SEP 21 1914
VICTORIA, B.C.

Kelowna Orchard Record

VOL. VI. NO. 43 KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914.—8 PAGES $1.50 Per Annum

STREET SINGERS OF PARIS ON WAY TO ENTRAIN FOR THE WAR

A familiar sight in Paris. In the picture wives are shown accompanying their husbands who are reservists, on their way to the station to entrain for the front.

Allies Hot in Pursuit of Retreating German Forces

Kaiser's Plans for Conquest of France Have Completely Broken Down --- Will Probably Recross Frontier Before Making Stand --- Great Russian Victory in Galicia

Although from the little authentic news which has come to hand during the last few days it is beyond question that the Allies in France have been victorious all along the line and that at the present moment the tables have been almost completely turned on the Germans, the time is too early yet to indulge in too much jubilation.

Much has been accomplished during the past week and step by step at first and later with an almost disorganized stampede the invading armies have been driven back until they have almost retreated over the French frontier. There is a general feeling of relief evident at this breakdown of the German plans in France, but the leading military authorities are emphatic in their warnings that great as have been the advantages gained, the most serious part of the war has not yet been reached and the public must be prepared for still harder fighting and possibly reverses. Though considerably damaged both in streng th and morale, the Germans will no doubt gather their forces for a determined stand, and experts say that the great deciding battle is yet to come.

The German right wing, under General Von Kluck which made such a sensational and rapid advance on Paris, and an equally sensational swing back to the southeast is reported to be practically out of business and frequent dispatches persist in the rumor that the army, or at any rate a large section of it has surrendered. The Crown Prince's army which held the centre of the opposing forces has been driven back to a line a few miles northwest of Verdun. Heavy rains are said to be rendering the retreat, and the moving of heavy artillery increasingly difficult. It is possible that the Kaiser's troops will endeavor to rally over the Luxemburg frontier in the neighborhood of Metz, which is strongly fortified.

The Russians continue their successes in the eastern theatre of the war, and it seems certain that the Austrian menace has been almost removed. The Austrian losses in Galicia have been placed at 300,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, or nearly one-third of their forces. They have also lost more than two-thirds of their available artillery. It is rumored that the Kaiser has left the western forces to lead the defence against the advancing Russians in Prussia.

The German fleet still avoids an open conflict, though dispatches would seem to indicate that skirmishes have taken place.

In the absence of fuller details speculations are being indulged in as to how long Germany can stand the pressure. Famine is already beginning to make its appearance, and with all trade outlets cut off the suffering must be tremendous. Already hints are being thrown out of an internal revolution, and if such a calamity assails them, the whole fighting machinery must fall to pieces.

No peace proposals have yet been seriously discussed, though suggestions along this line have emanated from America.

London does not talk of peace and the rumors from America of suggestions by Count Voo Bernstorff, German ambassador at Washington, arouse little comment.

As time passes it becomes apparent that there are certain things which Germany must pay if the Allies win. One thing is an enormous indemnity to Belgium. Statements of high officials in London indicate that this stands foremost in Britain's mind at the present moment. Alsace and Lorraine must be returned and it is expected that France will also demand the return of the enormous indemnity of 1870.

Still another requirement, if a large part of the British public has its way, will be the dismantlement of the German fleet.

There is no mistaking the intention of the Allies, Great Britain leading, once for all to destroy Prussian militarism, making it impossible for the world's peace ever again to be disturbed as in the present war.

It is reported that when the German general who was captured by the French and brought into the capital was searched there was found in his pocket his nomination to the governorship of Paris, signed by Emperor William. The name of this general was not divulged.

It is officially announced that the German cruiser Hela was sunk September 13 by a torpedo from a British submarine. Most of the crew, it is said, were saved.

The Scotsman states that the German submarine which sank the British cruiser Pathfinder has itself been sunk. On Wednesday last, according to the account, a part of the British fleet on the lookout for German submarines, became aware of the presence of one. The British vessels divided when the submarine appeared with only its periscope showing,

By some miscalculation, probably in a final effort to escape the cruisers, the submarine conning tower and upper structure suddenly appeared in the midst of the English vessels. The doomed vessel was within range of seven British cruisers and from every one of them guns crashed out. In ten seconds seven shots entered the frail shell of the submarine.

The correspondent of the Central News at Dieppe, under date of Monday transmits a report that the German army under General Von Kluck has been forced to surrender. The correspondent says: "A report has reached Dieppe that the extreme left of the Allies after making an encircling movement, by way of Roye and Ham and joining a force from the Boulonge district, has compelled General Von Kluck to surrender with, according to one statement, 14 000 men, and according to another statement, with 25,000 men and a quantity of guns and war material."

A dispatch from Paris gives the Figaro as authority for the statement that the Russian government has decided to cancel all German patents within the empire.

A statement given out by the British official press bureau says:

"The enemy are still occupying a strong position to the north of the Aisne and fighting is going on along the whole line.

"The Crown Prince's army has been driven further back and is now on the line of Varennes, Consenvoye and Ornes.

"Six hundred prisoners and 12 guns were captured by the corps on the right of the British.

"Rain has made the roads heavy and is increasing the difficulty of the German army in its retreat."

Prince William of Wied, who is still at Lugano, according to the newspapers has appealed to Italy to protect Albania.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Moscow reports the capture of a Zeppelin on the Russo-Prussian frontier.

U. S. AMBASSADOR REPRESENTING ENGLAND AND FRANCE

James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany, is here shown bidding farewell to many American friends at the railway station, Berlin, who, at the time, were fleeing from the war infested country while they had the chance.

These are busy times for the Ambassador as besides handling the diplomatic matters for his own country he also represents England and France during the present crisis.

Regular Meeting of City Council

The city council met yesterday morning. Acting Mayor Sutherland presiding in the absence of Mayor Jones, and Aldermen Copeland, Duggan, Rattenbury and Taylor attending.

A letter was read from the Attorney General in reference to the matter of conveying the protion of foreshore near the power house to the C.P.R., for which purpose a by-law had recently been passed.

The provincial inspector of municipalities advised the council that it was his intention shortly to visit the city.

Mr. Jerman Hunt asked the council to replace the hitching posts which had been removed by the contractors in putting in the cement sidewalks in front of his place. This was referred to the Board of Works.

A rebate of $48 was ordered to be paid to Mr. W. G. Marshall for expenses incurred in making plans of his place on Pendozi street when the latter was widened.

It was decided to extend the date for the rebate of one-sixth on general taxes to October 31st, and for this purpose a by-law was introduced and given a first, second and third readings.

Messrs. Casorso Bros. waited on the council in reference to a letter which had been sent to their firm requiring them to provide some other means than the sewer for carrying off the waste water from their condensing plant. Mr. Casorso contended that this was imposing an unnecessary hard ship upon them. He said the amount of water stated to be turned into the sewer was exaggerated.

A long discussion ensued, and it was eventually decided to have the waste water metered as it entered the sewer.

A suggestion that they be given flat water rates for the restaurant and for the rooms in the block was not entertained by the council, it being pointed out that the policy was to meter all possible services, as flat rates were conducive to waste.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday next.

PRISONERS OF WAR MAY BE SENT TO OKANAGAN

German prisoners of war are likely to be brought to Vernon in the near future, says the News, the military authorities having taken over the large building fronting on Lorne street just west of Mara avenue, to be used as a military prison. The building, which was originally a provincial jail but until last autumn was used as a branch of the provincial hospital for the insane, is well suited to the purposes for which it will be used. A force of men is already at work, making alterations and repairs.

A number of Austrians have already been brought up from the boundary as they were trying to get over into States, and are held at Vernon.

Miss Olive M. Switzer left on Wednesday's boat to resume her studies in Manitoba University, Winnipeg.

The government is desirous of starting pruning classes this winter where there are sufficient interested in learning to prune in a district. Classes could be started in November. Further particulars will be published later. Anyone interested should write the secretary of the Farmers' Institute, Kelowna.

Drink-Crazed Swede Runs Amuck With Rifle

Empties Magazine Rifle on a Mad Rush Through Streets

No little consternation was caused in town just as we go to press by the antics of a man with a rifle, who dazed with drink set out to shoot up the town. He seems to have first laid siege to the provincial police office, from behind some piles of wood near Mr. Bigger's house. Finally abandoning his effort to shoot Magistrate Weddell he ran amuck down the main street, shooting a dog near the O.K. Lumber Co.'s office, and narrowly missing a small boy on a bicycle. Then he took aim at an Italian who dodged into Dalgleish & Harding's store, frantically demanding a rifle to retaliate. He was not supplied, however. A crowd gathered and gave chase, but kept discretely to whatever cover they could. Continuing his course along Pendozi street and down Lawrence avenue, the man took reckless aim at everybody he came across as well as his drunken condition would allow. Alderman Copeland had a narrow escape, a shot fired at him smashing one of the spokes of his buggy wheel and a second one missing him by only a few inches.

D. McGuire only saved his life by a hasty duck, the bullet smashing an electric wire beyond him. Two Japs received several badly aimed shots and saved themselves by flight.

Finally after having emptied his gun of which he had somehow lost the stock, the man was captured and marched to the coop.

He was too drunk to give any account of himself but he is supposed to be a Swede named Nelson, and a prospector.

Fortunately no one was hit by the flying shots although several people had narrow escapes.

The value of gold produced in the Gold Coast of Ashanti during 1912 was $2,045,465, the largest production on record.

The Kootenay Central railway between Golden and the Crow road near Fort Steele will be finished this fall The road is 160 miles long.

Twelve months' famine, which only outside aid can avert, faces the Kwantung and Kwangsi provinces of China, which were devastated by floods in July with a loss of 3000 lives and more than 100,000 homes.

The United States Revenue Cutter Bear arrived at Nome, Alaska with eleven survivors of the crew of the Steffansson exploration ship Karluk, who were rescued from Wrangell Island by the gasoline steamers King and Wing and transferred to the Bear. Eight of the expedition are missing, and are given up for dead.

Eight hundred acres, most of it excellent land and well suited for agriculture, were thrown open by the Dominion government last Wednesday near Revelstoke in the Columbia river canyon for settlement as homesteads. The land was in keen demand and a number, anxious to enter for the homesteads waited patiently at the door of the Revelstoke land office all night. One man who had a particularly choice section in view began his vigil on Monday. He brought with him blankets and spent Monday and Tuesday nights on the steps of the office. He was rewarded by securing the land which he desired.

Prominent Canadians Send Motor Battery

What is to be known officially as machine gun battery No. 1 has been equipped at a cost of considerably over $150,000, the expense being borne by a few of the most prominent men in Canada.

The equipment consists of 16 automatic machine guns, capable of firing 400 shots per minute, mounted on eight armored motor trucks, four motor runabouts, 18 motor cycles, one repair car, in which every conceivable kind of material for repair work is installed, one tool car, carrying trenching and every other kind of tools necessary for modern warfare, and a complement of 120 officers and men. With the equipment will be carried four extra guns. The motor trucks will carry tripods, so that it will be possible to take the guns off the machines and set them up wherever desired. The trucks carry ammunition and gun crews, thus enabling them to be removed rapidly from one place to another with their ammunition. The motors are about sixty horsepower each, and are capable of travelling forty miles an hour.

The gentlemen who have made this gift to the Dominion government are: The Hon. Clifford Sifton, Thomas Ahern, Warren Y. Soper, J. R. Booth Sir Henry K. Egan, Ottawa; Sir. Thomas Shaughnessy, H. S. Holt, Mortimer H. Davis, Hugh Paton, R. Brutinel, Bentley Drummond, Montreal; T. A. Burrows, Winnipeg; C. W. McLean, W. A. Downey, Brockville; and Sir Donald Mann, Toronto.

All the equipment is now in Ottawa, and all the officers and men are in training at Rockcliffe Park. Most of the men are chauffeurs and mechanics.

Okanagan Ambulance League is Formed

Will Be Centre for Making Clothing for Soldiers at Front

The formation of the Okanagan Ambulance League was continued at a meeting on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Whitehead.

Mrs. Whitehead having been voted to the chair called on Mrs. Gore to outline the proposed plan.

Mrs. Gore stated that the league was to work as a "Voluntary Aid Detachment" to the St. Johns Ambulance Association, which is in touch with the Red Cross Society and will be kept informed as to what hospital supplies and woolen articles are welcomed at headquarters for use by our soldiers. These supplies, as well as funds, are to be collected and forwarded by the league to the Red Cross Society's headquarters at Toronto, for the use of the Canadian contingent.

Replying to enquiries she stated that the Red Cross Society has centres in only three or four of the large cities of Canada and undertakes somewhat different work from the St. Johns Ambulance Association, being able to send fully trained nurses to the front.

The St. Johns Ambulance Association does not aim at training nurses fully, though it's training for men in stretcher work, etc., is complete, the army medical corps being largely recruited from divisions of the St. Johns Ambulance brigade.

Classes in "first aid" are being organized in Kelowna and other neighboring towns with the object of organizing divisions of the 'brigade' in case help of this nature should be required.

In the needlework department of the league, the hand work will as far as possible be given out to workers who need paid work of this description, in accordance with a motion to this effect passed at the public meeting on Monday, September 7th.

The following were elected officers of the Ambulance League:

President,—Mayor Jones.

Vice-Presidents,— Mrs. Sutcliffe and Rev. A. Dunn.

Secretary.—Mrs. Gore.

Treasurer.—Mr. Challoner.

The officers of the St. John Ambulance Committee, Mr. J. B. Whitehead secretary, and Mr. N. D. McTavish, beside the president, Mayor Jones, were elected ex officio members of the league committee. Others elected on the committee were the Rev. Thos. Greene, Mrs. N. D. McTavish, Mrs. G. F. James, Mrs. J. B. Whitehead, Mrs. Groves, Miss M. Harvey, Miss Mary Dubes.

A committee meeting was called for Monday, September 14th at 3 p.m., at the Sons of England rooms, Keller block.

At this meeting the following ladies were added to the committee: Mrs. Hunt, Miss Bachelor, Miss Jenkins and Miss Howlett.

A needlework committee was also formed, consisting of the following ladies: Miss G. F. James, Mrs. J. B. Whitehead and Mrs. Hunt.

Any ladies wishing to do needlework knitting, etc., for the use of our soldiers in the field, in camp and in the hospitals are requested to communicate with any of the following:

Mrs. G. F. James, Abbott street.

Mrs. J. B. Whitehead, Burne avenue.

Mrs. Hunt, Stockwell avenue.

From these they will receive full particulars as to articles required, materials, patterns, etc. All other enquiries should be addressed to the secretary, Mrs. P. H. M. Gore.

Membership in the league costs 25 cents and all members are requested to wear the badge of the league.

Board of Trade Monthly Meeting

The Board of Trade meeting Tuesday night drew the smallest attendance which has been seen there for many months, and as a consequence the meeting occupied but a very short time, the business being limited to little more than disposing of the regular correspondence.

This included a letter from the secretary of the exhibition which is to take place at Calgary during the International Irrigation Congress, Oct. 5th to 9th, urging that an exhibition of fruit be sent from Kelowna.

Although it was admitted that in view of the fact that the exhibition came immediately after the fall fair and that the New Westminster fair had been abandoned this year, it would be be advisabl? for Kelowna to compete, the Board was not in a position financially to shoulder the undertaking and it was decided to hand the recommendation over to the Agricultural Association.

It was decided to call the attention of the road superintendent to the dangerous condition of the Duck Lake road near the Indian Reserve, where a deep ditch had been dug along the road side to catch the water coming from the hill. It was stated that the ditch was about three feet deep and entirely unprotected, and there seemed every likelihood of an automobile dropping into it at night.

A communication was read from the Government Telegraph department regarding the request of the Okanagan Telephone Co., for assistance in laying a cable across the lake to connect the west side with Vernon. The letter stated that the government had no intention of subsidizing a private enterprise. It was also stated that the government were building a line from Kelowna northward on the other side of the lake.

MILITIA TO RETURN HOME

Now that practically all danger of attack by German warships on the Pacific coast has disappeared, the British Columbia militia regiments which were mobilised at their respective regimental headquarters four weeks ago, have been ordered back to their home. Only a sufficient number to guard public works, bridges, etc., and to leave small garrisons at Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert are still under arms and drawing active service pay.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. L. Richmond last Friday evening.

Penticton won the first prize and gold medal for the district fruit exhibit at Vancouver exhibition.

The Canadian government exhibition commissioner, Mr. H. B. Fitz-Simon was in the district this week with Mr. Thornton, the B. C. government fruit bottler to obtain fruit and corn to display at the exposition at San Francisco. He was very pleased with the quality of the produce he was able to obtain, which included some fine pears, peaches, apples and grapes, obtained at Bankhead and some excellent apples and corn from Mr. R. A. Pease.

KELOWNA RECORD

Published every Thursday at Kelowna, British Columbia

JOHN LEATHLEY
Editor and Proprietor

Subscription Rates:

$1.50 per year; 75c., six months United States 50 cents additional.
All subscriptions payable in advance.

Advertising Rates:

LODGE NOTICES, PROFESSIONAL CARDS, ETC., 25 cents per column inch per week.
LAND AND TIMBER NOTICES—30 days, $5; 60 days, $7.
WATER NOTICES—$9 for five insertions.
LEGAL ADVERTISING—First insertion, 12 cents per line; each subsequent insertion, 8 cents per line.
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—2 cents per word first insertion, 1 cent per word each subsequent insertion.
DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENTS—Two inches and under, 50 cents per inch first insertion over two inches 40 cents per inch first insertion; 20 cents per inch each subsequent insertion.

All changes in contract advertisements must be in the hands of the printer by Tuesday evening to ensure publication in the next issue.

The city of Calgary is preparing a hearty welcome for the visitors and delegates to the International Irrigation Congress in Calgary, October 5th to 9th. The streets will be brilliantly lighted and artistically decorated, and the city will be thrown wide open to those attending the Congress. The exhibition will be in the same building as the sessions of the Congress, thus ensuring the delegates the maximum of convenience.

A number of interesting side trips are offered the delegates and visitors. Three great transcontinental railways run through the city, and over them are trips to pleasure resorts, through the Rocky Mountains and over the sunny prairies where harvesting and threshing will be in full sUing at the time of the Congress. A trip—free to delegates—is that to the irrigation project at Bassano, said to be the largest single project of its kind on the continent and the second largest in the world.

Music will be a feature of the various sessions. Arrangements have been made with Max Weil, recently leader of the Calgary Symphony orchestra, to train a choir of five hundred voices selected from local musical organizations, in patriotic selections which will be rendered at the opening of the sessions of the congress. Mr. Weil has outlined a program of music consisting of English, French, Irish, Canadian, Scotch, Welsh, American, Russian and Belgian national airs, which will make the event a memorable one in the history of the congress.

Between forty and fifty exhibits have already been entered for the exhibition in connection with the congress, and the exhibition committee is daily adding to the number. It is anticipated that before the date for the closing of entries all the available space in the convention building will be filled up. Over twenty-five districts are already in competition for the $500 cash award for the best district exhibit, while the Dominion of Canada, the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia and the Canadian Pacific railway have promised displays There are a large number of individual exhibits assured.

The attendance is certain to be very large. Notices of appointment of delegates are coming in rapidly to the office of the secretary, representing all influential agricultural, horticultural and commercial societies in the United States and Canada. Members of Congress, Members of Parliament, Presidents of Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade are generally accepting the invitation to appoint delegates to this important gathering.

"There is a great movement on to get back to the land and to the independent life of the farmer,' says Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea of Alberta, in the August official bulletin of the International Irrigation Congress, "and no one who can possible so arrange his affairs, can afford to miss the opportunity of attending the meetings of the congress.

Use of Spraying to Destroy Dandelions

The Ontario Agricultural College has been conducting investigations for several years with the object of discovering some less laborious method of eradicating dandelions than spudding them out. Very encouraging results have been achieved by spraying with iron sulphate. A 20 per cent solution is used and it has been found that six sprayings during the season will kill over 90 per cent of the weeds. In spraying lawns, the solution may be applied with a hand sprayer, or watering can with a very fine rose, so that all dandelions will be thoroughly drenched. About 48 hours after application, the dandelion leaves will be found to be blackened and burned. These can be raked up and the plot left for about two weeks till new leaves appear, when another spraying may be given. No permanent injury is done to the grass, but white Dutch clover is almost entirely killed. The process has the further merit of being inexpensive.

It should be mentioned that other experiments, both in the United States and Canada have not found iron sulphate satisfactory for the destruction of dandelions, but the results obtained at the O.A.C. warrant giving it a trial on badly-infested lawns.

YOUR ATTENTION -- PLEASE

The Kelowna Exhibition and Fair will be held next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 22nd, 23rd, 24th.

Bowling

Tomorrow (Friday) evening at 7.30 sharp there will be a meeting in Raymer's small hall for the purpose of forming a league for the winter and all bowlers and those interested in the game are requested to be present.

The idea at present is to select four or six of the best bowlers as captains and allow them to choose from the others enough men to form teams. In this way it is hoped to avoid having any of the teams too strong or too weak and making the league race uninteresting. By evening up the strength of the teams it will give each club an equal chance, and there is no doubt that the bowling game will prove one of the most enjoyable pastimes ever enjoyed during the winter season in Kelowna.

There are many enthusiastic curlers in the city who, no doubt will find bowling a good substitute for their favorite sport and one that can be played under any weather conditions.

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Another interesting match game was played at the Dreamland alleys last Friday night when two picked teams met in a three-game series.

Like many of the series that have been rolled the scoring was not very high, but this is to be expected where the majority of the bowlers are only beginners, however among them is a sprinkling of good bowlers who keep the courage of their team mates up by rolling splendid scores.

In Friday's game the premier honors must go to O'Neil who carried off both the high score and the high average of the evening, being more than 100 pins ahead of his nearest rival on either team. He rolled 222 in his second game and piled up a total of 589 pins for the three games, an average of 196 1-3.

Fred Henning also rolled above the double century mark in the third game but his other scores were not so good thus his average is not high.

Following are the scores:

Erett	130	147	156—433
Shiedel	150	171	147—468
Harvey	101	176	156—433
Simons	165	158	149—472
Totals	46	652	608-1806
Kerr	125	183	158—465
O'Neil	178	222	189—589
Henning	114	131	213—458
Pettigrew	123	143	126—392
Totals	540	689	686-1815

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Another game which created a good deal of excitement was rolled on Monday evening between teams from Oxley's and Campbell's grocery stores. Oxley's team won by a good margin The scores were as follows:

OXLEY'S.

Duggan	102	132	133—367
Lawley	161	138	117—416
McGuire	76	72	92—240
Oxley	107	108	98—313
Totals	446	470	440-1446

CAMPBELL'S

Watt	126	134	138m398
Lemon	103	105	108—316
DeHart	41	100	74—215
Kirkby	106	142	99—347
Totals	376	481	419-1276

New Bounty Regulations

The current issue of the provincial gazette gives the new bounty regulations, which provide; "That, subject to the conditions contained in these regulations, bounties shall be given and paid to any person who is the holder of a licence to carry firearms issued under the provisions of the Game Act, and to any Indian, for the destruction within the province of noxious animals and birds, as follows: For each mature coyote, $3; for each mature wolf $15; for each mature cougar $15; for each young of the coyote, wolf or cougar not less than one week old when killed one-half the above named amounts respectively; for each mature golden eagle, but only in respect of such birds when killed in the counties of Yale, Kootenay or Cariboo, $3.

BABY

God sent his treasure down
From Heaven above
Sent down this baby small,
For us to love.

Out of two radiant eyes
Like Heaven's blue
Shines God's own wondrous light
Steadfast and true.

Oh! what a sunny smile!
Ready for fun,
Joyous the whole day long—
My little son!

Thou art a sunbeam dear,
Straight from the skies;
Come down to chase away
Everyone's sighs.

Oh! Baby, may you be
Through life the same,
Till you return to God,
From whom you came. D.C.

The experiment of the locating deer in Queen Charlotte Islands has proved a success. Some two years ago a number of deer were secured on the Mainland and transported to Moresby Island, Massett Inlet, in the Queen Charlotte Islands group. For a time it was feared that the experiment had proved fruitless, as little trace of the big game could be found.

DECLINE SUBSTITUTES

How Canada Beat Germany in 1914 Trade War

In 1903 Germany declared war on Canada. It was a trade war and was characterized by the bitterness and determination which have been revealed in the present international struggle of arms. Canada accepted the challenge and seven years later took the honors of victory. This is the story: When Canada decided to grant a preferential tatiff to the United Kingdom and various British possessions, the German government asked the Dominion for similar tariff treatment. This was refused, the preference having been given to Great Britain and its dependencies because of the strong commercial and sentimental relations which exist between the units of the British Empire.

Taking Canada's reply in bad form Germany announced that imports from Canada would be treated less favorably than those from other countries. Germany then placed Canada in the least favorable tariff position. Canada retaliated by placing upon German imports to the Dominion a surtax of one-third of the duty specified in the general tariff. In other words, Germany had to pay a duty 33 1-3 per cent higher than that paid by any other country shipping goods to Canada.

How Trade Declined

One would have thought this action would have induced the trade department at Berlin to seek commercial peace, especially as Germany's share of Canada's import trade had risen from $5,872,000 in 1894 to $12,127,000 in 1903, when the trade war was declared. Its effects were striking. The total imports of merchandise from Germany, which in 1903 were $12,000,000 dropped to $8,000,000 in 1904, to $6,642,000 in 1905 and to $6,000,000 in 1909, which proves that commercial sulkiness is not remunerative.

The Climb Down

In 1910, the German government stated that Canada would be again given favorable tariff treatment. The Canadian surtax on German imports then automatically ceased. This had once more an astonishing effect on German trade. The imports from Germany increased from $6,000,000 in 1909 to $14,473,000 in 1913.

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that an agreement has been reached whereby France and Germany will exchange an equal number of prisoners, officers and men, who may rejoin their respective armies.

So carefully are they conserving the food supplies in Berlin, according to reports reaching London, that the carnivorous animals in the zoo, are to be killed to save for the consumption of the people the meat that would be fed to the animals. They are fed largely on horse flesh, which cannot be spared apparently at the present crisis. The same condition prevails in Hamburg, where Hagenbeck's famous zoo, the largest collection of wild animals in existence, will also suffer heavily. The less valuable carnivorous animals are being killed off first and fed to the others, and it is hoped by this means ultimately to save a considerable part of the collection. Fish are easily procurable and fish-eating animals have a longer lease of life.

: To the Kaiser :

The following forceful address to the author of the European conflict was written by Mr. R. H. Parkinson, of Kelowna:

You thought our little quarrel over
Britain's civil laws
Would yield our mighty Empire to the
German eagle's claws.
The sight of Ireland's peril made your
pulses throb with glee
You thought that in such troubled
times an easy prey we'd be.

Canadian dissensions proved to you
beyond a doubt,
The Oversea's Dominions could well be
counted out.
You thought the Indies seething in sedition and revolt,
And judged the time auspicious to
loose war's thunderbolt.

You found in Australasia the portent
you desired,
And dreamed the stalwart Cornstalks
of the Motherland were tired.
You're wrong—you war-mad Kaiser!
You misjudged your stoutest foe!
You've broken faith with Britain, you
have brought your honor low.

We always storm and argue over what
each thinks his right;
But when a foe assails us, with united
front we fight.
Our bulldog breed of British men holds
fast to freeman's laws;
And loves to guard 'gainst tyranny,
the weaker nations' cause.

But you! who gave your word and
bond, to save inviolate
From war's red rage, from foreign foe,
the Belgian's little state—
How have you kept your word, your
bond, that "scrap of paper" there
Your bond of peace for Belgium, which
both France and England share?

Oh! falsely and most shamefully, with
murder and rapine,
With all war's lurid horrors for the
victims of your spleen.
You devastate her countryside, you
burn her cities down
Yet dream of added lustre to the
glory of your crown.

The murd'rous fire of armed men your
savage soul contents,
And you pave the path of Empire
with slaughtered innocents.
Your mailed fist has struck the blow
long dreaded ev'ry where,
And peace eclipsed—the war cloud rolls
and thunders shake the air.

'Mid flash of roaring guns and scream
of shells, wild carnage reigns
Where men in maddened millions charge
and storm and each man strains
With sudden war-engendered hate and
bloody lust to kill
Where naught but blood can satisfy
and naught but conquest will.

And you have loosed it. On your head
is laid the guilt, the shame
The degradation and disgrace of your
once honored name
Not all the blood of Germany, not all
the lives you've slain
Can wash your 'scutcheon clean again,
can purge your honor's stain.

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„ 38-ins. „ 3 „ $6.00

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Gleanings of War News

Japanese officials deny that Japan is negotiating with the Allies to send a force to Europe.

• • •

The French government has been advised that Admiral Souchon of Germany has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the Turkish Navy.

• • •

New Brunswick's gift to the British Empire in the present crisis is 100,000 bushels of potatoes.

• • •

That German prisoners be pressed into service, in the highly hazardous work of sweeping the North Sea of mines was the suggestion made in the House of Commons last week.

• • •

The admiralty announces that British warships have occupied Herbertshoshe on Blanche Bay, the seat of government of the German Bismark Archipelago and Solomon Islands.

• • •

Nelson has wired the attorney-general asking that that city police be given authority to stop all street-corner orators who denounce Britain's policy in the present war.

• • •

Reports from points on the west coast of South Africa indicate that conditions worse than known in many years now prevail as a result of the European war.

• • •

C. C. Brandt, a Montreal diamond dealer has been arrested on suspicion of being a spy in the secret service of the German government.

• • •

A convoy of 700 prisoners and 164 wounded, all from the Imperial guard of Germany, passed through Corbiel, 18 miles southeast of Paris on Sunday. All were completely exhausted and nearly famished.

• • •

J. W. Archer has announced his intention of walking from Kootenay Landing to Montreal, with the idea of holding meetings in each town as he goes along in aid of the Red Cross Society in London, England.

• • •

Nearly 250 reservists from Canada are undergoing special training in heavy gun work at Woolwich arsenal with a view to joining the new Royal Garrison Artillery Brigades, which bring forward most of the men hailing from the Canadian west.

• • •

The Canadian Patriotic Fund, Montreal branch is making very satisfactory progress and including the city's gift of $150,000, has already reached a sum aggregating slightly under $1,000,000, although solicitors have not yet commenced their work.

• • •

Claude Grahame-White, the noted aviator, has been appointed a temporary flight commander in the British navy. Richard T. Gates, who recently resigned from the Royal Aero Club, has been appointed a temporary flight lieutenant.

• • •

Emphatic denial is given by officials of the militia department to stories appearing in New York and other American papers to the effect that thousands of Indian and Australian troops have been sent across Canada within the past week

• • •

The Figaro announces that General von der Goltz, governor of the occupied Belgian districts, visited Antwerp provided with a safe conduct, and made a proposal to the Belgian government with a view to reaching an agreement. The Belgian government refused to consider these proposals.

• • •

A despatch to the London Times from Ostend says that the Prussian and Bavarian soldiers are quarrelling and that a serious collision has taken place near their barracks at Ettenbeck a suburb of Brussels, in which ten lives were lost.

• • •

The Admiralty has taken the C.P.R. boats, Empress of India and the Montcagle, leaving the company with not a single ship on the transpacific service. Naval officials had previously taken over the Empresses Russia, Asia and Japan.

The British government has commandeered the three high-powered wireless telegraph stations at Poldhu, in Cornwall, Towyn and Carnarvon, in Wales, and has made an emergency war ruling that no merchant vessel carrying wireless apparatus may send messages while within three miles of the English coast.

• • •

C. H. Williams of the Ottawa parliamentary press gallery, Ottawa, has been appointed in charge of the official press service of the militia department. He is a brother, of Sir John Hanbury Williams, who was for some years military secretary to the Governor-General. Every male member of the family is doing duty in connection with the army or the navy.

• • •

British aeroplane experts scoff at the idea of a Zeppelin attack on London. The editor of "Aeroplane" declares that the prospect of a German airship ever getting over London is slight, but that the prospect of its ever getting back again is practically nil. He says: "Zeppelins cannot fly at a great altitude, six thousand or seven thousand feet is the limit. Consequently our aircraft, flying higher and faster would have no difficulty in destroying the invader once he has shown his presence."

Keep the change;—for tag day, next Thursday.

The decision of the Surrey County Cricket Club to abandon its remaining fixtures, owing to the crisis means in effect that there will be no championship this year as at the time the decision was reached Surrey led by only a narrow margin from Middlesex. Derbyshire beat Worcester by five wickets. Worcester's scores were 211 and 130 and Derbyshire's 206 for wickets.

• • •

The capture of Apia by the New Zealand and Australian expeditionary force is most significant, as it now leaves the German cruisers Leipsig and Nurnberg without a naval base in the Pacific. When their coal is exhausted they must either fight or allow themselves to be interned for the period of war in some neutral port.

• • •

The first casualty among the militia men of the British Columbia corps doing guard duty occurred last week when F. C. Taylor, 102nd Regiment, Rocky Mountain Rangers on duty at Stave River Bridge near Revelstoke, slipped and fell from the bridge into the swift stream and was drowned, although heroic efforts were made to rescue him by a comrade on guard, Horace Taylor, no relation..

• • •

The head officers at Toronto of various Canadian Atlantic steamship companies announced that all sailings scheduled for two weeks have been cancelled. All Canadian liners in port at Quebec, Halifax and Montreal have been requisitioned by the Canadian government, and it is expected that other steamers will be requisitioned as they come in, for the movement of the Valcartier troops.

• • •

That it is the present intention of the Germans to annex Belgium is indicated in advices received by the United States post office department that in future letters sent to any post office in Belgium must have the word "Germany" added to the address. Canadian postoffices have not received any such advices from Germany nor do they expect them, this being a belligerent country.

• • •

Aliens in Canada have been forbidden the possession of arms or explosives. Natives of countries at war with England who have arms or explosives must surrender them to the government within 10 days, a government order provides. The sale of arms or explosives to such aliens is forbidden under penalty of $500 fine or three months' imprisonment.

• • •

An official statement from Ottawa states that British Columbia has contributed 4,000 men to the Overseas contingent, of whom 2,500 are from Vancouver alone. The province has contributed considerably more than its share, according to population. The offer of Mr. Joseph Boyle of the Yukon to send a contingent of picked men and two Maxim guns, with armored motor trucks, to the front with the Canadian force has been accepted by the government.

• • •

From all over the province surveyors, who for the season now about closed have been in the employ of the provincial government, are hurrying back to the coast to volunteer.. Already a number have enlisted at Victoria and Vancouver, and the number who will be wearing the King's uniform at the end of a month will be considerable. That they will, as a body, make the finest kind of soldiers is conceded on all sides, their frontier life hardening them to the sort of work which falls to the lot of a soldier as nothing else could.

• • •

Premier Botha, in a stirring speech in thi Union House of Assembly, promised the whole-hearted support of the union of South Africa to the Imperial government in the present war, and declared that the racial hatchet had been buried. He announced that the government had undertaken to carry through military operations in German Southeast Africa. The premier stated that German forces had already entered on Union territory, and were entrenched at certain points. A large German force was also on the frontier of the Union. The Imperial government has agreed to lend the Union thirty-five million pounds.

NO LONGER ST. PETERSBURG

The name of St. Petersburg does not appear in any Russian newspaper now. Thus has been observed the imperial edict changing the name of the Russian capital from St. Petersburg to Petrograd, owing to the German form of the name under which the city has been known since its foundation. Other cities in Russia with German names, such as Schluszelburg, etc., have asked that their appelations be Russianized. It has been suggested also to discontinue the use of German words such as "Kammerherr" in court communications and substitute the Russian equivalent.

THE
Million Dollar Mystery
OPERA HOUSE
EVERY SATURDAY

Belgium and It's People

It is not always realized that the civilization of the low countries which at the close of the middle ages and the dawn of the renaissance was the highest in Europe, Italy excepted, had its centres in what is now Belgium. For over two centuries the fate of Holland and Belgium were curiously different. Holland became one of the great nations, Belgium, first under Spain, then under Austria, abd lastly under France, became the "cockpit of Europe." There are large tracts of it where you cannot walk ten miles in any direction without crossing the scene of a famous battle or siege. This state of things, says the Manchester (England) Guardian, was not satisfactorily ended till 1831, when the Belgians, wrested their independence from Holland, securing a guarantee of neutrality (renewed in 1839) from the powers.

Since 1831 Belgium has made progress. Situated at the meeting point of English, French, German and Dutch civilization it has borrowed from them all. From England it learned industrial methods and a good deal of its politics. France has especially influenced its literature and art and has tinged its social ideals; Germany has taught it something in municipal administration; from Holland it has taken lessons in the sphere of agriculture and also in that of high finance and overseas trade. There is much that is jerry-built in its social and economic structure, as is inevitable where growth has been so rapid, but its ultimate foundation is a sure one, the native talent of an exceptionally gifted and industrious people.

Of what material is Belgian manhood composed? There is, first, a distinction of races—the Flemish and the Walloons. The Walloons are a fiery, idealistic race. The revolutionary democratization of the Belgian franchise in 1893 was their work. They only the biggest battalion of Belgian socialism. In places like Liege they have a continuous tradition of iron-working and gun-making since a time when the timber of the Ardennes was the fuel of their furnaces. They have a racial gift of music, and local excitement brings out new popular tunes and songs daily. There is a good deal of popular literature in their curious dialect of French, which like Provencal, deserves the status of a language.

To all this the Flemings present many contrasts. They most resemble the people of southeastern England. Artistically their racial bent is not at all toward music, but very decidedly toward painting and sculpture and also toward the more creative forms of literature. The two races have, nevertheless, many traits in common. One such might be summarized by saying that they are pre-eminently an engineering people. Another is the fervor of their municipal patriotism; the town hall has always in Belgium claimed more loyalty than the palace. Other features result from common social and economic conditions. Their working class, is, perhaps, the best housed in Europe—partly owing to a very good housing law, but mainly to unique facilities for cheap traveling. It is due to the latter that a large proportion even of the town workers live in the country, and in spite of a density of population far greater than England's barely 2 per cent. of the nation live in the great cities.

In spite of the unsatisfactory financial conditions consequent upon the war, the Penticton council have closed an option with Wood, Grundy & Co., of Toronto, for all the debentures voted recently at a price to net the investor 6½ per cent. This is exactly the same basis as debentures were sold by the municipality one year ago, and figures out eighty-nine for thirty year six per rent and ninety-three and three quarters for ten year six per cent.

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Kootenay
Range

satisfies the most exacting cook on every point. Let the McClary dealer demonstrate the fact.

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DON'T BORROW THE OTHER FELLOW'S GUN. IF YOU BREAK IT YOU MUST BUY HIM A NEW ONE, AND HE WILL HAVE THE NEW ONE AND YOU HIS OLD ONE. BESIDES, YOU WILL FEEL MORE COMFORTABLE USING YOUR OWN GUN.

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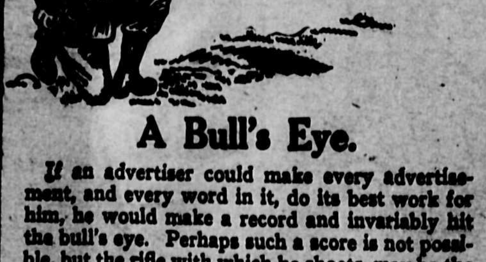

A Bull's Eye.

If an advertiser could make every advertisement, and every word in it, do its best work for him, he would make a record and invariably hit the bull's eye. Perhaps such a score is not possible, but the rifle with which he shoots, may be the best possible, thus enhancing his chances for a perfect score.

The one best rifle, the nearest to perfect in advertising, is the newspaper. Others have been tried and are being tried by new and inexperienced advertisers; but as they watch results and grow in wisdom, they put their faith primarily in the newspaper. The example of these experienced ones is worth following.

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Concise Dictionary of War Terms

To enable the average reader to understand and follow the phrases of the war, a contemporary has compiled a "military dictionary." The details given relate to the composition of the British army at war strength.

Infantry

Company.—250 officers and men; in the case of mounted infantry, 163 officers and men.

Battalion.—Four companies— 1000 men with machine guns.

Brigade.—Four battalions.

Division.—Three brigades of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, or two companies of mounted infantry; three field and one howitzer brigade of artillery, one heavy battery and ammunition column, two field companies of engineer, *one signal company*, three field ambulances, transport and train —total 18,407 horses. The combatant strength is about 15,000.

Army Corps.—Two divisions. In the case of Continental armies in war time a third division composed of reservists, is generally added. Continental divisions are somewhat larger than British, and may be put at 20,000 men. A German (and perhaps the French) army corps may consist of 60,000 men of whom about 80 per cent would be combatants.

Cavalry

Squadron.—150 men.

Regiment.—Three squadrons and a machine gun section.

Brigade.—Three regiments. When acting independently, horse artillery and engineers are attached.

Division.—Four cavalry brigades, two horse artillery brigades, four field troops of engineers, one signal squadron, four signal corps, four cavalry field ambulances, together with transport and train. This represents a total of 9307 horses, a number of motor cars, motor tricycles and bicycles. Number of combatants, about 7000.

Artillery

Battery is composed as follows:

Horse artillery, six 13-pounder guns 208 officers and men.

Field artillery, six 18-pounder guns and 203 officers and men.

Howitzer, six 5-inch guns and 191 officers and men.

Heavy four "long toms" and 171 officers and men.

Garrison artillery. A variable quantity, according to the men and guns on the size of the forts manned.

In the French army a battery consists of four guns.

A brigade consists, in the case of horse artillery, of three batteries and ammunition column.

Shell.—A hollow metal projectile fired by artillery, containing a bursting charge, which is exploded by a time or percussion fuse.

Shrapnel.—A shell filled with bullets and containing a small bursting charge, but sufficient to split the shell open and release the bullets at any given point.

Flying Corps

Aeroplane Squadron.— Twelve aeroplanes.

Aeroplane and kite squadron.—Two airships and two kites.

An airship battalion in the British army consists of from 20 to 10 officers and nearly 200 men.

Minor Units

File.—Two men.

Section.—Cavalry, 4 men; infantry, one-eighth of a company (about 30 men); artillery, 2 guns and their crews and wagons; medical corps, 3 Red Cross wagons, their stretcher bearers, doctors and orderlies.

Field Ambulance.—Three sections of medical corps.

Platoon.—A quarter company of infantry.

Company— Royal engineers; Between 180 and 200. Army service corps; about 100.

Miscellaneous Terms

Train.—Indicates all the baggage and impediments of an army which is not carried with the first line transport. Usually included water and small arms ammunition carts, cooks' carts of traveling kitchens.

Patrol.—A reconnoitering cavalry detachment, containing anything from two men to a squadron.

Piquet.—A term as elastic as "patrol," donating an infantry guard in front of a stationary army or detachment.

Outpost.— May consist of anything from a company to a big force of all arms. Its size and construction are determined by its duties, which are to ward off an enemy long enough to allow the army in the rear to make all its dispositions for defnece or attack.

Advance guard.— Usually one-sixth of the main army.

Corps.— This word no longer describes a British fighting unit, but is used to describe regiments which, split into infinitesimal parts, are distributed all along a fighting force, i.e. army service corps, royal army medical corps, army vererinary corps, and army ordnance corps; the last deals with the material of war, and furnishes everything from filters to firearms.

Column.—A force of any size on the march. A division, for instance, when making a strategical advance, may move in two or three columns.

Wing and Flank.— Usually interchangeable terms, and denote the right and left sides of an advancing line of troops, no matter how long that line may be.

Strategical.—A term used with reference to the process by which an army is brought into the theatre of operations.

Covering Troops.

A screen of troops of all arms is pushed out in front of each army to feel for and get in touch with the enemy, and to prevent him from getting in and obtaining information. The outermost fringe of this screen is composed of cavalry split up into Military Dictionary, Galley 2 —— —— small parties of patrols, which work their way, if possible, into the heart of the enemy's country, gathering and sending back information, preventing the destruction of roads and railways which their own army will want to use, stopping the removal or secretion of supplies, and a thousand and one other things. In 1870 the German cavalry screen was often 50 miles ahead of the main armies. The screen increases in strength from front to the rear, the advanced horsemen being backed up by artillery and infantry so that in the event of a check or of an attempt by the enemy to penetrate the screen, a force can be immediately concentrated for offensive or defensive purposes.

Reconnaissance

A complete force of all arms, which may be anything from a brigade to an army corps, is sometimes sent on a special mission to penetrate into the enemy's country for the purpose of obtaining special information. Such a force would, when in touch with the enemy, attack him vigorously and compel him to expose his strength. Notable examples of reconnaissance in force have been the French dash to Muelhausen and to Saarburg, and the operations of the Germans against the Belgians to the north of the Meuse.

Striking Message from Germany

The British Humanity League in London has received a striking message from the Humanity League in Berlin, dated August 11th, reading as follows:— Dear Conrades. At last the clouds have burst. We cannot at this hour refrain from sending a message of fraternal greeting to you who have foreseen and prepared for the carnage which must precede the inevitable overthrow of a military despotism too long tolerated by millions of toilers. Crushed by its infernal weight, nakedly revealing itself, we see uncurbed a tyrant surrounded by parasites now directing the most devilish and hellish campaign ever waged against humanity. With toilers in all lands, we have no quarrel today. We extend our hands in heartiest friendship to every Belgian, French and British democrat We know the internal revolution now proceeding in our midst will depose the despot whose insatiable egotism in drenching Europe with the blood of its workers and wage earners.

Composition of the German Empire

According to the constitution of April 16, 1871 the German empire is a confederate league, bearing the name of German Empire under the hereditary presidentship of the King of Prussia, who holds the title German emperor. In time of war he has supreme command of the army; in time of peace the kings of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemberg retain their sovereign rights as heads of their respective armies. The military forces of all the *rest of the federal states are* under direct command of the emperor in his capacity as King of Prussia. The troops of all the federal states swear loyalty to their respective sovereigns and obedience to the orders of the emperor, but in the case of Bavaria this obedience is limited to war only. The German navy, on the other hand, is imperial and is subject to no limitations of the different states. The states of the German empire, with their rulers, are: Prussia, King William II, also emperor of Germany; Bavaria, King Ludwig III; Saxony, King Frederic Augustus III; (not the emperor); Baden, Grand Duke Frederic II: Hesse, Grand Duke Ernest Louis; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Grand Duke Frederic Augustus IV.; Mecklenburg-Sterlitz, Grand Duke Adolphus Frederich; Oldenburg, Grand Duke Frederic Augustus; Saxe-Weimer Eisenach, Grand Duke William Ernest; Anhalt, Duke Friedrich II; Brunswick, Duke Ernest Augustus; Saxe-Altenburg, Duke Ernest; Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha (two duchies) Duke Charles Edward (H.R.H.) Duke of Albany in the British peerage); Saxe-Meinigen, Duke George II; Loippe Prince Leopold; Reuss, Elder Line, Prince Henry XXIV; Reuss, Younger Line, Prince Henry XXVII; Schaumburg-Pippe. Prince Adolphus; Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, Sounderhousen, Prince Gunther; Schwarzburg-Waldeck, Prince Frederick; Free Hanse towns, each with a small rural territory, retaining their sovereignity and local self government, Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg; provinces of Alsace-Lorraine The German colonies are, Togoland, Cameroon, German Southwest Africa and German East Africa in Africa; German New Guinea, the Solomon, Caroline, Pellew, Marianne, Marschall islands and Samoa in the Pacific; Kaiao-Chau, leased from China for ninety-nine years.

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Famous Taber Lump -	$10.50
Pensylvania Egg -	17.50
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ETCHINGS AND HALFTONES ARE NOW BEING MADE IN WESTERN CANADA BY THE MOST SATISFACTORY PROCESS KNOWN TO THE WORLD
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Firewood

For Sale, Dry Poplar Wood

$2 per rick

delivered in five rick lots

Orders may be left at the Record Office.

J. A. BIGGER
BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR

Estimates Furnished for all classes of work

How Women Help in War Stricken Countries

An appeal has gone out to the women of France from the Premier asking them to complete the work of gathering the crops left unfinished by the men who have been called away.

"The wheat," says the Premier, stands unreaped, and the time of vintage approaches. I appeal to your hardihood and to that of your children whose age alone, not their courage, withholds them from the fighting line. I ask you to maintain the life of your fields, to finish this year's harvest, and to prepare for that of the for that of the next year. You cannot render a greater service to your country."

The part which women have played in times of war is many-sided. As nurses, as spies, even as common soldiers, they have borne their share of the burden, and none more encouragingly than the European peasant woman, who has safeguarded the welfare of the nation by their work in the fields.

To one familiar with the peasant life of France, the Premier's appeal calls up a vivid picture of grain ready for the harvest, of peasant women in vari-colored costumes working from morning till night to secure for France the wealth which the fields will yield. It is work which is not described at length in war bulletins, and which is yet of such importance that it affects the very roots of the nation's life, For on the work of these women largely depends the support of the army during the war, and even after it is over. The poverty which is sure to follow in the wake of war is somewhat lessened by the harvesting of the crops, which the women's work has made possible.

The Bulgarian women did their share in the Balkan war. A person who speaks with the authority of an eye-witness says:

"One person in every ten was under arms in Bulgaria. Men from sixteen to sixty were enlisted. You can imagine what that meant when you stop to think that Bulgaria is largely an agricultural and pastoral country, and that with such a percentage of its men away the principal means of support was left to the care of the women. They did their part nobly, with the result that Bulgaria recorded a larger crop that year than for many years previous. Vegetables were were grown in large quantities—beans, potatoes, and onions— besides large crops of rice and tobacco.

"All crops were gathered with the minimum amount of waste. And the women did not stop there. With the help of the older men who were left, they saw that the export trade did not suffer, and more wheat was exportedthat year than for any year before or since the war.

"These peasant women are able to do such work because they have been accustomed to it for generations. They have worked in the fields side by side with the men and have done just as hard work as they. In Bulgaria you seldom see a woman, of the peasant class wearing shoes. She goes barefoot. The men almost always have shoes made of the tanned hide of animals. something after the style of the moccasins worn by the American Indians. Even the small boys of five and six have their shoes, while the small girl goes barefoot as does her mother. They are a sturdy race of people, and the women are apparently as strong as the men."

During the Franco-Prussian war both the French and German women did their share in harvesting the crops. The histories mention it in a few very brief lines, although without this work on the part of the women the frightful famine and poverty which followed in the wake of the war would have been many times worse than history pictures it.

It is another side of the situation with which the histories choose to deal. They tell at great length of the attempt made by Felix Belly to organize a battalion of women. It was during the siege of Paris that Belly, recently returned from a visit to Paraguay, where he was impressed by the military prowess of the women, suggested that ten battalions of "Amazons" composed of eight companies each should be enlisted and trained for service.

"Three thousand women" he declared, "have asked to be enrolled" and adds. "The military uniform pleases them and they also have a real instinct for war. They will be model soldiers, since they drink little, and especially because they don't smoke. They will be attired in black trousers, with orange, and they can carry light arms."

Three hundred volunteers presented themselves as candidates for his proposed battalion, and he had a placard printed over which was the inscription in large letters:

Premiere, Bataillon de Amazons de la Seine," setting forth the reasons why France needed the help of her women to the field, and urging that volunteers come to enlist. This at once brought a response of 500 women.

It also aroused the government authorities, who did not share Belly's enthusiasm for a batallion of Amazons.

"My idea of having a regiment of Amazons had gone down in the mire which accompanied the rule of blackguards," he wrote, when he was forced to abandon the purpose. The batallion of women was summarily disbanded.

Earlier, in the days of the Revolution, the French women took an active part. The famous march of the women of Versailles was led by a young girl. She seized a drum and beat the general assembly, and as the crowds of women poured out to follow her lead, they were joined by others from the Faubourg Saint-Antoine, and a contingent of women who had been harrangued by a woman in the Palais Royal. Theroigne de Mericourt who was called, "The Amazon of Liege," joined the crowd, and, mounted by the excited crowd toward Versailles.

Later in the Revolution it was the market women and their sisters of the Faubourg Saint-Antoine who formed themselves into Amazon brigades, and acted as prison guards during the war even escorting the prisoners to the guillotine. They wore a uniform consisting of a short skirt—striped blue, white and red—sabots on their feet, and the red Phrygian can, afterwards called the Liberty cap, trimmed with a red, white and blue cockade. Each carried a baldric slung over her shoulder, supporting a cutlass.

Armed battalions of girls and women formed in the provinces, especially in the Dauphine, and were sworn in to defend their country and the tripartite principle of liberty, equality, fraternity.

So it is that women have borne their part when war was inevitable, both in the harvest fields and in the field of battle. Today they show capacities, though there have been no reports as yet of their offering to enlist as soldiers.

A Paris despatch to the Kansas City Star shows how the women in the capital responded to the first war's demands on them. The despatch says:

"The women of Paris rose today to the emergency created by drafting the men of the city for the army. Society women took the place of men clerks in the stores to sell necessities. Young virls sold tickets in the underground stations. Others acted as waiters in cafes. Grocery stores and meatmarket places were run by women. The small boys were put on as guards on the underground trains. The motormen are aged, grey-haired men, ineligible for service in the army. Paris enjoys the novelty of women doing men's work, and the women apparently do too.

"The war has levelled all classes. French society women have taken into their homes the destitute wives and children of private soldiers ordered to the front."

Paper Famine Threatened

The big newspapers throughout the world are being hard hit by the war. Not only are they under enormous additional expense for cable and telegraphic reports, for largely increased staffs to handle the mass of news received, and for various other items that the public knows nothing about but they are face to face with the problem of securing paper. The price of this has of course, gone up, so great has been the demand all over the world, but even when publishers are ready and willing to pay the price, they, find it hard to get a supply.

In England the paper famine is being felt very keenly. Even the London Times has been obliged to reduce its size, and instead of issuing twenty-four to twenty-eight pages, as usual, it has been cut down to as low as four pages sometimes.

In Canada, with our vast resources of pulp wood, we are not yet as badly off as in England, but these resources are being strained to their utmost, and it may not be long before the pinch is felt here as keenly as elsewhere.

Thanksgiving Date Changed

Thanksgiving day will not be celebrated on Thursday, October 8th, as officially announced recently, but on the following Monday, October 12, a new order-in-council passed having fixed the latter date. The change was made when the attention of the government was called to the fact that in in order to suit the views of the majority of the people, Thanksgiving day has for several years past been fixed for Monday. This provides a long week-end holiday and allows many people, especially commercial travelers, to spend the day at home. Owing to pressure of business this practice was overlooked by the government in fixing the day for October 8, a mistake which is now rectified.

A MAGICAL TOWEL

One of the newest sanitary devices for use in public or semi-public lavatories, like those in hotels and factories, is an electrical substitute for the towel. According to the electrical World, this electrical hand drier is in appearance merely a sheet-iron case, with an opening in the top. In using it, you put your hands in the opening and with your foot press a pedal at the bottom of the case. The pedal starts a blower, which in turn forces air through the electric heater, and sends a warm current of it over your hands. Your hands, it is said, will be thoroughly dry in from thirty to forty seconds—much less time than anyone ordinarily needs in order to dry them with a towel. The hand drier is quite sanitary, for in using it you do not have to touch any part of it.

Anger, fear and other forms of mental excitement, it has been learned, may stop digestion entirely and cause serious kidney diseases.

At St. Pancras the arches leading to and from the Midland station are paved with rubber. Mr. Wright, the clerk of the works to the hotel, says that the roadway is a great success. It has been in use now for 40 years, and it is only during the last month or so that it has needed repair of any kind. The initial outlay is about $5.00 a foot.

For Loss of Hair

We will pay for what you use if Rexall "93" Hair Tonic does not promote the growth of your hair.

In all our experience with hair tonics the one that has done most to gain our confidence is Rexall "93" Hair Tonic. We have such well-founded faith in it that we want you to try it at our risk. If it does not satisfy you in every particular, we will pay for what you use to the extent of a 50 day treatment.

If Rexall "93" Hair Tonic does not remove dandruff, relieve scalp irritation, stop the hair from falling and promote a new growth of hair, come back to us and ask us to return the money you paid for it, and we will promptly hand it back to you. You don't sign anything, promise anything, bring anything back, or in any way obligate yourself. Isn't that fair?

Doesn't it stand to reason that we would not make such a liberal offer if we did not truly believe that Rexall "93" Hair Tonic will do all we claim for it—that it will do all and more than any other remedy?

We have everything there is a demand for, and are able to judge the merits of the things we sell. Customers tell us of their success. There are more satisfied users of Rexall "93" Hair Tonic than any similar preparation we sell.

Start a treatment of Rexall "93" Hair Tonic today. If you do, we believe you will thank us for this advice. Two sizebottles, 50c and $1.

You can buy Rexall "93" Hair Tonic in this community only at our store:

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There is a Rexall Store in nearly every town and city in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. There is a different Rexall Remedy for nearly every ordinary human ill—each especially designed for the particular ill for which it is recommended.

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The high quality of the talc—its fineness of texture and the costliness of the perfume that gives it its fragrance are not equalled in any other talc you can buy.

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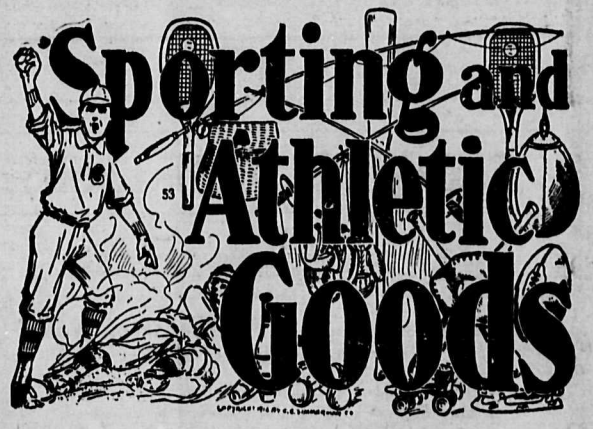

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TOWN AND COUNTRY NOTES

Mrs. J. N. Cameron returned this week from a stay at the coast.

• • •

Game Warden Sullivan returned this week from the old country and has resumed his duties in the district.

• • •

Miss Rose Harris paid a visit to Penticton last Tuesday, returning on Wednesday's boat.

• • •

Miss Ruby Elliott returned on Saturday from a months' holiday at the coast.

• • •

The Benevolent Society will meet on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Board of Trade rooms. All ladies interested are asked to attend.

• • •

Rev. and Mrs. W. Vance formerly of Rutland, but now residing at Vernon are rejoicing over the arrival of a little daughter, Helen Adelaide.

• • •

In the Methodist church on Sunday morning the pastor will speak on "The Religion of the Times." In the evening the Rev. D. J. Welsh will deliver a farewell message on "The Brotherhood of Men."

• • •

A quiet wedding ceremony was performed at Mount View Methodist church, Rutland on Sunday, September 6th at 10 o'clock. The contracting parties were Mr. Henry Lock and Miss Margaret Strange. The Rev. Gordon Tanner, B.A., pastor, officiated.

• • •

All young people are cordially invited to attend the opening meeting of the Epworth League of the Methodist church on Monday evening next, September 21, which will be of a social and musical character. All members make a special note of this date, and come and bring a friend.

• • •

The Womens' Auxiliary of the Church of England will resume its work for the autumn on Friday, September 25, A business meeting is called for 2.30 p.m. in the Parish hall. Every member of the auxiliary is urgently requested to make a point of being present.

• • •

An inquest was held Monday before Coroner Weddell on the body of the Chinaman, Wong Fung Choi, who was found lying dead in his bed in a tent on Abbott street. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that the cause of death was inflamation of the pancreas, an uncommon complaint.

• • •

Mr. Ham Witter returned to the city last week-end from the back country where he has been engaged in fighting forest fires. During the excitement and hustle of backfiring and slashing Ham accidentally severed the little toe of his left foot which caused him no little pain and much inconvenience in tramping through the timber.

• • •

Thursday, September 24th has been fixed as "Tag Day" when the young lady collectors for the Hospital will be ready as usual to take your contributions in exchange for the little tag for your button-hole. So don't forget to have a supply of small pocket money on the last day of the fall fair.

• • •

Steps have been taken this week to register all Germans and Austrians, living in the city and district, and notice has been sent out to them to appear before the police, to fill in the necessary declarations. Those who are not naturalized British subjects will be required to report once a month until the war is over. There are less than a dozen such actually withi the city, though probably there are more in the district surrounding.

• • •

The Record offiice was presented today with a fine box of strawberries, by Mr. G. S. McKenzie. The berries were fresh from the vines on the premises of Mr. H. F. Gilmore, East Kelowna and were large and firm, well colored and flavored. Thus another eloquent testimonial is added to the already long list for the splendid climatic conditions of the Okanagan as a fruit-growing section, in being able to pick strawberries late in September.

• • •

There seems to have been no diminution of the sporting enthusiasm of the district, judging by the amount of gun licenses which have been issued at the opening of the hunting season. Until the wet weather set in parties were setting out daily for the hills armed with artillery of every possible description.

There are those who are willing to take chances and dispense with the formality of a licence, but it is risky as the police have had strict orders to enforce the law. Already several gentlemen have been hauled up and fined. The law places a maximum penalty at $300 or three months in jail.

There are also some changes in the game laws which should be noted by those who would avoid trouble.

No white-tail deer can be shot, but that is not likely as they have become very scarce around here. Old timers tell of the days when they used to abound in the cottonwoods, bordering Mill Creek and in the Park but they are rarely seen in this country now.

Of the ordinary mule deer only bucks may be killed and the season's bag is limited to three.

Ducks and grouse have been open from Sept. 1st but prairie chicken was protected until the 15th. Ducks are said to be scarce this year, but we have heard of some good bags. Grouse is fairly plentiful, but their young broods have been preyed upon seriously by the horned owls which are becoming a great menace to game birds.

Thursday next is "Tag Day." 'Nuff said!

• • •

Mr. E. L. Ward has been appointed secretary of the Kelowna Farmers' Institute.

• • •

Miss F. A. Pearson, L.R.A.M., wishes to announce that she has vacancies for a limited number of pupils in singing and voice production. 'Phone 331.

• • •

It is not an uncommon sight these days to stand on the street corners of the city and view railway trains travelling along the K.V.R. on the distant slope.

• • •

The rain of the past few days have effectually quenched the numerous bush fires in the district, and has consequently dispelled the smoky pall which has persistently hidden the hills for some weeks past.

• • •

The W.C.T.U. will, as in former years have a rest tent on the fair grounds where all tired folk will be welcome, especially mothers with small children.

• • •

Mr. B. G. Meyrick left last week-end for the coast where he expects to rejoin the Northwest Mounted Police, of which body he was a member before coming to Kelowna.

• • •

Attention is drawn to the fact that the new "Milk Vendors' By-law" is now in force, and all persons selling milk in the city are required to obtain a licence. Notice is given by the city that all the provisions of the by-law will be strictly enforced after Sept. 15.

• • •

The St. John's Ambulance Association "first aid to the injured" classes will be held in the high school building, corner of Glenn avenue and Richter street. Men's class Monday 21st, Sept at 8 p.m. Women's class Wednesday 23rd, Sept. at 8 p.m. Names may be sent in to J. B. Whitehead, hon. secy., Kelowna centre. Fee for

• • •

The initial Sunday school anniversary services of the Methodist church on Sunday last were highly successful. The young ladies of Mr. Bigger's class had beautifully decorated the church The children were intensely interested in the Pastor's address in the morning on "Justice, Mercy, Ministry." The public were invited to the afternoon service. After words of welcome from the superintendent of the school, a short address from the pastor on "The Relation of the Parents to the Sunday schoo," and excellent solos from Miss Pearson and Mr. Beeley, the pupils retired to the classes while visitors had the opportunity of seeing the school at work. In the evening the pastor addressed a large gathering of young people on the subject. "Daniel—A Star of First Magnitude," while the choir rendered an anthem and Miss Pitt a solo most acceptably.

MILLINERY OPENING

Mrs. D. H. Rattenbury (nee Miss M. A. Hartin) begs to announce that her Fall Millinery Opening will be held on Friday and Saturday, September 18th and 19th, when a very large display of the latest creations and confections of New York and Paris designs will be shown, and you are cordially invited to attend.

During Mrs. Rattenbury's recent visit to Seattle and the coast cities, she secured Miss Freeman who has had a large experience with the leading millinery houses at Seattle and Vancouver, and will be pleased to give consultations and advice on the latest styles.

THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

The first installment of this clever serial was shown to a large and appreciative audience at the Opera House last Saturday, and if the first two reels of this big mystery story are a promise of what is in store for photo-play fans then indeed the motion picture world is about to be startled as it never before has been. The "Mystery" is inaugurated in a manner calculated to keep photo-play lovers on the edge of the seat. The story is told in episodes, each episode taking up two reels af film. The second episode will be shown on Saturday afternoon and evening.

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Large squares of Honey—home product.....30c
Freshly extracted Honey, 12-oz. 25c
" " " pints 65c
" " " 5-lb. tins $1.25

Try Sunbeam Tea, its Good. 50c lb.

Self Rising Buckwheat Flour

for pancakes. Always ready, easily prepared. 3-lb. package..... .....35c

Vinegar for Pickles

Heinz proof malt, per gallon.....75c Heinz White Wine, per gallon.....75c
Heinz Cider Vinegar, per gal.....$1 Quart bottle Canadian Vinegar...20c
Quart bottle Old English Vinegar.....30c

Two New Lines

TANGO TEA. A dance in every cup. One pound.....50c
QUAKER COFFEE—the best yet. Per pound tin.....50c

Wanted, Strictly Fresh Eggs at 40c

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MR. HAROLD TOD BOYD
Organist and Choirmaster of Knox Church Kelowna, will Not Receive Pupils until his return from the Old Country in September.

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Owing to the very unsettled conditions caused by the European war, the prices of a great many articles will advance; in fact, we are unable to obtain several items at any price. As our stock is in fairly good shape our prices will remain unchanged until we have to purchase new supplies.

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Pine, Fir and White Poplar
2 ricks - - - $2.75 per rick
5 ricks or upwards- $2.50 per rick
Dry Slabs (cut stove length)
Per rick - - - - $2.00
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SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, and in 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 2,500 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Applications for the lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions 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 being operated, such returns shall 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 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.

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Reclaiming Alkali Lands

In some semi-arid regions in western Canada, tracts are found where the soil is rendered barren by being impregnated with an excess of certain of British Columbia and in southalkaline salts. These "alkali lands" are more particularly situated in parts western Alberta, but patches are found also in Saskatchewan and in Manitoba. With the increase in land values in the grain growing prairie regions and in the fruit-raising valleys of British Columbia, the problem of the reclamation of these lands assumes a more pressing and practical aspect. That they can be reclaimed is, in most cases, tolerably certain, but reclamation is improbable where the expense involved would exceed the value of ordinary good land.

Besides the alkali lands which naturally occur, others are liable to be formed through the injudicious use of water in irrigated districts, and it is very important to take precautions in order that these otherwise highly fertile lands may not be ruined.

The so-called "alkali" consists of various salts, chiefly the sulphates and chlorides of sodium and magnesium, forming what is commonly known as "white alkali," and carbonate of sodium, which forms "black alkali" and is much more injurious to plant life.

Soils containing these salts are frequently met with everywhere but do not tend to accumulate near the surface, except in dry regions, where, after being dissolved in the soil water and brought up by capillary attraction, they remain after the evaporation of the water. The salts, except the carbonate, are injurious only when present in excessive quantities in humid regions, where drainage, rather than evaporation, is the principal factor in removing surplus soil water, no dangerous accumulation of these salts takes place. Moreover, there is more water in the soil, and consequently, even though there be an equal quantity of salts, the strength of the solution is weaker and plant life is not injuriously affected.

Underdrainage and Cultivation

In dry areas, even where irrigation is practised, it is impracticable to keep the soil any moister than is required for the successful growth of vegetable life. But, by a good system of tile underdrainage, it is possible to cause the water to carry the excess of salts into the deeper layers of the soil, and thus overcome the dangerous accumulation near the surface, where seeds must germinate. This is especially important in some irrigated districts where alkali is making its appearance on lands that were formerly free from it. In the Yellowstone valley e.g., near Billings, Mont., the lowest irrigated land is being ruined in this way, due to seepage probably from injudiciously irrigated lands higher up. An efficient system of underdrainage to carry off the surplus water is urgently needed.

In dry farming districts, much can be done to reclaim alkali lands by extra deep ploughing, and by thorough cultivation to form a mulch on the surface and reduce evaporation. The application of manure is also very beneficial, because it gives the young plants a ready supply of available food material, improves the texture of the soil, and acts as a mulch to check loss of water through drying.

Drought Tests Forest Fire Protection Plans

The efficiency and resources of all forest-protective organizations in Canada have been put to a severe test this year by the prolonged drought which prevailed throughout the greater portion of Canada during the early part of August. It seems probable that 1914 will be recorded as the worst year since 1910. The situation in Southern British Columbia has been very serious, and great areas have been burned over in Alberta, on the east slope of tge Rocky Mountains. Northern Ontario also has suffered severely.

The railways are no longer the chief source of forest fires, and the necessity for a stricter control of the setting of fires by settlers for clearing land, is becoming increasingly apparent. Also, in many sections, especially on cut-over lands, where most of the fires originate, the establishment of a more adequate patrol is essential to protect young growth and prevent the spread of fires into old timber. The extension of the merit system in the appointment of fire rangers in the services of both the Dominion and provincial governments is necessary if the best results in fire protection are to be secured.— C.L.

WILLING TO HELP

One morning a rather commanding looking woman entered a newspaper office and asked to see the editor. The editor was promptly produced.

"In your paper this morning," said the woman in a cold hard tone, "you say that Mr. Jones is a bribetaker, a swindler, a mudslinger and a crook."

"It is a matter of politics madam," said the editor apologetically. "I am very sorry that we are compelled to make statements of that kind on your account, for I take it that you are a relative."

"I am his wife's mother" answered the visitor, "and I want to say that you haven't told more than half the truth. The next time you want to publish his biography I wish you would send a reporter to me."

The RECORD
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Big Results for Little Cost

A host of satisfied advertisers attest the power of these little advertisements -- to get results --

One advertiser, who had inserted an ad. for two weeks, called in recently to cancel the second one as one issue had brought him more replies than he knew what to do with

Try One and be CONVINCED

The rate is *Two Cents* per word for first issue and *One Cent* per week after

LAST WEEKS' ACCOUNTS

The following is the list of accounts passed for payment at last week's council meeting which were unavoidably left over:

D. McMillan, digging graves	$ 10.00
Harry James, interpreter's fee	2.50
C. P. R., freight	9.99
A. Gagnon, repairs, tool room	1.70
Gordon fllerr, auto at fire ...	15.00
Crawford & Co., war bulletins	15.00
A. Gibb, transportation for prisoner	5.05
Oxford Grill, prisoners' meals	2.25
R. Mathie, chief constable's uniform	38.00
G. Markham, cleaning	17.00
T. S. Ruffell, work for police department	5.65
G. H. Dunn, petty cash	25.87
D. Ennis, cross-cut saw	2.50
Ennis & McDonnell, work on streets	90.00
F. Swainson, street work ...	102.00
W. A. Gibson, street work ...	33.00
W. Sabine, sewerage work ...	100.74
G. F. Teal, waterworks	115.00
E. Bonjean, waterworks	63.60
J. Plant, waterworks	39.33
H. Howard waterworks	20.75
G. H. Dunn, salary	166.66
F. V. Royle, salary	110.00
W. H. Rennie, salary	90.00
P. T. Dunn, salary	100.00
R. W. Thomas, salary	125.00
A. Gibb, salary	85.00
J. A. Bigger, salary	25.00
A. R. Davy, salary	166.66
Dr. H.L.A. Heller, rent	27.50
H. I. Johnston et al, rent. ...	40.00
E. Weddell, salary	62.50
S. D. Colquette, salary	160.00
F. B. Hirst, salary	110.00
E. Fowler salary	110.00
F. Varney salary	85.00
F. Freeman, salary	85.00
B. M. Hill, lineman, salary .	100.00
A. H. Hayward, electric light system work	73.55
W. A. Newton, elec, system ...	60.40
J. L. Wilson, elec. system.....	76.40
R. Aikman elec. system	21.90
S. Neal, electric system	38.10
S. Karn, electric system	9.60
Crehan, Martin & Co., auditor's fees	150.00
City band, grant for July and August	150.00
Palmer & Rogerson, park acct. for August	90.00
Okanagan Telephone Co, rates and rental	20.70
Messrs. Bigger & McGregor, sidewalk construction	565.97

The Success of the **Kelowna Fall Fair** Depends on YOU

Shake off dull care for once and come and see the

Round-Up

Wed'esday and Thursday

WANTED!

Prepaid Rates: 2 cents per word first insertion and 1 cent per word for each subsequent insertion. No ad., inserted for less than 25 cents.

All classified advertisements must be paid for in advance owing to the cost attending the booking and charging of small items.

Copy may be received for these ads up to 10 a.m., Thursday morning.

FOR SALE

HAY FOR SALE. —Alfalfa, Timothy and Clover. Also Mixed. Central Okanagan Lands Ltd. or Glenmore Ranch. 34tf

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.— House and lot, $1250, close in. Apply Box 149 Kelowna. 19tf.

FOR SALE.—Pure Bred young Berkshire pigs. Also two seated surrey in good condition. Apply Leslie Dilworth. 30tf.

BEES FOR SALE.—Three hives complete. J. Birch, Box 492. Kelowna. 41-4

FOR SALE.— Good motor car, five passenger. Price $250. Apply Box "J" Record. 41tf.

PIGS FOR SALE.—All sorts and sizes. Apply John Conroy, Woodside Farm 42-5p

FOR SALE.—Well bred Heifer, fresh at Xmas, also splendid mare colt, rising 2-year-old. Cheap. A. L. Hay, Kelowna. 42-7p

TO RENT

FOR RENT.—8-roomed house with all modern conveniences on Bernard avenue, just east of Presbyterian church. Rent very reasonable. Apply H. C. Williams, or P.O. Box 546. 34tf.

TO RENT.— Seven room house on Wilson avenue. Rent $12.00 per mo Apply W. H. Fleming, Kelowna. 14tf

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED.—By young man, situation on ranch. Apply Box "R" Record Office. x

BOARD-RESIDENCE

BOARD AND ROOMS.—House fully modern. Apply Mrs. H. D. Riggs, Kelowna. 41-4

MISCELLANEOUS

CALVES WANTED.—M. Hereron will pay the highest market price for heifer or bull calves of any age. 31tf

HORSES TAKEN FOR PASTURE and fed hay during winter. Apply Central Okanagan Lands or Glenmore Ranch. 43tf

42f

Mrs. L. C. DUNSTER

Manicuring, Shampooing, Scalp Treatment, Facial Massage

Upstairs, opposite Board of Trade Office
P.O. Box 635 By Appointment

Notice

All Germans and Austrians residing in the Kelowna district must report at the Provincial Police Office in Kelowna within ten days after this notice.

D. A. McDONALD,
Provincial Constable.

Launch for Hire
for Picnics, &c.

Apply to
Kelowna Machine Shops.
33tf

SPIRELLA CORSETS

Mrs. J. H. Davies will be at Mr. Mathie's (over tailor shop, Pendosi street) between the hours of 1.30 and 6 p.m., Saturday of each week to meet ladies wishing to order corsets. P. O. Box 626, Kelowna. 20tf.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

"KELOWNA LODGE"

Meetings every Tuesday evening, at 8 p.m., in Sons of England room, Keller Block. Public invited. Lending library.

W. B. PEASE, President — S. M. GORE, Sec., P.O. Box 382

W. C. AITKEN
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR

Plans and Estimates
Finishing work a specialty

Office: No. 6, Crowley Block, Kelowna
P.O. Box 511

Fall Fair Notes

The secretary will be in the office of Mr. F. R. E. DeHart to receive entries all day on Saturday.

All claims or complaints arising out of the fall fair must be in the secretary's hands not later than Oct 8th. After that date no claim will be recognized.

Exhibitors of poultry are respectfully requested to send in their entries for the fair as soon as possible to avoid any confusion. The directors expect a large number of the best birds ever seen in Kelowna.

ADDITIONS TO SPECIAL PRIZES

Special prizes will be given for the best foals of 1914, exhibited at the fall fair, next week as follows: First prize $40.00. Second prize $20.00. Three silver medals donated by the Canadian Bank of Commerce will also be awarded. Colts eligible for this competition must be sired by horses owned by Messrs. Casorso Bros., Jas. Bowes, R. E. Munson or C.K.L. Pyman.

Note.—This cancels special prizes No. 28 and 31.

Mare or gelding, 5 years or over, weighing not less than 1150 pounds *and not more than 1400 pounds.* To be driven single in cart carrying dead weight of 850 pounds. Total weight not under 1000 pounds. Prize of $15, donated by J. L. Pridham.

In division 15, class 4, in the prize list the subject for best composition should be "The advantages of living on a farm in the Okanagan." This prize is given by the directors of the Farmers' Institute, and is open to pupils between the ages of 12 and 16 years, who are attending any school in the district. Work to be done after school hours.

Prof. Wm. Saunders, formerly director of the central experimental farm at Ottawa, dies at his home in London Sunday. He was 70 years of age.

Lawrence McRae, private secretary to Premier McBride, has committed suicide. Mr. McRae was formerly the news editor of the "Colonist" newspaper and became secretary to the premier when the conservative government was returned. He was in his usual good health and no reason for his sudden act is yet forthcoming.

After a close down of one day the K. V. officials and provincial authorities went into consultation at Victoria with the result that work was resumed almost immediately, and is being pushed forward once more. The steel on the G.N.R., from Coalmont, north will reach the halfway point by the middle of the week. From that point only about another 12 miles will have to be laid to meet the C.P.R. steel from Merritt. Grading will be completed this week and balasting will soon be under way. This will give the Similkameen Valley direct communication with Vancouver via Spence's Bridge.

For the Biggest Bargains

and the Latest Bulletins of War News

PAY A VISIT TO THE

5 CENT TO 25 CENT STORE

SPAGHETTI

(AL' ITALIENNE)

There is a man who stands in the same relation concerning "good things to eat" as Edison stands in relation to the telephone or the phonograph. His name is a bye-word among people who are purists concerning foodstuffs

The name of the man is H. J. HEINZ. His guarantee goes with everything he manufactures, and it is a money-back guarantee, too

The latest product he has added to the, the 57 Varieties, is

HEINZ SPAGHETTI

25 cents - - - per tin

You must try it before you can appreciate this delightful Italian delicacy made from the very best SPAGHETTI and rich cheese with a sauce of red ripe tomatoes skilfully spiced and seasoned in Italian style and ready to serve

HEINZ SPAGHETTI
25 cents - - - per tin

The McKenzie Co., Ltd.

Quality & Service our motto. 5 per cent. Discount for Cash Monthly accounts nett

Speaking of Hats

—there never was such a complete showing of hats for men, as the wonderful assortments of new Fall *Stetsons* that grace our store today.

You've probably noticed them in our window. If you haven't, then by all means take a few minutes at lunch time and come see what a really remarkable range we have here for you.

Whether you want a Soft hat, Stiff hat, or a *Self-conforming Derby*, you will find it easy to make a becoming *Stetson* selection.

LEAVE it to the young fellows to know what's what in styles—and to recognize the real thing when they see it. For instance, this new Soft *Stetson*.

We have full assortments of all the new *Stetsons* here—it's an easy matter for you to select the one that you will like to wear.

On View

—our new Fall styles of Soft and Stiff *Stetsons*.

Style that you can recognize as far as you can see the hat, and quality that will bear the closest inspection under the magnifying lens.

The prevailing style tendency this year is the higher crown and narrower brim—and *Stetson* has certainly worked out a surprising range of different blocks based on this model.

Soft and Stiff *Stetsons*—including a very interesting display of *Stetson Self-conforming Derbies*.

New Velours: Come, see our stock

Thos. Lawson Limited