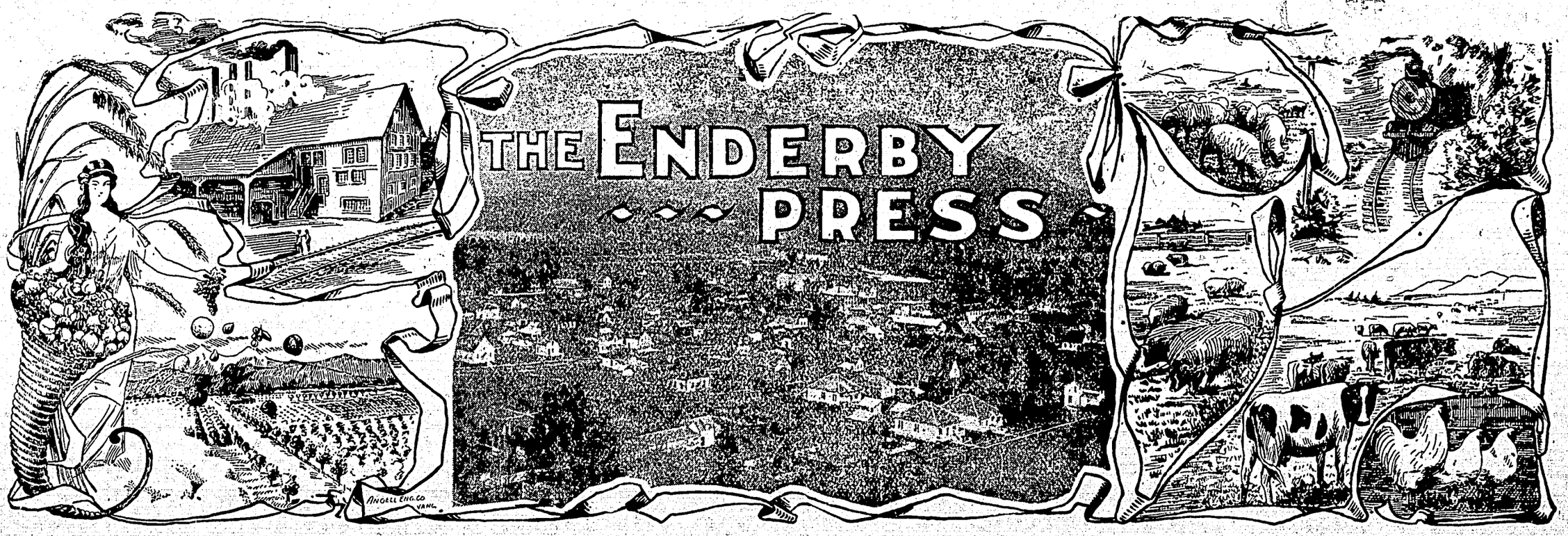


Enderby, B. C., August 31, 1916 AND WALKER'S WEEKLY Vol. 9; No. 27; Whole No. 447

ENDERBY AND DISTRICT NEWS

Miss M. Ruttan is visiting Kamloops friends.

A new school house is to be erected at Mara this fall.

St. George's Church: There will be no service next Sunday.

Father LeJeune held service in the Indian church on Sunday.

Mrs. T. M. Lewis and daughters returned to Seattle on Friday.

Mara is showing steady improvement in the matter of land clearing.

Mrs. A. Hill, of Mara, visited her mother, Mrs. Antilla, over the week end.

Robt. Mowat, of Kamloops, visited his brother, of Enderby, the past week.

Miss Borden came in on Monday to take charge of the North Enderby school.

Mrs. Hezekiah Elliott left for Vernon Wednesday to spend some days with her neice.

Thirty bushels to the acre is said to be the average wheat yield in the vicinity of Enderby.

Mrs. C. B. Ryan returned from a visit of a week or two in the Nelson district on Friday last.

Mrs. Walker and children will return from a month's outing at Leighton Beach this week.

Miss Nellie Love went to Nelson this week to enter St. Joseph's boarding school for girls.

Mrs. Jas. Graham returned from Revelstoke this week, after a visit with her sister for a week.

Mrs. E. B. Dill and daughter returned from a visit to her mother in the Boundary, on Tuesday.

Better put your property on the market for what it will fetch than allow it to be sold for taxes.

Miss Madge Elliott, who spent the past week or two in Enderby left on Friday on her return to Seattle.

Mrs. G. G. Campbell and daughter returned to Kamloops the past week after several weeks' visit to her parents.

Miss Horne, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Jas. Martyn for some weeks, returned to Kamloops on Tuesday.

Misses. Hattie and Dorothy Johnston and Miss Lucile Barrows, left for Kamloops this week to enter St. Ann's Academy.

Miss Church and Mrs. Robt. E. Forster, left on Monday for Edgewood, B.C., where Mrs. Forster will visit a week or two.

Miss Francis Johnston returned from the coast cities Wednesday where she had been visiting a month with friends.

In Mendota,Ill., which went 'wet' in the last election by a majority of 312, more women voted for saloons than for prohibition.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Johnston for a week or two, have returned to Greenwood.

Mrs. W. Hedman and family left Monday for Vantage, Sask., to join her husband, who left last week with a carload of effects and stock.

Mrs. F. H. Barnes brightened the office of the Press this week by a vase of the most beautiful and fragrant roses we have had this season.

Mrs. J. A. Lundy, after visiting her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Beachevaise, the past couple weeks, returned to her home in North Bend on Friday last.

Mrs. Wm. Sewell left for Vancouver on Monday. She will return by the K. V. and visit her daughters in the south end of the Valley, some weeks hence.

The season for ducks and geese opens Sept. 1st; also that for mule deer, cariboo and mountain goat. The season for grouse and prairie chicken opens on the 15th.

Mrs. Miles, who visited Enderby the past week or more to be present at the marriage of her daughter, now Mrs. Wm. Duncan, returned to her home at Whiteman's Landing, Okanagan Lake, this week.

Mrs. John Wilson, of Revelstoke, who has been spending the past month with her mother, Mrs. Geo. Folkard, returns to her home this week to undergo another operation similar to that suffered some six months ago.

Standard monthly sheet free, at Speers.

Mr., and Mrs. Wright, of Ladysmith, after spending last week in camp at Leighton Beach, Mabel Lake, with their brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Dougall, return to their home this week.

A party of 20 Enderby Conservatives went to Sicamous Wednesday evening to attend the Ellison meeting. They were taken by autos to the head of the lake where they were met by a boat and enjoyed the run to Sicamous.

A number of Enderbyites of both sides of politics enjoyed the Macdonald-Brewster meeting at Vernon Monday night. Our Liberal friends tell us these leaders of the party are to address a meeting at Enderby at a later date.

Contractor Grant has finished the rough work on the handsome dwelling being erected by Rev. J. A. Dow, and the finishing will soon be well advanced. The Fulton Hardware Company has the work of installing the plumbing and heating well in hand, and A. High will do the painting and papering.

A McDonald meeting was held at Mabel Lake school house last Saturday afternoon and another at Ashton school the same evening. In both instances the school houses were well filled, showing that great interest is being taken by these settlers in the political issues before the people.

Last Thursday was an ideal day for the Sunday School picnic held in Polson Grove, and the children and parents—some 300 or more—enjoyed the event to the full. The autos of the city were engaged the greater part of the afternoon carrying the children to and fro and an excellent program of sports was pulled off.

Have you taken an optic vision of that vase of Petunias in the Press office windows? They are the big variegated variety with corollas of exceptional coloring and size, and come from the garden of Mrs. A. McPherson, who handles a flower as the master would a child and brings out of it the best it is capable of doing.

Mr. Alexander Crossman, of the firm of Mann, Crossman & Paulin, brewers, uncle of Alan Fairfax Crossman, remembered by many Enderbyites, died at his home at Cokenach, Royston, Eng., on April 4th, leaving an unsettled estate of the value of £512,720 including personal property to the value of £430,866.

A. High returned from Seattle the past week where he combined business with pleasure and incidentally had a taste of a few of the soft drinks they are selling there under prohibition. He says they are soft enough, but, wow, the flavor! In one of the bars he saw an old toper standing at the bar in the same old way drinking a cup of tea!

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bigge are selling their stock of utility birds—W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, and Barred Rocks—a particularly fine lot of their own hatching. It is the intention of Mr. Bigge to return to England to join the forces, and he will be accompanied by Mrs. Bigge. They will retain their ranch home near Enderby, intending to return as soon as the war is over and resume the poultry industry.

Mrs. W. J. Lemke and son are expecting to leave for Bremerton, Wash., their future home, today. It is Mr. Lemke's intention to follow in a few days, but he will not leave permanently until October. Mr. and Mrs. Lemke have been so long associated with Enderby life and have taken such an active interest in social and business affairs that their departure from the city can not but arouse a feeling of deep regret in the hearts of all.

According to a circular letter just issued by City Clerk Rosoman, the City has been notified by its legal advisers that the 1915 taxes are not delinquent, under a slight change in the Municipal Act, and therefore only property standing delinquent up to 1914 will be put up for sale for taxes at the approaching tax sale. This will greatly ease the minds of many citizens. It does not, however, carry much comfort to owner of property on which taxes are two years or more in arrears.

The concluding chapters of the great "Diamond from the Sky" photo play were shown at the Opera House last Friday and Saturday evenings. Manager Bobbs will run Mutual Master Pictures for a time before putting on another serial. These are special features of great merit, and are accompanied by comedies of the better class. See the first of the new service next Friday and Saturday evenings—you haven't seen anything better.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

The treasurer of the Canadian Patriotic Fund acknowledges the following contributions received during the past month:

Graham Rosoman	$ 2.00
Red Cross Tea Room	8.00
Wing Chung	.50
Jas. McMahon	5.00
H. M. Walker	5.00
Okanagan Saw Mills Ltd	15.50
Geo. Folkard	.50
A. Reeves	4.00
Mrs. Reeves	4.00
Miss Laing	2.00
A. A. Faulkner	25.00
Rev. J. A. Dow	2.50
C. B. Winter	10.00
C. P. Ryan	2.00
H. McKee	5.00
L. J. Proctor	6.00
R. E. T. Forster	2.00
C. F. Bigge	3.00
R. M. Fenton	1.00
H. T. Twigg	2.00
W. Fenton	.50
	$105.50

Joe's ice cream sodas will make you forget your troubles.

Strap slippers, something to ease the feet; low heel. At Speers.

Men and Things as Seen Thro' Hank Reklaw's Periscope

In their political addresses at Vernon Monday evening, both Mr. Brewster and Mr. Macdonald drew heavily upon their nativity and the nativity of the Scotch in their audience for a point of contact. It worked, of course. And those who heard the speeches declare that the address of Mr. Macdonald was a masterpiece. But this is not the point. The point we wish to make at this time is in connection with a broader principle than party lines. The same weakness is noticeable in both parties. We refer to the prating of grown-up men, particularly men seeking office, about the sterling qualities of their ancestors and the Oldland from which they came. We do hear a powerful lot of it these days. Just for a change we'd like to see or hear a man holding office or seeking to hold offic in this part of Canada who could go before an audience and tell them he had the honor to be a Canadian born and bred. It would be quite a novelty. Be it understood that we have nothing against the Scotchman or the Englishman, or the Irishman, or the native of any other land. We love them all, here in Canada. Not because of the stock they came from, however, but because of what they are and can do—if they can do anything out of the ordinary. But when we hear men speaking loquaciously of their ancestry we cannot help feeling toward them as toward the potato patch, that the better part is under ground. Canada, to be sure, may be crude in its development, and in many ways not so advanced as are the older countries of Europe. And when we look upon the awful carnage now in progress there, we thank the good Lord that we are a little bit less advanced in Canada. But here we have an empire in the making, not in the dying. We need the help of those who can help, no matter what country they come from. But let us remember that we are in Canada now; here to build an empire, not to remain a colonial possession for al time to provide offices for Scotchmen and Englishmen. Not that we would love the Motherland less, but Canada more!

Just now we hear men talk sagely on the question of "shall we allow women to vote?" They shake their heads doubtfully and with an air of superiority, which, of course, they should bear, brush the question aside in a whiff of tobacco smoke. The question of woman suffrage is new to them. They do not know that in the States to the south of us women have had equal suffrage with men in Wyoming for 17 years, in Colorado 23 years, Utah 21 years, Idaho 20 years, Washington 6 years, California 5 years, and Kansas, Oregon and Arizona 4 years. They do not know that in Great Britain women can vote for all officers except members of parliament, and now Premier Asquith has given notice that even this restriction is to be removed. They do not know that in Australia, New Zealand, the Isle of Man and Finland women enjoy equal suffrage with men. They do not know that the women have had parliamentary suffrage in Norway for nine years. They forget that women have municipal suffrage in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Quebec, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta now and that the proposed suffrage bill means only the extension of the privilege to all women and for parliamnetary offices. These wise heads do not know that in France and even Russia women have suffrage privileges that this Province has not yet given them; they do not know that in most of the provinces of Germany, and of Austria-Hungary, property-holding women may vote at local elections and for members of provisional diets. They do not know that British India and Burmah grant suffrage to women on the same terms as men. They do not know, in fact, that every up-to-date nation in the world except, possibly the Chinese and Japanese, grant suffrage to women in some form or other. They appear to believe that we in British Columbia are asked to do an untried, perilous thing. O, dear; O, dear!

RE-JUDGE CROP COMPETITION

Editor Press: Dear Sir:- Owing to a mistake having been made by the Department in the instructions given to the judge to find the location of the plots, it was found necessary to have the competition judged again. The enclosed is the result:

Yours truly, C. S. HANDCOCK.

J. Emeny, Enderby: Blue Stem: Stand of crop, 4; type, vigor and uniformity, 8 1-2; absence of lodging, 5; freedom from weeds, 22; freedom from rust, 8; freedom from other varieties, etc., 12; proportion of well-filled heads, 8; uniformity of maturity, 9; general field conditions, 9; total, 85 1-2.

W. J. Fenton, Enderby: Marquis: Stand of crop, 4; type, vigor and uniformity, 8; absence of lodging,5; freedom from weeds, 20; freedom from rust, etc., 8; freedom from other varieties, etc., 14; proportion of well-filled heads, 8; uniformity of maturity, 8 1-2; general field conditions, 8; total, 83 1-2.

T. R. Skyrme, Grindrod: Blue Stem: Stand of crop, 4 1-2; type, vigor and uniformity, 8 1-2; absence of lodging, 4 1-2; freedom from weeds, 20; freedom from rust, etc., 8; freedom from other varieties, etc. 12; proportion of well-filled heads, 8; uniformity of maturity, 8 1-2; general field conditions, 9; total, 82-3-4.

H. Kellett, Mara: Pringle's Grandee: Stand of crop, 5; type, vigor and uniformity, 8 1-2; absence of lodging, 5; freedom from weeds, 20; freedom from rust, etc., 8; freedom from other varieties, etc., 10; proportion of well-filled heads, 9; uniformity of maturity, 8; general field conditions, 9; total, 82 1-2.

J. Monk, Grindrod: Blue Stem: Stand of crop, 3; type, vigor and uniformity, 7; absence of lodging, 4 1-2; freedom from weeds, 18; freedom from rust, etc., 8; freedom from other varieties, etc., 10; proportion of well-filled heads, 7 1-2; uniformity of maturity, 8; general field conditions, 8; total, 74.

SCHOOL OPENING DAY

Fortune School opened on Monday under the most favorable conditions. There is an increased attendance throughout, and there being but one change in the personnel of the teaching staff, that of Miss Fraser, of Armstrong, who takes the position of Miss Beatty in Division II., whose advancement to principal was announced at the close of the school term, the scholars will find little readjustment necessary.

In the high school, Principal Welsh has a total of 23 pupils in attendance, with 13 in matriculation. This of itself means work enough for a teacher, but Mr. Welsh has succeeded in bringing his scholars into the co-operative frame of mind and anticipates a very successful year.

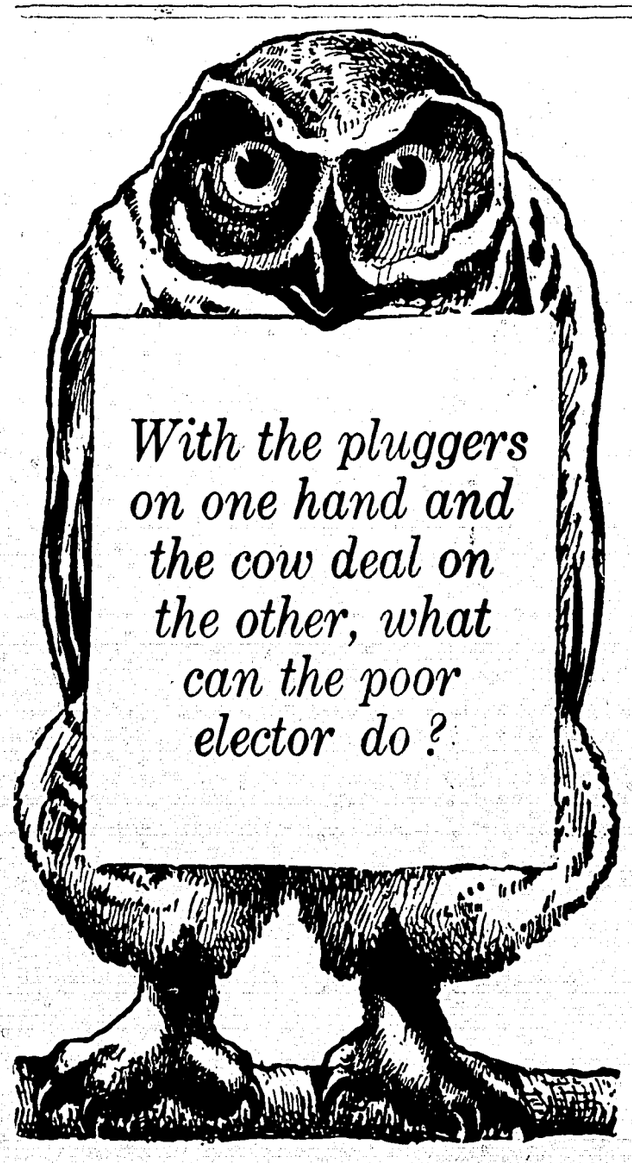
Monday morning a flag-raising exercise was held on the school grounds to celebrate the erection of the monster flag pole made ready by the Board of School Trustees for the school opening. The exercises were simple, and were entered into heartedly by the scholars. Mr. Welsh delivered an appropriate address, preceding the raising, and the honor of flying the first flag from the masthead fell to Miss Josephine Paradis, the star pupil of the last term. Accompanying the hoisting of the colors the national anthem was sung by the assembled scholars and visitors.

An Appreciation

Editor Press: Dear Sir: Will you kindly allow me space in your ing the children to and for, and an valuable paper, on behalf of the children, to express my heartiest appreciation of the many tokens of kindness which were esjoyed by the children at the picnic on Thursday last. The unanimous opinion was that we all had "a good time," and we thank you one and all who in any way contributed to the enjoyment of the children.

Yours truly, E. C. CURRY.

Standard Patterns now on sale, at Speers.



THE ENDERBY PRESS

AND WALKER'S WEEKLY

H. M. WALKER

Published every Thursday at Enderby, B. C. at $2 per year, by the Walker Press.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1916

THE PERIL OF PEACE

Canada is facing a problem more serious than that of war continuing. It is the problem of peace. While the war continues there will be an unlimited market for all Canada can produce, in agriculture and manufacturing of war munitions, with high prices and quick sale. But the end of the war must come. Perhaps we cannot share in the over-optimistic belief that the end is in sight, but it must come. And whether it comes this year or next, or three years hence, it will surely find Canada unprepared for peace, just as we were unprepared for war, if there is not some radical change in policy. In times of war we should prepare for peace. So many of us appear to believe that the "big push" in France is on, and that the enemy will soon be on the run. And they feel that the "big push" will settle all; that the Germans will be pushed back to Berlin, and woefully beaten. We believe this is a fatal mistake. We believe the offensive instituted by the Allies on the Western front early in July proved conclusively that the "big push" consists in digging the enemy out of France inch by inch, foot by foot. If, after all these months of preparation, the British and French were able to gain in their big offensive so little ground, and at no point break through the German lines, we must realize the months, if not years, it will take to bring about anything approaching a decision by the armies in the field.

Recently an order-in-council was passed by the Dominion Government appointing a special committee "to inquire into what is being done and what could be done to best promote the agricultural, industrial and trade interests of the country both during and after the war." Perusing the order-in-council, one can get a fair grasp of the important questions which are to be taken up by the special committee, such as the whole field of agriculture, colonization, immigration, labor, employment of returning soldiers at the end of the war, improvement of highways, branch railway development, the attraction of capital in the country, and the extension of trade relations. It can hardly be expected that the commission will be able to solve these questions without the earnest help and co-operation of the public at large and especially of all organized bodies in the country, and a convention is being called to be held at a date yet to be set, to be attended by the businessmen of the Dominion, to consider the problems of re-adjustment. This re-adjustment must be most radical, and will be found necessary in the improvement of agriculture, and in the fostering of homogenous industry within the Dominion and the expansion of trade.

The development of these industries will depend largely upon our means of attracting a proper class of immigrants and as numerous as possible. With the coming of peace great avenues of trade will be opened within the Empire and with the Allies and neutral countries. And, even if the war is to continue for two or three years longer, these avenues of trade will still be open to Canada. We are able to supply only a small portion of the trade even now open to us.

"Heretofore, as we all know," says one, "our prosperity has been handed to us. Yesterday it was capital from Europe for our construction enterprises; today it is money for war orders; tomorrow we shall have to stand on our own feet and dig for ourselves among the nations of the world."

That is the issue we are facing.

CO-OPERATIVE SETTLEMENT

In the Agricultural Journal for August a valuable suggestion is thrown out in the matter of the settlement of the Provincial agricultural lands. "How can farming be popularized," the writer asks, "and how can we show the inexperienced man that he can make a comfortable living out of farming? The man from the city who, from necessity or inclination, decides to follow the profession of farming must have an opportunity of getting some good sound knowledge of farming before he starts. This opportunity will be provided by our Provincial University, by means of short courses in agriculture, which will be started in the very near future. A year's agricultural course will give the ordinary man a good fair knowledge of the theory and prictice of agriculture. Afterwards, when he is on the farm, the best expert agriculturists must be available to further assist him.

"Now how can we get over the difficulty as to the isolation of a farmer's life? It is the writer's opinion that we have been settling our Province along wrong lines. By our pre-emption system the individual settles wherever his fancy takes him, and in many cases, through his not having the right knowledge of soil conditions, he takes up land that is not suitable—or a case of the wrong man on the wrong piece of land.

"Co-operative settlement on selected areas seems to be the obvious solution of this difficulty. If the land-seeker is directed, on arrival in the Province, to a co-operative settlement, and given an area of land in this settlement sufficient for the type of farming for which the district is best suited, it surely is better than to allow him to wander about at random and in the end probably make a bad selection. A co-operative settlement means better and more pleasant social conditions—co-operation in work, co-operation in buying, and co-operation in marketing.

"A good capable resident instructor should be appointed on each settlement, who, by advice and demonstration, would help the settlers to get the best returns from the land, and who would also foster and encourage the co-operative spirit of the community. If, in addition, long-term loans are available at a reasonable rate of interest for the erection of buildings, acquiring of stock, and general improvements on the ranch, there is every reason to expect that co-operative land settlements of this nature would be successful. We must get the right people on the land, but it must be done in the right way. Agriculture is the basic industry and the foundation of prosperity of any country."

These suggestions by Deputy Minister Scott, of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, are almost certain to bring action along the lines suggested. It would seem to be the only solution of the settlement problem of the Province. The co-operative settlement plan, in addition to doing all that is claimed for it by Mr. Scott, would also overcome the most serious side of the bachelor homesteader's life. The policy of the past of permitting settlers to go anywhere and everywhere to settle, has thrown many a man miles and miles away from neighbors, has forced upon him a solitude that has proved to be more than he could live under and keep his sanity and his ambition, with the result that hundreds of homesteads are to be found in every district which have not been developed beyond the primitive stage and lie today of little more value to the man or the district than when in the wild state, and with the lives of the men who took them up virtually thrown away upon them.

WILL SOMEBODY EXPLAIN

Why woman usually has the last word first?

Why "working for Jesus" has become an excuse for graft?

Why does a man with a club foot always wear patent leather shoes?

Why do those whom the Gods love die young no matter how long they live?

How long will the Enderby bridge be allowed to continue a menace to traffic?

Why does a woman who lies abed until noon appear at luncheon in a picture hat?

How much is the opinion of any one person of any other person worth, to you or anyone else?

What is the matter with the religion that teaches that as we do better work we become better people?

Why nothing can be broken up, particularly in politics, without a vast amount of dust and many good people grumbling and mourning for the good old times?

Cheap politics and party collars with an eye to the ducats that fall from the party table are the things which have brought Canada to its present low political ebb—and the politicians are no more to blame than the electors themselves. The first thing they ask of a candidate for political honors is a bribe in the way of road money, bridge money, or money for some other such purpose, low political ebb—and the politician is no more any kind of a promise to catch the vote.

No warping, bulging or breaking at the centre of heat—the strain is taken up by the two-piece fire-pot which permits no ashes to cling or clog.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

Let me show you the special features of the Sunshine that help to effect that economy in fuel for which it is noted.

810

Sold by Fulton Hardware Company

Are you going to do any Building or Repairing This Season?

THE FOLLOWING ARE GOOD VALUES:

No. 4 Flooring and Ceiling	10.00	per thousand
No. 4 Drop Siding	$10.00	" "
Cull Boards	5.00	" "
No. 2 Dimension, 2x4 and 2x6	13.00	" "
No. 3 Cedar Bevel Siding	15.00	" "

OKANAGAN SAW MILLS, Ltd. Enderby

Preserving Season has Started

We carry all your requirements in that line: Sealers, Sealer Tops, Rings and Parawax. Also orders taken for fruit.

Our Motto—"QUALITY AND SERVICE"

TEECE & SON, 'PHONE 48 Bell Block, Enderby

King Edward

A name that stands for the best in hotel service

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

FRESH FISH

EVERY THURSDAY

GEO. R. SHARPE

WHOLESALE - RETAIL BUTCHER

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.

Don't Forget the School Supplies

50c ASSORTMENT

6 Scribblers 6 Pencils
1 Bottle Ink 2 Rubbers
1 Penholder and Nib

H. TOMKINSON, Grindrod

O. K. Barber Shop

Baths in connection

H. HENDRICKSON, Proprietor

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.

Are your Butter Wraps running low?

Better order some now

THE RIGHT KIND OF LOVE

Edward Goldbeck, in the Chicago Tribune, tells this story: "Faulkner loved Winifred and he was right in doing so. She really was a remarkable girl. She had been a teacher and the whole family, her mother and three young brothers, had been living on her earnings after the father's premature death. Faulkner looked up to her; he confessed to himself that she was his superior in everything. He thought himself a commonplace man, his only merit was that he had made quite a little money, so he was able to provide for Winifred's family. They had been married for a fortnight and were sitting now in their nice suburban home. Dinner was just over.

"How would you like to go to the theatre?" Faulkner asked. His young wife must not sit alone with him all evening; the conversation of a plain businessman was not up to her level.

"All right, darling."

"Well, what shall we see?"

"How about 'The Follies'?" Winifred suggested. "I have heard so much about it."

So had Faulkner and he would have liked immensely to see it, but he supposed that Winifred suggested it only to please him. "The Follies" was hardly the right thing for her. But how wonderfully considerate she was! He must not let her beat him in generosity.

"I just remember that they have a revival of 'Macbeth' at Wallack's. Let us go there," he said. "I am afraid you would not enjoy 'Madame Sherry' at all, darling."

And off they went to "Macbeth." Winifred was rather monosyllabical in the car, but she never talked very much. Faulkner found the tragedy a little trying; he had worked in his office all day and was not much interested in crafty queens and hideous murders. He stiffled a yawn and asked Winifred how she liked it. She said that she enjoyed it immensely.

During the last intermission he inquired where she wanted to have supper after the theatre. She looked at the advertisements in the program and named a rather gay place, where there was a sort of cabaret. Faulkner started. He would have given $1,000 to go there after this high-flown, dreary stuff, but he knew that the songs at those places were sometimes risque, and he was frightened on account of Winifred. Of course she said that only to please him, but he surely would not victimize her to his own coarser tastes. So he smiled and thanked her for her thoughtfulness, as he knew that she could not care for this sort of thing, and they had a quiet supper at the Astor. It was even a little too quiet, a little formal. They were both very attentive to each other and tried to be very nice, but they tried just a tiny wee bit too hard. In the car on the way home they gave up talking and Faulkner was perfectly fagged.

When they came home Faulkner went to his desk and wrote a check. He handed it to Winifred, and said awkwardly: "Here is something for your charity expenses."

She looked at him with wide opened eyes. "Thank you ever so much, but am I not allowed to use it for myself?"

"Why, certainly," Faulkner said. "Only you are so unselfish and that's why——"

He could not continue, for Winifred burst into a torrent of tears.

"Darling, what is the matter?" he cried.

"O," she sobbed, "I have studied 'Macbeth' with my pupils year after year and I never have been in a cabaret, and I have been respectable and decent and unselfish all my life, and I am so tired of it all, and——"

"Dearie," he tried to comfort her, "what shall I do? Tell me! You know I love you!"

"You love me, yes!" she wailed. "But I cannot live up to a standard like yours. You idealize me. Is that the right kind of love?"

AFTER THE WAR

Bearing upon the importance of the commission recently named by the Dominion Government to inquire into what can be done to better prepare this country to face the trade war which is to follow the war in arms, the Chicago Tribune says of the similar movement in the States: "If there is one thought that is in the minds of all Americans at this time, sometimes in the background as a shadow of grave warning, sometimes pressing forward for anxious consideration, it is: 'What of our future after the war?' The strength of the demand for naval and military defense is a part of this. But we are coming to understand that a much wider and deeper preparedness than that against military offense is to be required of us. When the armies of the world lay down their arms the war will not be over. The unending warfare of peace will go on, and with more formidable weapons and more far reaching strategies than ever before. The Paris economic conference of the Entente Allies was not needed to remind us that we are to confront a more drastic and inclusive system of alliance and international co-operation than we have had to meet in the past. We need only glance at the tremendous mobilization of British resources, the astonishing energizing and radical reorganization of its industrial and financial powers, the miraculous transformation of that nation of laissez faire and traditional conservatism, to waken to a profound sense of the struggle before us. . . . Now we are to meet a world in arms. Not the arms of the soldier, but the arms of the commercial conqueror, founded on an organized might of brain and will such as civilization has never revealed before. We must match the organization, the cooly developed forethought, the minutely planned co-ordination of our rivals' effort, with at least equal resources. We can no longer drift in the happy optimism of inconsiderate youth. We must plan as farseeing men and work with a will."

NOT TO BE CHEERED FOR

The Montreal Gazette remarks that the British blacklist of American firms alleged to be trading with enemies of the Allies is not a thing that can be cheered for. The Gazette is right. The blacklist is, to our mind, policy of a particularly poor sort and a measure that nullifies much that has been put forward in support of the British blockade. The situation would become particularly complicated for the United States if Germany were to blacklist firms dealing with the Allies and if she were in a position to enforce such a measure. Yet we have always asserted that the United States was not favoring our cause by selling us supplies—that she was at liberty to sell the same supplies to Germany if Germany would take the risk of delivery. That has been the strongest argument of friends of the Allies in the United States and a complete reply to those German-Americans who alleged that the American people were not neutral in the sense that neutrality is understood between belligerent nations. Now we demonstrate that this argument is not sound by blacklisting firms suspected of selling to enemy nations. We, as a matter of fact, interfere in American business and attempt to dictate to American firms regarding their customers. It is, we think, an unwise step, particularly as the amount of business done by American firms with German houses must in the circumstances be of little or no importance. If it is of considerable volume then our blacklist is an admission of the failure of our blockade. Moreover, the blacklist will likely be used to the advantage of Germany after the war. The Teutons need not worry to any very great extent over the entente understanding to boycott German trade if they can be assured of the vast markets of the United States and through that country of the markets of South America. Viewed from all angles the blacklist looks like poor business, and poor business is a grave mistake under existing circumstances.—Ottawa Citizen.

CANADA'S IMPORTANT POSITION

It is a matter of just pride to Canadians that so much has been done and done so well, and that, although the Borden Government's great naval program could not be carried out, Canada has been able to lead the overseas Dominions in the land battles. The first offer of aid from overseas was sent by Sir Rogert Borden to the British Government three days before the formal declaration of war. In what seemed in other lands a miracle of speed, the first Canadian division, fully trained and equipped, was on the sea. The war was still but a few weeks old when the people of the old British seaport of Plymouth awoke one morning to see the Sound full of great grey ships laden with cheering troops, the vanguard of an armeda that stretched away to the horizon. Such was Canada's answer to the predictions of German diplomats. Since that day the whole energy of the Borden Government has been given to the business of war. Every national resource has been thrown into the scale. Nothing that men, working day and night for weeks at a time, could do, has been left undone. Something of the magnitude of what has been accomplished may be gathered from the fact that the Canadian troops now in training, on garrison duty or at the front, is more than three times as great as the full land army which Great Britain at the outset of the war undertook to place in the field. Included in this total are corps of experienced railway builders and forestry corps whose work is of the highest importance to the Allies.

GRADUALLY COMING TO IT

The churches, of all denominations, are gradually resolving themselves into what might be termed Current Event Clubs. For this, Good Lord, make us duly thankful. If we would fix our hearts on good tenements here and let slide this nice stuff about mansions in the skies; drop Adam and take up Macadam; work for good roads now instead of talking about pavements of gold in heaven, we might then have a little Paradise of our own right here in place of waiting and taking chances on finding it after death. Current Event Clubs! That's it. Let all preachers talk every Sunday on live topics and the men will go to church as well as the women. Things that happened centuries ago are nothing to us. We are more interested in men than mummies. Help us to live and we'll make the church walls bulge and pile the collection baskets with dollars, not dimes, pennies or buttons. Who can hope to have a better preparation for death than that gained through a useful life here and now—we want to live, to the fullest and best.

A MABEL LAKE MOVIE

Scene—Leighton Beach. Time—Sunday p.m. Place—Mabel Lake. Star—Percy Farmer. Event—Just a little bathing party, where "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

SAVE YOUR MONEY

FOR THE

DOMINION WAR LOAN

TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

OTTAWA.

Druggists as Booze Vendors

Startling evidence as to the manner in which druggists have been selling liquor since the Washington Prohibition law went into effect is given in the address of C. Osseward a Seattle druggist, at a pharmaceutical gathering. He stated that on druggists' permits there had been brought into Seattle 42,601 gallons of whiskey, or over a pint for every man, woman and child in Seattle. Other liquor was handled by druggists at the rate per head of population as follows: Brandy, one-half ounce; gin, one-third ounce; wine, one and one-half ounce; beer, one bottle for every two and a half persons. This report covered Seattle only, not taking into account liquor purchased by druggsts at other points in Washington.

Strong and durable Misses and Girls' school shoes, now on display, at Speers.

Wall Paper Bargains

Wall Paper prices have steadily advanced since we purchased our present stock, and if we were buying this paper today we'd pay as much for it wholesale as we are offering it to you retail. We do not believe in carrying over old stock, even if our fall buying has to be made at a much higher figure. We want to clean out the present stock to make room for our new Fall shipments. You can buy at the old price, which means that every offering is a bargain—and every roll a snap.

Enderby Music Store

J. E. CRANE, Proprietor

C. P. R. TIMETABLE

Southbound		Northbound
10.40 lv.	Sicamous	ar. 17.25
11.11	Mara	16.40
11.25	Grindrod	16.24
11.39	ENDERBY	16.09
12.05	Armstrong	15.40
12.23	Larkin	15.20
12.50	Vernon	14.55
13.10 ar.	Okanagan Ldg	lv. 14.40

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

SECRET SOCIETIES

A.F.&A.M.

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

R. E. WHEELER W.M. W. J. LEMKE Secretary

ENDERBY LODGE

No. 35, K. of P.

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

W. G. PELL, C. C.
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R. J. COLTART, M. F.

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

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INSURANCE

BELL BLK. ENDERBY, B.C.

Alarming Investors

London, Aug. 21.—English investors are greatly disturbed because of the proposed B.C. Prohibition Act. Millions of dollars of British capital is invested in B. C. breweries, hotels, etc. Should the Prohibition Act be approved, and no compensation be given, the result would be disastrous as far as investment of Old Country money in British Columbia is concerned. Prominent financial firms at London are now considering the matter, and it is certain that, should the Prohibition Act pass in its present form, it will lead these firms to advise their clients to avoid making investments in British Columbia in the future.

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SAVE MONEY

The Best Ever

issued: Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Fishing, Tackle, Baseball, Golf, Tennis, Lacrosse, Camping Outfits, all Summer and Winter Sports. We want

Every Man

who Hunts, Fishes, or plays any Outdoor Game to get our large free Catalogue. Prices right, satisfaction guaranteed. Immense stock, prompt shipment

You save money by getting Catalogue to-day.

T. W. Boyd & Son, 27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal

NO ALUM MAGIC READ THE LABEL BAKING POWDER

Letting His Wife Dig

"My first wife said if I married again, she'd dig her way out of the grave and haunt me."

"But you did marry again."

"Yes, but I buried her face down. Let her dig."

B. C. PROHIBITION ACT STEADILY LOSING GROUND

Some of the Reasons Why the Act is Not Meeting With Public Favor

Wherever the B. C. Prohibition Act has been discussed or studied, the measure has steadily lost in favor since the latter part of May, when it was formally passed by the Legislature without one word from any member of the House in favor of the general principle or the details of the Act.

The reason for this condition of affairs is that the Act is, on its face, of such a counterfeit nature, and its terms so absolutely contradictory to the general meaning of the word "prohibition," that the public has come to see that the Act will not accomplish the ends sought for by real Prohibitionists, and that, on the other hand, the passage of the measure would really be detrimental to the best interests of the Province from any standpoint.

The parties who are promoting the fight against the passage of the Act are following out a line of campaign which is unique on this continent. Anti-Prohibition campaigns are generally waged on the broad question of the advantage or the disadvantage of Prohibition. In British Columbia the anti-Prohibition organization throws entirely to one side all the facts and figures usually used in prohibition campaigns, and simply asks the electors of the Province to "read the Act."

Let the reader glance over a few of the principles enunciated in the Prohibition Act and see why the passage of the measure would not be for the advantage of the Province.

1. *The Act Does Not Prohibit,* although it is called a Prohibition Act, it provides for the expenditure of just as much money for liquor by the citizens of British Columbia as is now the case, and also permits this liquor to be consumed within the Province. Clause 57 is a "wide open" section, as it permits any citizen to import liquor from any point outside the Province, the orders being placed for any amount and as frequently as the person may desire, all this being done without any control by the authorities. Under this clause a man may place a standing order for a flask of whiskey per day, or a barrel of beer per week, and have delivery of such shipments made regularly to him, just as long as he pays the bills.

2. *The Act Will Send Enormous Amounts of Money Out of the Province.* Clause 57 provides, as noted above, for "wide open" importation of liquor. The prohibition legislation of Washington and Oregon provides for the importation of limited amounts of liquor, only one such permit for each month to be granted to any one individual. Even with this limited importation enormous amounts of money are now being daily sent for liquor from these states to California. If this is the case where limited importation only is allowed, what would be the case in British Columbia, where the right to import is absolutely unlimited, unrestricted and uncontrolled?

3. *The Act is Class Legislation.* The importation clause makes it easy for the man with money to get liquor, and the Act means absolutely nothing to him. The workingman or man of moderate means, accustomed to buy his beer by the glass, is the man who has not the means to import liquor in quantity, and the Act would indirectly deprive him of something he desires to enjoy. The Act is class legislation also in that it provides that a man who is a border or a lodger cannot have liquor in his possession, and, further, that liquor may not be kept in a house where there are boarders, where more than three boarders are kept, or where the rooms occupied are in the same building as a store or business premises. Provisions such as the above strike at the workingman or the man of moderate means and are class legislation, pure and simple.

4. *The Act is Un-British.* It provides that a constable may, at any hours of the day or night, forcibly enter the private home of any citizen on the mere suspicion that he has liquor in his possession. Having entered, the constable may break into any room of the house, pry open any chest, etc., in his search for liquor. Another clause of the Act permits "sneak" informers to state to a constable their suspicion that a man has liquor in his possession. The constable lays an information in his own name, and the name of the informer will never be disclosed. Again, should liquor be found in a man's possession, he is deemed guilty of violating the Act until he has proved that he came into the possession of the liquor legally. All these phases of the Act are distinctly opposed to British traditions and customs.

5. *The Passage of the Act will Cause Great Unemployment.* The licensed liquor industry in British Columbia directly employs nearly four thousand men, upon whom there are depending for support over six thousand persons. All these will be thrown out of work should the Act pass. The Act also indirectly means a decrease of business in very many allied trades, which now derive a part of their prosperity because of the business coming from licensed premises.

6. *The Act Increases Taxation.* At present every city, municipality and, in the unorganized districts, provincial authorities, derive a revenue for the licensing of the liquor trade. If the Prohibition Act passes, this source of revenue will be entirely eliminated, and the decrease must be made up by general taxes, which means an increase in the tax rate.

The above brief outline, covering a few clauses of the Act, should cause every reader to read this Act thoroughly before September 14th, in order that he may understand the real provisions which it contains.

This referendum question is not one which should be voted upon because of the mere say-so of this, that or the other person, no matter who they may be, or what their position. Let the elector "READ THE ACT" and "VOTE NO!"

WHAT A SASKATCHEWAN ALDERMAN SAYS ABOUT PROHIBITION IN THAT PROVINCE

Read this Signed Statement of Ald. Knowles, of Turtleford, Saskatchewan, Giving in Detail the Real Facts of the Case

This statement is republished from the Chilliwack Progress of Aug. 24th:

"Mr. Geo. B. Knowles, jeweler of Turtleford, Sask., has been visiting Chilliwack, with a view to locating here. While discussing prohibition Mr. Knowles, who is an alderman in his own town and therefore in a position to speak with authority on the subject, states that since the bars were closed by Premier Scott, drunkenness has increased 25 per cent. The Government dispensary for his district is North Battleford, about 60 miles south of Turtleford, and one day when Mr. Knowles happened to be at the station, he counted 37 parcels of whiskey coming into that town, which has a population of only 210.

"Before the bars were closed a man could go into a bar and get one glass of whiskey, now the least he can buy is one quart. And where one glass of whiskey had no effect on a man, one quart will make him intoxicated. In Saskatchewan one can buy one gallon of whiskey and either four gallons of beer or four gallons of wine per day, which causes more drunkenness than ever before. The North Battleford dispensary is as large as a departmental store, and is kept busy all day. Christmas eve the manager closed the dispensary promptly on time, thereby turning away at least one hundred people, who were naturally annoyed, and a report of this having been sent to the authorities, the manager lost his position, and a new manager installed, who was not so strict.

North Battleford business men are all complaining that business has fallen off 25 per cent since the bars closed.

"In passing through Edmonton, where one can get no whiskey, and where there are large lumber and coal concerns, business men told me that the workingman gets a big stake and then leaves the Province for a place where he can have a better time for his money, thereby taking a good sum of money out of the Province.

"Formerly a man in Saskatchewan bought a glass of whiskey, and then went about his business, today he can buy nothing less than a quart, which leads to greater indulgence.'

"Mr. Knowles states that prohibition is not a success, and although a prohibitionist himself, he has no desire to come to a Province that is dry, for he has already had all that he wants of that state of affairs.

"The sale of liquor brings no revenue into the city. The license from hotel keepers and wholesale men helped the upkeep of the city, but under the new regulations in Saskatchewan, there is more drunkenness than ever, and no money coming into the city treasury to help keep order, etc., as there was in the days of licenses.

"Signed, GEO. B. KNOWLES'

ROUMANIA DECLARES WAR

Swift and sudden have been the changes in the war situation this week. Sunday morning Italy declared war on Germany; Sunday evening Roumania declared war on Austria, and on Monday Germany declared war on Roumania. Turkey it is expected will follow Germany's example, and Bulgaria should do likewise, though Bulgaria's position is regarded as hopeless and it is believed she is more likely to sue for separate peace than to declare war on Roumania. Indeed, Petrograd reports say messages intended to pave the way for an understanding with the Allies have already been despatched from Sofia.

The entry of Roumania into the war on the side of the Allies makes the fourteenth nation now engaged in the greatest struggle in the history of the world. In Roumania, it is estimated, there are 500,000 fighting men available. Russia will now be able to strike at the Teutonic powers through Roumania. It is known that the Russians have been concentrating on the Roumanian frontier for months, and it is believed they will quickly cross now and attempt a drive either through Serbia or Bulgaria, and thus seek to cut off all communication between Turkey and the Central Powers.

It is reported that Greece may have to follow Roumania's example and declare war on somebody, in which case it will be upon her old enemy, Bulgaria.

Another 75c Week

Any Hat, Cap, Shirt, or other article of Men's and Boys' Wear shown in our Gents' Furnishings window, THIS WEEK, for 75c.

Sealers, Caps, Rubbers, Etc.

Everything required in the fruit preserving season will be found on our sales shelves. We have all makes and all sizes, and can supply every need. 'Phone your order if you are not coming down town and we will make immediate delivery.

Fly Swatters, Fly Paper, Fly Poison Pads, etc.

W. J. Woods

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

OYAMA SCHOOL

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for Oyama School," will be received by the Honourable the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the 5th day of September, 1916, for the erection and completion of a two-room school at Oyama, in the Okanagan Electoral District, B. C.

Plans, specifications, contract, and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 21st day of August, 1916, at the office of Mr. J. Mahony, Government Agent, Court House, Vancouver; Mr. L. Norris, Government Agent, Court House, Vernon; Mr. D. Allison, Secretary to the School Board, Oyama, B.C.; or the Department of Public Works, Victoria, B.C.

Intending tenderers can obtain one copy of plans and specifications by applying to the undersigned with a deposit of ten dollars ($10), which will be refunded on their return in good order.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equal to 20 per cent. of tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Deputy Minister and Public Works Engineer, Public Works Department.

Victoria, B.C., August 14th, 1916.

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

New Shipments of
Fall Goods

Splendid Values at Old Prices

MANY NOVELTIES IN SILKS

Read some of our newest in our Special Show on Monday:

BLACK CHIFFON VELVET

in 24 and 40 inches wide, light as silk for suits, dresses, etc., Price per yard .....$2.00 and $4.50

STRIPE 'RUSSIAN" COATINGS

in greys and golden browns, all pure wool and 54 inches wide. Price per yard $1.95

CREAM BLANKET COATINGS

All pure wool, an extra warm twill finish, the best for good wear; 54 inches wide. Per yd..$1.95

SUITING TWEEDS

Wool mixtures in small checks and of grey and heather; 56 inches wide. Price per yard..$1.75

DRESS TWEEDS

These are what we call tweeds for hard wear, in mixture of colorings; 44 inches wide; per yd..85c

HIGH GRADE SUITINGS

Suit lengths only, in pure wool combination, small plaids, only one of each design; 54 inches wide; price per yard $2.25

GABARDINES

All pure wool Gabardines in new fall (1917) colors, just limited lengths only; 50 inches wide; price per yard $1.85

SOMETHING NEW IN SILKS

Nigger Stripes, Roman Taffetas, Dyed Pongees, Crepe Meteors; all 36 inches wide and none higher than, per yard $1.95

Hudson's Bay Co.
VERNON

We have exceptionally low prices on a new stock of Hardware for the home

Fire Place Brooms .....25c each Feather Dusters....15c and 25c ea
Dish Mops .....10c and 15c ea Excelsior Knife Boards ..25c each
Nickel-plated Egg and Cake Turners, only .....15c each
A Beautiful line of Mirror only.....o.....40c to 60c each
Tea Pot Mats, in sets of 3, only..... 15c a set
Cedar Mops ....$1.00 and $1.50 ea

We stock the most complete line of Stoves and Ranges in the district, and our prices are very little higher than before the war.

Watch for our window display of Ammunition, Rifles, Shot Guns and Fall Sporting Goods of all kinds. Our stock is complete and prices very low.

We aim to give you the best in every line at all times, and at the lowest possible prices.

If building, let us quote you on your Plumbing, Heating, Roofing, Water Supply, Beatty Bros.' Cow Stanchions and Stalls for your barns.

We are pleased to give you prices and information at all times. This places you under no obligation to buy unless you are satisfied that it is to your advantage to deal with us.

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GET A KEY!

It may fit the Lock.

We start giving them away Sept. 1st

For particulars see circulars or call at

DILL BROS.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND GROCERIES

FOR SALE—W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes and Barred Rock pullets, March and April hatched; also 2 dozen W. Leghorn hens, 1915 hatched, and 7 Barred Rock hens, 1915 hatched; all sound utility birds; reasonable price. C. F. Bigge, Gainford Ranch.

FOR SALE—Campine male and hen winners of five prizes; price $5; Apply P., Walker Press. 2t

FOR SALE—All kinds of vegetables, apples and plums. Cheap. Apply, W. B. Gosnell, River Bend, Enderby. a31-2t

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED — Middle-aged woman; 2 children; farm home; no buttermaking. Apply, Thos. Skyrme, Grindrod.

EGGS—Guaranteed strictly fresh; 35 c per dozen. Mrs. E. Gray.