

Candidates Coming Before the Electors for Civic Honors To-day

It cannot be said the usual amount of interest has been taken in the civic elections to be held today, but the past few days have been fairly alive with discussion. The mayoralty contest is between Mr. S. F. Hartry and Mr. F. B. Dill. Both gentlemen are well known, and each has his particular following.

For aldermen we have six candidates, and for school trustees, five. Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Sharpe served on the past year's council. Mr. Fravel and Mr. Nichol were two of "the also rans" in the contest last year; in fact this is Mr. Fravel's third attempt to capture the much coveted aldermanic honor. Mr. Albert Johnston and Mr. W. G. Pell are new aldermanic material, but both are well acquainted with the requirements of the city. In the voting last year Mr. Nichol received 61 votes to Mr. Fravel's 59.

The contest for school trustee hinges particularly upon the question of "shall the cost of the high school be borne entirely by the ratepayers out of the common school tax levy, or shall the board of school trustees enforce the provision of the School Act and levy a rate of \$2 per month directly upon the parents of the children attending the high school."

Messrs. A. A. Faulkner, H. P. Jaquest, Gordon Murdoch, Jas. McMahon and S. Tecece are the candidates. Mr. Tecece served on the past season's board, and on many previous seasons' boards, and he has served most faithfully.

Thirty-five or forty people attended the citizens' meeting at the City Hall last evening. The purpose of the meeting was to hear what the candidates for the several offices would have to say for themselves, and for the out-going city council to hear and answer any complaints that may be brought forward in connection with the past year's municipal business. The meeting was neither enthusiastic nor critical. In fact, everybody present seemed to feel pretty well satisfied with the way the past season's business had been conducted, and were prepared to give credit to the out-going mayor and aldermen for the able manner in which the difficult problems confronting them had been handled.

Of the thirteen candidates to be voted on today, only five appeared at the meeting: Messrs. Hartry, Dill, Faulkner, Fravel and Jaquest. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Dill, as acting mayor. He threw the meeting open, but as no one appeared to have any desire to take the floor, the candidates present were called upon.

Mr. Fravel briefly expressed his appreciation for the support given him at the last election, which, if not sufficient to elect him, afforded him great satisfaction, and he asked the ratepayers to support him more fully this year. He could only promise that he would do his best, if elected, to watch the interests of the community.

No other aldermanic candidate being present, Mr. Jaquest, candidate for school trustee, was called upon. Mr. Jaquest said he did not know who was getting the most fun out of his candidature—the citizens

or himself. He had been up before, and he was up again, and he was going to continue coming up until he got there. He was asked by Mr. Johnson what purpose he had in his repeated efforts, and he replied by asking Mr. Johnson what motive impelled him when he offered himself as a candidate. He believed he could give an unbiased service on the board, perhaps a more unselfish service than a man of family with children attending the school. He was not prepared to say what position he would take on the question of high school levy upon parents whose children were attending the high school, but he did not consider it was quite fair for say 90 per cent. of the ratepayers to be called upon to pay for the high school education of the 10 per cent. He was strongly in favor of keeping the high school in operation. It was just a question as to what was the best means of doing this.

Mr. Faulkner entered the hall at this juncture, and he was called upon the carpet. He spoke with candor, and brevity. He thanked the voters for giving him the high vote on last year's ticket, and said his record of the past year on the council would have to stand for itself. If it was satisfactory he expected to hold the support given him before, if not, then he did not ask anyone to vote for him. On the school matter, Mr. Faulkner said he was a candidate for a seat on the board of school trustees also. He was convinced that it was to the interest of the community for the high school to be kept open and he believed the cost of keeping it open and giving the scholars the best possible education, should be borne by all the ratepayers and not by the few.

Mr. Hartry, candidate for mayor, in a few well chosen words placed before the meeting his views of what he would do if elected. He called attention to the financial statement now in the hands of the ratepayers, and said he, with the other members of the out-going council was prepared to stand on the auditor's report. He would do this year as much as the Bank of Montreal would let them do, as they had the past season. In the matter of grant to the Cottage Hospital, Mr. Hartry spoke very earnestly of the good work being done by the Misses Davies, and believed the \$35 per month would be money well spent.

Mr. Dill, speaking as chairman of the finance committee, referred to the auditors' report, calling particular attention to the action of the council in deciding at the commencement of the year to reduce the tax levy, even to the extent of not providing for the sinking funds, in order to make the tax burden as light as possible on the ratepayers. He said they had simply followed the practice of other municipalities in this respect, and, while it was not living strictly up to the letter of the law, still, in times such as the present, municipalities were concourse.

In the course of the evening, Mr. J. H. Carefoot desired to ask several questions, among which was one relating to the school building being kept closed in the mornings until a few minutes before the classes were

taken in. He thought it was an outrage that the school children should be compelled to stand out in the cold with the thermometer registering zero and worse, as had been the case the past week.

Rev. Mr. Dow, speaking as president of the hospital board, urged the ratepayers to support the measure to provide for a grant of \$35 per month out of the revenues of the city. The grant asked for, he said, would mean only 75c on \$1000 of assessed valuation. This would never be felt spread out over the whole body of ratepayers, but it would be a serious matter if the \$35 per month had to be continued to be raised by monthly contributions on the part of a few of the business people and other citizens.

He was asked by Mr. Faulkner if he believed it was fair to ask the citizens employed by the saw mill and already paying \$1 per month hospital fees, to pay the additional tax which would be levied upon their properties if the hospital aid provision carried.

In reply he said the \$1 per month paid by employees of the mill was more in the form of an insurance fee. It entitled them to receive free hospital treatment in case of injury or sickness, whereas, in the case of the ordinary ratepayer no such provision was made.

Mr. Davies produced figures to show that under a general tax levy for hospital aid, absentee property owners would be paying something over \$200 per year toward the upkeep of this commendable institution.

Mr. Fullon spoke at some length in connection with the general misunderstanding prevalent in school board matters. The board of school trustees, he said, has powers under the School Act that the City Council has not. It works under direct control of the Provincial Department of Education, and the levy upon parents of children attending the high school is provided for under the School Act, provided the Board of School Trustees decides to put it into force. The general complaint against the old school board or any particular member thereof, is, in his opinion, quite unjustifiable. At the time the levy of \$2 was made by the school board, there was a general demand for reduced taxation, and the school board decided to adopt the provision under the School Act which would enable the board to reduce its demands upon the city. He thought the school board made a mistake in not taking the parents of the high school pupils into their confidence. They should have notified them at the commencement of the term of the proposed \$2 levy, and not allow the term to almost expire before such notice was given.

Mr. Carlson spoke of the great benefits of a high school education, and thought the high school should be carried on out of the general tax levy and not by a levy upon the parents of the children attending. Mr. Smedley spoke briefly but strongly in favor of the hospital grant.

Don't forget the children's Red Cross party, Saturday afternoon, 3 to 6 o'clock, in Parish Hall. Come along, kiddies, and have games and tea for 10c.

Twelve bread tickets for \$1.00 at Joe's.

News Notes of Enderby and District Briefly Told for Busy Readers

Good morning! How's y'r water-works?

Fancy dress carnival at the rink next Wednesday evening.

Miss Snider of Vancouver, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. H. C. Aldin.

The annual meeting of St. George's Church will be held in the Parish Hall, Jan. 24th, at 8 p.m.

Enderby Parish, Sunday, Jan. 16: 11 a.m., Mattins; 7.30 p.m., Evening; 2.30 p.m., Sunday school.

Born—At their Mara home, Jan. 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Caddan, a son.

Master Eric Winter returned to Victoria Monday to resume his studies.

Miss Maud Burnham left Saturday for Vancouver to complete her normal course.

Born—At the Cottage Hospital, Jan. 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. D. A. McLeod, a son.

Mrs. F. S. Stevens left on Friday to visit her daughter, Mrs. F. R. Prince, at Bend, Ore.

The Leap Year dance to be held in aid of the Red Cross Fund, on Feb. 14th, will be in fancy dress.

Mr. T. M. Lewis, sales manager, left Monday on a business trip to Penticton for the Okanagan Saw Mill Company.

Born—At the residence of Mrs. Bobb, Jan. 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. Alger, a daughter. A few hours after birth the child passed away.

Mr. P. W. Chapman has been very seriously ill at the Vernon Hospital the past few weeks with double pneumonia. He is now recovering slowly.

Lieut. Homer Dixon was in Enderby Wednesday seeking recruits for the 102nd (Comox-Atlin) Battalion, and will return on Friday or Saturday.

Mr. Wm. Duncan left for Reftaw, Alta., on Tuesday, to take charge of the general merchandise store recently established there by Mr. W. J. Woods.

Rev. Mr. Estabrook, of Summerland, spent a couple days in Enderby last week on his way to the coast. He was the guest of Mr. A. A. Faulkner.

The ladies of the Red Cross are in receipt of an acknowledgment from the Toronto office of a consignment of pyjamas, helmets, mitts towels, etc., sent from Enderby last month.

The past week the severest storm ever known in the Northwest visited Alberta and Saskatchewan points. Tuesday morning, when it registered 32 below at Enderby, it was 80 below at Battleford, Sask.

Members of the Enderby Egg Circle are notified that owing to the Brownie Tea Room being closed, the Egg Circle premises will for the present be in Mr. Crane's store, next City Hall.

The next meeting of the Woman's Club will be held at the house of Mrs. Walker, Enderby, on Jan. 15th at 2.30 p.m. Subject, "Real Patriotism, Miss Carvel's Message;" Miss Seymour, speaker.

Born—At the Cottage Hospital, Jan. 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. Lauria Long, a son. The sympathy of the community is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Long in the death of the infant son Tuesday morning.

A general meeting of all members and others interested in the work of

the Red Cross will be held at the City Hall on Wednesday, Jan. 19th, at 3 p.m. A full attendance is desired as important business will be brought before the meeting.

A whist drive, to be followed by refreshments and a dance, will be given by the Enderby Tobacco Fund in K. of P. Hall, Friday, Jan. 21st, at 8 p.m. sharp. A fee of 35c will be charged, which will include everything from cards to "Home, Sweet Home." Four prizes will be given; 1st and 2nd for ladies and 1st and 2nd for gentlemen.

Rev. C. Reed received his appointment as chaplain last Thursday, and with it an order to report for duty at the Militia Department. He left for Ottawa the following day and it is understood will be detailed for duty with one of the Overseas battalions now in England. Mrs. Reed is preparing to leave for Port Alberni, B. C., to remain with her mother until she can leave for England in the early summer.

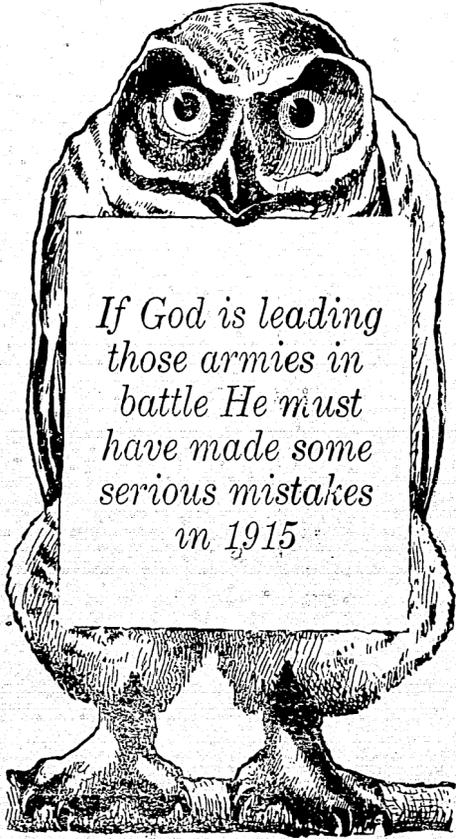
Next Tuesday and Wednesday are the days of the Winter Poultry Show of the Northern Okanagan Poultry Association. Each year the point at which this show is held changes. Two years ago it was held at Vernon, and last year, on account of Vernon holding the annual Provincial Poultry Show, the Northern Okanagan show was dropped. This year Armstrong gets the show, and next year, if the plans formulated a few years ago are adhered to, the show should come to Enderby. A number of Enderby bird men are entering exhibits for the show next week, and it is promised that this will be a very successful exhibit.

SKATING CARNIVAL

A skating carnival will be given at the Enderby rink next Wednesday evening, Jan. 19th, skating to commence at 7.30. A special program has been arranged and the Enderby band will furnish the music. The rink will be put in gala attire, and all who know what Mr. Mann's genius in this respect is capable of are anticipating something unique and exceptionally good. Prizes will be given for the following: Best lady's costume, best gentleman's costume; most original lady's costume, most original gentleman's costume; most comic lady's costume, most comic gentleman's costume; best boy's costume, best girl's costume. Admission 15c and 25c for skaters and spectators. For masks, etc., see J. E. Crane. No skaters will be allowed on the ice without mask.

She Saw Them

Little 6-year-old Sally had been enjoying her first coast on a new sled delivered at her home by Santa Claus. In going down a slight incline she was bumped into a fence-post head-on. She was killed, but not outright, and after a time she trudged home heart-broken and with a bump the size of a hen's egg at 50c cents a dozen on her forehead. Her mother remonstrated with her, warning her that she might have scattered her brains all over the sidewalk. The sobs ceased and a look of alarm spread over the child's face. "Mama," she whispered, "what do brains look like—do they look like stars?"



If God is leading those armies in battle He must have made some serious mistakes in 1915

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GET BACK TO NORMAL

When the United States banks were panic, and they were issuing script in order to hoard the currency of the country, and the people were in the rule of fear, it was suggested that the way to bring about confidence again was for the banks to turn loose the gold and silver and withdraw the panic money from circulation. Then there was a lot of argument as to the best way this was to be done in order not to further disturb commercial dealings. After this had gone on for too long a time and there was no evidence of a solution that would be entirely satisfactory to everybody, Senator John Sherman in his off-hand way gave expression to a phrase that quickly brought the nation to its senses, and the whole thing was settled in a little while. Senator Sherman said the way to resume the payment of silver and gold was to resume.

There is a lesson in these few words at this time for this country and in this community. The way to resume normal conditions is to resume. Just now there is a tendency for men to seek to better their conditions by getting back to the land. And there could be no better way. But too many are making the effort on a scale that precludes the possibility of success. Too many seek to get many acres, instead of being content with a few acres. There are few large farms in this district. There are fewer of the large farms that are in the enviable position of having many acres cleared and under cultivation. The successful man, on the land as in every other calling, is the man who carries no more than he can make produce something. Every acre that a man holds that is not producing something is a dead loss to him and the district. On the other hand, every man with a family that we can place on a small piece of land, just ample for him and his family to work, will, if he is able and willing to work, become a prosperous producer and an asset to the community. Of course the man must be willing to meet conditions as he finds them, and he must have the heart to make the best of them. Such a man can buy say ten acres of land, move onto it, improve it and eventually make a better living and a surer living on his little farm than he possibly could by earning three dollars a day in the city. He can have a cow, and consequently his milk and butter. He will have his chickens and eggs. A few pigs will cut out the butcher's bill. His garden will provide the potatoes, cabbages, turnips, onions and the like. A few stands of bees will provide him with honey. Bush and tree fruits he soon should be able to produce in plenty. He would still have half of his ten acre farm left for the production of things to sell. The surplus products will provide him with the necessities over and above those things enumerated which he can raise himself. This surplus will furnish clothing, flour, life insurance and his other needs. Thus he can live. If this plan works successfully elsewhere, it certainly can be worked successfully here, for there is no country nearer perfect as to climate, soil and proximity to market than this part of the Okanagan. There is no use saying it can't be done. The plan outlined is not fanciful speculation. There are thousands of concrete, specific examples of

successes along these lines. And, as we have said before, what others have done and are doing we can do—if we will. And this part of the Okanagan Valley will never reach the position possible for it until we do resort to the small-acreage full-cultivation plan.

MAKING A CAT'S PAW OF THE COUNCIL

When the legislators of the New England States were new at the business, and had the notion that it was up to them to control by law the actions of the individual, private and otherwise, they passed some remarkable laws. These laws are referred to today as the "Blue Laws." Many of them are still on the statute books of Massachusetts, but are not observed, having become more of a joke than serious documents. These laws applied more particularly to the conduct of individuals, and what they should and should not do on Sunday. But even in the old "blue law" days of Massachusetts they did not go so far as to attempt to make it a crime to sell goods during a week day. The distinction of having put through such a law falls upon Enderby's City Council. It was accomplished at the instigation of a number of Enderby's businessmen. When the matter was first brought before the Council, there was not a majority of the businessmen on the petition, and, to overcome this, the petition was taken to the Chinese wash houses, in connection with which small Chinese store are operated, and the proprietors of these were induced to put their names on the petition. By this means the proprietors of the oldest and largest merchandise stores in Enderby were outnumbered by the aid of the three Chinese peanut stands, and it was on this kind of a petition that the City Council passed the unpopular by-law. This is the layout on which the City Council permitted itself to be made the scape goat behind which some of our merchants would hide. We are printing the By-law as it now reads after final amendment last Wednesday evening. It should be framed as a curiosity, along with the old "blue laws." It is the first time we have ever heard of a municipal body attempting to make the serving of the public by duly licensed traders a crime, punishable by a fine. The object of the Chinese and whitemen petitioners in asking for the by-law was to compel certain businessmen to refuse to do business Thursday afternoon. In other words, the man who wanted to go fishing Thursday afternoon and was afraid to do so for fear a competitor might do some business in his absence, sought the aid of the City Fathers, and forced the by-law through. Of course, the law is unconstitutional and any fine imposed under it could not be collected, if any magistrate could be found foolish enough to impose a fine, but the law is there just the same, and it acts, not against the storekeeper but against the buying public. True, in this way it does injure the storekeeper and the business prestige of the community. It is a sort of boomerang, and so long as it is on the books and not cancelled it will be a standing rebuff to the buying public which will never be taken with any relish. We all know that the storekeepers never intended it to apply in this way. The few who wanted to have a Thursday afternoon holiday could not induce the larger and older established stores to see the wisdom of such a course, and so, by the aid of the Chink washhouses, they got the unpopular by-law through. The storekeepers intended to have the by-law apply in their favor only. But the public sees back of it only the selfish motive which prompted it, and former patrons are asking, if it can be made a crime to patronize Enderby stores Thursday afternoons, why not pass a law making it a crime to buy goods in Enderby Monday afternoon, Tuesday afternoon, Wednesday afternoon, Friday afternoon and Saturday afternoon? If it is not a crime Monday afternoon, Tuesday afternoon, Wednesday afternoon, Friday afternoon or Saturday afternoon then by what divine right does the City Council make it a crime to serve the public Thursday afternoons?

As we understand it, there is no question of the right of the storekeepers to take Thursday afternoon off if they wish to, for a part of the year or the whole of the year, but for them to approach a civic body and push through a law fixing a penalty for any shopkeeper to serve patrons during certain hours, simply to accommodate three Chink washhouses and a few white shopkeepers, is going beyond the limit, and the resentment of the people of the district is certain to "stick" uncomfortably long. The position taken by The Press is one we believe to be in the public interest, for which we have no apology to offer.

SCHOOL-HOME GARDENS

The report of the County Superintendent of Schools of Cook County, of which the city of Chicago is the centre, indicates that the rural schools of the states are getting down to the practical in teaching the boys and girls attending them. During last year field and garden school-home projects were put into the school course of study. Twenty-five hundred pupils took up this work, cultivating land rented from their parents as part of their regular school work. One boy, made \$370 from an acre of pickles. About 800 pupils were 'drowned out' and made nothing. The amount earned by the 1700 pupils who were not "drowned out" exceeded \$15,000. How much do the boys and girls of the rural districts of British Columbia learn about the practical side of the life they are living in the present day school course?

Feeding Season is Now Here

Come and buy your winter supply before prices advance. We have the right feeds at the right prices.

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Specials in Lumber while they last:

- No. 4 Novelty Siding, - - - \$10.00 per M
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- No. 2 Mixed Lath, - - - \$1.75 per M
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Dry Blocks, - - - \$1.50 per load

SAVE MONEY—Buy your winter's fuel NOW.

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King Edward Hotel, P. H. MURPHY Proprietor Enderby

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 require 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

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Good Rigs; Careful Drivers; Draying of all kinds.

Comfortable and Commodious Stabling for teams.

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Prompt attention to all customers
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Renew for The Press, \$2 per year

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FROM A FARMER'S VIEW POINT

Editor Enderby Press:

Dear Sir: Your article in the Dec. 23rd number of The Press on why Enderby is losing trade must have found many a response in the minds of the farmers who read it. In certain districts for a year or two it has been common talk how far cheaper it was to buy in Salmon Arm or Armstrong than in Enderby. It was claimed there was almost a saving of \$1 in every \$5 spent in our neighboring towns.

I think the lack of a creamery has had little to do with this. In one of the districts you mention this certainly has not been the cause of the farmers shopping out of Enderby. I have seen yearly more and more men shopping in Salmon Arm because it was so much cheaper.

As far as surface attractions go, there is no comparison between the attractions of Salmon Arm and Enderby. Salmon Arm is down a long steep hill, and in bad weather the roads are far worse than those to Enderby; it has no big buildings for stores, no concrete sidewalks and is not very conveniently arranged for business. Many of the men who have left Enderby did so most reluctantly, but the Enderby storekeepers cannot expect the farmers to be philanthropists. The farmer must buy where he can get the greatest variety of choice and the cheapest goods.

It is too late to get many of these men back, and Enderby will have a tough job to stop the landslide. But it could be done. One has had the impression hitherto that the Enderby businessmen did not care and would never take any trouble to go after fresh business. They have lost many of their old friends without a murmur. Will they rest content with the men who have to go to Enderby still only because they are too far from other centres.

Better times won't help Enderby much unless there is a considerable change in the price lists. It will only mean more business for Salmon Arm, Armstrong, Grindrod and Mara.

I am, etc.,

A GENUINE LOVER OF ENDERBY.

PROBLEMS CANADA MUST FACE

Preparation for the vital and wholly unprecedented problems which will face Canada at the end of the war was urged by Hon. Robt. Rogers, Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa a few days ago. Mr. Rogers says the country should get ready for peace, as, unfortunately, it did not prepare for war. He emphasized the activity on similar lines already begun in the United States, and declared that the present was Canada's greatest opportunity in paving the way to become the most progressive nation in the Empire.

"I tell you," said Mr. Rogers, "the prairie country is going to do its share in saving Canada when the war is over. It is helping mightily to save it and save the Empire right now. Our boys there are volunteering with great eagerness, and, as the statistics show, in a most creditable proportion to population. Then they are the right kind of lads to make soldiers. The boys out there are great fighters. They are in this war to see it through. But just as surely as the Westerners are now taking a big share in the war, the West will take a big share in protecting Canada from the financial, industrial and commercial consequences which the devastation of war is sure to let loose on all mankind.

"When the war stops it will be like a fast express train running into a solid cliff. The whole world will be rushing full speed ahead with war preparations. Then suddenly these will not be wanted. Unless the greatest caution is exercised, there is bound to be vast industrial difficulty, such as we will regret. It is almost inevitable, and will be world-wide.

"The great pressing question for us in Canada is how to fortify this

country as fully as possible against its effects, and that is where our vast and rich prairies will come in. Out there is where we must 'dig in' to meet the last charge of the enemy. We will have to produce by far the most genuinely tempting magnet for emigrating people in the world. There will be nothing like them, and there will be a lot of emigrating. Where will those European emigrants go? Will they go to foreign lands, lands where they will be lost forever for the Allies, or will they come over to Canada, where they will be under the British flag? That is the vital question for Canada, for the Empire, for the Allies, for civilization, and the answer can be put in one word—preparation.

"We must prepare for peace as we did not, unfortunately, prepare for war. We could not get our dreadnoughts voted for this war, but we can get our immigration 'dreadnoughts' in the line of battle for the victories of peace. I see that our brisk and busy neighbors—the Americans—are preparing already to attract to their country as large a share as possible of after-the-war migration. They are going in for a policy of preparedness all around over there. We must not get left at the post. What we want to do is to pick out our own great West and put it in the show window. We want to be able to go practically to the door of every European who is thinking of seeking a home elsewhere, and show him the Canadian West—fall wheat, ample railway connections, growing cities and all. It will be the finest thing in the world for him, and the salvation of Canada. If we are decently alert and prepare for it now, Canada will forge ahead on the signing of peace as the most progressive nation of the Empire, and the rising sun of the world."

AFTER THE WAR

A South Salt Springs, B. C., farmer writing in the Family Herald and Weekly Star, gives this excellent advice: "What will be the conditions in British Columbia after the war? Is it too soon to ask this? I think not, for several reasons. If we are to make the best of our opportunities now is the time to consider what we ought to do. And victory may not be so very far distant after all that we can afford to delay in doing so. We all agree that the war can have only one ending, victory for us on our own terms, and we are fully prepared to fight on until we achieve this. The little flutter in the Balkans may prove to be a grave disaster for our enemies, and may hasten the end, and not prolong it as some pessimists seem to think. Hence there is no time like the present to consider what conditions will arise, and how we can best meet them.

"I have heard many say that repairing the damage done by war will occupy all available capital for long enough. This sounds plausible and I might have accepted it as correct did I not have proof to the contrary. I am only one individual yet I have received quite a number of enquiries from many parts of the world about conditions here, and the opportunities our province has to offer to settlers. And very many of these enquirers have considerable sums of money wherewith to buy and stock farms, or to go into business.

"I have letters from Riga, Mexico, Tasmania, Spain, Central Africa, and many other places, yet, as I have pointed out, I am only an individual, and with limited means for reaching would-be investors.

"To induce farmers to buy land here we must revise conditions so as to secure to them legitimate profits. The machinery for placing farm produce in the homes of the consumers is too costly, and must be altered if farmers are to secure a fair share of the ultimate cost of our produce. This can be done, and must be, if we are to come into our own."

IRELAND AND POTATOES

It takes the Irish to produce potatoes. They can beat the world in producing them and disposing of them. What would you give to know the secret for producing 25 tons of potatoes per acre? That is

what they do in Ireland. From a London, E. G., paper we reproduce the following:

"In a recent crop competition promoted by the Sulphate of Ammonia Association, which was open to England, Wales and Ireland, all the prizes in the potato class were carried off by Irish growers. Three acres of potatoes was the minimum acreage for the competition. The first prize went to a farmer of Aughacully, Aughafallon, County of Antrim, who had the splendid yield of 24 tons, five cwt. per statute acre. The second prize yield was 20 tons, eleven cwt., and the third prize yield 20 tons, two cwt. On a crop of two acres, a Broughshane farmer had the splendid yield of over 25 tons, but his acreage was insufficient to entitle him to compete."

SHOP CLOSING BY-LAW

The Shops Closing By-law as it now appears on the books, after the final amendment at the last meeting of the City Council reads:

A By-law to provide for the closing of shops on Thursday afternoons during the year:

The Mayor and Council of the Corporation of the City of Enderby, in open meeting assembled, hereby enact as follows:

1. That the words "shop" and "closed" as used hereinafter shall have the meanings which are respectfully assigned to them in Sec. 3 of the Shops Regulation Act;

2. That except as in the next succeeding section hereof provided, on each and every Thursday in each and every year, every shop situated within the corporate limits of the city of Enderby shall be closed and remain closed from the hour of 12.30 in the afternoon until the hour of midnight;

3. That the provisions of the next preceding section hereof shall not apply to the Thursday of any week in which there shall occur any other legal holiday or half-holiday than the half-holiday herein provided for;

4. That a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist shall not nor shall any occupier of or person employed in or about a shop, be liable to any fine, penalty or punishment under this by-law for supplying medicines, drugs or medical appliances after the hour appointed herein for the closing of shops;

5. That nothing in this by-law contained shall render the occupier of any premises liable to any fine, penalty or punishment for supplying any article to any person lodging in such premises, or for supplying any article required for immediate use by reason or because of any emergency arising from sickness, ailment or death;

6. That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize any person whomsoever to keep open shop after the hour appointed by this by-law for the closing of shops, notwithstanding anything in the two next preceding sections hereto provided;

7. That nothing in this by-law shall be deemed to render unlawful the continuance in a shop after the hour herein appointed for the closing thereof, of any customers who were in such shop immediately before the said hour or the serving of such customers during their said continuance therein;

8. That any person or persons guilty of an infraction of any of the provisions of this by-law shall, upon conviction before the Mayor, Police Magistrate or any Justice or Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the city of Enderby, on the oath or affirmation of any credible witness, forfeit and pay, at the discretion of the said Mayor, Police Magistrate, Justice or Justices of the Peace convicting a penalty not exceeding \$25 and the costs of prosecution for each offence; and in default of payment thereof it shall be lawful for the Mayor, Police Magistrate, Justice or Justices of the Peace convicting as aforesaid to issue a warrant under his hand and seal, or when acting together under the hand and seal of any one of them, to levy the said penalty and costs or penalty or costs only, by distress and sale of the offender's or offenders' goods and chattels; and in case of no sufficient distress to satisfy the said penalty and costs or penalty or costs only, it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor, Police Magistrate, Justice or Justices of the Peace convicting as aforesaid, or any of them, to commit the offender or offenders to the common goal or lockup house for any period not exceeding thirty days, unless the said penalty and costs, or penalty or costs only, be sooner paid;

9. That this by-law shall come into force and take effect on the 13th day of May, 1915.

A pioneer in journalism and advertising once said: "Patronize the advertiser. He shows his faith in his goods; he sells by the cheapest route—the printer's ink way; he proves that he expects to sell upon merit and not pull, for he is building for the future and not alone for the immediate order."

You need this book

Sent FREE to any address

WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO WITH CONCRETE



160 pages of valuable building information—52 useful plans—complete details on how to make improvements on the farm that are fire-proof, weather-proof, time-proof and economical—besides scores of other interesting facts.

It's the standard authority on farm building construction. It has saved thousands of dollars for more than 75,000 Canadian farmers and will save money for you. If you haven't a copy, send in the coupon NOW. The book is free.

Canada Cement Company Limited, MONTREAL.

FILL IN COUPON AND MAIL TO-DAY

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, Herald Building, MONTREAL.

426 Gentlemen: Please send me a free copy of "What The Farmer Can Do With Concrete" 1

Name _____

Street and No. _____

City _____ Prov. _____

BEAVER

Get "More Money" for your Furs
Beaver, Foxes, Muskrat, Wolves, Marten, Fisher, White Weasel and other Fur bearers collected in your section

SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT TO "SHUBERT" the largest house in the world dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS a reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for more than a third of a century. A long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Shippers" the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published.

Write for it—NOW—it's FREE
A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C 66 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

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. E. HARKINS, C. C.
G. G. CAMPBELL, K. R. S.
R. J. COLTART, M. F.

Hall suitable for Concerts, Dances and all public entertainments. For rates, etc., address F. FRAVEL, Enderby.

PROFESSIONAL

A. C. SKALING, B. A.

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public.
Money to Loan

BELL BLK. ENDERBY, B. C.

MISS F. WALTER-HUGHES,

(Certificated Higher Div., R. A. M.)
Pupil for the past five years of Roland Rogers, Esq., M.A., Mus. Doc., Oxf., and Miss Oberhoffer, L.R.A.M.

Lessons on Pianoforte and in voice Production and Musical Theory.
For terms apply to Box 583, City.

C. P. R. TIMETABLE

Southbound	Northbound
10.20 lv.	Sicamous ar. 18.30
10.53	Mara 17.41
11.09	Grindrod 17.24
11.24	ENDERBY 17.08
11.50	Armstrong 16.38
12.00	Realm 16.28
12.11	Larkin 16.15
12.38	Vernon 15.48
13.00 ar.	Okanagan Ldg. lv. 15.30

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

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.—83575.

Some small sides of pork at Geo. R. Sharpe's.

WHEN BUYING YEAST
INSIST ON HAVING
THIS PACKAGE



DECLINE SUBSTITUTES

GREAT SHIFT IN MONEY CENTRE

The outstanding feature of the United States' position in the events of 1915 was its sudden rise as an acknowledged money power among the nations. This development, coming as it did one hundred and thirty-nine years after the declaration of independence, revealed almost in an instant the silent growth of nearly one and one-half centuries. All the nations at war, and others previously unknown to the United States as borrowers, have come across the water for credit, after London, Paris, and Berlin had closed their money chests to those accustomed to financial assistance.

Eugene Hector, financial editor of the Chicago Tribune, puts this concretely when he says that in 1915 the United States made traceable loans of \$889,750,000 to foreign countries, and within the twelve months brought back from foreign holders \$1,500,000,000 of American securities. Its combined assistance to other countries totaled about \$2,389,750,000.

Meanwhile, while these tremendous loans were being made, the actual money in circulation in the United States increased from Dec. 1, 1914, to Dec. 1, 1915, from \$3,630,218,000 to \$3,859,060,000, or a net gain of \$220,850,000. There was that much more paper money, gold and silver in circulation at the end of 1915 than there was at the beginning of the year.

102nd Batt. (Comox-Atlin)
C. E. F.

RECRUITS WANTED
FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE

Lt. Homer Dixon, 102nd Batt.
C. E. F., will be at King Edward
Hotel on or about JAN. 14th.

Address, P.O. Box 602, Vernon

Make the
Kiddies
Happy

WE ARE OFFERING, FOR
ONE WEEK ONLY, EVERY
SLEIGH IN STOCK AT
ACTUAL WHOLESALE COST.
SINGLE RUNNERS AND
DOUBLE-RUNNERS AT HALF
THE USUAL PRICE.

COME IN AND SEE THEM!

W. J. Woods

U. S. Restrictions Against B. C.
Potatoes Removed; Opens Market

An official notification from Ottawa this morning to the effect that the markets of the United States had been declared open to potatoes from British Columbia was the cause of great satisfaction to Mr. Thomas Cunningham, the veteran head of the local agricultural department. Mr. Cunningham was a member of the first board of horticulture in British Columbia and has devoted his life to fostering the agricultural development of the Province.

"Nothing in the history of this office has given me more satisfaction than this news," stated Mr. Cunningham to the Victoria Colonist. "I can see an immense possibility in British Columbia potato growing. If we want an object-lesson in the value of this important product we get it in Germany. Germany has done more with the potato than any other nation in the world. The Kaiser would have been on his back long ago had it not been for the valuable potato. The Germans have turned it to numerous scientific purposes. As British Columbia seems to excel in climate and soil for the production of the best classes of tubers over its whole extensive area, I look to see wonderful prospects ahead for the settler. Every settler should have a field in potatoes. They will grow well anywhere in the Province from the boundary to the Arctic Circle, so the outlook is gratifying. All that requires to be done now is to keep out the disease. In a return published from California it is stated that the lands of California have become so polluted with fungus diseases that profitable production has gone to the vanishing point, the best result now being one hundred sacks to the acre. In our own Province we can raise 200 sacks, or ten tons, of excellent tubers to the acre.

"So far as this office is concerned, we will do all we can to keep out disease. The carrying companies are co-operating with us by insisting on certificates of inspection. Today we are in receipt of orders for several tons of British Columbia potatoes to go to Toronto. A few years ago that would have sounded like carrying coals to Newcastle. By next week we expect to have invaded the Chicago market. All this means a return in cash, at good market prices, which we greatly need in this Province at the present time. I am simply delighted at the outlook, and would invoke the assistance of all influential people to protect this valuable industry by assisting us to keep the province free from insect pests and plant diseases."

PUTTING IT UP TO THE BANKS

Hon. A. C. Flumerfelt, minister of finance in the Bowser cabinet, held a conference in Victoria the past week with the representative bankers of the Province at which every institution was represented. The joint assets of the banks which had sent delegates aggregate \$1,500,000,000. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the financial requirements of the Province in the near future. The minister pointed out that, having practically completed the railway policy, it became necessary to procure substantial aid for the development of raw products and the establishment of new industrial enterprises, such as ship-building, smelting, and iron and steel manufacture. He emphasized the opinion that the banks will have to be generous with their assistance towards the consummation of this new policy, and he made it very clear that with the improved conditions of trade now prevailing throughout the Dominion, in which, unfortunately, British Columbia has shared only in a minor degree, the banks must be prepared to do their duty. He cited a statement published in the Montreal Star recently to the effect that in the month of December the assets of the Canadian banks had increased \$45,000,000 and their domestic loans ran \$9,000,000. The banks must be prepared to allow British Columbia to get a fair share of these advances.

His views were endorsed unanimously by the gathering.

WILL SALONICA BE NEXT?

London, Jan. 11.—Rumors persist of an early attack on Salonica by Austro-German-Bulgarian forces, as many thousands of troops are being concentrated in the Monastir region, facing the French and British front.

"It would be useless to pretend that Salonica is not a subject of much disquietude," says the military writer in Beck's Weekly. "Apparently, the Allies mean to hold it. Obviously, if the Germans go after it as they went after Antwerp, it is going to be difficult to hold. For all we hear of continuous landings, the forces there are still believed to be uncomfortably small for the task they have on hand, and uncomfortably large to be fed and munitioned from the sea through a single port.

"If it turns out that the Germans have nothing to fear from Roumania, or from Russia through Roumania, they may even find it quite convenient to have a quarter million of first-class Allied troops where they can do no great harm, instead of having them put down where they could do a great deal. The opinion of the military writers seems to be that there is very little hope of reversing the Balkan decision, and that it would be wise to take the soldiers to where their weight would count more. If it be true that Russia has withdrawn her men from the Roumanian border, the others might as well leave Salonica."

LAST MAN OFF GALLIPOLI

London, Jan. 11.—General Sir Charles Monro reports the complete evacuation of Gallipoli has been successfully carried out, says an official announcement just issued.

"All the guns and howitzers were got away, with the exception of seventeen worn-out guns, which were blown up by us before leaving. "Our casualties amounted to one member of the British rank and file wounded. There were no casualties among the French.

"General Monro states that the accomplishment of this difficult task was due to General Birdwood and General Davies, and invaluable assistance rendered in an operation of the highest difficulty by Admiral de Robeck and the royal navy."

Turk Has His Innings

Constantinople, Jan. 10.—Great rejoicing prevailed throughout Turkey today over the abandonment of the Gallipoli Peninsula by the Allied troops. This evacuation of the French and British frees 250,000 Turkish troops for operations elsewhere. It is believed the Allied troops were sent to Salonica. Great howitzers from Germany are being mounted on the heights of Gallipoli.

PRE-DREADNOUGHT SUNK

London, Jan. 10.—It was officially announced last night that the battleship King Edward VII, 16,350 tons, one of the pre-dreadnought class laid down in 1902, had struck a mine and been abandoned owing to the heavy sea running. There was no loss of life.

Simply Priming the Pump

It does not pay to advertise, say some merchants who have done but little of it and that without keeping it up. The incident of the boy and the pump illustrates the matter very well. The boy was sent after a pail of water. He poured in the priming and pumped out as much as he poured in. The he stopped to rest and the priming ran down. After some time of alternate pumping and resting he concluded it did not pay to pump and quit in disgust. The merchant who does not believe in advertising does advertising when he does it at all like the boy did the pumping. He advertised once, then he advertised again, and concluded that advertising didn't pay.

Twelve bread tickets for \$1 at Joes.

Great Sale of Heating Stoves

NOW GOING ON

In order to reduce our stock of Heating Stoves, we have put our entire stock on sale at—

TWENTY PER CENT. off REGULAR PRICES.

We are headquarters for logging supplies of all kinds. Mail orders receive our prompt and careful attention. You can always get what you want when you want it from us at the lowest market prices. Coal Oil, THREE GALLONS FOR ONE DOLLAR.



WANT ADS

LOST—Yearling Holstein heifer; also logging chain. G. M. Andrews, Enderby.

STRAYED—To my place: one red heifer; clip on left ear. Philip, Mabel Lake road, east of Enderby.

EGGS—Guaranteed strictly fresh; 40c doz. Mrs. E. Gray.

FOR RENT—Six-room brick cottage; close in; rent low. Apply, Walker Press office.

MATERNITY NURSING. Mrs. West, Enderby. m4-1f

Renew your subscription for the Press and help keep the home paper up to the minute.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Jan. 25th, for the purchase of approximately 250 cords of wood as it now lies on Lot 386, group 1, situated about 1 1/4 miles from Enderby.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. WM. PEARSON Box 63, Enderby. 2t.

Look at the date associated with your illustrious name on this paper, and if it shows your subscription has expired, remember we'd like awfully well to extend it another year.

CITY OF ENDERBY

PROPOSED GRANT IN AID OF ENDERBY COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Electors of the City of Enderby that I require the presence of the said Electors at a POLL to be held at the City Hall, Enderby, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, 1916, for the purpose of ascertaining their opinion as to the expediency or otherwise of making a grant from the civic revenues of \$35.00 per month for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of the Enderby Cottage Hospital.

The said poll will be taken by ballot on the question "Aye or No" whether said assistance shall be granted; and the said poll will be open from 9 o'clock a. m. till 7 o'clock p. m.

The persons entitled to vote at such poll will be such Electors as are entitled to vote upon any by-law for raising money upon the credit of the municipality.

Given under my hand at the City Hall, Enderby, B.C., this 6th day of January, 1916.

GRAHAM ROSOMAN, Returning Officer.

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

In the Matter of the Land Registry Act, re. Lot 20, Block 8, Map 211a, City of Enderby, British Columbia

WHEREAS proof of loss of Certificate of Title No. 1157A to the above mentioned property, issued in the names of Alexander Leslie Fortune, Donald McIntyre and Robert Lambly, has been filed in this office, Notice is Hereby Given that I shall at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof, issue a duplicate of the said Certificate of Title unless in the meantime valid objection be made to me in writing. Dated at the Land Registry Office, Kamloops, B.C., this 13th day of December, A. D. 1915.

C. H. DUNBAR, District Registrar.

Two Perfect Instruments

WE ARE RAFFLING TWO HIGH-CLASS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—

A \$300 EDISON DISC PHONOGRAPH, AND A \$150 GRAMOPHONE. The tickets are \$1 for the Edison machine and 50c for the Gramophone. We are giving five per cent of the proceeds to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. More than half of the tickets in each machine have already been sold, and the balance are going fast. These instruments can be seen and heard at our store, and we would advise all those who contemplate buying to make sure of getting their tickets at an early date.

We wish also to call attention to the extraordinary values we are offering in Chinaware and musical instruments. In every line carried by us you will find greater bargains than ever were offered before in Enderby.

Enderby Music Store

J. E. CRANE, Proprietor

NORTHERN OKANAGAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION'S

ANNUAL SHOW

WILL BE HELD IN ARMSTRONG ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY JAN. 19-20, 1916

PRIZE LISTS AN ENTRY FORMS WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS AND CAN BE OBTAINED BY APPLYING TO—

MAT HASSEN,

Show Secretary, Armstrong, B. C.

Cold Weather Low Prices in Fresh Meats

The best quality all the time. For quarters of beef or sides of pork, you can't beat the prices we quote for the quality we offer.

GEO. R. SHARPE

WHOLESALE - RETAIL BUTCHER

GRINDROD GROCERY

We can save you money in your purchases for the home and can give you the best brands on the market. Let us have a trial order and we will prove it to you.

H. TOMKINSON, Grindrod