

Final Notice!

TO ALL AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS:

Persons who have entered Earl Haig Snapshot Competition, be kind enough to bring in their Snaps before Saturday evening, July 19th, as the judges will meet on Monday, July 21st and judge all the Snapshots that have been taken for this competition.

Make sure to send along all your prints before Saturday, also your Coupon.

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"NUGGET" BOOT POLISH

Maclaren Still Unreported

U. S. Representatives will sit on Reparations Commission.—Saskatchewan Piles up Big Majority against Prohibition.

MACLAREN STILL MISSING.
TOKYO, July 16.

No trace of Al Stewart Maclaren, British aviator, overdue at Paramasbiru Island, in the Kuriles, and his companions in the round the world flight, has been found up to nine o'clock to-night.

ANOTHER MURDER CASE IN HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, July 17.
"I went there to get him. I did not care whether I killed him or not. I did not take a rifle and ammunition down for nothing." So declared Bombarrier George Coleman, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, who shot and killed his comrade in arms, Acting Lance Bombarrier W. F. Groves, at Connaught Battery, near here, this morning, following a quarrel which the two men had yesterday. Groves, who was shot in the abdomen, as he was engaged in opening the Battery gate for Coleman's admission to the Fort, was rushed to Camp Hill Military Hospital, where he died shortly after one o'clock this afternoon. Coleman, who had been placed under arrest, made a statement to the police this evening, in which he admitted the shooting and declared it was intentional. Coleman is unmarried and is 33 years of age. Groves is an Englishman, married, and 41 years of age, and has been known to Coleman for the past four and one-half years.

U. S. REPRESENTATIVE WILL SIT.

PARIS, July 17.
The reported statement that Col. J. A. Logan, Jr., had announced at the opening of the Inter-Allied Conference yesterday that Washington had no objection to a United States representative sitting on the Reparations Commission in the event of its having to deliberate on Germany's defaults, is viewed here as the most important event of the opening session.

DOMINION REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, July 17.
Although the form in which the various Dominions will be represented at the Allied Conference here has not yet been determined, the probability is that if the Empire is represented by three delegates, one of them will attend as representing the Dominions, but the same person will not necessarily represent the Dominions on each occasion. J. H. Thomas, Colonial Secretary attended yesterday's sitting of the Allied Conference in view of the fact that the question of direct representation by the Dominions was then pending.

OLYMPIC RESULTS.

ARGENTEUIL, July 17.

Yale's champion varsity eight oared race. Canada was second. Yale crossed the finish line three and a half lengths ahead of Canada, setting a new record for the course of 6min. 33.25 seconds. This victory of the United States in the eight oared event made her winner of the Olympic rowing competition, giving her 33 points to Switzerland's 32. Italy came third and Great Britain fourth in to-day's contest. In the four-oared race without coxswain to-day, Great Britain was first, Canada second, Switzerland 3rd, France 4th; time 7 minutes 3.35 seconds. The single sculls race in the Olympic Championship here to-day, was won by Jack Barendsen, Jr., of Great Britain, defeating W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Philadelphia, United States rival.

KEEPING TO THE VITAL PURPOSE.

LONDON, July 17.

The Experts' plan for Reparations is going through the most critical period of its existence under the scrutiny of experts who spent the second day of the Inter-Allied Conference at work in the Committee Rooms in Downing Street. To-night it was authoritatively stated the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, France and Belgium were highly satisfied with the progress made. The British are said to be particularly pleased because the delegations are keeping close to the vital purpose for which the Conference assembled, that of adopting broad sweeping measures for making the Experts' scheme workable.

DEPOSITORS HAVE CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

OTTAWA, July 17.

The long advertised debate upon the claim of the Home Bank depositors for reimbursement, took place in

the House of Commons to-night and lasted less than two minutes. In fact in the usual course of that word there was no debate, nevertheless the House committed itself to the proposition that the depositors of the Home Bank have a moral claim in equity for compensation by the country on account of any loss they may suffer by reason of the failure of the Home Bank.

DOMINIONS RIGHT ACKNOWLEDGED.

OTTAWA, July 17.

Canada has sustained her point at the Inter-Allied Conference. Senator Belcourt will attend the Conference as a member of the British Empire Delegation with full power from the King to represent Canada and to sign on behalf of Canada. The system of representation to be followed will be similar to that adopted at the Paris Peace Conference, with three delegates, one of whom will be the representative of the Dominion. There may be some minor differences from the method followed at Paris. In this regard the Dominion Government is not insisting on technical, but the broad moral principle of Dominion representation, which, it is intimated, has been accepted.

PROHIBITION DEFEATED BY BIG MAJORITY.

REGINA, July 17.

The majority against the continuation of prohibition in Saskatchewan passed the 26,500 mark this afternoon and continued climbing. On the basis of the day's returns, all of them from rural points and most of them contributing to the majority, some people were predicting that full returns will show a majority against prohibition 35,000 and 40,000. This evening 21,683 polls had reported and from 964 there was no information. These 21,683 polls had given a total vote against prohibition of 92,082 for prohibition of 65,462, majority, 26,620. The majority against licensed beer premises dropped slightly during the day to 7,658. The vote was 64,263 for straight Government control and 56,565 for such control plus beer licenses.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT CLOSSES.

OTTAWA, July 18.

With very little important business outside routine in committee of supply the House of Commons assembled this Friday morning for what will probably be its last business day of this session.

The World Loves
a Pleasant Man

If we were delivering a dissertation for the development of the better nature of the races the above headline would represent our subject and the following quotation, true to nature, would be appended, says the Mt. Sterling (Ky.) Advocate, as it is now given for serious thought:

Learn to laugh; a good laugh is better than medicine.

Learn to tell a story; a good story, well told, is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room.

Learn to stop croaking; if you cannot see any good in the world, keep the lid to yourself.

Learn to hide your aches and pains under pleasant smiles; no one cares to hear whether you have headaches or rheumatism.

Learn to meet your friends with a smile; a good humored man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic is not wanted anywhere.

Above all, give pleasure; lose no chance of giving pleasure.

You will pass through this world but once.

Any good, therefore, that you can do, any kindness that you can show to any human being, you had better do it now; do not defer or neglect it.

Don't Defer or Neglect to Buy a tin of the New

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Slice Cut Plug TO-DAY It's Just Right Now.

Cleanliness is one of the chief secrets of charm, and perfect cleanliness results from the use of Ivory Soap.—adv. 17

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR HEAD-ACHE.

Medical System Of British Army Found Defective.

London, June 25. (A.P.)—Lessons from sins of omission and otherwise, in the medical services during the war, have been compiled into an 11 volume edition of the Official Medical History of the Great War, recently issued. They should furnish the basis for the reorganization of the medical staffs of the forces of the great powers on a level with modern science, say the editors of this voluminous work.

The books deal frankly with the tactical and strategic errors of the medical service in the war, notably in areas typical of middle eastern conditions. No attempt has been made to place the blame on the lack of co-operation between the combatant and medical staffs is frequently noted, and it is in this that the editors find the greatest lesson.

Although in some respects faulty administration was a factor in the breakdown of the medical services in the Dardanelles, Mesopotamia and East Africa, the chief lesson to be learnt from the study of these campaigns, say the editors, is the need of a close liaison between the medical administration and the general staff from the outset, and clear and definite preparations before the campaign is begun to meet all possible contingencies. Too often in the last war the medical service was found to be totally inadequate because the medical staffs had no clear idea of what was to be expected of the campaign upon which they were engaged.

The Dardanelles operations was an example; it is shown, of the necessity for establishing large general hospitals near the scene of operations and for providing a sufficient number of steamers and small craft for the evacuation of sick and wounded when the fighting takes place on or near water.

In Macedonia the dominant feature was warfare in mountainous country or in river valleys, the hotbeds of malaria. In this sector the percentage of hospital beds to the numbers of troops reached the largest proportion, that of one in three. Malaria was rampant here and, while the medical service was handicapped by lack of scientific knowledge, it also failed to protect the troops by a lack of proper equipment on the spot.

The medical administration in Mesopotamia during the early period of the campaign was dulled by many years of economy practicing in peacetime in India. This explains why the ambulance wagons and cars, hospital steamers and other equipment provided for the services in France were not even asked for by the headquarters of the Indian Expeditionary Force. They were unaccustomed to their use.

The most deplorable inefficiency was in the actions for the relief of Kut-el-Amara. At that action the medical service found itself with only 14 sections of field ambulances, instead of the authorized 30. When the operations toward Kut were started no strenuous efforts had been made to reinforce the medical units or to prepare a plan for the evacuation of the sick and wounded. The battles of Shikh Saad, Wadi Hanna still remain a nightmare to those who took part in them. The wounded lay out over night and many died from exposure. Those collected could not be properly housed or treated. They were evacuated to the base on any available boat and arrangements at Basra for the disembarkation of the reinforcing divisions were defective. When the divisions arrived large convoys of sick and wounded were coming down the Tigris. The steamers met at the Basra and confusion prevailed. Officers and men wandered about in mud trying to find their way to new camps at Makina and Magil from vague directions given them by other overworked officers.

The Father of Prohibition.

A writer in The English Review has at last enlightened the world as to the identity of the father of prohibition. He was not an American politician as many may have surmised but a very ancient statesman, no less a person than Lycurgus, King of Thrace, who lived about one thousand years before the Christian era. He was himself the earliest teetotaler recorded in history, and believing that his subjects were too much addicted to the juice of the vine, set about to check the habit by enactment of a most drastic character. Inasmuch as he was an absolute monarch—a "tyrant" as kings were known in those days, he was not obliged to consult his subjects as to methods; and the measures he adopted to stop the sale and manufacture of intoxicants were even more sweeping than the Volstead act. He not only prohibited the use of wine by his subjects, under most painful penalties, but to make sure that he would be obeyed rooted up all the vine-vines in his dominion. What steps he took to check importation are not recorded but it may be taken for granted that a king so thor-

ough in his methods revealed efficiency in his respect.

But what happened to Lycurgus? Did a trial of prohibition convince his subjects that wine-drinking was wrong? Did his measures eliminate the taste for stimulants from the human anatomy? Not so. His subjects finally mutinied and killed him. They charged him with blasphemy and attributed all their misfortunes to the fact that he had drawn down

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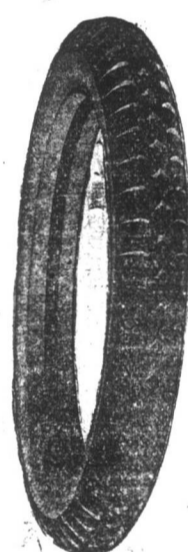
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July 15, 16, 18

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