enderby, B.C., this 1st day of July, A. D. 1915.

H. G. DAVIES,
Barrister, etc.
Bell Block, Enderby, B. C.

C. P. R. TIMETABLE

In effect May 31, 1915

Southbound		Northbound
10.40 lv.	Sicamous	ar. 17.25
10.50	Fossett	17.08
11.11	Mara	16.40
11.25	Grindrod	16.24
11.39	**Enderby**	**16.09**
12.05	Armstrong	15.40
12.13	Realm	15.32
12.23	Larkin	15.20
12.50	Vernon	14.55
13.10 ar.	Okanagan Ldg	lv. 14.40

H. W. BRODIE, G. P. A., Vancouver — JNO BURNHAM, Agt., Enderby

Machine Guns are needed at the front

One machine gun, $1000

Enderby District and Armstrong District asked to put up one between them. Be at the public meeting in the City Hall Friday evening to consider it

Can we do it?

Now—all together!

CAN WE?

Butter Wrapper Parchment

The Dominion law against the selling of butter without the words "Dairy Butter" or "Creamery Butter"—as the case may be—printed on the butter wrap, is a blessing in disguise to the average farmer. In the first place, if his Butter wrappers are neatly printed with his name and the brand of the butter on the label, the storekeepers can readily sell the butter at 5c a pound more than he can get for butter wrapped in paper that is not printed, and the butter-maker gets the advantage in 5c a pound more for his butter from the merchant.

It is the duty of every butter maker to comply with the law in this matter. Some butter makers have only a cow or two, and make so little butter that it does not appear to them that they can afford to have their butter wraps printed. They do not like the idea of having 500 or 1000 butter wraps on hand. To accommodate this class of butter makers, The Press has printed up a quantity of "Custom" Butter Wraps. They are printed with the words "Fresh Dairy Butter" but do not bear the name of the maker. However, these wrappers fill the requirements of the law governing this point, and can be bought in small quantities at the rate of 50c a hundred in 100 or 50 lots. If you do not repuire butter wraps in larger lots, take these wraps in lesser quantities.

In lots of 500, - - $2.75
In lots of 1000, - - 3.75

The Walker Press

GILLETT'S
EATS LYE DIRT
CLEANS-DISINFECTS

THE PERPETUAL WAR

In nature the beast of prey must be reckoned with when his domain overlaps that of man. The assertion is made by government authorities that predatory animals—bears, wolves, coyotes, mountain lions and wildcats cause a loss of $15,000,000 annually to the owners of live stock in the United States. A law has been enacted appropriating $125,000 to be used in destroying these wild animals in those sections of the country where they are most numerous. One wolf, it is said, will do $1000 worth of damage in a year to the flocks and herds he can reach.

UNION BANK
OF CANADA
Are Your Children Learning to Save Money?
Each maturing son and daughter should have a personal Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, with opportunities to save regularly, and training in how to expend money wisely. Such an education in thrift and saving will prove invaluable in later life.
Enderby Branch, J. W. GILLMAN, Manager

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 Odd-fellows Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited
R. E. WHEELER W. M. JNO. WARWICK Secretary

ENDERBY LODGE
No. 35, K. of P.
Meets every Monday evening in K. of P. Hall. Visitors cordially invited to attend.
R. H. CRANE, C. C.
T. H. CALDER, 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

DR. C. J. McCULLOUGH, DENTIST
Hours, 9 to 12 and 1 to 5.
By appointment only
Polson Block, at bridge. Enderby

A. C. SKALING, B. A.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public.
Money to Loan
BELL BLK. ENDERBY, B.C.

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.

O. K. Barber Shop
Baths in connection
H. HENDRICKSON, Proprietor
Next the Fulton Block, Enderby

Points Relating to Sale of Property for Taxes of Interest to all Concerned

The municipalities of Penticton, Port Alberni, South Vancouver and Point Grey have already advertised properties within those municipalities that are to be sold to recover back taxes. Other municipalities within the province have given notice that tax sales will be held. Enderby is one of those to make the announcement. The properties delinquent will be advertised for four weeks, beginning September 2nd, the date of the tax sale being October 14th. The last day on which delinquent taxes can be paid at the City Hall to prevent delinquent property appearing in the advertised list is September 1st.

A summary of the provisions of the Municipal Act governing the procedure to be followed in these tax sales, after certain formalities in regard to advertising have been carried out, is of interest at this time both to delinquent property owners and to persons who wish to invest in tax sale property.

Taxable lands on which the taxes for 1913 and previous years are unpaid are liable to be sold this year, and will be included in the advertised list, together with interest on such arrears to date of sale, with a commission of 5 per cent to cover selling fees and $2 on each lot or parcel to cover the cost of advertising, etc., in the B. C. Gazette and the local paper.

Property advertised for tax sale, if the taxes have not been paid prior to the date of sale, must be offered in separate parcels and sold by public auction to the highest bidder; but if there are no bids equal to the up-set price shown as "total amount due" in the detail list of property offered, the municipality becomes the purchaser and the owner has the same right to redeem as in cases where the property is sold for the amount due. The purchaser of any parcel of land at a tax sale must immediately pay the full amount of the purchase money in cash, or by certified cheque, or the property must forthwith be put up for sale again.

One year is allowed during which the delinquent property owner may redeem his land by paying the amount of the upset price, plus $2 land registry fees and subsequent taxes, together with interest at 8 per cent on the total amount paid by the purchaser, including any subsequent taxes paid by him.

During the redemption period the purchaser has the right to appeal from the assessment of the property purchased and to appear before the court of revision in support of his appeal, as if he were the owner of the property as recorded on the assessment roll. But until the property is redeemed, or the redemption period expires, the land continues to be assessed and taxed to the delinquent property owner. The purchaser may pay the current year's taxes and until redemption, in which case he is entitled to be reimbursed by the owner, if he redeems, together with interest at 8 per cent. If the land is not redeemed the taxes must be paid by the purchaser.

When a sale of land is made for delinquent taxes the collector must give a statement in detail to the purchaser, with each certificate of sale, showing the amount of taxes, interests and costs included in the purchase price; and if there is a surplus over the upset price the collector must state the amount of the surplus and forward a copy of the certificate and statement to the council. The council on receiving the statement must place the surplus to the credit of the delinquent property owner, whose land was sold, and hold the amount in trust for him until he redeems the land, or if he does not redeem within the period limited for redemption the surplus must then be paid over to him or his legal representative, without interest.

When a surplus stands to the credit of the person entitled to redeem property sold at tax sale, and the property is redeemed the collector must deduct the amount required for redemption, without interest; and the collector must accept the amount of the upset price, together with interest at 8 per cent per annum on the upset price and on money advanced for taxes, and also on the surplus, as the total of these sums represent the actual money paid by the purchaser. In the event of there being no redemption the surplus must be paid to the person entitled to redeem, or to his legal representative, without interest, on written application being made to the council.

At the expiration of one year from the day of the sale, if the land has not been redeemed, the purchaser, upon payment of a fee of $1 will be given a deed of the land. This deed frees the land from all payments, charges, liens, mortgages and encumbrances of whatever nature and kind, other than any existing lien for taxes, and other than the reservations and exceptions (as in the case of crown land), subject to which the person assessed, or those claiming under him, held in the land.

The district registrar of titles upon production of the deed and application in the usual form and payment of the usual fees, and after the services of such notices as are prescribed by the Land Registry Act, and in default of a caveat or lis pendens being filed, must register the deed in the usual manner. After registration the deed will, in addition to any effect which such registration may give by virtue of the Land Registry Act, vest in the purchaser all rights in fee simple or otherwise, according to the nature of the estate or interest sold. By a recent amendment of the Municipal Act, which protects the title to the land from being subsequently called into question in any way, no action can be brought to set aside any tax sale deed after the expiration of one year from the date of delivery of the deed, which is thus incontrovertible.

Crown land, held by a purchaser under an agreement of purchase, is sold at tax sale subject to the interest of the Crown, which interest or claim is prior to all other claims, and is not affected by the sale. The minister of lands may accept the tax sale purchaser and deal with him to the exclusion of the purchaser from the Crown, whose interest has been sold, and of every person claiming under, by or through him. The deed given by the municipal tax collector to the tax sale purchaser of Crown land is a grant to the land subject to all claims of the Crown against the land.

THE CIRCUS IDEA IN FARMING

Down in Alabama they have their farm troubles, too. But they are gradually overcoming them. At Montgomery, Ala., lives Mrs. G. H. Mathis, a woman farmer of such extraordinary capacity in plucking fortunes from virtually abandoned lands that the bankers of Alabama have hired her to travel over the state and tell hitherto unsuccessful farmers how to do it. Mrs. Mathis, in a talk to the banker farmers at a convention in Chicago the other day, dwelt upon the fact that it is easy to tell the farmer how to proceed, but it is quite another matttr to get him to practice the resolutions set before him. She said:

"The greatest difficulty is with the tenant farmers, both white and black. With the black man, the difficulty I met was to get to observe the proper periods for performing the respective farm operations necessary to make him succeed. I posted time cards in the houses, telling precisely when to do things. If the tenant couldn't read, I instructed the children of the household to read the card for him. But the difficulty in getting the cards read at the right time and acted on promptly was persistent. So I went to the children in each house. 'Children,' I said, 'the circus is coming in the fall, and if your daddy has done each week what that card tells him to do on this farm by the time the circus gets here I'm going to take all of you to the circus. If he has missed doing anything the week he is told to do it you won't get to see the circus.'

"The effect was wonderful. The children in every lackadaisical household kept right after 'daddy' every day to see that he was keeping up with the time card. He kept up with it, too, in every instance, and now when autumn comes I go to the circus like the old woman who lived in a shoe, with so many children of all shades of coloring that I scarcely know what to do with them. But I'm getting results on the farms.

"It is sometimes difficult to get a man out of the tenant class and into the farm-owning class after he has made money. One man who had made good money on land he rented from me spent it on such things as three bicycles, a $90 organ, a rubber-tired buggy, and a $60 cook stove, and kept on being a tenant."

And here is a bit of logic from Alabama's woman farm expert that should be taken home and smoked:

"The job I have on my hands is to make the Alabama farmers realize that the can raise the best meat in the world for two and a half cents a pound, instead of sending to town for it and paying 12 cents a pound. *The first requirement of the farm is to support the family that lives on it, yet some farmers will not even raise a garden. One man told me he would have a garden, were it not that his wife wouldn't work it.*

"As high as $600 an acre can be made farming, for I've done it. We can multiply the returns from the land by ten. Farming is the biggest business in the world and anyone can make a living at it."

Not the Kind She Ordered

"Ma'am, here's a man at the door with a parcel for you." "What is it, Bridget?" "It's a fish, ma'am, an' it's marked C. O. D." "Then make the man take it back to the dealer; I ordered trout."

Some Real Advantages

"Willy, is your father a rich man?" "No, Sallie, he's a professor, so I can be educated for nothing." "Oh, that's nothing. My father is a minister, and I can be good for nothing."

To Whom it May Concern

Whereas much damage to growing crops and ornamental shrubs has been committed by adults and children on my farm, the public, including children, are hereby notified that all trespassers will be prosecuted. GEO. R. LAWES
Enderby, May 20, 1915.

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 2560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent of 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 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 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 as 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.—58782.

Fresh Meats
If you want prime, fresh meats, we have them. Our cattle are grain-fed and selected by our own buyers from the richest feeding grounds in Alberta, and are killed and brought to the meat block strictly FRESH.
We buy first-hand for spot cash, so can give you the best price possible
G. R. Sharpe,
ENDERBY, B. C.

Have a Tailored Suit
Customer's Own Material Made Up. Prices from $15.00 up.
Cleaning, Pressing & Repairing.
A. E. WEST
Ladies' and Gents' Tailor.

North End of Old Polson Mercantile Warehouse
Money Saved is Money Made
Try Our Prices for Your Own Satisfaction on any of the Following Goods:
The Famous "PURITY" FLOUR
"Gold Seal" FLOUR
"Snowdrift" FLOUR
Shorts, Wheat, Bran, Feed Flour, Middlings, Barley, Barley Chop, Crushed Oats, Corn (whole, cracked & meal), Oyster Shell, Chick Food, Chick Bone, Potatoes, Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, Graham Flour.
Also GRASS SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.
Enderby Growers' Association

30c Sweet Cream 30c
F.O.B. Enderby
per pound of Butter Fat. per pound of Butter Fat
We have contracts for supplying the Troop Camp at Vernon, and can put money into the pockets of every man who has cream to sell in the Armstrong-Enderby district. Prompt payment, 1st & 15th of each month
Write or Phone AT ONCE---must not delay
Armstrong Creamery Armstrong

Dominion Government Provides Way to Assist Indebted Municipalities

The following bit of information will no doubt be of interest to all who have followed the ups and downs of Enderby municipal affairs, particularly its financial affairs, the past six months. The information comes from an authoritative source, and the reference to the Government's action in endeavoring to provide a way to assist indebted municipalities, can be relied upon as being true, though for some reason the City of Enderby has not been notified that such an amendment ever was put through by the Government and therefore has not been in a position to demand the operation of the law in its favor: Whether other municipalities in the West similarly situated as Enderby, have taken advantage of the operation of the late amendment we have not heard, but certainly the provision is a wise one and if in vogue should be put in operation rather than have any municipality forced to the extreme of having to fail to meet its coupon obligations: The information comes from Ottawa, and reads:

"The Government is responsible for an amendment to the law which has been of much service recently to indebted municipalities. When these corporations cannot borrow any more they apply for aid to the banks and the banks grant it, first seeing, of course, that all grandiose public works not likely to be productive or useful for years to come are dropped. In return the municipality gives them its bonds, which the bank lodges with the Finance Department at Ottawa, receiving the equivalent thereof from the Dominion. It was supposed that a good many heavy-laden municipalities would have been forced into bankruptcy by this time, but so far there has not been a single case of default."

THE WAR SPIRIT IN CANADA

Perhaps there is no man who understands Canadian life and sentiment better than Rev. John Petrie Gerrie, for six years editor of the Canadian Congregationalist; a man who for a long time was identified with public affairs in Ontario, a graduate of McGill, and now a resident of Edmonton. In the July number of the American Review of Reviews, Mr. Gerrie writes a very interesting article on "The War Spirit in Canada," in which he says in part:

Canada is essentially peace-loving and peace-living. The absence of forts, defenses and every semblance of militarism on a 3000-mile border-line of a country which outnumbers us twelve to one indicates this. * * * we have confidence in our neighbors, and they in us.

Neither was there any thought of war with Germany. Many thousands from that land are law-abiding, industrious citizens, and no class of non-Anglo-Saxon people have been more cordially welcomed to the Dominion. To date these people are largely as before. There is no apparent difference in their attitude to ourselves, nor in ours to them. A young German, a little more than a year from his fatherland, approached the writer at the outbreak of the war, and expressed concern about an expected unkind attitude toward himself. He was answered that he was here to be a Canadian, and as such to attend to his own business in the usual way and no one would molest him. I have met him on several occasions since that date, and again as I write this paragraph he is at the desk, and I find that the advice first given him has been borne out in his every experience. There is no disposition to beget mistrust or strife with our German citizens unless invited by their own conduct.

And even when the war broke out there was no legal nor constitutional reason to call Canada into the war. * * * Nor did the fear of Germany impel us to a part in the war. With the British fleet intact no invasion from that quarter could be possible. Friendly relations with Japan precluded danger from the Pacific, while the Monroe Doctrine of the United States, notwithstanding discussions pro and con, it is felt would have become operative, in case of any invasion for conquest. There is a feeling, too, that the Young Giant of the North would not be wanting in the event of such a home struggle. It is not, therefore, a question of mere self-preservation from a power whose autocracy and militarism are the very antipodes of Canadian life and ideals. The daughter responds to the mother's need. But more, Canada, though autonomous, is yet an integral part of the British Empire. The ideals and institutions, the freedom and democracy are substantially one. Our two million French-Canadians and many thousands of other citizens equally realize this. England's cause is, therefore, peculiarly our own.

* * * And now as to the present. From the very first Canada was heart and soul in the struggle, but never with the tremendous seriousness of now, and never with so unwavering confidence of absolute triumph as today. A great nation running amuck, and with her, her allies even to the "Unspeakable Turk," in murder and massacre,—alienating every vestige of sympathy from the neutral powers, cannot but be broken in pieces. The cost to the opposing forces is terrible, and Canada has had her baptism of blood, but she is ready to pay the price and will emerge from the conflict a better Canada. She will stand in a world which has learned the lesson of peace that she has sought long to know, in learning war no more. Her many diverse peoples, through a oneness of interest, and community of suffering, will find common ground as never in the past. With a new love and interest she will view the multitudes of immigrants from her allied nations who will worthily reciprocate these ennobled feelings. Nor will there be other than kindly feelings toward the German and Austrian people as a whole. Our quarrel is not with them as a people. When the rage and furry of the war is over they will have time to think, and in no far future day they will come again to the land which so many of their own countrymen now love so well."

RESULTS OF CO-OPERATION

Thirteen or fourteen years ago the writer "did" the Fraser Valley annual fairs for the Vancouver World. In those days there used to be a string of small fairs held at various points along the Fraser, concluding with the big Provincial Exposition at New Westminster. The little fairs were all one-day propositions, and it was the reporter's mission to start at the beginning and run to the end—New Westminster. Be it known that the Fraser Valley farmers can raise the finest vegetables, grasses, grains, live stock and the product therefrom, in the world. In those days they used to do it, too. But the Fraser Valley at that time was in about the same position and condition of development that we find in the Okanagan Valley today. At the first fair in the string would be found prize-winning specimens put in by one farmer, say of spuds, and another would specialize on turnips, another on mangles, and so on, covering the prize list. In most cases these exhibits would be shown at every one of the little fairs and finally find their way to the show tables at New Westminster. In this way the exhibitors of these single exhibits would make quite a nice little clean-up in prizes—enough, at least, to give them a trip down the river and to see things at the Provincial show. It was all so very pleasant. They had a lovely time. But ask any one of the exhibitors how much he could supply—if he could get a carload, a ton, or some other commercial amount, and the answer invariably would be, "Oh, I am not able to supply these in commercial quantities."

That was quite a long time ago. Today everything is changed. The dinky surrey fairs have been discontinued. They have no need of them. Today, through the farmers of the Fraser Valley having co-operated—got together—buried the petty selfishness then existing—are able to supply in ton lots, carload lots or trainloads, butter, eggs, stock and field crops of all kinds, and are today the most prosperous people in the Dominion. And it all came about through co-operation.

In the old days the Fraser Valley farmers were at the mercy of the buyers. One would be pitted against the other, and the whole crop cleaned up at the buyers' own price. For instance, all the hay would be sold and shipped down the river as soon as it was baled, because there was ready cash in sight, or perhaps the crop had been "pledged" for the previous winter's household necessities supplied by the stores. Then in the winter and early spring you would see this hay being carried back up the river again to the farmers who sold it—at the merchant's price, of course. But there isn't any more of this nonsense. Co-operation has brought prosperity to everyone in the Fraser Valley—just as it will eventually bring prosperity to everyone in the Okanagan Valley, where our natural advantages are far ahead of those of the Fraser.

SATURDAY SUNSET SUSPENDS

The inevitable has come to pass. The Saturday Sunset, of Vancouver has suspended publication. For some months past this has been looked for by newspaper men who by experience have learned how to measure the life of a periodical by its respirations. The fact is, the Saturday Sunset died more than a year ago, since which time it has been a living corpse. It died when the wolf entered the home of Bruce McConnell and robbed his heart of that which he held most dear. For a few months "Bruce" stayed in harness after this, and attempted to continue the excellent work he had previously done. But his pen had a kink in it—a kink which extended right up his arm and into his heart. The ink pot held only vitrol. There was a sting in every line he wrote, and the sting stuck. In addition to the heart sting, he nursed a political bee in his headpiece, and it also was sulfuric. In the end, one Sheppard, from Toronto, was put at the editorial head of the Sunset. He didn't have vitriol enough. He was a honeybee? He didn't understand the West and the West didn't try to understand him. He buzzed and buzzed and buzzed. And they let him buzz until he buzzed the Sunset off the bing. They tell us that the Saturday Sunset has been suspended "until after the war." But if "Bruce" McConnell is not at the new bornin' of the Sunset, and the chief participant, with his old-time strength and broadness of perception returned, they better let the Sunset stay dead. "Bruce" made the Sunset. When he quit the light went out and the Sunset became cloudy, dark, drear, dank and dismal, and should have been buried long ago.

Home-Baking Sale

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid Society will hold another of their popular home-baking sales, on Saturday, July 24th, in the Polson block, Cliff street. There will be for sale home-made bread and buns, pies, cakes, candy and ice cream; also berries and cream and afternoon tea. Saturday, July 24th.

An attack of apoplexy, at his home in Victoria, on the night of June 30th, ended the life of Duncan Ross, formerly a member of the Federal House from Yale-Cariboo; a man prominent in Liberal circles in B. C. for some years and esteemed by all men with whom he came in touch.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice, etc. Don't die in House. 15c-25c. At drug and country stores

Special CASH Prices on Flour

98s		49s
$4.20	Royal Household	$2.15
$4.00	Glenora	$2.10
$3.80	Centennial	$1.95
$3.55	Manitoba	$1.80

In our Men's Department we are offering great Hat Bargains, Straw & Felt

W. J. WOODS

Join the Army of Buyers at the Great

STOCK REDUCING SALE

OF HARDWARE

The secret of the success of our Sale is because of the extraordinary values which we are giving:

3-8-in. Flexible Cable, reg. 8c.; SALE ..... 6c ft.
Screen Doors, all sizes, reg. $1.85; SALE $1.30
One Regina 6-hole Range, reg. $50.00; SALE $39.95
4-hole Kootenay Range; reg. $55.00; SALE $44.00
Bicycles; reg. $35.00; SALE Price $27.00
Sewing Machines AT COST.
Step-ladders; reg. $2.25; SALE $1.70
Carborundum Grinders, reg. $3.00; SALE $2.25
One Puritan Water-motor Washer, reg. $20.00; Sale 15.75
Mrs. Potts Sad Irons, while they last, at. .. $1.41 per set
Three-qt. Ice Cream Freezer, reg. $4.50; SALE 3.45
One Eureka Crock Barrel Churn, reg. $13.50; SALE.9.95
Builders' Hardware and Tools of all kinds at ...20 p.c. off
Graniteware, Tinware, Shovels, Haying Tools of all kinds 20 per cent off
Sherwin-Williams Paints, reg. $3.00; sale price $2.25 per gal

Plumbing, Heating, Tinsmithing. Bring along your repairs.

FULTON HARDWARE CO. LTD.
PLUMBING, HEATING, TINSMITHING

Columbian College

New Westminster, B. C.

Ladies' College **Young Men's Academy**

If your son or daughter wishes to take—
Preparatory or Advanced Academic Work,
A Commercial Course,
Piano, Violin, Voice or Theory,
Elocution or Art or Domestic Science,

Columbian College Offers Special Advantages

Will open September 8th. **A. M. SANFORD, D.D., Principal**

Lincoln Philosophy

Abraham Lincoln said: "I do not know much about the tariff, but I do know this much: when we buy goods abroad, we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money; when we buy goods made at home, we get both the goods and the money."

A Geneva dispatch credits the Italian army with important gains over the Austrians, while admitting the recapture by the Austrians of two positions taken by the Italian troops.

Enderby Music Store

Clearing Sale

3c Wall Papers are all gone, but some pretty things left at 5c and up

Specials for the balance of this month in Sewing Machines:
FROM TEN DOLLARS UP
A Ten Dollar Machine will sew as well as the best.

J. E. CRANE, Proprietor

Grindrod Grocery

We believe we can save you DOLLARS if you will buy your GROCERIES at our GRINDROD store. We have saved dollars for other patrons—why can't we for YOU? Give us a trial order and let us convince you. Fresh goods.

H. TOMKINSON
GENERAL GROCER
GRINDROD

Ranchers, Attention!

Now is the time to paint your House, Barn or outbuildings.
Paint is going AT COST; labor about HALF-PRICE.
If you have not the cash, what will you trade?

C. G. PIPER, City Decorator
Box 43, Enderby.

WANT ADS

FOR SALE—Cheap: Little pigs, one sow and registered boar. H. F. Cowan. 3t

MATERNITY NURSING. Mrs. West, Enderby. m4-tf

A cross in this space indicates that if you will fer to your printed address on this paper you will learn the date of expiry of your subscription to the Press, and that it would give us great pleasure to hear from you in the matter.