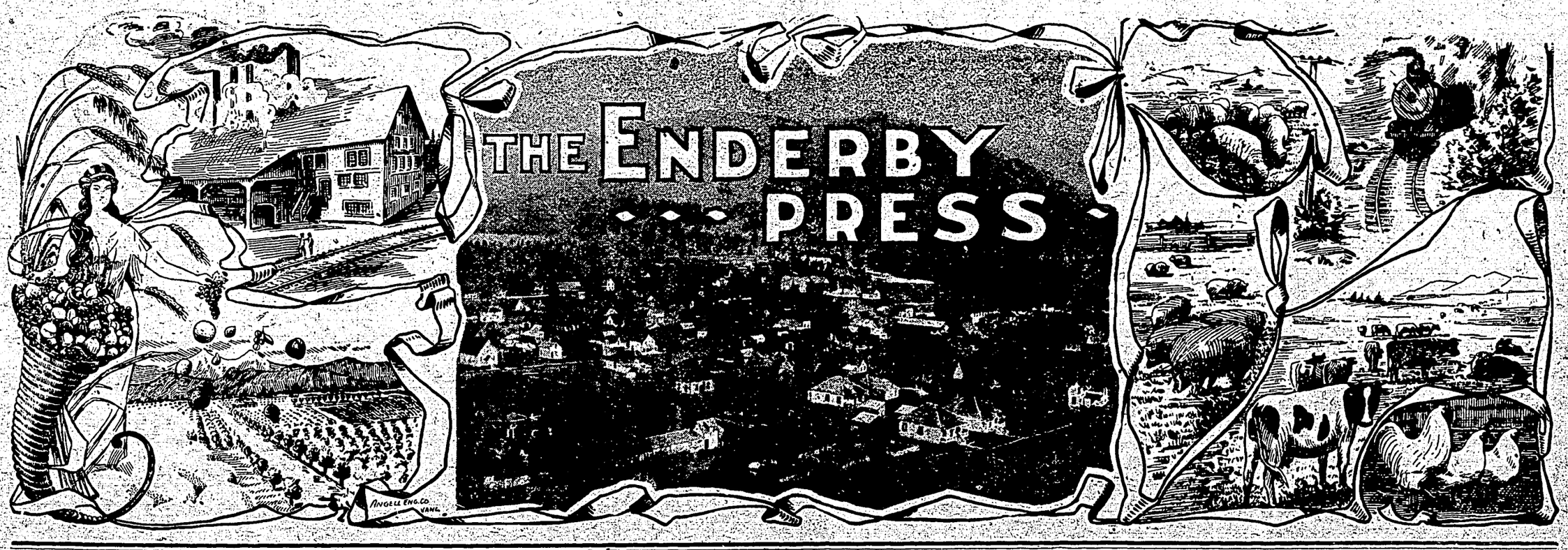


Enderby, B. C., October 18, 1917 AND WALKER'S WEEKLY Vol. 10; No. 34; Whole No. 486

ENDERBY NEWS IN BRIEF

Mayor Dill and Alderman Fravel returned from the Municipal convention last Saturday.

Born—At their residence, Enderby, Oct. 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. G. E. McMahon, a daughter.

The Sunday train and boat service over the Okanagan branch has been discontinued for the winter.

A fine specimen of black bear was seen on the hill at Mara a day or two ago, but no shooting was done.

Miss Lucile Barrows, stenographer with the firm of G. A. Hankey & Co., Ltd., Vernon, visited her parents the week-end.

Mr. Geo. Heggie and party visited Enderby Saturday evening. They were returning to Vernon from Chase, where they had inspected a band of cattle.

Died—At Morrin, Alberta, Oct. 6th, Harold Herbert Adams, beloved son of Pte. and Mrs. G. A. Adams, aged 6 months, 9 days.

John McPhee, one of the old-time residents of New Denver, is now watchman of a powder house near Nelson. He is 77 years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. George Andrews and children returned to Enderby from Swift Current last week, and intend to reside here this winter.

The C.P.R. has decided to discontinue the 1 to 24 o'clock, and is adopting the system in vogue elsewhere on the continent, from 1 to 12 noon and 1 to 12 p.m.

The Rev. John Mackay, principal of the Presbyterian College, Vancouver, will preach the anniversary sermons in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday next, Oct. 21st.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Woman Voters' League was held in K. of P. Hall last Saturday, some 60 women being present. The league now has a membership of fifty.

The next meeting of the Woman's Club will be held in the Parish Room, Enderby, on Saturday, Oct. 20th, at 2.30 p.m. Subject, "Divorce Is it Necessary?" Speaker, Mrs Robson.

Mr. John Langstaff, for a number of years editor of the Liberal paper at Vernon, and later assistant collector of customs several days ago joined the colors for overseas.

Lieut. Glen wears his honors won on the field very modestly. In fact he is the same old boy, "Our Jim." The honors but make him strive the harder to achieve that which he believes his country requires of him.

"Bringing Home Father," the Bluebird comedy-drama to appear at the Opera House next Tuesday evening will furnish the incidents to provoke a hearty laugh and so make everyone who sees it feel the better for having gone.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Hassard and Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Baxter returned on Tuesday night from an auto trip into the Nicola country, where they spent a week getting first-hand information on the district.

Next Sunday, Oct. 21, will be observed as Children's Day at St. George's Church. There will be special services for the children at 2.30 p.m. and Evensong at 7.30. Special sermons will be preached at morning and evening services.

Why not take your Sunday dinner at the King Edward?

The first carload of coal of the season came in this week for E. J. Mack. Some of the difficulties experienced in solving the transportation and coal mining problems may be judged when it is known that Mr. Mack's order for this carload went in the latter part of July, and it is only now that the order could be filled.

The case against Sam, the Chinaman, for having win (Chinese wine) in his possession contrary to law under the Prohibition Act, was heard before Magistrate Rosoman last Saturday. The decision of the court was reserved until the attorney-general's department is communicated with as to the Government's policy in dealing with this Chinese beverage, which, under the old law was not considered to be an intoxicant in the strict sense of the word.

A number of Enderby people enjoyed the musical comedy, "The Million Dollar Doll," at the Empress Theatre, Vernon, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Manager Berry could not have selected a better attraction than "The Million Dollar Doll," nor one that could give greater satisfaction. The opera house was crowded on both evenings, and each performance proved a merry-making success. The show was replete with artistic dancing, scenic costumes, sparkling wit and ginger.

Flying Lieut. James Glen

The first of the Enderby boys to come home from active service in France arrived last Monday morning, and was given a hearty reception at the station as he stepped from the train. His mother was first to greet him. She had waited a number of days to welcome him—and then three cheers were given for "Our Jim," and the crowd pressed forward to shake hands with the hero of many air fights on the French front, and the winner of the French Croix de Guerre for being one of the first of three men of the Royal Flying Corps to fly over the river Rhine, and who was afterwards decorated by the King for bravery in the air.

Lieut. Glen is home but for a few weeks, when he will return to England to take up anew the hazardous work with the Royal Flying Corps. He has served steadily on the French front since April, 1916 having undertaken and executed hundreds of raids on the enemy lines and munition works. Lieut. Glen appears to be in excellent health and spirits. He has enjoyed some days visiting relatives and friends along the way from Halifax to Enderby.

Want to Get Together

A meeting of the executive of the Liberal Association for the Federal riding of Yale was held at the Incola Hotel, Penticton, last week. Some twenty representatives of the five provincial constituencies included in the Federal district were present. The principal subject discussed by the meeting was the advisability of holding a convention to nominate a Liberal candidate for the Dominion election. It was decided to call such convention and it will probably be held at Penticton on the evening of October 31st, 1917.

A committee was appointed to draft a letter to be sent to the executive of each Conservative Association in the five provincial constituencies, suggesting that they might hold a convention at the same time and place. The object of this is to determine if it is possible for both parties to get together and select a candidate, pledged to promote any policy for the successful prosecution of the war, and who would be acceptable to both parties, thus avoiding an election in this riding.

The sole desire of the executive in this is to encourage and promote the sentiment of placing country before party, and they have made this suggestion in the anticipation that influential Conservatives in all parts of the district will co-operate with them.

Enderby Trench Comfort Club

Those wishing to donate to our boys' Christmas parcels must have donations in by Wednesday, Oct. 24th. Three-pound fruit cakes, milk chocolate, small tins cocoa, cigarettes, Old Chum chewing tobacco, pipes, soup cubes, will be gladly received. Small towels that are partly worn will do to send. Khaki Handkerchiefs, carbolic soap. Will not send home-made candy. Sugar or flour sacks, biscuit tins, 10-lb. syrup pails or lard pails are greatly needed. We have over 60 boxes to send, so please make cakes. Can leave at Mrs. S. H. Speers, or Mrs. Mackay's, or at the Speers' store.

Mrs. Sharpe audited the books this week and found all O.K.

Sentiment in Business

It is sometimes said that there is no sentiment in business, but it is time that, in these days particularly, sentiment plays a very large part in business. And when sentiment tends to draw allied nations still closer together it is, perhaps, the very best kind of business.

An experience with this kind of sentiment came to the notice of the land department of the C.P.R. at Calgary a short time ago. Mr. W. G. Fraser, of the moral training station at San Francisco, had a balance of $50 coming to him on a land transaction with the company. As Mr. Fraser is now lined up with Uncle Sam's fighting forces, he desired that the money should go to some patriotic purpose, and wrote the C. P. R. asking them to turn it over to the Canadian Red Cross. He might, of course, have had it paid direct to him, or to some American patriotic society, but he elected that it should go to the Canadian Red Cross, which a few days ago received a cheque for the amount.

Half-Holiday Law Again Up

It is likely the half-holiday controversy is again to come up in this Province. According to the Victoria Colonist the controversy has already recommenced in that city. Victoria has held to the Saturday half-holiday. "No one seems to favor substituting another day for Saturday," adds the Colonist, "but the indications are that the greatest force of local opinion, including that of merchants and the buying public at large, will support the repeal of the Half-Holiday Act entirely, thus reverting to the old optional plan and leaving the matter of granting holidays strictly up to the employer himself."

There are over 10,000 wounded soldiers in Canada. Other wounded men are arriving at the rate of from 700 to 1000 per week.

Capt. H. A. Pearson

Capt. Pearson, who is to speak in Enderby Wednesday, Oct. 31st, is from Toronto. He went to England with the original First Canadians, in September, 1914, and was sent to France five months in advance of the Canadian troops to establish Y. M. C. A. huts, etc. He was through all the important battles during the first two years of the war, and was returned home some months ago as physically unfit, suffering from shell shock and a broken ankle.

The object of Capt. Pearson's visit is not to raise funds for the Canadian Y. M. C. A. work, but to give the people of this city some idea of the actual conditions in France.

Potatoes are $25 a ton at Ashcroft, and 150 carloads were recently bought at that figure, mostly for eastern points.

Nations Look to the Future

The true benefit of the Military Service Act will not be realized in full, says an Ottawa dispatch, even when the needed reinforcements arrive at the front and the Canadian Expeditionary Force returns to its work strengthened and reinvigorated. This is the opinion of a London businessman of high standing who is now visiting Canada on a Government mission. All the belligerent nations, this visitor says, are fighting today with one eye on the future. The desire of all is to go through the war with a business and industrial organization as firmly stabilized and normal as possible. The industrial value of the Military Service Act will be that it will leave at their tasks those whose work is needed in the national interest and help to insure future prosperity. Assurance of this coming benefit helped to make the draft law more popular in England than was ever expected, despite its drastic provisions.

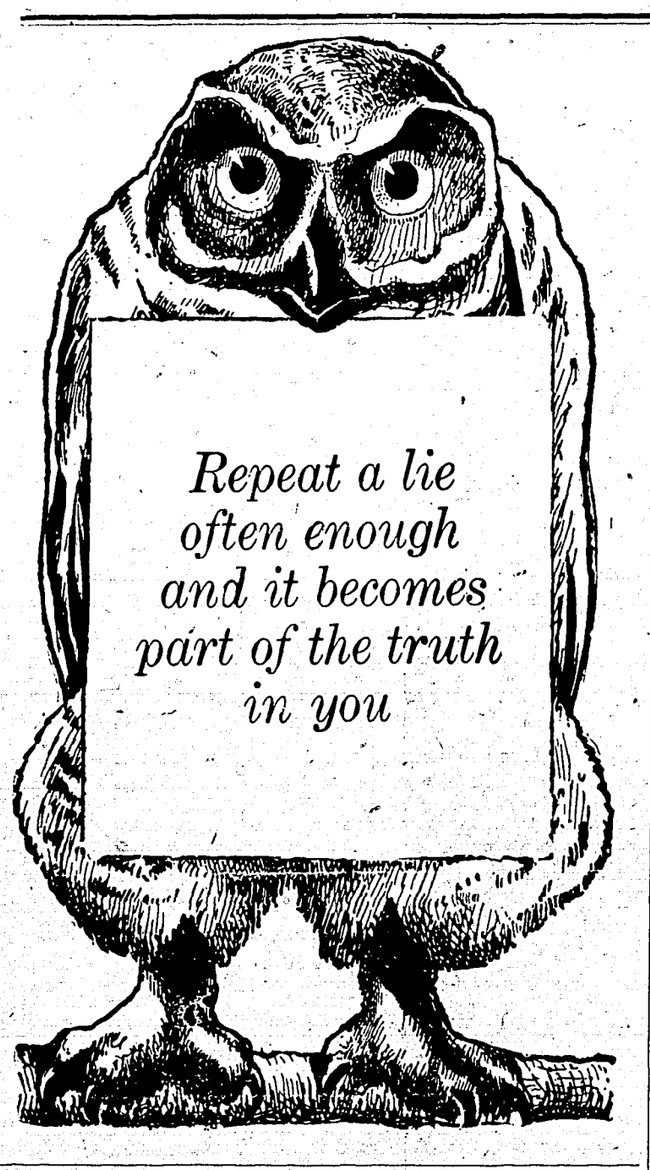
"Bringing Home Father"

Manager Bobb has a treat in store for Enderby patrons of the Opera House, to come next Tuesday evening, Oct. 23rd. It is in the form of a Bluebird comedy-drama, entitled "Bringing Home Father," and is said to be the most delightful comedy drama ever screened. It is one of Franklyn Farnum feature plays which has pleased thousands—a comedy-drama in the lightest sort of vein—touching upon the question of equal suffrage and involving the outcome of a prohibition movement in municipal politics. The political features are not inspired by any motive other than to furnish the motive for lively entertainment, with an engaging love story carried to a happy conclusion through numerous amusing episodes. Franklyn Farnum and "Brownie" Vernon, will play the leading roles, with Richard Le Reno, Arthur Hoyt and Frances Mayon principals in a clever supporting company. Bluebird has established an enviable reputation through presenting overly balanced good plays, and there is assurance that worth while entertainment will result from the forthcoming display of "Bringing Home Father." The prices for this feature will be 50c for adults, and 25c for children.

Waterlogged

A Siwash was picked up drunk on the street of a near-by town a few days ago, to all appearances the worse for liquor. He was taken before the beak and an effort was made to discover the culprit who had furnished the firewater. It was finally decided to ask the Indian himself. He frankly told the court that he had not been drinking firewater. Nothing stronger than near-beer. "How much did you drink to produce this effect," he was asked. "Sixteen quarts," he replied. The court looked the accused over and gave a ready decision. "You're not drunk," he said; "you're waterlogged."

"The first casualty when war is declared is truth."—Maude Royden



THE ENDERBY PRESS

AND WALKER'S WEEKLY

H. M. WALKER

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1917

PREMIER BORDEN WINS

If ever a leader put up a strong and unceasing fight that leader is Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada. For months he has labored almost day and night to bring about a Union Government to carry on the war, and thus avoid an acrimonious political campaign at this serious time in the Dominion's history. He has met opposition from men within his own party, and almost a total refusal from men on the Opposition to have anything to do with it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal leader, refused to come into such a cabinet. He felt that he could not accept the dictum of conscription without first going to the people, and, so believing, he did not feel inclined to join Sir Robert.

Only a week or more ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier tendered his resignation as leader of the Liberal party. This opened the way for Premier Borden and the prominent Liberals favorable to the Union Government idea, and they lost no time in getting together on a "fifty-fifty" basis. Sir Robert announces the retirement of six of his party colleagues in order to make room for the Liberals who are to enter the Union Government with Premier Borden at its head. Those retiring are Hon. Frank Cochrane, Hon. Sir George Perley, Hon. J. D. Hazen, Hon. W. J. Roche and Hon. T. W. Crothers.

It will be noted with pleasure by our readers that Hon. Martin Burrell is not slated as one of the old ministers to retire. Rumor said some weeks ago that the Minister of Agriculture was to step out. It now transpires that Mr. Burrell will retire as minister of agriculture, to take the post of secretary of state under the new regime.

NOT A SQUARE DEAL

Hotel men in the small towns of British Columbia are facing the hardest proposition any class of businessmen were every forced to assume. They have, in years past, been compelled by the people, through their governing body, to comply with certain stringent conditions with regard to providing hotel accommodation for the travelling public. A certain number of rooms had to be provided, and certain regulations had to be complied with in the way of service. In this way much increased expense was added to hotel men which other business lines did not have to carry. And the people, acting as silent partner, but compelling the other fellow to put up all the costs, graciously demanded a rake-off, by way of increased licence. Then of a sudden, the people concluded they would not take the rake-off any longer, because it was morally bad, and forthwith they jumped upon their former partner and, with a strangle hold, robbed him of two-thirds of his business, and made no provision for compensating the partner for the excessive costs he was put to previously.

In our small towns and cities hotelmen have on their hands expensive bar and office fixtures, which they have no use for but cannot get rid of under present conditions; the communities are about to lose their hotels through their having to close their doors, and the hotelmen themselves, with thousands of dollars tied up in a business sanctioned by the people, and in which the people were a party to, cannot escape the failure staring them in the face. And the people—the good people—who are prepared to lay down their lives in order to legislate their wayward brethren into heaven—cannot see any injustice in their attitude, nor conceive why the hotelmen feel that they have reason to complain.

THE JEWEL OF CONSISTENCY

The people demand that the mails shall be carried on Sunday trains. Mails are made up on Sunday to catch trains leaving on Sunday. Mails are delivered on Sunday from trains to the post office, and are sorted into the boxes of post office patrons. A letter can be posted on Sunday to go in the made-up Sunday mail. Letters and papers can be dropped into a box on Sunday, but letters and papers cannot be taken from a box on Sunday. And we are not living in the Dark Age of religious persecution, either: We are living in an age of religious indifference and indifference to freedom's rights. Commenting on the situation, the Greenwood Ledge says:

In some parts of B. C. the post offices are bone-tight on Sunday, and box-holders cannot even get in to remove the mail from their boxes. In other parts the box-holders have free access to their boxes on Sundays. Two laws in the same Province. In these bone-tight Sunday post office towns, letters can be posted on Sundays by dropping them from the outside into slits in the building. This should be stopped. If it is wrong or unlawful to take letters out of a box on Sunday, it is just as great an offense to put letters into one. Even in the prosecution of fanatical and Puritanical laws, consistency should be allowed to remain a jewel. We do not believe in half-way measures. If the postoffices, built by the people, and for the people, are to be locked tight for 24 hours or more every week in order to please the minority, we should then proceed further and prohibit the writing and posting of letters on Sundays. We should also have the telegraph and telephone offices go dark and still on the same day. Surely the clicking of telegraph keys, and the ringing of telephone bells has a greater tendency to mar the silent solemnity of our sacred day, and offend God, than has the turning of a key in the well-oiled hole of a postoffice box. People who have at heart the desire for the greatest good to the greatest number are firmly of the opinion that all postoffices should be open to the general public every Sunday, at least for an hour or two, as they are on legal holidays.

PEACE MOVEMENT IN EUROPE

So far as one may judge from outward appearances, but little headway is being made in the preliminary peace talks in Europe. All the belligerent nations are attempting to save their face, while each is yearning for peace. Government leaders continue to talk in public "at" one another, each holding out for the maximum yet intimating the possibility of accepting less. Last week German moderates declared that Belgium is no longer a serious obstacle to peace, and intimated that the real difficulty lies in the fate of the Greman provinces. The junker element, however, boldly declare that there can be no peace based upon the taking of Alsace-Lorraine by France. On the other hand, Hon.Lloyd George states as emphatically that Britain will not relinquish her demand for Alsace-Lorraine while France is prepared to fight with her for it.

Politically the outlook does not indicate any probability of peace this winter. Economically, however, there are many signs which indicate the nearing of all European countries to famine conditions. German statesmen make the boast that the Central Powers are able to hold out indefinitely in the matter of food supplies, and they encourage themselves and their people by reports that Great Britain is rapidly being brought to the point of exhaustion by the U-boats. At the same time, London reports conditions comparatively good in England, with no possibility of the country having to suffer from lack of food.

Conditions in Russia appear to have brightened since last week, politically at least. The Russian Premier seems to have overcome the opposition which threatened his overthrowal a week ago. Kerensky has organized another government with men from all parties, and it is reported that the army is to be reorganized and put into the field again. From a strategic view point, the Germans have taken another step which is causing our war leaders no little embarrassment. German forces have captured the Dago Island, at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, and a dispatch says are preparing for further action in the direction of Petrograd.

THE MAIN FACTS

The armies must have men.
The armies must have food.
Victory depends on both.
There is a world famine in wheat.
There is a world shortage of beef.
There is a world shortage of bacon.
Canada has abundance of other foods.
Britain is seriously menaced by submarines.
Canada must eat less white bread and reduce wheat consumption at home by 12,000,000 bushels.
Canada must send 25 per cent more beef and bacon to the Allies.

Ideal For Wash-Day

The Kootenay Range accommodates the wash boiler and still leaves four holes free for cooking. This allows you to serve wash-day dinners that are just as good as other days and doesn't interfere with your laundering. Ask our dealer or write for booklet.

McClary's

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For sale by FULTON HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

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

THE FOLLOWING ARE GOOD VALUES:

No. 4 Floorng and Ceiling	15.00	per thousand
No. 4 Drop Siding	15.00	" "
Cull Boards	10.00	" "
No. 2 Dimension, 2x4 and 2x6	15.00	" "

ORDER YOUR MILL WOOD NOW, Green Blocks, $1.50 load

OKANAGAN SAW MILLS, Ltd. Enderby

Don't Buy Flour

Before getting our prices on the car arriving this week.
The same old "FIVE ROSES." Nothing better.
Full line of feed for winter feeding.

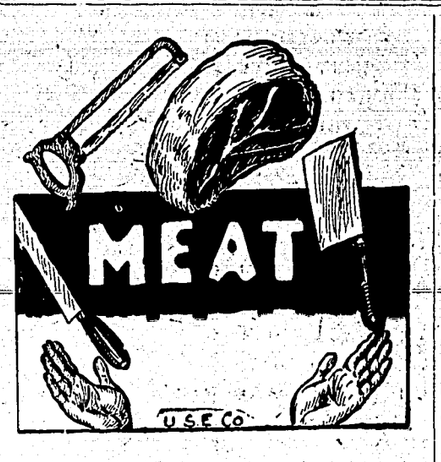
DILL BROS.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND GROCERIES

King Edward

A name that stands for the best in hotel service

King Edward Hotel, P. H. MURPHY Proprietor Enderby



Choice cuts always at your command, and prompt delivery.

GEO. R. SHARPE

WHOLESALE - RETAIL BUTCHER

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

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

ENDERBY LODGE

No. 35, K. of P.

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

CHAS. HAWINS, 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

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Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public.

INSURANCE

BELL BLK. ENDERBY, B.C.

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.

THE ENDERBY PRESS

AND WALKER'S WEEKLY

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1917

APPEAL OF JOINT WAR COMMITTEE

It becomes necessary for the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society to appeal once more to the generosity of their friends and supporters at home and overseas for funds to carry on their work of mercy for the sick and wounded of His Majesty's Forces.

The Joint Committee has decided again to make such an appeal on October 18th, and we earnestly beg your assistance in making it known to the people of the Dominion.

Our Red Cross work is now costing eight thousand pounds a day and increases rather than diminishes.

Our help is given in every theatre of the war and to troops from every part of the Empire, and will have to be continued for sime time, even when victory has been achieved.

We are deeply grateful for the munificent help received from sympathizers in all parts of the world, and we trust that with your assistance the appeal made on "Our Day" will meet with a response which will enable us to continue to do all that is humanly possible to lessen the sufferings of those on whose behalf we plead.

Their Majesties the King and Queen and Her Majesty Queen Alexandra have graciously given us their patronage and support.

Signed, ARTHUR,
Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem
Signed, LANSDOWNE,
Chairman Council of the British Red Cross Society.

THE GREAT PASSOVER

And the Lord God said unto men: "Get together! You cannot exist as separate units. You cannot exist as separate groups. You can only continue to exist, to grow and thrive, as one humanity.

"Humanity is one, even as God is one.

"You have learned to love the family. You have learned to love, to prize, to die for, the nation. It is not enough. You must learn to love, to live for, to feel, humanity.

Thus spake the eternal law.

For this came prophets, poets, seers, into the world, teaching men to realize that in their oneness alone lay their happiness.

For there has never been any progress without co-operation; neither has there been any safety, any health, any peace.

Devotion to huamnity never raised an army, never hanged a criminal, never tortured a heretic, never robbed the poor, never fostered endowed parasites.

But men would not listen. They were blind, deaf, ignorant. They still believed in competition, in national vanities, in superior races, in supermen, in force, in the manifest destiny of certain privileged ones to rule over commons.

They grew heated over national pride and rallied around war-cries of German kulture, Anglo-Saxon supremacy, the power of Russia, of China, of Japan, of France, of this or that race or section.

Then God said: "I must send my plowshare deep into the race, else they will not learn. They will not understand by reason; they must be made to understand by pain and terror."

So came the Angel of the Passover; dark-winged and full of horror.

And he passed over the earth.

And where he went there was weeping and wailing.

Lives were blighted, hopes extinguished, love blasted. Mothers shrieked over the dead bodies of their sons. The light of a million homes was put out. Innumerable hearts were crushed, as grapes in the wine-press.

The fairest and first-born were plucked from the family and sent to die in ditches. The glory and strength of humanity rotted in No Man's Land, between the trenches. And the rats ate them, and no one tended them but the fowls of the air.

The workshops of the world sweated with the making of destruction's engines.

Fathers and brothers of women died like flies in stinking prison camps.

The sea was choked with the drowning. The soil was soaked with the blood of the slain.

Famine stalked abroad in every land. Bankruptcy was everywhere.

Never since the world began was such frightfulness, such prevalence of woe.

And at last, when the plowshare had sunk deep enough, and the dull consciousness of men at last was touched, they began to awake, and ran together, saying: "We must unite or perish. The glory of this nation or that must no longer be sought, lest the world be destroyed.

"The power of Germany must be subordinated to the common good. But that is not enough. Such an outbreak of national vanity must never again be possible by any nation. England, America, Japan, Russia, all as well as Germany, must be brought under the rule of mankind."

So they made the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World.

But not until the Angel of the Passover had smitten them.

They could not see Destiny's law until they felt its teeth and claws.—Dr. Frank Crane.

It is estimated that the yearly loss in Canada dut to unsuitable storage of fruits and vegetables is no less than $1,000,000.

"Let Me Help You Carry the Burden, Mother"

"If Canada fails us in October, we must curtail many of our activities."

Sir ARTHUR STANLEY,
Chairman, Executive Committee,
British Red Cross.

It now costs $300,000.00 a week to carry on the work of the British Red Cross, or $16,000,000.00 a year.

Every minute of the day and night it costs $30 to minister to the sick and wounded and dying.

Last year Canada's magnificent contribution paid for the entire work of the British Red Cross for nearly seven weeks.

This year, in view of the greater need, it is earnestly and confidently hoped that Canada's contributions will be as great proportionately as the magnificent offering of last year.

Our trust is, that the Citizens of Canada will give generously to this noble cause on—

"OUR DAY", OCTOBER 18th

A Few Facts about British Red Cross Work.

The British Red Cross Society is the only institution which carries voluntary aid to the Sick and Wounded of the British forces on land and sea in every region of the War.

Its work is therefore the concern of all classes of British subjects, whether living in the British Isles, in the Dominions and Colonies beyond the seas, or in foreign countries.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

57,000 Hospital Beds found in the United Kingdom.

30,000 of these provided with Nursing Staff.

2,000 Trained Nurses working at home and abroad.

7,500 V. A. D.'s helping in Army Hospitals.

$220,000 spent on equipment of King George Hospital (1,850 beds) and

$130,000 a year contributed to cost of its maintenance.

$225,000 spent on building and equipping Netley Red Cross Hospital (1,000 beds); and

$625,000 spent on maintenance.

$175,000 for Orthopaedic Curative Workshops and Training Fund.

$185,000 for Facial Injury Hospitals.

Send Contribution to Local Treasurer or Secretary Canadian Red Cross Appeal, Rogers Building, Vancouver, B. C.

ENDERBY PRESS
AND WALKER'S WEEKLY

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1917

Canada's Big Army Overseas

How Canada maintains her army overseas and how the multitude of details incident to the pay, allowances and equipment of so large a force are handled is a story that cannot fail to be interesting to the people of this country at the present time.

A great deal of uninformed criticism has been directed at the pay branches of the Militia Department both in Ottawa and overseas, but when the facts are examined into it must be conceded that the difficulties that these organizations have to contend with are enormous, and in dealing with the vast amount of business that they handle errors and delays must of necessity creep in occasionally. But when one is made familiar with the system followed it discloses the fact that every possible effort is made to reduce these occurances to a minimum.

There are over three hundred thousand men from Canada overseas and it costs about a hundred million dollars a year to pay, feed and clothe them. Provision must be made so that men are able to get money in the field; if a man returns to England on leave he must be able to secure cash on arrival; and when men go to the hospitals they require a little to spend on themselves or make remittances. To do all this and have a correct balance at the end of every month entails a mass of careful, exacting work, which is all done through the Canadian Pay Office, London, Eng., under the Minister of Overseas Military Forces, which organization is the outgrowth of, and intimately connected with, the Paymaster General's branch of the Department of Militia in Canada.

The chain of responsibility is unbroken throughout. The Chief Paymaster makes a requisition for money through the Deputy Minister of Militia for an amount estimated sufficient to maintain the Canadian army for one month, and the Bank of Montreal is instructed to establish a credit to that extent. The books are balanced monthly and vouchers and receipts must be produced to cover each expenditure. The central office in London responsible to the Department at Ottawa is the Advances Branch, and as money is paid out of this office on requisition to the various branches of the service, the officers at the head of each branch are in turn responsible.

Payments for material purchased are of course made by cheque, and for all amounts of a thousand pounds and over must be signed by the Overseas Deputy Minister, Accountant General or Chief Paymaster, and the voucher made out in triplicate, one to be sent to Canada, one to be bound and filed and a third for the branch by which the money is spent. Over 4,000 cheques are issued for this business a month.

A similar check is kept of all pay accounts. The man when paid signs an Acquittance Roll, which is a receipt, and these rolls are sent in daily to the Advance Branch, the Paymaster retaining a copy to forward with his monthly statement, which must balance with the amount he received from the field cashier. Over 3,000 acquittance rolls are received daily, and there are about 600 advances daily to Canadians in British hospitals and a like number to British in Canadian hospitals.

Apart from the regular business of paying the men and settling accounts for material purchased the Canadian Pay Office in London has a branch known to the service as "Pay II." but actually a small trust company which takes care of 300,000 accounts for the Canadian soldiers overseas, and so complete is the system that reference can be had to any account on three minutes' notices. It is estimated that there are four million entries a month in this branch which refer to cash payments, assigned pay, separation allowance, promotions and reversions, clothing issued, adjustments or any other financial transactions which may affect the soldier's account.

Devonshire.

[L.S.] CANADA

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern—GREETING:

A Proclamation calling out the men comprised in Class 1 as described by the Military Service Act, 1917.

E. L. Newcombe.

The Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada

WHEREAS it is provided by our Militia Act of Canada, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 41, Section 69, that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may place our Militia of Canada, or any part thereof, on active service anywhere in Canada, and also beyond Canada for the defence thereof, at any time when it appears advisable so to do by reason of emergency;

And Whereas that part of our militia of Canada known as the Canadian Expeditionary Force is now engaged in active service overseas for the defence and security of Canada, the preservation of our Empire and of human liberty; and it is necessary owing to the emergencies of the war to provide reenforcements for our said Expeditionary Force in addition to those whose inclination or circumstances have permitted them to volunteer;

And Whereas by reason of the large number of men who have already left agricultural and industrial pursuits in our Dominion of Canada in order to join our Expeditionary Force as volunteers, and by reason of the necessity of maintaining under these conditions the productiveness or output of agriculture and industry in our said Dominion, we have determined by and with the advice and consent of our Senate and House of Commons of Canada that it is expedient to secure the men so required, not by ballot as provided by our said Militia Act, but by selective draft; such re-enforcement, under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, hereinafter referred to, not to exceed one hundred thousand men;

And Whereas it is accordingly enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada, holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign, and known as the Military Service Act, 1917, that every one of our male subjects who comes within one of the classes described and intended by the said Act shall be liable to be called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada; and that his service shall be for the duration of the present war and demobilization after the conclusion of the war;

And Whereas the men who are, under the provisions of the said last mentioned Act, liable to be called out, are comprised in six classes of which Class 1 is, by the provisions of the said Act, defined to consist of all our male subjects, ordinarily, or at any time since the 4th day of August, 1914, resident in Canada, who have attained the age of twenty years, who were born not earlier than the year 1883, and were on the 6th day of July, 1917, unmarried, or are widowers but have no child, and who are not within any of the following enumerated

EXCEPTIONS:—

1. Members of our regular, or reserve, or auxiliary forces, as defined by our Army Act.
2. Members of our military forces raised by the Governments of any of our other dominions or by our Government of India.
3. Men serving in our Royal Navy, or in our Royal Marines, or in our Naval Service of Canada, and members of our Canadian Expeditionary Force.
4. Men who have since August 4th, 1914, served in our Military or Naval Forces, or in those of our allies, in any theatre of actual war, and have been honourably discharged therefrom.
5. Clergy, including members of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, and ministers of all religious denominations existing in Canada at the date of the passing of our said Military Service Act.
6. Those persons exempted from military service by Order in Council of August 13th, 1873, and by Order in Council of December 6th, 1898;

And Whereas it is moreover provided by our said Military Service Act that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may from time to time by proclamation call out on active service as aforesaid any class of men in the said Act described, and that all men within the class so called out shall, from the date of such proclamation, be deemed to be soldiers enlisted in the military service of Canada and subject to military law, save as in the said Act otherwise provided; and that the men so called out shall report and shall be placed on active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force as may be set out in such proclamation or in regulations; but that they shall, until so placed on active service, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas it is also provided by the said Act that at any time before a date to be fixed by proclamation an application may be made, by or in respect of any man in the class to be called out, to one of our local tribunals, established in the manner provided by the said Act in the province in which such man ordinarily resides, for a certificate of exemption from service upon any of the following

GROUNDS OF EXEMPTION:—

(a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged;

(b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications;

(c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained;

(d) That serious hardship would ensue, if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position;

(e) Ill health or infirmity;

(f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service, and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs;

And that if any of the grounds of such application be established, a certificate of exemption shall be granted to such man.

And Whereas moreover it is enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign and known as the War Time Elections Act that certain persons thereby disqualified from voting with such of their sons as on polling day are not of legal age, shall be exempt from combatant military and naval service;

And Whereas it is further provided by our said Military Service Act that applications for exemption from service shall be determined by our said local tribunals, subject to appeal as in the said Act provided, and that any man, by or in respect of whom an application for exemption from service is made, shall, so long as such application or any appeal in connection therewith is pending, and during the currency of any exemption granted him, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas our Governor-General of Canada in Council has determined to call out upon active service as aforesaid the men included in Class 1, as in the said Act and hereinbefore defined or described;

Now Therefore Know Ye that we do hereby call out the said Class 1, comprising the men in our said Military Service Act, 1917, and hereinbefore defined or described as to the said class belonging, on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada, as we may, in the command or direction of our Military Forces, hereafter order or direct.

And we do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin that each man who is a member of the said class shall, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, in the prescribed form and manner, report himself for military service, unless application for his exemption shall then have been made by him or by another person entitled to apply on his behalf; wherein our loving subjects, members of the said class, are especially charged not to fail since not only do their loyalty and allegiance require and impose the obligation of careful and implicit obedience to these our strict commands and injunctions, but moreover, lest our loving subjects should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to report within the time limited as aforesaid, we do hereby forewarn and admonish them that any one who is hereby called out, and who without reasonable excuse fails to report as aforesaid, shall thereby comm t an offence, for which he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years with hard labour, and he shall nevertheless, if we so require, be compelled to serve immediately in our said Expeditionary Force.

And we do hereby proclaim and announce that for the greater convenience of our subjects, we have directed that prescribed forms, for reporting for service, and for application for exemption from service, may, at any time on or before the said 10th day of November, 1917, be obtained at any post office in our Dominion of Canada; and that reports for service and applications for exemption from service, if obtained at any of our said post offices and properly executed, shall be forwarded by our postmaster at the post office from which the same are obtained to their proper destinations as by our regulations prescribed, free of postage or any other charge.

And we do further inform and notify our loving subjects that local tribunals have been established in convenient localities throughout our Dominion of Canada for the hearing of applications for exemption from service upon any of the statutory grounds, as hereinbefore set out; that these our local tribunals so established will begin to sit in the discharge of their duties on the 8th day of November, 1917, and that they will continue to sit from day to day thereafter, as may be necessary or convenient, at such times and places as shall be duly notified, until all applications for exemption from service shall have been heard and disposed of; also that men belonging to the class hereby called out who have not previously to the said 8th day of November, 1917, reported for service, or forwarded applications for exemption through any of our post offices as aforesaid, may make applications in person for exemption from service to any of our said tribunals on the 8th, 9th or 10th day of November, 1917.

And we do hereby moreover notify and inform our loving subjects who are within the class hereby called out, that if, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, they report themselves for military service, or if, on or before that day, application for exemption from service be made by them or on their behalf, they will not be required to report for duty, or be placed upon active service as aforesaid, until a day, not earlier than the 10th day of December, 1917, which will, by our registrar for the province in which they reported or applied, be notified to them in writing by registered post at their respective addresses as given in their reports for service, or applications for exemption from service, or at such substituted addresses as they may have respectively signified to our said registrar; and we do hereby inform, forewarn and admonish the men belonging to the class hereby called out that if any of them shall, without just and sufficient cause, fail to report for duty at the time and place required by notice in writing so posted, or shall fail to report for duty as otherwise by law required, he shall be subject to the procedure, pains and penalties by law prescribed as against military deserters.

Of all of which our loving subjects, and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, rendering strict obedience to and compliance with all these our commands, directions and requirements, and governing themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

Thomas Mulvey

Under-Secretary of State.

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THE FOOD PROBLEM AND ITS CHALLENGE

The Educational Department of the Food Controller's Office has prepared the following statement for us to lay before readers of The Press:

Every Canadian owes it to the Empire, to Canada and to himself to understand the essential facts of the food situation. He should know what the problems are and what efforts are being made to solve them. Food control under present conditions, is an attempt to organize the food resources of this country so as to aid most effectively in the conduct of the war. And for the organization of such food resources public opinion must be educated first to the facts and then to a personal application of those facts in the life of the individual

We have been told that the world food situation is grave, and we dismiss the matter lightly. We have heard so much about suffering during the past three years that our sympathies are not so easily aroused to the point of sacrifice as they used to be. But do we realize that despite the best efforts that can be exerted by the people of Canada and the United States to conserve needed food supplies, **many thousands of people in Europe must go hungry,** and that only what we are willing and able to save may keep them from actual starvation.

There is a great shortage of food in Europe, and without importations from America Europe would soon be at the point of starvation. Speaking in the British House of Lords in July of this year, Lord Rhondda, the British food controller, said that "four-fifths of our wheat supplies come from overseas; without their supplies we should starve." The nations of Western Europe allied against Germany during the next twelve months will require no less than 577,000,000 bushels of wheat, even with the exercise of the most rigorous economy in its consumption. Canada and the United States have a wheat deficit of 400,000,000 bushels in the amount required from North America for the Allies and for European neutrals

The responsibility of ensuring the food supply of Great Britain and our allies rests peculiarly upon Canada and the United States. Because of the shortage of ships only a small part of the grain required can be carried from Australia and other more distant countries. Three trips from Canada or American Atlantic ports can be made in the time required for one round trip between Liverpool and Australia. The shipping cannot be diverted if the Allies are to be fed. Here, then, is the situation: The people of North America must share their food supplies with the armies and the civilian population of the Allies. Moreover, such supplies must be spared for export in the form which is most suitable for transportation across the ocean. The greatest need is for **wheat, beef and bacon.** We must save these foods by substituting perishable products in season and other foods which are not required for export.

It is not enough to say that the normal consumption in Canada of wheat must be reduced by at least one-quarter, and that of beef and bacon by one-third. The responsibility must be impresed upon every man, woman and child in the Dominion. It is not alone the duty of the people of the cities. It is the moral obligation upon you, upon every citizen of Enderby, and upon the whole people of this Dominion without exception. If you cannot fight you can at least help to feed the fighting men. The people of Belgium sufferd for you: will you not make a small sacrifice for them? France has shed its life blood: will you not eat oatmeal or corn muffins one day in three or four instead of wheat breakfast-food or white rolls, in order to feed France? Great Britain is bearing the brunt of the battle for the Empire: will you not forego pastry occasionally in order that the people of Britain may not hunger? Will you not eat substitutes for white bread for the sake of the boys the front? Will you save one pound of flour every week? That is the real challenge of food control to you. Remember, if needed food supplies are to be saved, every individual Canadian must see to it that he eats less beef, bacon and wheat flour every day and at every meal.

IF WE COULD ELIMINATE WASTE

Canada's food controller's office is authority for the statement that enough good food is wasted in Canada every day to feed every Canadian soldier who has gone overseas to fight for us. Through carelessness and inefficiency there is wasted in garbage every year throughout Canada, food to the value of $56,000,000, or about $7 per capita of the home population. To this huge sum must be added a large, though indeterminate, number of millions lost through poor storage, delay in transportation, and unhygienic surroundings. What the grand total would be there are no present means of discovering. The important points are that this waste is needless and preventable. Wasting $7 worth of food per year means a daily waste of only 1.92 cents per head. Without doubt, larger crops, better distribution, closer buying on the part of the housekeeper, more careful preparation and more thorough utilization of our food-stuffs, would not only correct this waste, but would appreciably reduce the actual cost of living very considerably.

It is estimated that the yearly loss in Canada due to unsuitable storage of fruits and vegetables is no less than $1,000,000.

YE OLDE TYME CONCERT

If the programme which is to be given at the Olde Tyme Concert at the Presbyterian Church next Monday evening is any criterion of what the concert is to be, an evening of excellent entertainment is in store for all who attend. The programme:

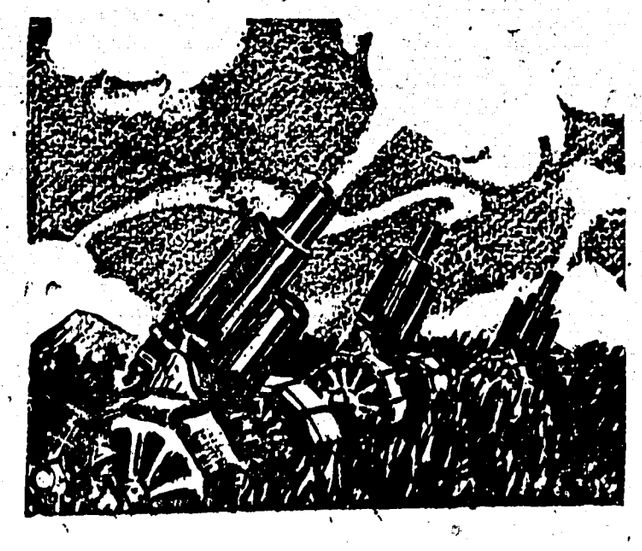
1. Ye Menne and Womenne syngers will stand around Anastasia Thumpalittle, who is skyllede in ye arte of musick, and will play on ye harpsichord for all syngers who are too modest to synge without.
2. Tim O'Flaherty, from over beyant Hullcar, will raise two little Irish tunes: sure Tim is a broth of a boy wid a tune.
3. Ye Olde Hielan Mon, from ye farawa' Paceefic, will speak a peece he knows.
4. Judith Shakespeare has promised to journey in ye stage coach from ye distant village of Armstrong to discourse sweet music.
5. Anna Sunlight and Priscilla Primrose will play a peece on ye new-fangled instrument called ye harpsichord.
6. Patience Smallpeece will now lift up her voice and synge a song, *"Little Grey Home in ye West."*
7. Ye Congregation is requested not to laugh while Ye Usurer in ye big Banking House on ye main street performs a solemn peece.
8. A three-part synging peece: Fayre Goldenhayre, Deborah Lowtones and Martha Quyrelady will synge it.
9. Ye Menne and Womenne will now holde their breath, while Samantha Steadytalker speaks her peece.
10. Humming Bee by Ye Womenne Folke.
11. Squire Sunlight and Squire Drumlowe will play a peece on two stringed machines. Anna Sunlight will play with them on ye harpsichord.
12. Sandy's Elspeth, who is well-up in ye Olde Scotch Songs, will synge *"Caller Herrin"* in ye original tongue.
13. Susanna Doogood and Tim O'Flaherty are going to synge together for ye first time: so don't interrupt.
14. Mirandi Hightones will give us a 1-part ditty.
15. This time Ye Hielan Mon will talk about some doings at ye Railway Station in ye Big Town of Winnipeg.
16. Ye next peece is *"Maggie, the Cows are in the Corn."* S sanna Doogood will synge it.
17. A Catastrophe: a three-part performance.
18. All ye Menne and Womenne syngers will synge one after another in a new fashioned synging peece yclept a round.
19. All ye Congregation will stand up and synge with ye Olde Menne and Olde Womenne *"Auld Lang Synne," "God Save ye King,"* and *"God Bless Our Splendid Men."*

ADVERTISING.

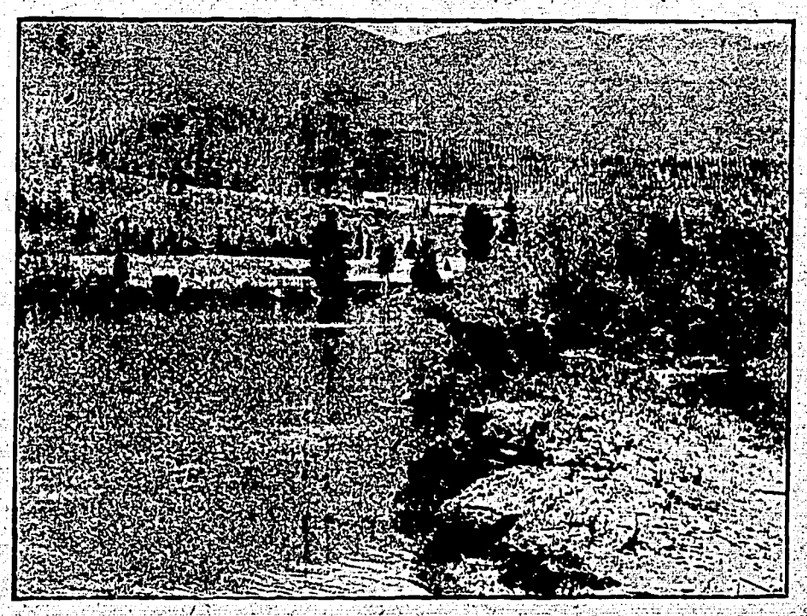
A merchant was telling an experienced salesman about his business being bad. "There's one of my competitors down the street in the same line of business," said he, "whose store is not as modern as mine, but he does more business than I do. I cannot understand why people don't select my store in preference to his when I have better store service and merchandise to offer. Before I remodeled my store, people said to me, 'Why don't you put modern fixtures in your store—you'll do more business.' I did. I put attractive fixtures throughout my store, employed experienced salesmen to give efficient service and I am free to say that my business is incomparable in this city. Now will you tell me what's the matter with the people in this city? My location is good; I am careful in buying; I guarantee everything I sell, and my prices are right for the good quality of merchandise I sell, and still my business doesn't increase."

And the experienced man, after hearing the merchant's story, said:

"You've adopted the right idea without establishing the right plan. You've got the kind of store in which people want to trade, but you've neglected to let them know how well you're equipped to handle their trade. Your competitor down the street advertises to let the people know what he has to sell and how he sells it. The people read it in the newspapers and they go there to buy. The best thing you can do now is to advertise. Start an advertising campaign telling the people in a series of advertisements the same story you've just told me. Another thing to remember—don't think that by placing a few three or four inch advertisements in the paper for a month that you've done any advertising that will result in profit. Be conservative in your expenditure, but at the same time allow your advertising to represent the part of a good salesman. Use enough space each time so the people will see it at a glance, and put enough "ginger" in it so that it will be remembered long after it has been read."



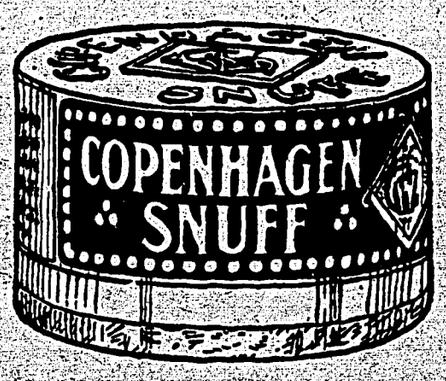
Civilization's answer do the Prince of Peace



One of many delightful scenes on a boat trip on the river, near Enderby

Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco

IS THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW



It is manufactured tobacco in its purest form.

It has a pleasing flavor.

It is tobacco scientifically prepared for man's use.

When you need anything in the line of Commercial Printing, 'phone the Home Printer

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

HAS BEEN CANADA'S FAVORITE YEAST FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS

MAKE PERFECT BREAD

MADE IN CANADA

Canadian Patriotic Fund

The treasurer of the Canadian Patriotic Fund acknowledges the following contributions received since publication of the last list:

S. Teece	$ 5.00
Mrs. G. Folkard	1.00
Mrs. C. E. Robinson	1.00
Miss A. B. Faulkner	2.00
Mrs. A. A. Faulkner	1.00
F. A. Adams	2.00
S. F. Hartry	1.00
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Miss E. Cooke	3.00
Miss S. Cooke	2.00
H. Cooke	5.00
	$63.50

THE YELLOW STREAK

With a pocket full of money
Any coward can be brave;
When the sky 's bright and sunny
Any man his flag can wave.
But the test of every fellow
Is disaster's sudden blow,
And if he 's streaked with yellow
It is then that it will show.

You will never find a quitter
If he's leading in the race;
It is when the fight grows bitter
And another makes the pace
That the coward starts to bellow
And to whimper at his woe;
If a man is streaked with yellow
When he 's pressed it 's sure to show.
Can you stand the gaff of losing,

Can you battle to the end;
Take the cuffing and the bruising
And not let your courage bend?
For the test of pluck is never
When you're leading in the race,
But are you game as ever
When another sets the pace?

The war is costing the belligerent nations of the world at the rate of $160,000,000 a day, or $6,500,000 an hour, and the United States is paying at least one-quarter of this staggering sum.

Military men back from the front compare an army in the field with a travelling circus. The comparison is a rough and ready one, but it suffices to show certain essential features of the fighting force. One is that a large number of men are needed to look after the transportation and care of equipment, to cook the meals and put up the tents, etc., while the number of actual performers is comparatively few. Many more work outside the ring than in it.

FOR SALE

Pure-bred Buff Wyandotte Cockerels, from excellent laying strain, as supplied to me by B. C. Live Stock Department. $1.50 each.

GRACE WORTH,
Trinity Valley

3t

The Potato Outlook

Local potato growers insist upon believing that there is sure to be a shortage this winter and that prices are going to be higher in the spring than are now offered. And not a few are going to pit their crop and take a chance.

It might be well for these growers to read the last crop reports issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and also the words of Mr. W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture at Victoria. The estimates just issued by the Dominion department of Agriculture, indicate that, with possibly one exception, all provinces in Canada this year will have a considerable surplus over and above the average consumption. The estimated acreage is 50,085 more than last year, and 26,400 acres more than the average for five years (1910-14.) It is too early to estimate the yield, but the present indications are that the yield per acre will be above the five year average, notwithstanding the fact that blight and recent frosts have caused some injury in a few sections.

Speaking of the outlook in British Columbia for higher prices, Mr. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, says: "The surplus in this Province will be considerable under the best possible conditions. There is apparently very little chance of any market in the United States. To meet the provincial conditions I would strongly impress upon all potato growers the wisdom of adopting the following policy: That no potatoes be sold to the consumer through the ordinary channels of trade, of less than three ounces in weight, good, sound stock, free from rot and scab ;that a careful selection of potatoes be made, suitable for next year's seed; that all small potatoes unsuited for table-use be fed to stock at, or close to, the place of production; that only graded, well-matured potatoes, free from blight, be pitted or stored. National considerations require that the consumer use more potatoes, thereby saving a proportion of flour. To encourage this the price must be fair, all things considered. In my opinion a fair price to the consumer for good No. 1 Lower Mainland potatoes would be $1.50 per sack of 100 pounds. Allowing the retailer 25c per sack; the wholesaler from 7½c to 15c per sack (according to quantity and terms of sale) freight and buying charges say 10c per sack, would give the producer about 90c to $1 per sack net, till December 31st."

The price suggested as a fair one by Mr. Scott is about the same as that named by the Fruit and Vegetable Committee of the Food Controller's Office, which, for the eastern provinces, has been set at not to exceed $1.25 per bag of 90 pounds. "A price of less than 1½ cents per pound to the consumer," concludes the commitee, "should insure to the grower a reasonable return for his potatoes, and give to the wholesale and retail dealers a fair margin for handling. The Food Controller is of the opinion that potatoes should be sold by weight only and has under consideration the passing of an order to have this made compulsory; also that no potatoes should be graded No. 1 which weigh less than three ounces and are free from scab and rot. . . . The potato crop throughout Canada is very large and free from blight except in certain districts. The provision of potatoes at reasonable price should assist in using up the Canadian surplus."

At a recent wedding the bride was Miss Jane Helper and the groom was Mr. Newton Lord. And the bridegroom was very angry when he saw in the local paper an account of their wedding, headed in the usual way, "Lord—Helper."

The Bosun mine, lying on the lake shore between New Denver and Silverton, after being idle for a period of ten years, in being opened up again, the Surprise company having taken it over together with the concentrator at Rosebery and the Monitor-Ajax mine at Three Forks.

Charges Prepaid
on the Best Merchandise

THESE GOODS ADVERTISED BELOW AND WHICH WERE PURCAHSED LONG BEFORE THE ADVANCE IN PRICE, STAND TO-DAY AS THE BEST VALUES THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

Please Read:

MEN'S CASHMERE HOSE

Very rare today; are really good hose. This is an excellent number fast-black dye; all sizes; mailed free; 3 pairs for 1.00

MEN'S GREY SOCKS

The season has arrived for these goods; they are reliable, strong and no dye to run. All sizes; mailed free; 3 pairs for 1.00

THE "BOY" IN FRANCE

Pure Wool Socks; the best, but none too good for the Service Lad; in khaki or grey; all sizes; mailed free; 2 pairs for 65c

LADIES' GAITERS

The demand is now enormous for these goods. Here is a splendid quality in sapple-finished Broadcloth. Colors, white, smoke, champagne and black; 10 button; mailed free; per pair $2.25

HOSE FOR LADIES

Ladies' Merino Hose; (Fall wear); a perfect-fitting Hose; Penman's Model; fast dye; all sizes; mailed free; 3 pairs for $1.25

Ladies' All-wool Cashmere Hose; with guaranteed coupon; black only. When writing, ask for Wearewell; all sizes; mailed free, 3-pair for $2.00

Write for samples of our Heather Mixture Tweeds; British manufacture; 42-inches wide; 95c a yard.

The Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT E. BURBIDGE STORES COMMISSIONER
VERNON, B. C.

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Ottawa,—That the average healthy man grows quickly to enjoy military camp life has been proved up to the hilt since Canada entered the war. The outdoor exercises afford scope for much athletic enjoyment, so that many men become and remain more healthy after entering the army than they have ever been before. Soldiers must be healthy, and one of the aims of military training pending service at the front is to bring the men up to the highest stage of physical efficiency. All their accommodations are designed to be most sanitary and healthful and they are constantly encouraged to take part in physical exercise.

If any butter maker makes butter she's proud of, and has good reason to be, it's good business for her to let the world know about it and where it came from. Nicely printed butter paper—real parchment—and printed with an alkali ink that won't run or look greasy, will do it. The Walker Press can furnish the finest vegetable parchment, the best ink, that won't run, and the finest quality of printing. If you can furnish the finest butter, you'll have a winning combination.

CITY OF ENDERBY

Compilation of City Voters' List, Year 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under the provisions of the Municipal Elections Act, Householders and License Holders desiring to have their names placed on the Voters' List for the year 1918 are required to make a statutory declaration of qualification, which declaration must be delivered to the clerk of the municipality within two days after it is made, and not later than 5 (five) o'clock in the afternoon of the 31st day of October, 1917.

Form of declaration can be obtained at the City Hall.

GRAHAM ROSOMAN,
City Clerk.

DO IT NOW!

Take advantage of the Sale Prices at the Enderby Music Store

MUST CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF MY STOCK BY THE 15th OF NOVEMBER. WHILE THEY LAST WE WILL SELL—

Water Glasses at ..50c per doz 6-inch Plates.....50c per doz
8-inch Plates .....65c per doz 10-inch Plates .....75c per doz
Cups and Saucers $1.10 per doz Electric Shades 15c

Sheet Music and Folios, 50 per cent off.

Everything Else at Cost or Less

J. E. CRANE Enderby, B. C.

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WHICH ARE ALWAYS FRESH, AND PRICES LOW.
Ous Motto—"QUALITY AND SERVICE"
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Bell Block, Enderby

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