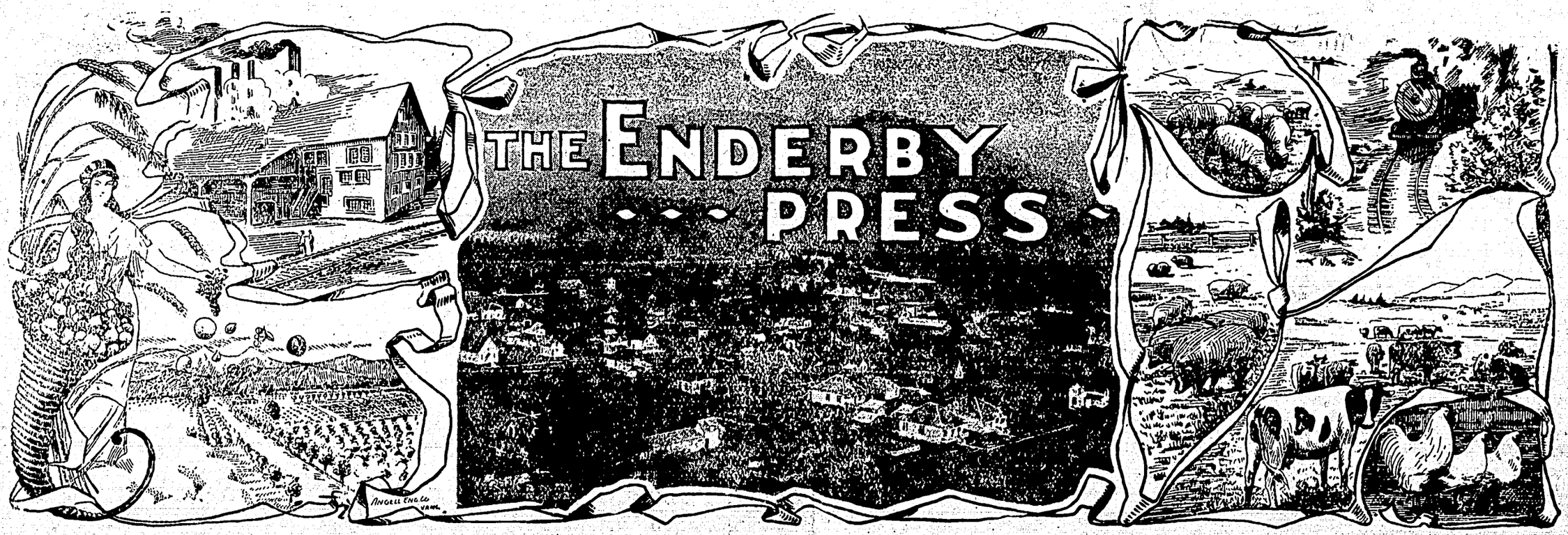


Enderby, B. C., July 26, 1917 AND WALKER'S WEEKLY Vol. 10; No.22; Whole No. 474

NEWS AND VIEWS

Good morning! Can all you can and what you can't can sun dry.

Mayor Dill went to the coast on Sunday on a week's visit.

Mrs. H. W. Keith and children returned from the coast on Tuesday.

Mrs. Geo. R. Sharpe and Vera left on a two-weeks' visit to the coast last Thursday.

The conscription bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons on Tuesday..

Born—At their Enderby home, on Sunday, July 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dugdale,, a son.

Born—At the Enderby Hospital, Saturday, July 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Robinson, a daughter.

Pte. Roy Hutchison writes from France that he was married some weeks ago to a Red Cross nurse.

Miss Sheila Marryat, of Alix, Alberta, has been spending a few days at the Okanagan Gate ranch.

Station Agent Burnham returned from Okanagan Lake last Thursday after spending a week in camp with his family.

Jas. Evans, district fire warden, visited Enderby Monday to direct the fire fighting in the vicinity of Deep Creek on the Indian reserve.

Forest fires are raging in various parts of the Province, and considerable damage is reported to standing timber and lumber mills.

A memorial service for Pte. Elwin Wheeler will be held in the Methodist Church next Sunday evening, Rev. R. E. Lee taking the service.

Miss Ella Duncan, who has been visiting her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wheeler for the past two months, will leave for her Manitoba home this week.

A Dominion election, to be held in October or November, is now a certainty, unless the Liberal leader agrees to join a coalition government pledged to conscription.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bischell and Miss Paula Kuehn, of Calgary, are spending a few days in Enderby this week. Mr. Bischell is a prominent lumber dealer of the Prairie metropolis.

Word was received from Alex. Airth, some time ago a resident of Enderby, that he had recently been married in Winnipeg, having taken as his bride Miss Gwenaline Bowman, on July 16th.

A fire in the vicinity of Long Lake threatened to sweep to Vernon Sunday when a heavy wind was blowing. It was kept under control, however, and very little damage has been reported.

Naramata has the distinction of having the orchard which will produce the largest crop of cherries of any single orchard in the Okanagan. This property is owned by J. C. Lyons, on which he has 101 trees.

Drought is going to cut the apple crop of Vancouver Island in half this year, according to the Victoria Colonist, and if the dry weather of the past few weeks continues it may be decreased to an even more serious extent.

The people of Grindrod are to hold a raspberry and ice cream social on A. D. Stroulger's lawn on Thursday, Aug. 2nd, from 7.30 to 10 p.m., in aid of Grindrod church expenses, the parish stable and Trench Comfort Club. Music; songs by Mr. Winter and others.

All water rates not already paid must be settled by July 31st, otherwise the water will be cut off. No further notice will be given.

Imogene S. Leatherdale and Almeda M. Oakes were the only high school pupils to take the examinations this year, and both passed.

Miss Fenton is spending the holidays at her father's home, from the coast, where she has been teaching school for the past three years.

Dr. Keith, Geo. R. Sharpe, G. H. Davies, Constable Patton and Jas. Murphy, were on a fishing trip to Noisy Creek on Mabel Lake, the past week-end and report a good catch and a fine time.

The Hudson's Bay Company, of Vernon is closing up this week one of the most successful summer sales it has ever put on. The old reliable firm has many patrons in the Enderby-Mara district who do not fail to take advantage of the special offerings.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Woods and family, consisting of three daughters and one son, came in last week from Cutknife, Alta. Mr. Woods has purchased the LaRoy place on the river shore, in the Polson addition, with the intention of making this their home.

Ira C. Jones was in Enderby this week with the Provincial Inspector of school buildings, who was sent here by the Department to pass upon the Mara school and that erected by Mr. Jones at Oyama. The report of the inspector was in all ways favorable. Mr. Jones left for the coast last evening.

The ice cream lawn social given at the home of Mrs. Jas. Ruttan by the ladies of the Methodist Church last Thursday evening proved a great success. The local band provided music to enliven the evening.

Word was received from the chaplain of his company the past week, stating that Pte. L. Funk is quite seriously wounded and is in one of the hospitals in England. He was shot in both hands, and shell wounded in the hip and side.

A recent Vancouver market report states that some of the Okanagan "Bings" on display there were fully equal to any imported cherries, but that there were other shipments from the Okanagan which were so poor that they killed their own market and had to be sold at a sacrifice.

Sir Arthur Currie, a native B. C. boy, was an "amateur soldier" before the war. He has been knighted by the King, and frequently raised in the army since he went to the fighting front, and now he has been made commander of the Canadian forces in France. No use talking; when they want the job done, they all look to the West for the man.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham Rosoman and daughter leave for the coast this morning, going by auto to Salmon Arm. Mr. Rosoman will enjoy a month's holiday given him by the city, while Mrs. Rosoman and daughter will remain at the coast for the balance of the summer, if the change from the interior proves beneficial to Mrs. Rosoman's health.

PTE. ELWIN WHEELER KILLED

A message was received in Enderby some days ago to the effect that Pte. Elwin Wheeler, another local boy, had been killed in action on June 29th. Elwin was a mere boy when he enlisted. He was determined to get to the front, that he might "do his bit" as only a brave boy can, and if he had had the choosing of the time and place of his going it would have been in the front line trenches.

Shortly after Elwin left with the troops for England, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler took up their residence in Manitoba, where they now are. The sympathy of all friends goes out across the miles to them in the loss of a son so true.

Ice Car Service Inaugurated

In order to entirely cover local shipments of fruit and other goods from the Okanagan Valley, the Canadian Pacific Railway has inaugurated an iced car service for less than carload lots in refrigerator cars. These cars are available to all Okanagan Lake ports and at points between Okanagan Ldg and Sicamous for loading to Calgary and Edmonton and to Calgary and Macleod on Tuesday and Saturday each week, and from the same points to Vancouver on Tuesday only. The operation of these cars throughout the Valley should be taken advantage of in order to stimulate small producers and at the same time stimulate better service generally.

RAINS BADLY NEEDED

The crop report published by the Winnipeg Free Press under date of July 17th, indicates a general lack of rain in the three wheat provinces, with a 75 per cent crop predicted in some quarters and a 50 per cent crop in others. Rains within a week of that date, it was then predicted, would to a large extent save the crops up to this percentage, but without rains it was feared the crop failure would be general. Nevertheless, in summing up general conditions throughout the West at that time, the commercial editor of the Free Press says:

"It must be remembered that as yet it is only July 17th, and there is still time for much recovery and improvement granted proper and favorable weather. Referring to the Free Press diary of 1915, on July 16th, the weather was cold with light cold rains, much of the flax was only three to five inches high, wheat crops were reported generally as short and weedy, and little if anything had reached the blossom stage; in fact very much of the crop was not in head. So that conditions now are no worse than they were then, and 1915 brought us the best crop we have ever had. It is not likely that any condition of weather which prevails from now on can make a bumper crop for us this year, for the reason that so much wheat was seeded on stubble land and is not well stooled, or as heavy a crop as 1915. The chief difficulty of the present year has been that while there have been many good rains in localities, he country as a whole have never once been thoroughly soaked down. A general rain of this calibre within the next week would doubtless put a very different appearance on the situation."

WEEKLY MOVIE SHOWS

After considerable delay in getting final arrangements settled, the Enderby Opera House has been placed on the Okanagan circuit, and will present once a week the best film show that is screened in the Valley show houses. By special arrangement all the Okanagan picture houses have joined hands in bringing into the Valley that great serial, "The Voice on the Wire," the starting chapters of which will be shown in Enderby on Friday, August 10th. This intensely interesting serial has not been shown outside of the large cities, and it would have been impossible to secure it for the Valley towns independent of the co-operative movement by the picture houses. You should not forget the opening date —Aug. 10th.

On Saturday, Aug. 4th, a special feature program will be shown at the Opera House, said to be one of the big features on the road.

Until further notice, the clerk's office at the City Hall will be open in the forenoon only. The hours will be 10 a.m. to 12.30 daily.

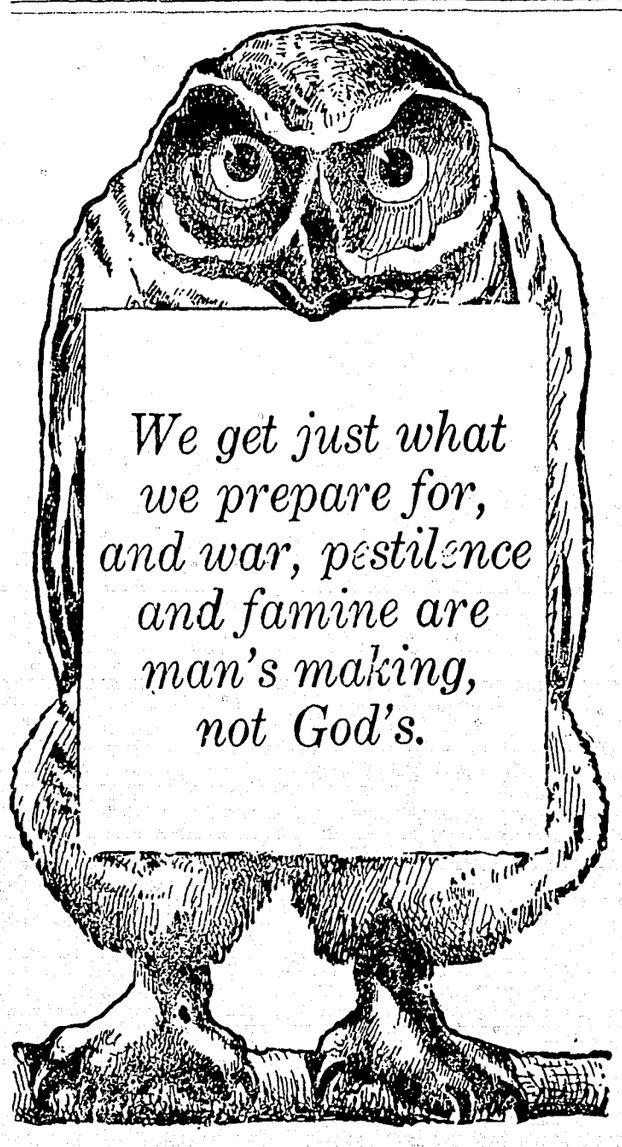
The Red Cross ladies will hold a garden fete on Tuesday evening, July 31st, on the Moffat lawn. The usual games, fortune telling, etc., with dancing and music by the city band.

Sunday dinner at the King Edward.

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

Chief Inspector of Indian Reserves, W. E. Ditchburn, of Victoria, Major Megraw, local inspector, J. R. Brown, Indian agent, and Isaac Harris, with an official stenographer from the coast, spent a part of Sunday and all of Monday in Enderby. Inspector Ditchburn was sent here to investigate certain charges made by J. H. Christie on behalf of the Indians in regard to the manner in which the Indians are handled by the Department and local authorities. The hearing was held on the reserve Monday, and the Indian officials left for their respective homes Tuesday —no wiser, apparently, as to actual conditions than before they came. Numerous investigations of this character have been held in recent years. The Indians are not satisfied with conditions imposed by the Department nor, apparently, with themselves. In fact, nobody is satisfied with general conditions prevailing on the Indian reserves—and the Spallumcheen reserve is only on a par with others in the Okanagan jurisdiction. Whether this is the fault of the Indian agent or the Department, we cannot say, but the great trouble seems to be that the Indians are not given any incentive to work, and no intelligent direction whatever seems to be exercised on the reserve. Things are allowed to drift and go to the devil. For a quarter of a century now the Indian Department has presumed to oversee and direct the Indians in the improvement and development of their reserves; to look after their moral and physical health; and I swear, the Indians on the Enderby or Spallumcheen reserve are worse off today than when the Department took them under its wing twenty-five or more years ago. This is not a pleasant admission, but it is a fact. This reserve is not producing one-quarter the amount that came off it years ago; the small patches of clearing here and there on it are not nearly so well taken care of. On the contrary, the reserve has been robbed of its best timber, and the land of its fertility. Everything has been taken off and nothing put back into the land.

We do not know what Inspector Ditchburn will recommend to the Indian Department, but, after several years of first-hand observation at close quarters, we believe we know what ought to be recommended. He should recommend what the people of Enderby district have long recognized ought to be done: The reserves should be put under the direction of resident Indian agents; men of executive ability and proper training, in whom the Indians could have confidence, and under whose direction all agricultural development and educational work on the reserve should be done. Our Indian policy, if one can judge from close observation of the local reserve, is one continuous chain of bungling. The Indian Department, through its agents, exercises certain restrictive measures over the Indians, but does nothing to encourage the Indians' development. These reserve troubles arise and there is what is called an investigation held, but nothing comes of it and things jog along in the same old way. The priest visits the reserve once in a while to say a few prayers and collect his tithes, and in cases of dispute the Indian agent or the inspector comes around. But no leadership is exercised; no direction given; no initiative taken, and no standard set looking to fuller development either of the land or the Indians themselves. The Indians are more encouraged to remain dependents and of little use by the Indian policy exercised toward them than they are encouraged to become independent and of practical service to the community. In fact, the Indian Department seems to act as if it believes the hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile lands held as Indian reserves, together with the Indians settled thereon, were a liability and not an asset to Canada. If this is the actual position taken by the Department officials, and they cannot evolve any plan by which these Indians and Indian lands can be made producers and productive, then the sooner the Indian Department has a housecleaning and replaces new material for old the better will it be for the Indians and the country.



THE ENDERBY PRESS

AND WALKER'S WEEKLY
H. M. WALKER

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THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1917

FOOD OUTLOOK SERIOUS

The past three weeks of hot weather has, it is said, cut the previous estimates of the season's wheat and other cereal crops in two. And things looked serious enough based upon the crop reports of June 30th. Mr. W. J. Hanna, Canada's food controller, said at that time that the total requirements of the Allies, in wheat, were 1,105,000,000 bushels. The production of Entente Europe was 650,000,000 bushels, leaving 460,000,000 to be exported from North America. It was estimated at that time that the United States and Canada would have for export 300,000,000 bushels, so that a total of 160,000,000 would have to be made up by shifting of foods for consumption and the elimination of waste. As has been stated, these figures were based on crop reports then available. Crops reports now to hand indicate that the warm spell since July 1st which seems to have been general throughout the wheat-growing sections of Canada and the United States, has forced the grain to head up rapidly and only partly filled. This means a great reduction in yield, provided no further loss is sustained owing to later weather conditions. The Alberta Farmers' Elevator Company estimates the Alberta crops to be about 25 per cent headed out. In parts of the south Alberta country, this estimate is placed at 75 per cent. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the hot spell and the early heavy winds played havoc with the grain fields.

Similar conditions have prevailed in the wheat growing sections of the United States. This means a general crop shortage, though in some particularly favored localities the yield will be equally as good as the bumper yield of last year.

In the Okanagan Valley the grain yield is sure to be small. In the north end, say from Armstrong to Mara, the fall wheat will average well, but all the spring-planted crops are heading out only a foot or more from the ground. And the heads are small. South of Armstrong the field crops are very much a failure. Small plantings are said to be fairly good. Some of the larger farmers are cutting their wheat and oats for hay and have cancelled their orders for twine and sacks.

The potato crop also promises to be poor. Even in the vicinity of Mara, where an ordinarily dry season is usually so beneficial, the potatoes are ripening with the vines less than a third grown.

While there is no sign of pessimism, men who know what this means under ordinary conditions are more than anxious of the outlook. We can not look upon these conditions too seriously. While the hay crop is one of the best ever harvested in this locality, all other crops have greatly suffered for the lack of rain and the intense heat. This means a general short crop, with prices high—very favorable for the few particularly fortunate in the choice of land and character of crop, but on the whole hard on the district. It means that the district must suffer in the loss of live stock this fall and winter owing to many being unable to get the feed to carry them through the winter. The strictest economy will have to be observed by one and all.

Who pays these excess profits?

BRITISH AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

Writing in Land and Water, that excellent London magazine, Principal L. B. Jacks compares in a friendly way American and British democracy, showing the weaknesses of each and indicating where, in his opinion, there is room for improvement in each. This writer advances the idea that the democracy of America is based upon good temper, while that of England is based upon bad temper. And his argument is that all democracies of the world should copy after America and make good fellows of themselves. "Of all the obstacles to human progress I reckon bad temper the chief," he observes. "Its symptoms and effects in national, and international, life are precisely the same as those with which we ourselves are so familiar in individual men and women, perhaps in ourselves. When a man loses his temper he loses his head and becomes an unreasonable being; sees everything in false proportions; does the wrong thing almost infallibly; produces his worst work; talks nonsense; and generally makes himself ridiculous. Groups, parties, whole nations which have lost their temper, betray the same symptoms with the same effects. Bad temper is one of the peculiar products of domestic politics, as they are pursued in the democratic countries of Europe, especially in our own. By some ill chance, or miscarriage, democracy in our part of the world has egregiously failed in what might reasonably be regarded as the main part of its mission—that of keeping all parties, classes, groups and individuals on good terms one with another. This, I venture to say, is the final test by which the success of democracy should be judged. Its greatest triumphs will not be achieved until it has permanently sweetened the temper of the community, filling the air with the spirit of good fellowship, of comaraderie. Unless it does that, all its achievements in the way of legislation will not count for very much as factors in the progress of mankind. And it is just here that British democracy, up to date, seems to have missed its mark. It may well be doubted if the world ever contained a worse-tempered household than that represented by the population of these islands in the early summer of 1914. Really, we were making ourselves ridiculous. . . . Our public life was all in a rage, and if a breath of sweet reasonableness was wanted it was only in private life that it could be enjoyed, and with difficulty even there. The thing had gone so far that the two sexes were at loggerheads; we were actually threatened with a war of the sexes; and the women were especially nasty. I saw a riot in which they took part, and for sheer atrocity of temper on both sides I have never seen a more disgusting nor a more disquieting spectacle."

This writer argues that much legislation of the controlling type is bad for any democracy and that any amount of it is not as great a factor in the building up of a community or a nation or a combination of nations as a reasonable amount of good temper. He cites the proposed "League to enforce Peace" as the chief offender in this regard, and he concludes with a warning to all reconstructors that they should carefully consider the danger ahead—the danger that the effect of their proposals, which are intended to do good, may be to promote quarrels, and so make the temper of mankind even worse than it now is.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

For the first two years of the great war, the world was "fed up" on what Great Britain was going to do after the war in order to retain the advantage of seapower which was hers. There was the "war after the war" propaganda, the "black list," the "league to enforce peace," etc. expressions and sentiments high sounding, but each bearing its message of kid-glove tyranny, and all pointing to the prevalent belief that Great Britain should cling to every advantage, just or unjust, and draw the last drop of blood for every dollar the war was costing.

Suddenly this spirit, which was so obviously untrue to the real spirit of Britain in the mass, disappeared. There was no longer this sustained preachment of bombast, and in its stead there appeared a spirit infinitely more British—that of humility, yet strong and heroic.

To one not well informed on the political life of Great Britain—and more particularly that of England—these positions, so opposed, were more than mystifying. H. G. Wells, in his book, "Italy, France and England," lets a new light on the mystery when he says:

"There is an 'inner Britain' . . . which monopolizes official positions, administration and honors in the entire British Empire; dominates the court, and, typically, is spurred and red-taped. This inner Britain holds tenaciously to its positions of advantage, from which it is difficult to dislodge it without upsetting the whole Empire, and it insists upon treating the rest of the four hundred millions who constitute the Empire as outsiders, foreigners, subject races and suspected persons. . . . This is the Britain which, unfortunately, you see most of, but, he adds, "outside this official Britain is 'Greater Britain—the real Britain with which you have to reckon in the future. This 'Greater Britain' is in a perpetual conflict with official Britain, struggling to keep it up to its work, shoving it towards its ends, endeavoring in spite of the tenacious mischievousness of the privileged, to keep the peace and a common aim with the French and Irish and Italians and Russians and Indians."

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No. 2 Dimension, 2x4 and 2x6	15.00	" "

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SECRET SOCIETIES

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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

J. C. METCALFE W. M. C. H. REEVES Secretary

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

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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.

Let Not Worries for the Morrow Rob Today of Its Joys

We are standing at the fork of two roads; the future lies before us in two distinct paths. These paths are conditions of mind, avenues of thought. To the right is the sunlit way, to the left the path of sombre shadows.

Many people are taught to believe that the path to success is filled with heartaches, that anxiety for the future is an essential to any achievement, that fear and worry are symbols of cultivation, that the person who does not lie awake nights planning for the morrow is sure to meet with failure. To such an extent has this idea been ingrafted in the minds of men that the worry habit has become a national infirmity, and is the chief cause of all nervous and functional disorders.

Thousands of people can trace their illness direct to worry over family troubles, or to some other form of mental strain. Every cell of the body is acted upon by conscious thought; hence if the mind is in a pleasant mood there is no atom of the body that is not in some way benefited, or if the reverse is the case, the inharmonious condition is general. It is evident from this that worry not only impairs the mental but also the physical faculties.

Our asylums are filled with people who commenced by brooding over their troubles, whether real or imaginary. They knew full well that nothing could be gained by such a practice, but they continned turning the subject of their distress over in their minds—day after day, and night after night—viewing the gloomy prospects from different points, until at last the mind commenced to act independently of the will, revolving in a sort of automatic way the woes of the future.

This unhappy condition can be avoided. This tendency to make mountains out of molehills—to look on the dark side of life—can be conquered by choosing to-day, while standing at the fork of the roads, and turn to the right.

Commence by throwing your cares and anxieties to the winds. If the mind commences to grind with fear and distress, stop such friction with the oil of good thoughts. As darkness cannot be driven out of a room except by light, so evil thoughts cannot be driven from the mind except by good thoughts. Never mind about to-morrow; make the best of to-day; see that your walk and conversation reach the highest standard of excellence; that will insure a good to-morrow.

Dread of the future robs the present of its joys. Nothing is gained by worrying over the future; the vital energy thus employed should be spent in the enjoyment of the present. The troubles anticipated seldom come to pass; if they do, the worry endured makes you unfit to meet them.

Commence to observe the tenor of your thoughts. If you seem to be surrounded with trouble, remain cool, quiet and self-possessed. Go about charged with sunshine; let its rays emanate from you sufficiently to dispel the gloom. Let your hope be boundless; remember, it's a dreaded tongue that utters notes of woe.

Teach others to be of good cheer, to revel in the glories of to-day. Nature's ways are ways of pleasantness to him who cultivates the good, who trusts the great moving power of the universe. Don't insult, by your lack of faith, that all-sustaining, eternal Intelligence in whom you move and have your being.

A kind word hits harder than a blow. The chords of the human heart are strangely susceptible to love and sympathy. I know a man who had a coarse, hateful disposition. Somehow he managed to find a woman with courage enough to marry him, and somehow she managed to work out all the discomfort in his soul. She made a fuss over him; when he was cross and bristled up she smoothed him down and thus unbent his gnarled and twisted thoughts.

When he flew into a rage she looked at him so hopefully that he quailed and melted. By stealth she crept into his soul and nestled close to his heart; she wove about him the cords of her love and they bound him tight.

Anger twists and distorts the face hideously and then spurts out of the mouth, but if the instrument aimed at is not attuned to receive the missle it rebounds upon the sender. Avoid these things, avoid the very appearance of evil. Recognize in every thing the glorious promise of Infinite care. If you do this you will find nothing to dampen the pleeasure of to-day, to blight the ambitions and hopes of to-morrow, and the world will be better for your having lived.

Gravity of Submarine War

The gravity of the submarine situation immediately appears from the figures themselves. Losses are being sustained at a rate which can only have one result if maintained, and the only new resources available for decreasing these losses are more American warships in European waters. The British navy is stretched to its capacity to take care of its many duties, which includes the use of every available craft for fighting submarine.

Excluding steamers damaged or beached but sunk, raider losses and other losses which the authorities deem it unwise to publish, shipping losses by U-boats for the first six months of 1917 were 3,507,257 tons, but at the present rate will exceed seven million tons for the year.

The total losses, with the exceptions noted, from August 1914 to July 1917 were 7,706,291 tons. The comparative plenty of food which concealed the seriousness of the situation from the general population was due to the fact that in 1914, 1915 and 1916 new tonnage kept pace with the destruction and the food reserve was accumulated.

The shipping losses for six months of this year have exceeded the loss for the entire year of 1916 by nearly a million and a quarter tons. To arrive at the conditions one year from now, at the present rate of destruction and new construction, add a million and a half tons to the present total of shipping and subtract seven millions. The result will be the tonnage as it will stand on July 1, 1918. Between now and then no appreciable addition to tonnage from American yards can be relied on. It will require eighteen months to feel the effects of American conconstruction.

Sticktoitiveness Wins

Many a man fails in life not because he lacks abliity, or enthusiasm, or a general desire to get on in the world, but because he lacks steadfastness of purpose. To change one's place frequently, to be in doubt about one's career, to shift from one thing to another, or to raise and lower one's standards or ideals with every changing mood, is to court failure and to weaken self-confidence and the confidence of others.

Apart from the moral stamina which inflexibility of purpose and steady adherence to a chosen career, despite hardship and discouragement, impart to a young man's character, he can have no more powerful aid to success than the reputation which this stick-to-it-ivness will earn him. It inspires others with confidence in his ability to succeed in whatever he undertakes, and it will steadily strengthen and enlarge his powers for achievement. Just as a building is erected by adhering to the original plan of the architect, instead of branching off in various directions according to the whim of the builder, so are formed the character and life-structure of the young man who carefully plans and patiently works along the lines decided upon, strong and complete, rich and perfect, in accord with the ideals of his choice.

Germany Chancellor Talks

Germany will not make another peace offer; the peace she desires to conclude is that of a victor, and it is the Allies who must hereafter make overtures to end the war.

This was the challenge flung to the world by Dr. George Michaelis, new chancellor of Germany, in his maiden speech in that office, delivered this week in the Reichstag.

Despatches from Berlin, quoting the chancellor, emphasized in the most vigorous fashion the fact that Germany's new pilot is a militarist to the core.

"We can not again offer peace," the chancellor said. "If our enemies abandon their lust of conquest and their aims of subjugation and wish to negotiate, we will listen honestly and be ready for peace—to listen to what they may have to say. Until then we must hold out calmly and patiently and courageously.

"What we wish is to conclude a peace such as those would conclude who have accomplished their purpose. I am unwilling to permit the conduct of affairs to be taken out of my hands," added the chancellor, speaking to the Centrists.

"We are not seriously concerned in America's intervention in France," the chancellor continued. "England is scarcely able to feed and supply her own army without influencing the military and economic situation.

"Still more, considering our previous success, we will be able to master the new situation through our fleet—particularly our submarines.

"Therefore, we look forward to the further development of military events with a calm security.

"The burning question how long will the war last can be answered: Germany will not prosecute the war a single day after an honorable peace is obtainable, merely for the purpose to make conquest by violence."

The chancellor made a vigorous defense of the German policy of unlimited submarine warfare declaring it lawful and justifiable since it was a measure to shorten the war and because it was a reprisal for England's illegal blockade.

At the outset of his address, Michaelis paid high compliment to his predecessor.

"Bitter criticism," he said, "has been made of a highly deserving man who held this post before me. This has frequently been inspired by enmity and hate expressed behind closed doors. When the history of the war is told we will fully appreciate what Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg's chancellorship meant for the enemy."

"British statesmen knew, as shown by their bluebooks, that Russian mobilization must lead to war with Germany, yet they addressed not a word of warning to Russia against military measures, while my predecessor, in instructions of July 29, 1914, to the ambassador at Vienna, directed him to say that he would unwillingly fulfil our duty as an ally, but must refuse to permit ourselves to be involved in a world war through Austria-Hungary disregarding our counsels. The man who wished to kindle a world war does not write like this, but it was the deed of a man who is laboring and has labored for peace to the utmost.

"The concentration of the Russian army compelled Germany to seize the sword. There was no choice left to us, and what is true of the war itself is true also of our weapons, particularly the submarine. We deny the accusation that the submarine warfare is contrary to international law and violates the rights of humanity.

"England forced this weapon into our hands through an illegal blockade. England prevented neutral trade with Germany and proclaimed a war of starvation. Our faint hope that America at the head of the neutrals would check English illegality was vain and the final attempt we made, by an honorably intended peace offer to avoid the last extremity, failed."

FOR SALE—I will offer for sale my Jersey milch cows, at Brook Farm, between 1st and 15th of August. W. F. Collin. 1m

Newspaper advertisements give desired business in the right place and at the right time. To ignore your customer's wishes in this matter is to commit a costly mistake—far more costly than newspaper space.

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Don't walk when you can talk

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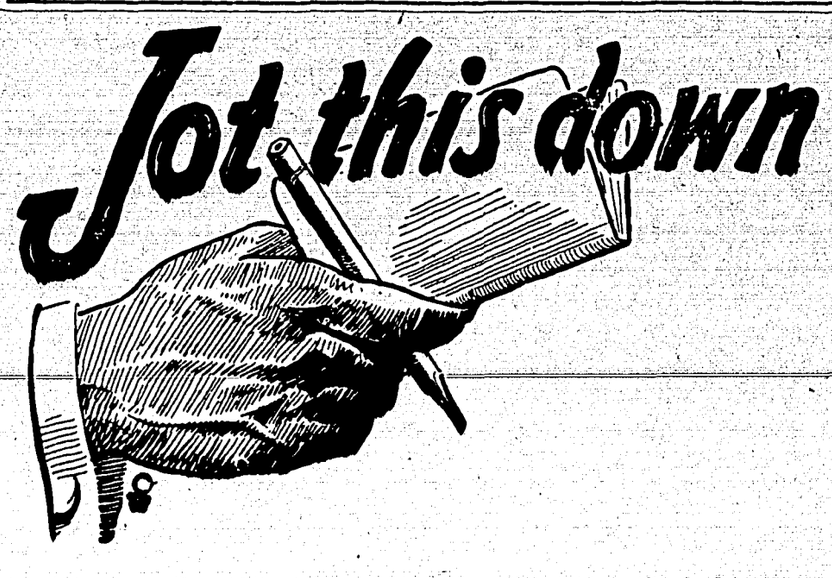

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THE RETURNED SOLDIER

At a large meeting of the Woman's Club held in the Parish room of St. George's Church on Saturday, July 21st, the following resolution was debated: "That positions held by soldiers previous to the war should be open to them, regardless of efficiency, upon their return."

Mrs. Gretton opened the debate with an argument which was necessarily constructive not destructive, as so far, with the exception of the Government, nothing has been done in Canada on organized lines for the returned soldier. According to a statement laid on the table of the House at Ottawa, the Government has given direct employment to 3,605 returned soldiers already.

The opener then stated that, in her opinion, if a soldier was not physically disabled, and if he enlisted under a promise of reinstatement, the position previously held by him should be open to him on his return, without test of efficiency. Mrs. Gretton also suggested that each community should petition its representative in the Dominion House to question the Government on this matter, and force some definite statement as to their policy.

The opposition was taken by Miss Seymour who dealt with it firstly from a national point of view, urging that the returned soldiers should be re-absorbed into the community with as little disturbance as possible, and secondly, from the woman's point of view, that it should be an open not a closed labor market, and that, as a large percentage of the women now employed have to earn their living, it would not be fair to disposses them of their jobs.

Mrs. Winter followed, agreeing with the resolution in its entirety.

Owing to the absence of Mrs. Warwick, who was to have spoken Mrs. Robson closed the debate by stating that in her opinion the subject should be dealt with on the basis of a skilled or unskilled, open or closed labor market, and that if the Government takes control of the returned soldier, by so doing it closes the labor market to competition, and all promises given to recruits are thereby rendered null and void. She also gave examples of subtle nerve and brain injuries which would render a fresh test of efficiency absolutely necessary before the soldier is reinstated.

The subject was acknowledged by all the speakers to be a most difficult one, but it was treated throughout in a lively and interesting manner. COM.

Cannot Locate Relatives

The remains of John Hoy, who died here on August 31, 1916, and which have been kept at the undertaking establishment of G. B. Thomson of this city ever since, while search was being made to locate relatives of the deceased, are about to be interred, as it appears that no immediate relatives can be located. The advanced method of preservation of human bodies is aptly demonstrated in this case. The remains have reposed for practically 11 months in an open casket and have been subjected to the varying climatic changes during that period and are as well preserved and lifelike as when the body was embalmed immediately following death. John Hoy followed the lumbering industry in this district for many years and at the time of his demise was 55 years of age. The immediate cause of death was heart failure.—Fernie Free Press.

Hoping for Union of Parties

Opinion is gradually but surely forming at Ottawa that the only solution of the complicated political situation is union Government. Members on both sides of the House have come to "know each other better,' for the 'mists have cleared away." The majority of 63 in favor of conscription has indicated to the anti-conscriptionists that their course is impossible. It has indicated to the conscriptionists that it was successful because of the adhesion of many Liberal members to principle rather than to party, and it has convinced them that the more difficult problem of enforcement can be met in the same way, viz.; a mutual abandonment of the petty issues that divide the parties and a cordial co-operation on the main issue of how best to prosecute the war. Conservative members have seen from certain of their bitterest opponents an earnest and honest offer to sink party allegiance and unite upon a measure to more effectively prosecute war effort. These Liberal members on the other hand have learned that being members of a party government is not what it was in peaceful days. They have seen the unusual spectacle of members of a Conservative Government perfectly willing to abandon their portfolios to others of a different political complexion. The entente cordialle between the Liberal and Conservative conscriptionists is complete and is the best harbinger of better things that Canadian politics has shown in fifty years. A coalition government of conscriptionists would carry with it the cordial support of probably all the members who gave the Military Service Bill the unexpected majority of 63, because they all recognize its necessity. In this as in other thirgs, time must be given to enable the members to become accustomed to the possibility of so sweeping a change, and Sir Robert Borden has, therefore, kept the door open. Liberal members who may come in will not be obliged to haggle over details. They will be met in a generous spirit and will be treated as partners. The dawn of a bright day in Canadian politics is now breaking. The union of parties in the country is already in effect—it remains now to put it into effect at Ottawa, and if the efforts of patriotic men now being exerted succeed, as they will, the country will be saved from the disaster which disunion is sure to produce.

Britain's total expenditures since the start of the war will reach approximately, $25,719,120,000. For 112 days the average British expenditure was $45,000,000 daily.

Month's-End Wind-up Week

We are now busy taking stock and cleaning out all odds and ends, which we have marked at

Special Clearing Prices

Do not Miss this Opportunity

The Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT E. BURRIDGE STORES COMMISSIONER
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DECLINED $7,500 SALARY TO SERVE PUBLIC FREE

MR. JOHN G. KENT, a man of wealth and extensive business interests, who has refused to accept any remuneration whatever for his services as General Manager of the Canadian National Exhibition, preferring to serve the public free of charge. He is President of the Toronto Board of Trade and has been on the Exhibition Board since 1905, always showing a close interest in the work. He was President in 1912-13, the two best years in the history of the institution. Mr. Kent is head of the Boy Scouts in Toronto and is identified with many philanthropic enterprises. Long and continued illness has compelled Dr. Orr, Manager since 1903, to seek a long rest.

Keep the potatoes green and growing if you can possibly get water to them. Repeated hoeing will sustain the growth if water is not available. As a great development of tubers takes place during the cooler and usually moister weather of the latter part of summer, it is very important to keep the plants growing well until then. In one experiment on the Experimental Farm it was shown that during the month of September there was an increase of 119 bushels of potatoes per acre.

Taxing Excess Profits

Canada has gone a considerable way in the taxation of excess profits as a war time measure. When the profits begin to exceed 7 per cent the tax operates. When they reach as high as 20 per cent the Government imposes a tax of 75 per cent. Between 7 and 15 per cent the tax is 25 per cent, and there are many who contend that this is too low a rate. For instance, the Dominion Canners paid $99,125 in taxes on business in 1916. Had they been operating in Australia they would have had to pay $278,420. But with what is being done we have been conscripting wealth to a certain extent, and by the enforcement of a Dominion income tax still more will be accomplished. In England excess profits, over those obtained prior to the war, are taxed at the rate of 80 per cent.—Victoria Colonist.

Sharple's Suction Cream Separator

We stock all sizes of the new Sharple's Suction-feed Cream Separators, and are sole agents for Enderby and district. A postcard will bring you full information and prices, or a practical demonstration of the machine on your farm. This is the latest and best in separators and sells for 30 per cent less than is charged the public for inferior machines.

Our motto always, the best goods at the lowest prices.

FULTON HARDWARE CO., LTD.

LOGGING OUTFIT—There is still a quantity of my logging outfit for sale. At my residence in Enderby. A. E. Johnston.

All the Weeds Have Honey

Sing a little on your way—
What's the use of whinning?
Make your life a holiday,
Keep the sun a-shining!
Sighs and tears are useless things;
Smiles and songs are better;
When a lass or laddie sings
Care will break its fetter!

Sing a little—what's the use
Of this dull complaing?
Let the rills of laughter loose
Where the tears are raining;
Presto! all the clouds are gone,
All the roads are sunny,
All horizons show the dawn,
All the weeds have honey!

Some philosopher tells us that a sense of humor is more valuable to a busy woman than all the latest inventions for making housekeeping easy.

It is estimated that America's war cost will approach twenty billion dollars the first year.

INTIMATION

Mr. Alvin E. Perkins, expert piano tuner and regulator Pianolas and and Player Pianos, intends being IN ENDERBY, about the last of July, and comes strongly endorsed by six of the best piano manufacturers.

Why? Because they know that it is the kind of workmanship that follows their instruments in the homes that will build or destroy the reputation of the makers.

Parties requiring his services for tuning, etc., will kindly leave their orders with Mr. Crane.

Strawberries and Cherries

Shortly after July 1st these favorite fruits will be at their best for canning. Leave your orders with us to insure yourself against disappointment. We are handling the output of one of the finest strawberry beds in the district. The berries will come to you fresh, picked same day as delivered.

ROYAL ANN, LAMBERT and BING CHERRIES, fresh from the grower. LEAVE ORDERS NOW.

DILL BROS.

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The Fruit Season is Approaching

We carry all that you require in that line. Kindly leave your orders early for the following, because the supply is limited:

APRICOTS PEACHES CURRANTS, red and black

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Property of the Rev. C. Reed

12 Dining Room Chairs
3 Seagrass Chairs
1 Seagrass Settee
2 Easy Chairs
1 Cooking Range
2 Dressers
A Quantity of Kitchen Utensils
2 Sideboards
1 Extension Dining Table
1 Morris Chair
2 Beds
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