ENDERBY PRESS

Enderby, B. C., February 7, 1918 — AND WALKER'S WEEKLY — Vol. 10; No. 50; Whole No. 502

FOOD CONSERVATION

Well Attended Meeting Held in City Hall to Hear Food Controller's Representative.

The meeting of citizens in the City Hall Tuesday afternoon to hear Mr. J. W. Gibson, on the question of food conservation, was well attended, and a splendid spirit of co-operation was in the air, though the audience was a bit critical in the matter of production and markets. Mr. Gibson is representing the food controller's office of Canada. He is more thoroughly organizing the citizens of the Province in an effort to increase production and to make the best of what we have. A number of ladies attended the meeting and took an active interest in all that was said and done. As was stated by Mr. Gibson, food conservation must start in the homes, and the women of the homes are the ones to supervise that part of the conservation program.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Gibson said his mission was to thoroughly organize the Province and thus do away with the conflict of purpose which at times seemed to be so prevalent. In all incorporated districts the idea is to organize under city auspices, that is, to have the different municipalities take the lead. We do not know what the future has in store for us, but we should face the fact that conditions are liable to be very much more serious than we have yet seen them before they are any better. People tell him as he travels about the country that they are already conserving—are forced to by the prices prevailing. This, he said, was a good thing, and we must realize that we must conserve still more, for the bald fact is that there is less food in the world today, per capita, than ever before in the world's history.

In Canada we sometimes think that our meat supply is enormous, but the fact is that all the meat we can send overseas is only 8 per cent of our Allies' needs. We can see nothing but strenuous times ahead of us. The people are dissatisfied with the way things are being handled by the Government; good men—the best that can be got—are put in charge of the various departments, and they do the best they can. Still there is dissatisfaction. The fact is we have just seen a capable man lay down the duties of food controller because he felt he was not able to do the work. Voluntary action alone is not enough, legislation is not enough; there must come a certain measure of compulsion.

It is a veritable crime, he said, to waste food today. There are certain cereals which will not stand being shipped overseas because of an amount of oil in them. These must be eaten at home and those grains which can be shipped sent away. If you will not eat a substitute grain, even at a greater cost than wheat and its products, then somebody overseas must starve.

The speaker urged vacant lot gardening in the cities, and the utilization of the larger parcels of land in the country for the growing of grain. This, he said, would be the work of the committee to be appointed in the district organization. He referred also to the importance of the domestic science branch in the schools, and also to the importance of the work undertaken by Miss Hayes, who is sent by the food controller's department over the districts being organized to give practical demonstrations in cookery; the substitution of certain foods for those required overseas.

Mayor Dill suggested the following names to go on the general committee, and they were duly appointed: Messrs. Hassard, Coltart, Skaling, Fulton. Winter, Dow, Walker, Welsh and Gretton; Mrs. Reeves and Misses. Seymour and Beatty.

It was suggested that if anyone on the committee named desired information from Mr. Gibson on points not covered in his general talk, questions should be asked. Mr. Hassard desired to know if the department had taken any steps to see that there was an ample supply of seed grain, etc. He believed the supply was short in this locality, and unless something was done quickly planting time would find our farmers with no see to plant. He reminded Mr. Gibson that this district had to ship its wheat out in the fall of the year and in in the spring of the year. Mr. Gibson said he believed the Provincial Department of Agriculture was looking after the seed problem.

Mr. Gibson was reminded that in this district it was not a question of production as much as it is a question of what to do with the produce after growing it. He was asked if any effort was being made to organize a market for the products the farmers were urged to raise. He replied that in this locality he would advise the growing of those cereals and vegetables which were not so perishable—peas, beans, etc., which could be either canned or dried, and would form a substantial food substitute for wheat flour, bacon and beaf. He did not know that anything had or could be done regarding marketing. Last year, he understood, matters did not turn out well for the potato and onion growers owing to the evaporators having failed to take the output. This failure, he thought, was due to the shortage in ships to carry the evaporated products overseas. He was endeavoring this year to get something definite from the evaporator people as to their probable requirements, but they were most uncertain, as they could not tell what ships would be available for transport.

Mr. Gibson was asked further regarding fish. The food controller was urging repeatedly that more fish should be substituted for the meats required for transport, but it was almost impossible to get any fish. He replied that time would not permit him to say all he would like to on this question. Briefly, there was a fish combine at the coast which controlled the market. A special investigation is now being held, and it is the intention of the department to break the fish combine if it takes all summer. Fresh fish, he said, is packed and sold at Prince Rupert at 5 cents a pound, and there is no good reason why that fish should not be on the market in every town in the Interior and sold at two pounds for 15 cents.

In reply to a question asked by Miss Seymour, Mr Gibson said the food controller's department paid the expenses of Miss Hayes, food cookery demonstrator, the only expense there would be in connection with her visit to this locality would be a warm room and cooking range and tables, and the little material she would use in baking. Mrs. Reeves, Miss Beatty and Miss Seymour were appointed a committee to arrange for the coming of Miss Hayes to Enderby, which will be for four days, commencing Monday, at 2 p.m., Feb. 25th.

Messrs. Walker, Gretton, Fulton, and Misses. Beatty and Seymour were named on the publicity and educational committee.

On agricultural production, the following were named: Messrs. Hassard, C. W. Little and Wm. Monk. On gardens and lots: Messrs. Welsh, Winter, Mrs. Reeves and Misses. Beatty and Seymour.

In committee meeting with Mr. Gibson, Mr. Hassard called attention to the need in this district of a small binder for the purpose of going about from place to place to harvest the small acreages which many farmers with only small patches cleared could be induced to plant. Under existing circumstances, with only the large binders operating on the large fields, and the small man in no position to harvest his crop by cradling, as was done long ago, there are great numbers who cannot be induced to plant. For this reason any great increase can hardly be expected. He understood the Dominion government had contracted for immediate delivery of fifty tractor outfits per week for four week, or 200 in all. These undoubtedly were for the Northwest. If this can be done for the large wheat growers, it is only reasonable to suggest that something on a smaller scale be done to encourage the small man. On his own farm he is using a binder cutting an 18-foot swath. However willing he might be to aid the small planter, he could not get a machine of this size along the roads leading to some of the bush farms, with five and ten-acres cleared. He reminded Mr. Gibson of the thousands of acres of Indian reserve lands lying idle. yet which the Government no doubt could have cultivated with the aid of the Indians, to their profit and to the good of all. He hoped, however, that if anything were to be done in this direction, it would be under the supervision of capable men, and not as was done last year, when some $900 worth of seed grain was turned over to the Indians on the Spallumcheen reserve at $75 per ton, and they were allowed to cut the harvest for hay.

Mr. Gibson made note of these recommendations and promised to take them up with the department; also that in relation to seed grain.

Military Y. M. C. A. Funds

Previously acknowledged:	
per H. G. Estabrook	$150.00
per D. P. Welsh	756.81
Total amt. forwarded to head office, Dec. 31, 1917	906.81
Contributions for December, 1917:	
Miss Johnston	5.00
Grindrod Entertainment	19.00
T. M. Lewis	10.00
Mrs. L. M. Tompkins	1.00
Rev. J. A. Dow	2.00
Dr. Keith	5.00
H. Bush	2.00
J. H. Teece	1.00
Mrs. A. A. Faulkner	5.00
Miss A. B. Faulkner	5.00
N. E. Landon	6.00
Anonymous	1.00
Miss P. D. Faulkner	3.00
C. B. Winter	2.00
F. A. Adams	2.00
Miss F. C. Mowat	1.00
H. Byrnes	2.00
A. Fulton	10.00
Mrs. J. Nichol	1.00
F. B. Dill	5.00
C. Hawkins	1.00
Mrs. R. Carson	1.00
Miss P. D. Faulkner	3.00
Mrs. L. Tompkins	1.00
J. Tomkinson	1.00
S. Teece	2.00
W. J. Fenton	2.00
	$96.00
Contributions for January, 1918:	
Mrs. J. H. Hatcher	$1.00
H. Byrnes	2.00
A. Reeves	10.00
J. Tomkinson	1.00
Mrs. B. Strickland	4.00
H. Hendrickson	4.00
W. J. Donaldson	2.00
Anonymous	1.00
S. F. Hartry	2.00
F. A. Adams	2.00
Rev. J. A. Dow	2.00
C. B. Winter	2.00
Miss F. C. Mowat	1.00
Dr. Keith	5.00
Mrs. A. A. Faulkner	2.00
Miss A. B. Faulkner	5.00
H. Bush	2.00
Mrs. Carson	1.00
	$50.00

D. J. WELSH.

Armstrong Growers Meet

The annual meeting of the Armstrong Growers' Association last Saturday afternoon was more than usually interesting. The attendance of members was large, and the points at issue brought out a warm general discussion. There was a splendid spirit prevalent in it all, however, and resulted in much general good to the organization. The report of the manager for the past year was most satisfactory, showing a substantial margin on the right side of the ledger. Mr. McDonald, who so successfully handled the past season's business, was again chosen on the board of directors, along with Messrs. Robt. Arnott, W. H. Keary, W. A. Cuthbert, Geo. Fowler and Jas. McCallan. At a meeting of the directors subsequently held, Mr. Arnott was elected president; Mr. Fowler vice-president, and Mr. McDonald, secretary.

Enderby Red Cross

Tea Rooms statement for January:

Receipts	$52.50
Expenses—rent	7.50
Stores	.85
Prisoners of War	8.00

Following contributions were thankfully received: Mrs. Dow, $12; Mr. Lewis, light and wood; Mrs. Hawkins, milk. To Prisoners of War Fund:

Proceeds New Years Dance	34.10
Mrs. Brown	1.00
R. E. T. Forster	2.00
Miss Forster	2.00
Mrs. Winter	2.00
Miss Gibbs	10.00
Tea Rooms	8.00

The committee tender their thanks to Mrs. A. McPLerson for cleaning tea rooms; also to Mr. H. M. Walker for his kindness in printing monthly reports and taking charge of the daily proceeds of tea rooms.

Mara Red Cross Work

The ladies of the Mara Red Cross are in receipt of the following brief but sincere note of appreciation from Major John Langdon:

I thank you very much indeed for your Christmas present. It was a great joy to me. I felt that I was remembered by good old Mara; and I have a feeling, a pleasant feeling, of deep gratitude to all of you. I wish I could return the compliment.

The Mara Red Cross would like to announce that since its organization in June, 1917, it has shipped to Central Depot, at Vancouver, seventy-four pairs of socks and four and one-half dozen suits of pyjamas, with a balance in the bank of $13.12, and goods on hand to the amount of $30.00.

MRS. JAS. BELL,
Vice-President.

Good Work of Trench Comfort

The ladies of the Trench Comfort Club are in receipt of the following appreciative letter from Sergt. J. Warwick:

Will you kindly convey my very best thanks to the members of your club for the very nice parcel I received yesterday. The kind thoughts that always attend with the receipt of these parcels add to the keen appreciation, and I am quite sure that if the members could only see or hear the boys when these parcels are received, they would readily understand what it means to hear from home, and be fully repaid for their many kindnesses. Since I have been in England I have met quite a number of the Enderby boys and they have never failed to refer to your club's kindness.

The Enderby Trench Comfort Club will hold a market stall and serve afternoon tea, in Speer's store, which has been kindly donated for the occasion, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 16th, for the purpose of raising funds to send another batch of parcels of trench comforts to our boys in France. The numerous letters received by the Trench Comfort ladies from the boys is proof enough of the good work being done by this home organization, and they ask your co operation. Remember the date, Feb. 16th.

Don't fuss over your Sunday dinner. Go to the King Edward.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Mrs. Wm. Sewell returned to Enderby last week on a visit.

Miss Clarecia Woods left Tuesday evening for New Westminster.

Mrs. J. E. Pacey returned from the coast last Thursday, much refreshed by the few week's rest.

The regular monthly meeting of the Enderby Red Cross will be held Tuesday, Feb. 12th, at 4p.m.

Mrs. J. L. Ruttan and daughter spent a few days in Enderby last week, returning to Vanderhoof on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Rands returned from the East this week, where they spent some weeks on a visit with friends.

Frank Pearson, who left Enderby a few years ago to take legal training, has joined the navy, and is now stationed at Halifax.

The junior branch of St. George W. A. will serve tea and hold a sale of work on Saturday, Feb.9th at the Red Cross tea rooms.

Theodore Adams, who left for the harvest fields in Saskatchewan and Manitoba early in the harvest, returned to Enderby this week.

A meeting of the Enderby Hospital Association will be held at the City Hall this (Thursday) evening, at 8 p. m. to consider the question of making arrangements to let the hospital building.

All who enjoy a masquerade will appreciate the good things in store for those who attend the dance to be given in the Armstrong opera house next Monday evening, Feb. 11th. It is expected that a number of our Enderby young people will attend.

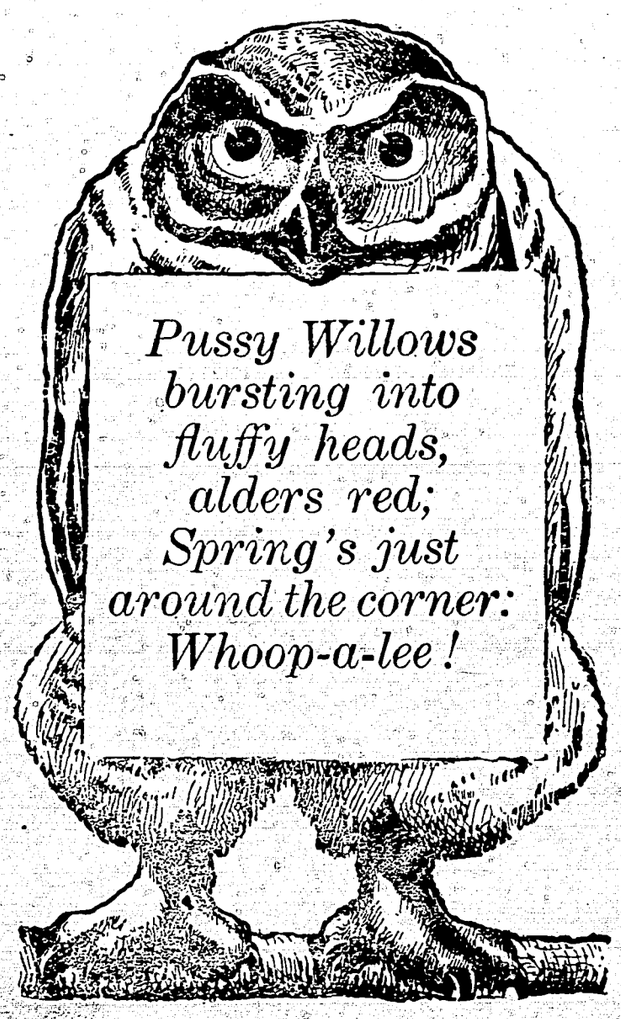
To-morrow (Friday) evening, in K. of P. Hall, every Enderbyite, whether he or she can dance or not, will have an opportunity to show in a tangible way appreciation for the many public favors which have been rendered by the Enderby orchestra, by patronizing the dance given in aid of the music fund.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pearson spent the week-end in Enderby, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Reeves. Mr. Pearson was some years head miller in the Enderby flouring mill when it was in operation, and left a year or more ago to take charge of a mill at Weyburn, Man. A more lucrative position was offered him with the Vancouver Milling Company, which he has accepted.

Next Saturday evening "The End of the Trail," will be the Fox feature at the Enderby Opera House. In it William Farnum once more struggles against an overpowering fate in the snow-clad regions of the great Northwest, which tells of the fight made by one man for his home and happiness. All of Wm. Farnum's work is Class One. In this remarkably strong play he surpasses himself.

Real Chance to Conserve

Speaking of conservation, isn't here a real chance to conserve? Hundreds of tons of wheat are raised in the Okanagan. This could be increased to thousands of tons. This wheat is shipped out of the Valley. And we ship flour in. This in face of the fact that there is a 500-barrel daily capacity flouring mill situated at Enderby without a wheel turning. At the same time there is the crying need to conserve rolling stock on the railroads, conserve fuel, etc. What is the good of talking conservation if the Government cannot take hold of these wastes and *conserve*. We talk about saving the crusts of bread, pieces of pig, and old clothes, and quietly submit to such flagrant wastes as these. Shipping wheat from the mills' warehouses to other, and perhaps smaller mills hundreds of miles away, and shipping flour back again to be sold within the shadow of a mill as up-to-date as any of them now running! Is it any wonder the people feel panicky betimes in the face of such glaring inefficiency?



THE ENDERBY PRESS

AND WALKER'S WEEKLY

H. M. WALKER

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1918

DAILY TRAIN SERVICE

It will be good news to the people of the Okanagan Valley to learn that the C. P. R. will re-establish the daily train service over this branch from Sicamous to Okanagan Landing. Undoubtedly the railway company has some very brainy men at the head of this branch of the great system. And it is only reasonable to believe these men knew what they were doing when they decided to reduce the service in this Valley to tri-weekly. Yet, when one considers how the innovation completely demoralized transportation and business generally in the Valley in a few weeks of operation, it would seem that somebody made a huge mistake. It will be a good lesson for the future guidance of these railway officials. Business in the Okanagan today is on a different scale to what it was some years ago, when the railway company forced this community of developing towns to get along as best it could with a tri-weekly service during the winter months. The Okanagan has outgrown these molasses-limited make-shifts. We have the business for the continuous daily train service, and nothing less will serve the requirements of the district. It is much to the credit of the railway officials that they should at once return to normal conditions when they discovered that they had made an error in judgment. The daily trains will be resumed on Monday, Feb. 11th.

LABOR TAKING A STRONG HOLD

It would appear from dispatches now appearing in the daily press under London and Berlin date that labor forces throughout the world are taking hold of the war problem with their leaders in dead earnest, with the object of bringing about a moderate peace. Arthur S. Draper, in a special cable to the Vancouver Province from London, says "Britain's labor situation is so delicate that it is giving cause for genuine alarm. No attempt is being made by the government to minimize the gravity with which they view the present unsatisfactory conditions. Unprejudiced students of labor conditions in England account for the attitude of the working people in several ways. The commonest explanation is that labor is war-weary, but others go deeper and say that labor feels it is unfairly treated. They declare that labor considers it has paid a bigger price than the wealthy classes. Certainly it is true that labor demands conscription of wealth before it will even give consideration to further conscription of men. Now they threaten openly to 'do nothing in support of carrying on the war and to resist by all possible means any further call upon the remaining man-power of the nation, unless the government adopts the war aims of the Labor party.'

"It is strange but true," adds Mr. Draper, "that at the recent labor conference at Nottingham two of the speakers were Philip Snowden and Ramsey Macdonald, pacifist members of Parliament, who a few months ago were branded as German agents and were unable to get a hearing except when protected by the police. That is a fair measure of the progress toward a moderate peace made in the last year." "Labor is not bluffing," this writer concludes, "it is in deadly earnest, and stubborn as a mule."

These conditions in England are mild compared to those prevailing in the thickly populated districts of Germany. In the great ports of Hamburg and Bremen strikes are in progress and the military authorities are taking stern measures to deal with the discontented workmen. The demand of German laboringmen is that the government shall modify the terms of peace submitted to Russia, so as not to cause the resumption of hostilities on the East front. A Copenhagen report says that all the Socialist leaders have been summoned to Berlin to discuss political questions, while another report from Amsterdam is in effect that Chancellor von Hertling refused to see the workers' delegation.

While it is pretty certain the governments of the Central Powers will be able to put an end to any demonstration on the part of labor when they reach anything like alarming proportions, it is equally certain that the movement for peace in Germany and Austria on the part of labor will have its influence in shaping the policy of those powers in their peace demands.

EMPTY TITLES

The yearly cost to Great Britain to maintain royalty runs into many billions of pounds. And yet, Great Britain is as democratic in practical world affairs as the most democratic country on earth. "The King is only a figurehead," we are told. "He has nothing to do with the practical end of the nation." Even so. But it is an awful price the Empire has to pay for a mere foible handed down from the old feudal days. Today, when the world is crying aloud in agony against autocracy, and the British Empire leads in the great fight for democracy, our autocratic rulers persist in the policy of feudal days of showering titles upon Canadians, as a means, no doubt, of subtilely reminding us of the autocratic power behind our democracy.

But there is a growing distate in Canada against this practice, and there will be something doing in this Canada of ours when the war ends. In the Toronto Saturday Night, in concluding a criticism of the title business the editor says: "It would be well if a public enquiry was held re. titles. Who recommends them? How they come to be granted? . . . The people of Canada are entitled to this information. They are demanding that the whole business be investigated. If our Governor-General has a hand in such matters he should be cautioned to go slow, or better yet to stop. There is a taint of commercialism and partizan politics about a great many of these Imperial honors. If they are sometimes procured through a party boss, as is pretty well established already, or if they are given for generous contribution to campaign funds, the public should be told. In the meantime our Government might tell King George and his advisers that a decree should be issued governing Imperial titles in Canada, to the effect that they terminate with the death of their present owners. King George should be informed that Canadians believe 'every herring should hang by its own tail, and every tub stand on its own bottom.'"

THE FARMERS' DIFFICULTIES

"Produce more hogs," says the food controller. "Grow them larger—feed 'em up," says the Hon. John Oliver, provincial minister of agriculture." "We can't afford to," the farmers reply, "unless the banks will loan us money to buy feeds."

Here is where the pig situation is today. The Province of Vancouver says this is the aspect of the situation which is being investigated, the provincial minister of agriculture having recently asked the food controller to forbid the killing of any hog which weighs under 150 pounds when dressed. While some British Columbia hog-raisers are endeavoring to meet the need for greater production, others declare that the cost of feeds would make it impossible for them to comply with such regulations. We would have to sell our hogs, they say.

Are the banks making any effort to help increase production by loans to hog raisers on the security of the animals? Vancouver bankers were asked this question by the Province. 'With one exception they showed that they were not inclined to seek this class of business, loans on such security being considered too risky. All livestock loans, they said, were classed in the same category. One Vancouver bank, at least, has relaxed its usual regulations and is prepared to strain a point to encourage hog production. The B. C. head of this institution said that it was broadening the scope of its operations in this direction and would, insofar as was consistent with safety, be more lenient than usual with farm borrowers. He added that applications for livestock loans had been on the increase, indicating that the farmers of British Columbia are awakening to the need for greater meat production. But Vancouver meat dealers say that little real progress is being made toward increasing the pork supply, because hundreds of hogs are killed and shipped to that city which only weigh from 60 to 110 pounds each, and they declare that the practice constitutes a gross wastage of hog products.

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	" "
Dry Blocks	$ 2.50	
Planing Mill Wood	2.25	

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King Edward

A name that stands for the best in hotel service

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

A full line of Fresh Meats. Home rendered Lard and Home Fed Bacon

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. — S. H. SPEERS, 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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INSURANCE

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MAT HASSEN

Auctioneer and Live Stock Salesman

Farm Sales my specialty. See me about your sales

Armstrong 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.

Are your Butter Wraps running low?

Better order some now

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

Booklets	Envelopes
Counter Check Books	Price Lists
Stock Certificates	Dodgers
Window Cards	Circular Letters (typewriter)
Stork Cards	Posters

Where Bravest Battles are Fought

The bravest battle that ever was fought!
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not,
'Tis fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen.
Nay, not with eloquent words of thought
From mouths of wonderful men;

But deep in the walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently, bore her part—
Lo, there is that battlefield!

No marshalling troop, no bivouac song,
No banner to gleam and wave;
But, oh! their battles, they last, they last,
From babyhood to the grave.

Yet faithful still, as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled-up town—
Fights on and on in endless wars,
Then silent, unseen, goes down.

Oh, ye with banners and battle shot,
And soldiers to shout and praise,
I tell you the kingliest victories fought
Were fought in those silent ways.

Oh spotless woman in a world of shame,
With splendid and silent scorn,
Go back to God as white as you came—
The kingliest warrior born.

—From "Current History" for December.

Sitting on a Volcano

The world is sitting on a volcano with an explosive in its hand. This is probably as sensational a statement as could be coined. Nevertheless it serves to bring out in bold relief a two-fold crisis, the like of which the world has never known before. The Triple Entente and its Allies are not only involved in a struggle with the Central Powers, the result of which has not as yet been determined, but all of these nations are ripe for probably the most comprehensive revolution that has occurred in history. The Allies, with the exception of Russia, will evidently wait until the war ends. The Central Powers may not wait that long. But one thing seems clear, as soon as international peace comes, internal, political, social and economic revolutions will follow that will bring into being a new order, a new system,---in fact a new earth. The handwriting on the wall was witnessed by statesmen of the United Kingdom when the platform of Labor was announced. This platform proposes to do away with the present system of landlordism, with the House of Lords, and to fix a comfortable wage for adult workers. At the present moment the workmen of Russia have the ascendance, and their hope is to unite with the Socialists of Germany and put a stop to autocracy in both empires. Socialism rules in Sweden. The king of Roumania and the king of Greece have abdicated. China has become a republic. The entire North American continent has been heading straight for nationalization of resources and public utilities. The unity existing in internal affairs is merely a truce, which will give place to abrupt revolutionary movements as soon as hostilities cease.---Canada Magazine.

A man committed suicide at Cranbrook last week by hanging himself with his own suspenders. The report didn't state whether he previously fell through the slack of his trousers or not. We must congratulate the makers on the strength of their braces.

Starting with a deficit of $252, the Kelowna Board of Trade ended the year with a surplus of $236.32. After an amalgamation of the Merchants' Association with the Board there was a paid membership of ninety.

In 1917 the Russians shook off their bonds and in 1918 they seem quite likely to shake off their bond interest too.

Subs After Our Bacon

Arthur S. Draper, in a cable to the Vancouver Daily Province, says:

"Britain's suffering on account of the food shortage is acute. In less than ten weeks there has been a profornd change in the country's economic position. Whether it has been brought about by an uncertain run of luck of importing supplies through the submarine zone, or from lack of foresight in the high places, or from general depletion of the world's storehouses because of the war, makes little difference.

It is unfortunate that the people are not prepared for present conditions; in fact, the frequent optimistic reports of submarine sinkings have led them to draw entirely wrong conclusions, and there has resulted a lot of bitter complaining over the hardships of standing for hours in long queues often to get only a fraction of the food required.

The failure of the government to introduce compulsory rationing last summer in essentials is responsible for much of the present confusion and dissatisfaction.

There is no mitaking the fact that labor intends to play a part in political affairs, and it is gaining strength through the weakness of the government in handling the food problem.

The situation cannot be characterized as anything milder than gravely serious. Lord Rhondda's injunction to the people to pull in their belts and laugh at the enemy is being followed, but though the people are laughing at the enemy, they are turning sour faces toward those they consider responsible for supplying and distributing food.

As is usually the case, the thickly-populated sections are suffering the most. Many of the country districts are still enjoying comparatively normal conditions. On the Clyde, at Manchester, Liverpool and London, the shortage is being felt most. Though the working people are hard hit the middle class is feeling the pinch most, because they enjoy a pre-war income and nothing more.

For a full month in the middle of winter meat has been so scarce that the people have obtained less than a quarter of the normal amount. According to Lord Rhondda, in a single week the submarines have sunk ships carrying 3,000,000 pounds of bacon. Britain raises only 40 per cent of its normal consumption of meat. Though the stocks of cattle are only five per cent below normal, it is held that it is poor business to slaughter now instead of waiting until the grass season.

Canadian Newspaper Pulp

According to the Hon. D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture in the United States, the United States are using over six thousand tons of newsprint daily, and the demand is increasing at the rate of ten per cent per year. To supply presses in the U. S. with newsprint requires annually 3,000,000 cords of pulp wood; to meet requirements for magazine and book paper, stationery and business papers of all forms, wrapping papers, wall papers, cardboard, fibre board, etc., 4,000,000 cords of pulp wood are consumed annually. Production barely keeps pace with consumption. The U. S. depend on Canada for a third of its newsprint paper, either in the form of finished product or raw material. This proportion is increasing rapidly. According to the same authority pulp wood standing in the forest costs from $2.50 to $5 per cord.

According to statistics furnished by R. H. Campbell, Director of Forestry, the Canadian pulp mllis in 1916 consumed for the manufacture of pulp in Canada 1,764,922 cords, valued at $13,971,458.00, while 1,068,207 cords, valued at $6,866,699.00, were exported, making a total production of 2,833,119 cords, valued at $19,791,127.00.

Longing for Days of Boyhood

What has become of the old-fashioned smoke house, with its shoulders, hams, sides and hog jowls, and those festoons of sausages, battalions of "Tom thumb" kits of head cheese and kegs of pickled pigs feet, and the hog killing bee with its backbone and turnips, "chitlins" and crackling bread with the print of the cook's hand in the middle of the brown pone; the fragrant odor of rendering lard with its flavor of bay leaf? Oh for the days of our childhood when the grocery bill numbered only such items as sugar, tea and coffee; when it was considered a treat to go to mill with the grist and fish while the dusty miller watched the old stones grind out that delicious whole wheat flour with which mother used to fabricate such wonderful creations with buttermilk and soda.—Golden Star.

The supposed tyranny of "monarchial England" doesn't exist. The fact is the government of England is more responsive to public opinion than our own, because the Prime Minister is not chosen for a fixed term. He holds office only so long as a majority in the House of Commons supports him. If the members hear from "the folks back home" they can upset the government any day.—Washington Post.

The weekly home paper provides a better advertising medium for the town store that does the elaborate catalogue for the big mail order houses. If you wish to win the battle for trade, Mr. Town Merchant, don't let your means of combat lie idle.

The Los Angeles Times figures that a good fat hog is worth more than the average man—$20 a hundred dressed

Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

TRY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the Ford is handled and driven.

If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is something good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of them—are driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills its strength and power show to advantage.

Buy a Ford and you will want to be behind "the wheel" constantly.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout	$475
Touring	$495
Coupe	$770
Sedan	$970

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Mack & Rands, Dealers, Enderby

New counterfeit $100 bills in circulation are so cleverly executed that they defy an expert. It also takes an expert to get possession of a genuine bill of that denomination.

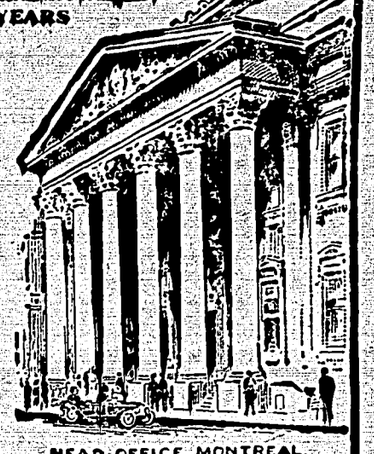
Tell it not in big league circles. The Italian customs officials classify baseball equipment as toys, and prohibit inportation as a luxury.

BANK·OF·MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS

Bank Money Orders

For settling small accounts—where it is not desirable to pay by cheque—many Business Houses as well as Individuals, regularly use the Bank Money Orders issued by The Bank of Montreal.



HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

D. R. CLARKE, Supt. British Columbia Branches. VANCOUVER.

C. B. Winter, Manager, Enderby Branch.

BRANCHES IN OKANAGAN DISTRICT

Armstrong, Kelowna, Penticton, Princeton, Summerland, Vernon.

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.

Is your Press Subpaid

If not, we'd like to see you in the sanctum sanctorum.

The FOOD CONTROLLER SAYS:-

Every pound added to the nourishing things to eat—animal or vegetable,—will count it this momentous year of 1918. No one should shirk taking up work on a small plot through too modest an idea of its value. Food control has to begin on a small scale. It will be effective through its thoroughness in the small but innumerable households in the land. So, if more food can be grown on the home plot there will be a saving in exportable food and to that extent an increased amount of food will be released for shipment to the Allies. Every bushel extra of vegetables next spring and summer will release its equivalent in wheat. The essence of more production means more eatable things from each man's labor. A small area well looked after is often more profitable than a large area in an unfavorable season.

Of the need for all exportable Canadian food products no one should longer be in doubt. The first of a series of fort-nightly cablegrams from France to the Food Controller states with a plainness that would be pitiful if it were not so noble, how badly off the French civilians are. The supply of breadstuffs is causing grave anxiety. Imports are very short. "The bread car machinery has been completed but present lack of cereals will not permit of its application." What does that mean? Simply that France is so short of bread that it cannot risk even a readjustment of what must be literally a hand-to-mouth system, lest some should starve. Yet France fights on gloriously! Surely a common pride in an ally fighting the bravest fight of all the ages should be enough to make any man determine that in as far as in him lies he will aid such a noble race. The cablegram adds that sugar, farinaceous foods other than wheat, butter and meats are all dreadfully short and that oils and fats are practically unobtainable. As the only one of the British Dominions practically accessible to cargo carriers, it is manifestly "up to Canada" to strain every nerve to increase the exportable quantities of those commodities so much needed overseas.

Food Controller Sets Prices

Whereas by order-in-council dated the fifteenth day of November, 1917, it was amongst other things provided that the Food Controller may, by written order, prescribe the maximum amount of profit or the maximum price (or both) to be charged on the sale in Canada, of any food foods, or any food products designated by the Food Controller.

And whereas it is advisable in the public interest to make the following order, therefore I do hereby order that the amount which may be charged for bran and shorts after the 19th day of January shall not be greater than is hereinafter set forth namely:

By dealers distributing ex-warehouses or premises to consumers, not more than 10c per bag of 100 lbs. may be added to the cost at the railway station where dealer takes delivery.

Where delivery is ex-car by the purchaser from the dealer, not more than 5c per bag of 100 lbs. may be added to the cost at the dealer's railway station.

Where the miller sells at the mill direct to the consumer, in quantity or quantities less than 10 ton lots, not more than 5c per bag of 100 lbs shall be added to the price at which the miller can sell under order No. 5.

Where the purchaser brings bags to the mill and such bags are filled at the mill, not more than $2 per ton shall be added to the price of bran and shorts in bulk, as directed by order No. 5.

Nothing in this order shall in any way change or affect any of the terms of my order of the 17th of December, 1917.

Dated at Ottawa this 15th day of January, 1918.

W. J. Hanna,
Food Controller.

Manager Bobb has signed on a series of the famous Paramount pictures, the first of which will be shown on Saturday, Feb. 23rd.

Home Furnishing Department
Showing New Spring Merchandise

Spring Marquisettes and Scrims

To see and buy is the only way to appreciate the beauty and worth of these fabrics. They come in Hemstitched Borders, also drawn thread effects; width 36 inches. SPECIAL SPRING PRICE ..... **45c** Yard

Spring Shipment English Linoleums

Beautiful Floral and conventional designs to suit any room. Will stand the test of hard wear. Two yards wide. SPRING PRICE, per square yard **$1.25**

Crettonnes and Art Sateens

A WONDERFUL COLLECTION IN CHOICE DESIGNS AND COLORING, 30 to 36 in. wide. SPRING PRICES ..... **35c to 50c** Yard

Write for Samples

Spring Wash Fabrics

Krinkle Cloth in plain colors and Bohemian Stripes; 1918 novelty. Prices, ... **39c $45c** Yard

Coralette

Very fine Silk-finish Fabric in white and soft colors. SPECIAL ..... **55c yd**

NEXT WEEK

Gigantic Sald of New Importations Swiss Embroideries

Hudson's Bay Candies

MADE IN OUR DAYLIGHT FACTORY

Broken Toffee—an assortment of 40c and 50c candy. SPECIAL ..... **25c lb.**

Ye Old Mints. SPECIAL .. **1-2 lb 15c**

Luxua Mixture ..... 1-2 lb **15c**

Luxua Assorted Chocolates in one-lb boxes SPECIAL **50c**

In 1-2 lb boxes; SPECIAL **30c**

Doncaster Butter Scotch, 1-2 lb 20c

The Hudson's Bay Company

INCORPORATED 1670 — HERBERT E. BURBIDGE STORES COMMISSIONER

Mail Order Department H. VERNON, B. C. BRITISH COLUMBIA INTERIOR STORE

"What is Hell?"

With every company going to the front, or preparing to go overseas, there appears to be a printer or two, or somebody who in civil life had something to do with the practical end of newspaper work. And about the first thing the boys think when they get into camp and have the time to think, is a camp newspaper. Many bright specimens of newspaper work have come from the various camps. The last we have had the pleasure of seeing comes from St. John, Que., sent by Corp. John McPherson, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. McPherson, who was a most popular young man when resident with us. "Nnots and Lashings" is the title of this spicy camp sheet, and over the first page there runs this line: "If you cank't knot & unknot these knotty knots you're knot an kngineer." Frinstance, here is a knot the boys are attempting to unknot: "What is Hell?" they ask, and then proceed:

They sometimes say "it's cold as hell,"
Sometimes they say "it's hot as hell";
When rain hangs on it's "hell" they cry,
It's also "hell" when it is dry.
They "hate like hell" to see it snow
It's "a hell of a wind" when it starts to blow,
Now "how in hell" can anyone tell
What "in hell" they mean by hell?

This married life "is hell" they say
When you come home late there's "hell to pay";
"It's hell" when the kid you have to tote,
When he starts to bawl it's a "hell of a note."
"It's hell" when the doctor sends his bills,
For a "hell of a lot" of trips and pills.

"Hell, yes!" "Hell, no!" and "Oh hell," too;
"The hell you don't"; "The hell you do;"
And "what in hell" and "Oh hell, where?"
And "what in hell do you think I care."
And the hell of it is, it sure is hell
When we don't know "what in hell" is hell!

LOST—A bay horse, 4 years old; horseshoe brand on nigh shoulder; suitable reward offered. Chas. Ashton, Enderby.

WANTED—Mare, aged 4 to 7 years weight 1300 to 1500, for spot cash. F. Hoffman, Grindrod. 2t

Keeping the Sinner Out

A mother recently noticed that her little boy had shut and fastened the door on a very wet day, and was compelling his little sister to stay out in the rain.

"Why, Leslie!" said she, "open the door and let Dolly in out of the rain."

"I can't, mamma," was the reply, "we're playing Noah's Ark, and Dolly is the sinner."

Lawyer—"Your Honor, I ask the dismissal of my client on the grounds that the warrant fails to state that he hit Bill Jones with malicious intent."

Rural Judge—"This court ain't a graduate of none of your technical schools. I don't know what he hit him with. The point is, did he hit him? Proceed."

The Provincial legislature meets today.

"The Public Be Damned"

The biggest single factor in the world at persent is the food supply of the United States and Canada. "The Public Be Damned," is a tremendously vital picture, taking up the subject in the most absorbingly interesting way of how the food trust of America has made $250,000,000 excess profits out of the people as a result of the war. The struggle of the ages will be won or lost on the farms of America. This picture shows the operations of the food trust. In the United States Senate Herbert C. Hoover, United States food controller, publicly assailed the food trust, stating: "In the last five months $250,000,000 has been extracted from the American consumer in excess of normal profits of manufacturers and distributors." The whole story will be shown in 'The Public Be Damned' photo play. Charles Richman and Mary Fuller is starring in this educational film story. Both are well known screen stars. This is a graphic presentation of the conditions that existed in the United States when tons of foodstuff rotted in the farmers' barns because the freight took away all the meager profit, or in storehouses while the trusts forced the prices up and the poor died for the want of food. It will appear at the Enderby Opera House next Monday, Feb. 11th. The price of admission will be 50c and 25c.

Tea Special

For a week, commencing Feb. 7, NABOB Tea, 40c lb pkt.

FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, WHITE MIDDLINGS and WHEAT, now in stock.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY. WE HAVE A FULL RANGE OF BOYS' AND MEN'S RUBBERS.

DILL BROS.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND GROCERIES

Cream Wanted

IF YOU HAVE CREAM TO SELL IN QUANTITIES OF 5 GALLONS OR MORE, TESTING 30 PER CENT WE WILL PAY—

47c

PER POUND BUTTER FAT, F.O.B. YOUR STATION, AND RETURN YOUR CANS FREE NEXT DAY.

Kelowna Creamery, Ltd.

Special in Canned Goods

Friday & Saturday ONLY — Friday & Saturday ONLY

Heintz' Baked Beans, reg. 20c ..... 3 for 50c
" Tomato Soup, reg. 2 for 35c ..... 4 for 60c
Canned Tomatoes, reg. 25c ..... 4 for 75c
Heintz' Spaghetti, reg. 15c ..... 4 for 50c

Our Motto—"QUALITY AND SERVICE"

TEECE & SON,

'PHONE 48
Bell Block, Enderby