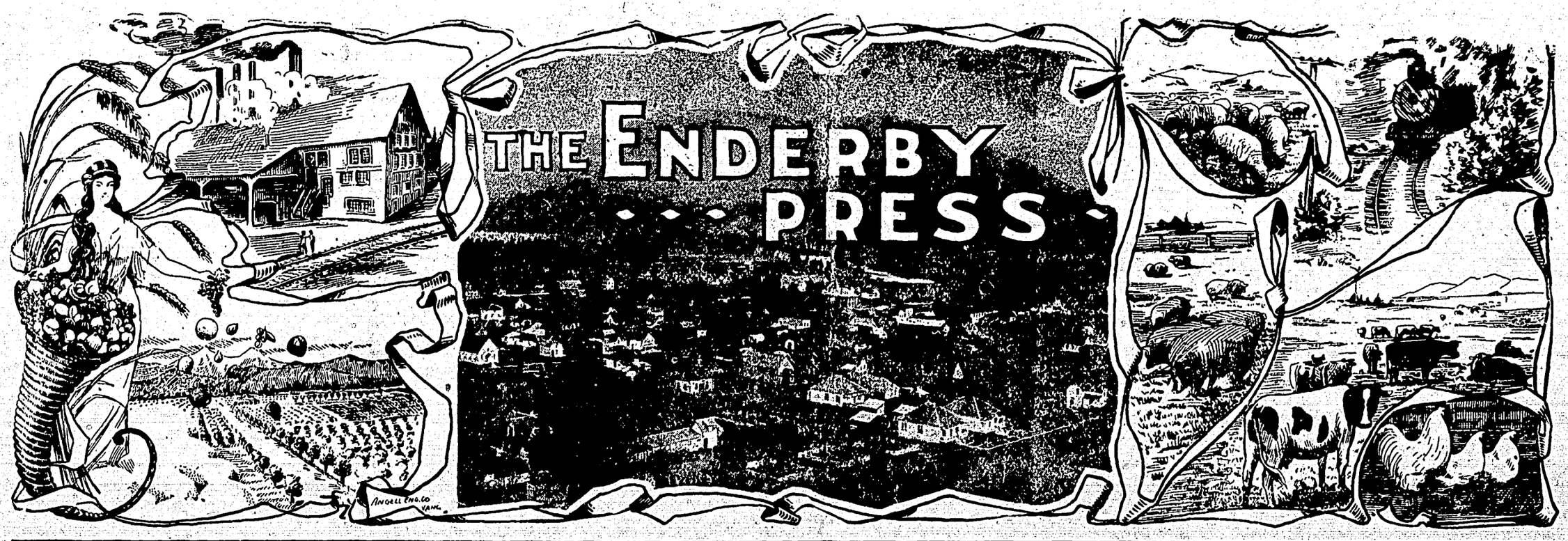


Enderby, B. C., December 21, 1916 AND WALKER'S WEEKLY Vol. 9; No. 43; Whole No. 463

City Council in a Quandry as to Assessor Johnson and His Salary

There was an interesting session of the City Council Monday evening, with the Mayor in the chair and Aldermen Sharpe, Nichol and Fravel around the table. The chief interest centred like a halo about the head of Assessor Johnson. It seems that a few weeks ago, when the assessor took up the work of making the 1917 assessment, he asked the City Council for a raise in salary. Last year Mr. Johnson was paid the sum of $165 for the work, it being pointed out that, as there were a number of discrepencies in the old assessment, it would be necessary for him to do a great deal of travelling over properties in order to define the boundaries more correctly and at the same time rectify the old assessment in the matter of values. It was then considered that the increase from $125 to $165 for the work was for last season only, and so when Mr. Johnston this year asked for an increase, the Mayor and aldermen discussed the matter pro and con and finally decided to take $100 as the point to raise from and made the salary $125. Mr. Johnson, on the other hand, considered that last year's salary of $165 was the starting point for the raise. When the Council made the salary this year $125, Mr. Johnson took it as a quiet hint that the Council did not require his services, and so he did not proceed with the assessing for 1917, which should now be well underway. Mr. Johnson appeared before the Council Monday evening and explained his position. He did not feel disposed to resign the office and would not do the work of assessing at the figure set. He would wait to be "fired." And he expected to receive 30 days' notice and salary up to the time of dismissal at the rate paid last year.

It was moved by Ald. Sharpe and Ald. Nichol that the salary of assessor be made the same as last year. This motion failed to carry, Mayor Dill and Ald. Fravel voting "no."

Here the matter was allowed to rest. The Council did not appear to be pleased with the prospect of having to dispose of Assessor Johnson and get another man, and the assessor not feeling disposed to proceed with the assessing.

A resolution from the Penticton Board of Trade was read relating to the proposed changing of the route of the trans-provincial highway, and urging the Council to endorse the proposed change which would bring the road to Penticton. The matter was laid on the table to wait information from the Provincial Department of Public Works on the question of route, etc.

The services of F. H. Hawes were continued for another year to make the readings of the Government guage on Brash's creek, at the same salary as that of the past year.

The statutory resolution was put through for holding of municipal elections and taking vote on weekly half-holiday.

The finance committee reported on the following accounts which were ordered paid:

S. Inch, refund	$ 4.05
F. T. Turner, wages	12.00
E. E. Harvey, postage	10.00
Wm. Wells, wages	9.00
Okanagan Telephone Co.	7.00
Provincial Government, taxes	10.73
S. Teece, refund	32.67
Okanagan Saw Mills,	101.04
F. T. Turner, wages	8.70
R. Jones	13.75
G. Rosoman, cash disburse.	8.01
Okanagan Saw Mills, lumber.	37.53
The Walker Press, Sept. Oct. and Nov. accts.	29.25
J. F. Fravel, exp.	6.95
B. C. Anti-Tuberculosis Soc. poor relief	152.50
T. Kneale, wages	45.00
F. T. Turner, wages	34.91
F. H. Hawes, salary	39.00
George Rands, lights	40.00
J. C. Dagg, wages	2.40
Fulton Hardware Co.	22.76
Enderby Hardware Co	1.60
T. Kneale, wages	26.70
G. Rosoman, cash disb.	6.85
Okanagan Saw Mills	.52
A. Reeves, stationery	3.45
Chas. Hawkins, wages	9.20
H. P. Jaquest, wages	4.00
Fulton Hardware Co.	5.46
E. E. Harvey, stamps	10.00
Okanagan Telephone Co.	6.80
Okanagan Telephone Co.	6.25
Okanagan Telephone Co.	7.75
A. C. Skaling, legal charges	26.16
Enderby Hardware Co.	13.34
A. C. Skaling, commissions	16.18
H. W. Keith, fees	5.00
A. T. Faulkner, wit. fees	5.00
O. Morris, coroner's fees	26.00
A. C. Skaling, commissions	3.66

A letter was read from the Okanagan Telephone Company to Mrs. E. E. Harvey in which the company requested to know if it was the intention of Mrs. Harvey to use the telephone she had requested to be installed in the rear of the post office in calling subscribers to the government long distance telephone which had recently been installed in the same building, and stating that as the Government and the local telephone company had an agreement governing a toll charge which would give the Government telephone system connection with any subscriber of the local telephone, the local company could not permit a phone to be installed to be used in calling local subscribers to the Government line, thus cutting out business for the local company, and agreeing to instal the phone provided Mrs. Harvey would give assurrance to the company that the phone was to be for her own personal and business use.

It was decided that the City could not interfere to force the company to instal a phone under the circumstances.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT

Judge Swanson pushed a case out of court in Vernon this week, and induced a settement which is of some local interest. About a year ago, or perhaps more, Vic Polson struck Jack Lucas on the nose and very seriously injured that organ. The case was heard before Magistrate Rosoman at the time, but no fine was imposed as a settlement was announced out of court. The case was not heard of again until this week, when it was to come up before Judge Swanson in a civil action. Mr. A. C. Skaling was solicitor for Mr. Lucas and Mr. Ladner, of Vernon, acted for Mr. Polson. When Judge Swanson heard the merits of the case he advised the young men to settle the matter out of court. The settlement involved two lots in the Polson subdivision which were turned over to Mr. Lucas, together with a small cash consideration, and the defendant undertook to pay the legal costs in the case.

T. M. Lewis, of the Okanagan Saw Mills, is on a business trip to the coast.

News Notes of Enderby and District Briefly Told for Busy Readers

Jack Harvey and Jack Winter are home from the coast for the Christmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Skaling leave today for Vancouver where they will spend Christmas.

Manager Hardy, of the Stepney ranch, left for the coast on Saturday on a business trip.

These are the days when each of us should profit more by examining carefully our own prejudices rather than those of other men.

Mr. A. B. Noble, of Vancouver, spent a few days with his son and daughter, Mr. and A. C. Skaling, last week, on his return from Winnipeg.

The Tobacco Fund whist drive in K. of P. Hall last Friday evening proved the usual success, both in point of entertainment and net results.

If Santa Claus could tuck world peace in the stocking of the nations at war, what happiness would spread over the face of Mother Earth!

Rev. C. Reed has received a call to the Anglican Church, Kamloops, and has accepted, he and Mrs. Reed leaving for their new field late in January.

Pte. J. D. Tompkins is expected to return from France in the near future, Mrs. Tompkins having received word some days ago that he was to start homeward overseas.

Mr. Cowan contemplates giving up his ranch for a time owing to ill health, and will place the property in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Salmon Arm Road, who intend to take it over early in the New Year.

Any ladies having Red Cross work will kindly bring in as soon as possible, as another shipment is to be made to headquarters.

Miss Mulvaugh, of Lansdowne, Ont., has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Landon, the past week or two, greatly enjoying the mild winter weather of the favored Okanagan.

School Inspector Anstey paid his official visit to the Enderby school this week, and is pleased to report that he finds an excellent spirit existing and all the rooms showing advancement.

The school population of Penticton has made rapid growth the past year, the increase being about 25 per cent. Principal Calder will have ten rooms under him with the opening of the new term.

Next Sabbath evening, Christmas Eve, the service in the Presbyterian Church will be for the most part musical. Song service by the choir. All are invited to attend and join in the singing of the Christmas hymns.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pearson are preparing to leave Enderby for Weyburn, Sask., where Mr. Pearson has been offered the position of head miller in a large flouring mill. They expect to leave the first week in January.

Enderbyites who missed seeing "The Girl He Couldn't Buy" Company at the Opera House missed on of the best put on comedy dramas that has been enjoyed here for a long time. Each character was well taken and the company gave entire satisfaction.

The day following the offer of peace saw a drop of 12 and 11 cents in the price of December and May wheat on the Winnipeg market. A revival in the price has since been experienced, which indicates that the war will go on for some months yet.

All this talk of further economy, one meatless day a week, discarding silk socks, etc., etc., doesn't worry the newspaper fraternity to any extent. We have given those things up so long ago that we have almost forgotten what they look like or feel like.

They have adopted the centralized idea in the little town of New Denver in patriotic matters, having what they call the New Denver Patriotic Club, which raised a total of $1,736 this year, which was divided between the Red Gross, Patriotic Fund, Belgium Relief Fund and in gifts to the soldiers.

Last week a sensation was created at Westbank by the mysterious disappearance of J. Dobbin, a resident 86 years of age. He disappeared from the home during the night, and, though the Provincial police put Indians in the hills to aid them in searching, no trace of the aged wanderer was found. It is feared he became lost in the hills near by and possibly may have suffered death from exposure.

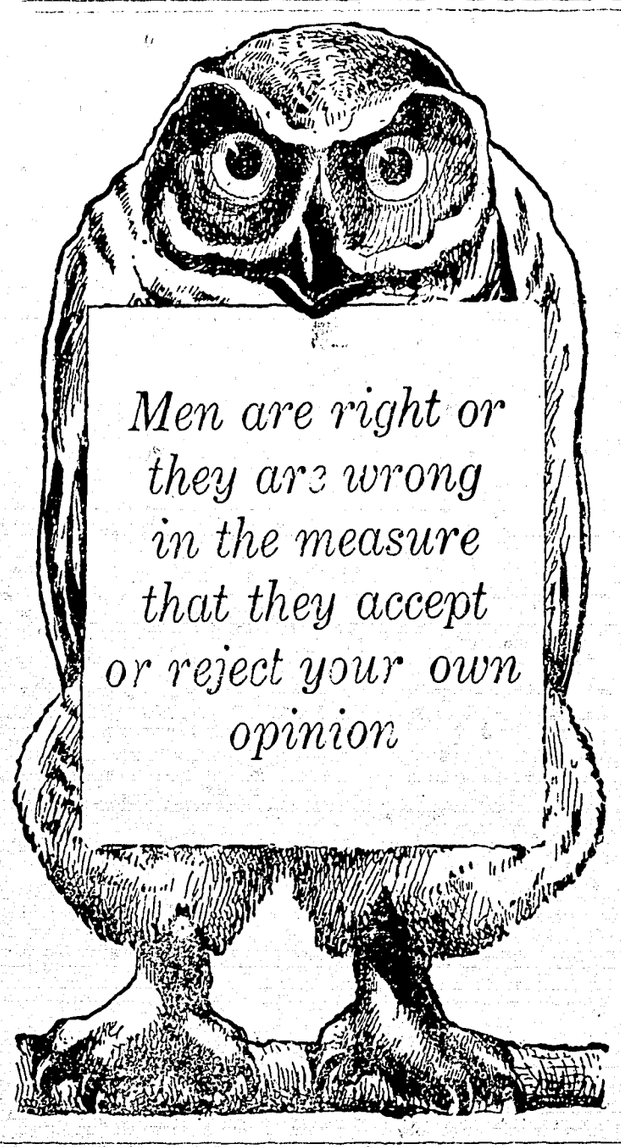
It isn't fair. Those Germans are now running "tanks" on the Rumanian war front which they say are 25 feet long and can get over the ground at the rate of 25 miles an hour.

LOST—Steers, red & white mouly, and blue & white; 18 month old. G. Andrews, North Enderby 3t

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

While it is, perhaps, too much to expect that anything approaching immediate peace is likely to come from the Central Powers' offer of peace, there can be no doubt that the movement for peace—world peace—has been started. After the storm of passion is spent, and the mental horizon clears, the men of England and her allies will soberly, sanely view the offer now made. It may not be this month, it may not be next, but the time is approaching, and is not far distant. It cannot be avoided. Perhaps the Entente Powers will not directly agree to open peace parleys. It is too much to hope that they should. It is doubtless the last thing Germany and her allies expect them to do. But they cannot refuse to consider the peace offer. To do so would turn the world against them. They will probably refuse to accept the conditions proposed by the Central Powers, and may submit other conditions which will be as unacceptable to the enemy powers as their conditions are to the Entente Powers. Fighting may continue another year. The military leaders of England and France may wish to make another supreme effort to break the German line in the West. The military leaders of Germany are doubtless as anxious to press home the signal victory gained over the Rumanian-Russian forces on the Eastern front. But the civil population of the fighting countries, as well as of the rest of the world, are calling louder each day for a return to sanity. They want to know definitely what the leaders in the warring nations are fighting for—what they hope to gain through continuance of the slaughter. If England and her allies declare that the world shall not have peace until they have utterly destroyed the "militarism" of Germany, Germany could as reasonably reply that peace shall not come until British "navalism" is utterly destroyed. The naval power of Britain is her life; to give it up would mean invasion by her jealous neighbors. The military power of Germany is her life; to give it up would mean invasion by her jealous neighbors. The relinquishment of "militarism" by Germany means no more and no less than the relinquishment of "navalism" by Britain. These will unquestionably be the stumbling blocks that early peace negotiations will fail upon. Only by taking a world-view of themselves as well as of the opposition can either of the contending leaders grasp the situation aright. And until they do this—measuring up to the bigness of the problems facing them—there can be little hope that they will reach anything approaching a settlement, or world peace. Certainly not so long as German militarism is looked upon as a weapon of war for Germany alone, or British navalism is considered a weapon of war for England alone.

Hon. Lloyd George has a tremendous problem facing him. He cannot turn down the peace offer without incurring opposition from many quarters, which would mean help to the enemy; and he cannot reduce the terms of peace heretofore stated by our leaders without apparent weakness though it would be no weakness in fact. Our leaders have, in the past, stated that we must fight until world-peace is assured; and in the same breath they have declared to the world that they intend to carry on a commercial war more desperate even than the war in arms. On the face of it, they were either not entirely sincere in the first statement, or were unwise in making the "war after the war" declaration. Perhaps the new leaders will modify these demands, which would place us upon less assailable ground.



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, DECEMBER 21, 1916

TRYING TO BREAK SATURDAY HOLIDAY

Strenuous efforts are being made at the coast cities to break the Saturday half-holiday and force a mid-week half-day off. The merchants of Vancouver and Victoria are leading the fight, and the clerks and labor element are working as strenuously to prevent the change being made. This fight at the coast is being used by the merchants of the interior towns as an indication of dissatisfaction with Saturday and an inducement for the interior to hold to the mid-week half-day off. At the same time there are many businessmen who realize the futility of attempting to force a half-holiday on the community on a day that cannot be utilized by the people as a holiday, and are personally in favor of adopting Saturday as the day throughout the Province. On that day the schools are closed, the banks are closed, and all public business is discontinued, for the half day. Therefore, they argue, it is the only day on which to inaugurate the weekly half-holiday with any possibility of making it acceptable or popular.

The only real objection to the Saturday half-holiday which has been raised by the coast cities, has been on account of the weekly Saturday pay day. They argue that if they had a weekly Friday pay day all objection to the Saturday half-holiday would disappear. Then why not press for a Friday pay day rather than for a change to an unpopular day? This would do away with any appearance of class legislation, and would permit British Columbia to fall into line with the generl Saturday half-holiday adopted in almost every country under the sun?

FARMERS' INSTITUTE MEETING

There was a small attendance at the annual meeting of the Northern Okanagan Farmers' Institute at the Mara Hall last Saturday afternoon. In the absence of Mr.Little, the vice-president, Mr. Monk took the chair. The old board of directors were re-elected, with Mr. Jas. Emeny added to take the place of Mr. Proctor, who had gone overseas. Mr. Forster was re-elected auditor.

The financial statement appearing in these columns last week was read by the secretary-treasurer, and at the close of the meeting Mr. Handcock tendered his resignation as he had joined the engineer corps. His resignation was accepted, after he had been tendered a hearty vote of thanks for the able manner in which he had carried on the secretarial work for several years.

In their report, the directors showed a membership of 124 as compared with 114 last year. The cash balance this year was $265 as compared with $249 in 1915. More money was spent on crop and garden competitions this year than before, with good results. The directors reported that considerable quantities of seed grain, powder and cement were being bought through the Institute, at a considerable saving to the members. They also advised members to make use of the huller which the Institute owns, and not send hundreds of dollars out for seed clover. The Institute is not a money-making concern, but the endeavor has been to get for its members seed, powder, lime, cement, etc., so as to make a saving for them in the buying, and in this respect the Institute has been eminently successful.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN AT THE COAST

Canada's Prime Minister has been visiting the coast cities, Vancouver and Victoria, the past week in the interest of National Service, and at these points he made speeches of notable importance, inspiring his hearers with faith in the great undertaking which the Government has shouldered—that of formulating plans that will in some measure provide for those readjustments in our national life necessary for the maintenance of the agricultural and other basic industries of the Dominion, at that high point of production and efficiency so absolutely essential to the successful prosecution of the war, while continuing unimpaired the indispensable public services of the country.

The first week of the New Year is to be observed throughout Canada as "National Service Week," when it is intended to take an inventory of the manpower of the Dominion. A vigorous and united effort, extending over this first week in 1917, is necessary to insure the desired result. These points were driven home to his hearers by Premier Borden, and he asked every man to use his influence to see that his community did not lag in forwarding to the National Service Department the information asked for on the National Service cards which are to be placed in the hands of every man between the ages of 16 and 65.

Speaking with regard to the war Sir Robert Borden said:

"There is some discussion outside the Allied nations as to the possibility of peace. There was no thought of war in the minds of the people of Canada. We were engrossed with our own affairs, perhaps too much absorbed in material considerations and the development of a great country. The Canadians are a peaceable people. Our Empire had no thought of aggression. We, as one of the dominions of the Empire, have no thought of aggression, but we have proved in this war to the Germans who said in their many books that the overseas dominions were a negligible quantity, we have proved, I say, that if the people of the Dominion are peaceable, they are of no decadent race, and are prepared to fight to the death for a cause that is just and righteous. And so far as peace is concerned, while the people of this country are naturally desirous that the war should end, they say that it will not end until the purpose for which it was undertaken has been fully accomplished."

EXPORT TRADE IN APPLES

Manager Jackson, of the Okanagan United Growers, estimates that the shipments of fruit and farm produce this year from the Okanagan will run to about 3,500 cars, with a cash value of approximately $1,750,000. This is an increase of about $500,000 over the output of 1915. Of this amount, more than 1800 cars have been shipped by the Okanagan Growers, an advance of 300 cars over the shipments of last year. There was a heavy increase in apples, the crop of peaches, plums and pears being less than that of 1915.

In addition to the shipments to the Northwest, the Okanagan Growers exported 33,500 boxes of apples to Australia and New Zealand, 3,400 to South Africa, 16,390 to Great Britain, 1,950 to South America, 1,300 to New York City, 11,360 to Dakota and other northwest states, and 18,950 to Quebec and Ontario.

The output of apples, according to Mr. Jackson, is increasing at the rate of at least 200,000 boxes per year, and the car shortage this season was a serious problem. While some reduction has been effected in the cost of handling the fruit at the packing houses, this has been offset by the increased price of material. Mr. Jackson says that had the grain crop been up to the average this year, the Okanagan would have experienced by far the most successful season in its history.

DOES SHE CLOSE HER EYES WHEN KISSED?

A distinguished forum fighter recently propounded a question which seems to us of the greatest psychological and pathological interest—namely, why does a girl shut her eyes when a fellow kisses her? Having but very meagre experience in such matters we are constrained in pursuit of knowledge to seek information from others, and so give the results obtained by the staff of the Baltimore Sun. A suffragette, who we supposed, knew everything and who would be quite disinterested, seemed to be somewhat vexed at the polite enquiry, and replied:

"I am sure I have not the slightest idea unless the girl is ashamed of being such a silly fool as to kiss the brute."

From a young wife came this curious answer: "She is thinking, 'Oh Lrd, how I have been cheated.'"

Pursuing the investigation further among a number of young women who presumably knew something of the subject, the Sun got such answers as these:

"If you have ever seen a male 'mug' at close range—or ever looked in a mirror—you ought to understand why she shuts her eyes."

"Perhaps for the same reason that men like to be blindfolded before they are shot, or have to face any other horrible ordeal."

But one sweet young thing, made up of loveliness alone, answered the question with melting and wrapt expression. "Ah, it is because she is drugged, intoxicated by the sweetness of it."

Puzzled by this diversity of opinion we appealed to a somewhat shocking gay old blade of our acquaintance as to why girls shut their eyes.

"Answer is—they don't," he replied.

Salt and water, warm, will stop chilblains from itching.

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 " "
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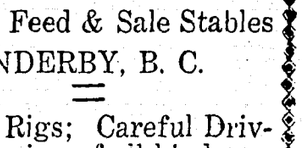

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SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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.

C. P. R. TIMETABLE

Southbound		Northbound
10.45 lv.	Sicamous	ar. 18.15
11.18	Mara	17.58
11.34	Grindrod	17.14
11.49	ENDERBY	16.59
12.15	Armstrong	16.30
13.03	Vernon	15.45
13.25 ar.	Okanagan Ldg	lv.15.30

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

The Public Pulse

Personal opinions of public interest are cheerfully published under this head, but all correspondence must be brief—not more than 500 words.

Does Not Agree With Quotation from "Judge"

Editor Enderby Press: Dear Sir: Under the heading "Slaughter of the Innocents," the Enderby Press of the 7th inst quotes a piece of jargon from Judge and dilates upon the same as a 'profound truth' spoken in jest. But the subject does not lend itself to jest, so one hopes to be allowed to draw the attention of the same public to some points that would appear to have been passed over. It may be argued that there is nothing in the article, but some truths cynically told, with here and there a touch of ridicule betraying itself. Yet we on the side of the Allies have an objection to being classed or compared with the slaughterer, even in the most indefinite manner.

The reader is taken in a light and airy sort of way for a dive into the foamy sea of European warfare. The destruction wrought in many countries is pointed out, and the deduction is suggested that peace must come from exhaustion—of the universal variety. The Hun "on the way to Calais" seems to haunt our guide. We are all accused of talking 'glibly' of fighting 'to the end,' as if we did not know what end we had in view when we drew the sword of liberty in defense of justice and right, and faced the deepest and foulest plot that was ever hatched in the history of the world. In the same breath we are informed that the leaders of all governments at war have announced certain conditions 'under which they are prepared to talk peace' and that the only difficulty would appear to be who shall pay the cost of the war. To drive home, as it were, the wisdom of this idea—peace at any price, cost price or otherwise, we are reminded of the awful carnage' and the word 'terms' is introduced, with excuses, of course, but still terms, which implies conditions stated and offered for acceptance. Thus there is suggested, after indicating that we do not know what we are fighting for (as it is not mentioned, and all are innocents) that there is a sort of equality amongst all the leaders, as well as the people—all have terms. One might suppose that when the costs were adjusted the innocent and ignorant people would be given peace. Then at the end, to clinch the matter of equality in crime, we have dished up to us the old story about 'looting London' and the fable about 'burning Berlin.' Speaking from memory, it was once reported that some German remarked of London 'what a city to loot.' Now most people, judging from events in Belgium and elsewhere, believe that like music, looting, has charms for the savage breast, and that the enemy would loot London with unrestrained joy. As to the charge about wishing to burn Berlin the writer can only say, he has never seen the statement in print before and believes that to suggest that it was ever a popular cry is a misstatement. The art critics, if it were left to them, would say, let them keep that. We are not fighting wood and stone. Further, as if this were not enough to prove the equality sought, we are brought back as it were to the west and shown the dawn of reason in the east. There is a light in that asylum. It appears they are counting their costs. As insane, we, the people of the Entente, are classed with the 'Peetis Teutonica.' The cause we uphold to the end of life itself is not mentioned. It is implied that we war without reason and that we are fools not to flee the danger and destruction. Terms are held out as the only road to peace. Are these the conclusions the reader was intended to arrive at when he has fathomed the unfathomable abyss where 'Judge's' profound truth lies?

Amongst those who are commonly described as having an informed opinion on the situation in Europe there is a certain amount of agreement on the condition of the German army in particular. They point out that the power to resist and endure, known in military language as 'morale' is showing signs in Germany of being slowly and surely broken down. The neutral critic Colonel Feyler, in "Land and Water," says of the Central Powers, "their moral courage is giving way to disquiet.' He indicates that despotism must fall since 'he who fights for liberty fights for mankind,' and to those who suffer for themselves alone death is a deliverance, whereas to him who suffers for others, pain itself is hope.'

In this army the simple soldier has begun to doubt and the leaders see the reserves of conscripts being ground up. Our loss in Rumania has not added to the enemy's strength. Germany realizes that her dream of conquest has vanished. She has had victories, but not the necessary victories. She fights on with the delusion of an inconclusive peace as her goal. There are signs of a peace propaganda in addition to the old would be confusing and misleading attacks. They must shake our morale. There are many ways in which our feelings on the war and confidence in ourselves may be attacked, and innocent may be their garb. Of what one has seen, well ma, the billboard on the local owl say, 'They tell all about what happens except the obvious.' Surely it is obvious that we have in numbers the manpower that can exhaust the enemy. To speak therefore of our exhaustion is to prophesy disaster—but to prophesy inane. Animating us we have the greatest cause of all: we fight for liberation against domination, for honor and justice as against murder and atrocity. It seems almost an insult to the memory of those who have fallen, and to those who carry on, to ignore that cause for which they stand or fall. Rather let us remember that those who fall, fall in honor, not hate. They were men, and such men have no time to hate the mad bull or the spitting tiger. The Allies would build a fence around the mad beast. If there is any better plan known it would be well to unfold it.

Dec. 12, 1916. H. T. TWIGG.

After reading this correspondence the Editor of the Press hopes to be excused for reproducing the editorial which caused such a disturbance in our old friend, Mr. Twigg. We do so without comment, believing that our readers will accept it in the broad spirit intended by the writer, and not read into it the narrow meaning attributed to it by Mr. Twigg:

"Slaughter of the Innocents. 'Do you think war will ever be abolished?' 'Think! I know. Why, sir, we are going to abolish war if it takes every last man on the face of the earth.' Often a profound truth is spoken in jest. And that is what the funny man in Judge did when he wrote these lines. The greatest sufferers in the European war have been the small nations. Five of them—Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania and Poland—have been almost totally wiped out. Two of them—Rumania and Greece—are on the point of destruction. Others—Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, and, to a lesser extent, Sweden and Norway, are in constant peril. The cataclysm, after two years and a half, is still raging unabated, with no definite sign of peace. But peace must come, some time, if for no other reason than univeral exhaustion. We all talk glibly of fighting 'to the end.' End of what? End of our man power and financial resources? End of Germany, or England, or France, or of all combined? End of what? At the same time we hear the leaders of all governments at war telling about certain conditions under which they are prepared to talk peace. The Central Powers are prepared to quit fighting provided the Entente Allies will replace the shipping lost to Germany and Austria through the war, give back those African colonies, and agree not to modify their commercial policy in any manner hurtful to the Central Powers. Similarly, if Germany should offer to England, to Belgium, and to France, and to Italy, the land it has taken from them, the ships that have been sunk, pay a reasonable indemnity for the men who lost their lives and for the men diverted from productive to destructive occupations, and give some guarantee against another outbreak, England and the rest would also be willing to quit. Now each side wants the other to pay the costs of the war, and neither is prepared to do so. All are sick of fighting and the awful carnage, but none can afford to admit it, or to agree to the terms of the other. However, each side is submitting terms—terms, of course, which the other will not accept, but still terms. When the war started, it will be remembered, the enemy was for looting London and we were for burning Berlin. But this kind of talk has entirely disappeared, which indicates that there is a slow returning to sanity on both sides."

A Homely Truth Well Expressed

Editor Enderby Press: Dear Sir: When we've all driven each other out of town, what a fine town we shall have! Yours hopefully, KNOCKER.

Enderby, Dec. 14th, 1916.

BOOSTING B. C. FRUIT

The Press is in receipts of the booklet "Advertising B. C. Fruit," showing the attractive line of newspaper advertising carried on by W. E. McTaggart, Fruit Markets Commissioner, in the papers of Winnipeg and the Northwest. Mr. McTaggart says, "Advertising has helped the orange growers of California to market their crop. It can help us too." And he intimates that British Columbia within four years will produce 150 per cent more fruit than at present, and will need a lot of advertising to market the increased tonnage. The booklet shows advertisements which were most attractive and undoubtedly brought big results, for they have the ear-marks of "pullers."

ANOTHER DRIVE AT VERDUN

The French government, following the lead of England, has made a complete change in its war staff, apparently as the result of the Rumania fiasco. General Joffre is no longer in command of the French forces. He has been succeeded by General Nivelle, who has conducted so strong a defense of Verdun and in recent weeks planned and executed the retaking of Fort Doumount and Vaux. General Nivelle has struck his first mighty blow as commander of the French forces, smashing forward along a front of more than six miles on the Verdun front, advancing two and a half miles along the entire line, seizing two viliages and three strongly fortified works and capturing more than 8,000 prisoners.

GREECE SUBMITS

According to an Athens despatch to Reuter's, Greece has replied to the Allies' ultimatum by saying that it accepts the demands made on it, as it is desirous of giving another manifest proof of the sincerely friendly sentiments which have always influenced it toward the Entente. The reply says that no hostile moves f troops have ever taken place or been projected, and that the transfer of material northwards will immediately cease Orders have already been given, it is stated, regarding the moves of troops and war material, and will be carried out as rapidly as possible.

Merry Christmas All!

A Chris. Blotter Card to every Kiddie who calls at the office on Saturday afternoon

The Walker Press Office

The NEVER-FAIL will enable you to cut out waste, smell, danger of explosion from evaporation, and keep clean. You can keep your house—your hands—your clothes—CLEAN all the time, and save, eat or sell your potatoes, apples and onions, instead of using them to plug spouts with.

PRICE, ONLY $2.50

Enderby Hardware Co.

Are your Butter Wraps running low?

Better order some now

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.
H. M. WALKER 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.

INSURANCE

BELL BLK. ENDERBY, B.C.

WE WONDER

We wonder if the merchants of our interior towns ever have considered how thoroughly this mid-week half holiday idea which they are endeavoring to force upon the communities works in favor of the mail order houses? They complain about the people patronizing the mail order houses, yet in forcing a mid-week holiday, which nobody except possibly a dozen in every community can take advantage of, they deliberately are driving business into the hands of their mail order enemies.

CANADA

NATIONAL SERVICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given under the authority of the "War Measures Act, 1914," that during the first week in January, 1917, an inventory will be made by the Post Office Authorities, of every male between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five, residing in Canada.

National Service Cards and addressed envelopes for their return to Ottawa have been placed in the hands of all Postmasters for distribution amongst the persons required to fill in such cards. Every male person of the prescribed ages is required to fill in and return a card enclosed in an envelope within ten days of its receipt.

Any person who fails to receive a card and envelope may obtain the same upon application to the nearest Postmaster.

R. B. BENNETT,
Director General.

Ottawa, 15th December, 1916.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NATIONAL SERVICE WEEK : 1st to 7th JANUARY.

EATS DIRT
GILLETT'S
LYE
CLEANS DISINFECTS

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING

A meeting of the local Board of Trade was held in the City Hall Friday evening. The principal business coming before the meeting was the first reading of the constitution prepared by the committee appointed at the organization meeting. This passed its first reading without amendment and will be finally disposed of at the first meeting in the New Year, Friday, the 5th. The constitution is brief and to the point After setting forth the objects of the Board, which are the development of the commercial, social and general conditions of the community and district, it throws the membership open to anyone over 18 years of age, places the fee at $1, payable on application and at each annual meeting thereafter, and sets the first Friday night in each month as the night of meeting.

A communication was read from the Penticton Board of Trade ask the local board to endorse the proposed project of having the inter-provincial highway run into the Okanagan to Penticton instead of skirting the American border as it is said to be now surveyed. It was decided that the secretary should write the Provincial department in the hope of learning definitely the Government's intentions as to the construction of the inter-provincial highway and where it is to be laid.

The question of a local industry to handle the produce of Enderby district close at home was talked over, and the Mr. Skaling undertook to learn the policy of the company now operating evaporators in the Valley as to requirements in the way of produce, tonnage, etc.

CANDIES AT REDUCED PRICES

I have a large stock of fresh Ganong's chocolates which I would like to sell by Christmas. All are fresh and of the best. Regular 65c pound boxes are going at 50c. Joe.

Armstrong Rink

Skating every afternoon and evening. Band in attendance every Tuesday evening.

Barkman

PEACE PROPOSAL DISCUSSION

There seems to be considerable difference of opinion even in England as to what position the Government will take regarding the peace proposal submitted last week by Germany and her allies. The Westminster Gazette, which is usually classed as a Liberal journal, and one of the most substantial in England, urges that the German peace move calls for a high degree of British statesmanship and constructive policy lest Britain be left standing in a false light. "Grave pressure will continue to be felt and is likely to increase," says the Guardian, and adds, "It is unquestionably on Germany's part a genuine bid for peace and ought to be so treated by our government and rational opinion here. It is unnecessary to offer even a formal armistice or to admit of any intervention of any third party, but the interchange of views should be immediate and direct. After what has happened an interchange there must be; to refuse it would not merely be to put ourselves hopelessly in the wrong in the eyes of all neutrals, and, we must add, in the eyes of all moderate and reasonable people here. . . . It would be for all parties a case of cards on the table and the most salutory result would be that we would know and not merely conjecture exactly what it is which stands between us and peace. *If the war is to go on we should know why and for what definite objects.* That knowledge itself would be an enormous and stimulating gain."

Other papers in England as influential as the Manchester Guardian, such as the Daily News, the Aberdeen Free Press, the New Statesman, and H. W. Massingham's The Nation all believe Britain and her allies should at least state their terms of peace. But the majority of the press of Britain are in favor of declining to consider the proposal of peace.

Prime Minister on Peace Move

"All the outrages on land and sea cannot be liquidated by a few pious phrases about humanity,' said Mr. David Lloyd George in referring in the House of Commons on December 19th to the German offer of peace. Much as the Allies long for peace, the Premier added, the note of the Central Powers, and the speech preceding it, afford small encouragement. Without reparation peace would be impossible. For the Entente Powers to enter into an undertaking of which they had no knowledge would be to put their heads into a noose with the rope's end in the hands of Germany. The Allies' terms, the Premier added, are complete restoration and full reparation with effectual guarantees. The formal reply of the Allies, he announced, would be made in the course of a few days.

What Allies' Terms will Be

According to Stephanne Lauzanne, editor of Le Matin, the terms of the Allies will be: "Transylvania to Rumania; Trentino to Italy Alsace-Lorraine to France; restoration and indemnification of Belgium and Serbia; Constantinople to Russia, with Turkey out of Europe. Limitation of armaments of all countries, with Germany's armament to be decreased first. An indemnity of $20,000,000,000, part of which will be collected in heavy duties on all German goods imported into Allied countries. Proofs of Germany's pledge to bow to and abide by international law."

TOTAL WAR OUTLAY

Mr. Bonar Law, the new chancellor of exchequer in the Lloyd George cabinet, speaking in the House of Commons a few days ago gave the votes of credit since the outbreak of the war, and said that they did not quite represent all the expenditure. There had been expenditures over and above the votes of credit of $1,650,000,000, bringing the total since the outbreak of the war to $19,260,000,000. "That figure taxes the imagination," he is reported as saying. "It is a colossal figure, but I do not think it is an appalling figure. We cannot continue at the present figure indefinitely. All we can hope for is that we can keep at that figure long enough to beat our enemies."

The city voters' list, as revised by the court of revision, has now been printed. Errors, if any are found therein, can be rectified up to Dec. 31st. After that it will be too late.

PARISH OF ENDERBY

Fourth Sunday in Advent; Christmas Eve: Matins, Mara, 10.30 a.m.; Evensong, Grindrod, 3 p.m.; matins Enderby, 11 a.m.; Evensong, Enderby, 7.30 p.m. This will be firs Evensong of Christmas.

Christmas Days Holy Communion 8 a.m.; Holy Communion, 10.30 a.m.

Sunday, 31st—There will be a Memorial Service in St. George's Church at 11.30 p.m. (Midnight) for those who have fallen in the war especially those from this Valley.

Putting Democracy to the Test

Speaking at Vancouver a few evenings ago, Mr. Bennett, director general of the National Service Commission, appealed for every assistance from the men of the West in getting the National Service cards filled out promptly. "This is the last appeal we can make to democracy," he declared. "If you are as keen on democracy as you say you are, now is the time to get busy. If it fails, you are responsible. You will have had your chance and you didn't take it."

HARD TIMES BALL

The Knights of Pythias have decided to postpone their annual ball which was to have been given New Years night in aid of the Patriotic Fund, and the hard times ball to be given in aid of the Enderby Hospital will be held New Years' night, in K. P. Hall.

It should be remembered that all taking part in the dance will be expected to dress hard-times fashion, and any finery, such as jewelry or fancy toggery is to be tabooed. A judge and a policeman will be on the floor and arrests will be made and fines imposed for any infringement of this rule, so don't "dress up" if you don't want to be "dressed down" by the officers in charge.

The feeding of ground barley, say one pound for every five pounds of milk produced, is recommended for cows fed on alfalfa, green or dry or both.

WANTED—To purchase for spot cash; fresh cow. Must be good milker and quiet. Apply, B, Press Office. 2t.

CITY OF ENDERBY

Tenders for Cordwood

TENDERS are hereby invited for 10 (ten) cords 4-ft. wood, to be delivered at the City Hall, and piled where directed. Must be sound dry fir, no round poles.

Tenders to be in sealed envelopes marked "Cordwood", and to reach the undersigned not later than Jan. 2nd, 1917.

GRAHAM ROSOMAN, City Clerk.
City Hall, Dec. 21st, 1916.

With every cash $10 purchase from now until New Years we shall give a box of A1 Apples absolutely free

Leave orders at the store for dry Cord Wood. Plenty of it.

W. J. Woods

Just the Same Old Wish to Each and All

DILL BROS.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND GROCERIES

When talking over your Christmas buying, just remember that you can buy a 65c pound box of Ganong's Fresh Chocolates for 50c at JOE'S. All Candies at reduced prices Christmas week. AT JOE'S

Our Xmas Groceries
are Fresh and Prices Low

RAISINS, SEEDED — RAISIN, SULTANA
CURRANTS — MIXED PEEL
MINCE MEAT IN BULK — SHELLED ALMONDS
SHELLED WALNUTS — JAP ORANGES will arrive any day.

A good assortment of Mixed Nuts and Candy for Christmas Use.
WEEK-END SPECIAL: Apple Butter in Tumblers, at 15c

Ous Motto—"QUALITY AND SERVICE"

TEECE & SON, 'PHONE 48 Bell Block, Enderby

Clearing Sale at Prices that Sell

8-inch Plates (clover leaf), 75c dozen.
Other sizes at correspondingly low prices.
Covered Vegetable Dishes from 85c up.
Tea Pots from 20c up.
Flower Pots and Saucers, from 15c up.
Good Glass Tumblers, from 50c doz up.
Violins from $3.75 up.
Accordions from $2.90 up.
Sheet Music at 5c and lower.
Toys and Christmas Goods at cost.
All Fancy China at cost.

J. E. CRANE, Enderby Music Store Enderby, B.C.