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Is unexcelled for its rich and most pleasant flavour of fresh orange juice, unequalled for health-giving qualities. KIA-ORA is made from fresh orange juice and cane sugar; no beverage can be more wholesome or more enjoyable.

And the cost per glass is very little. A bottle costing 24 will make 24 to 30 glasses of Orangeade simply by adding cold water. For a sparkling drink add soda water.

Children like and benefit by KIA-ORA Orange Squash, just as much as their elders, because it is rich in vitamins, vitally necessary for their health and strength.

Make a point of ordering KIA-ORA Orange Squash from your grocer; specially insist on KIA-ORA and thus avoid disappointment.

For sale at all good stores in large and small bottles

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Can the British Empire Survive

By RT. HON. LORD MORRIS, K.G.M.
G. L.L.D.

It is well for us sometimes to look at our own great Empire in the light of the history of the great empires of the past, that came upon the stage of the world's history, made their bow, and then disappeared, leaving behind them ruins of civilisations that now have interest only for the historian and the antiquarian.

It is related in the New Testament by the Evangelists that there were three phases of the great temptation to which the Founder of Christianity permitted Himself to be subjected. Of the three, the last was probably, in the opinion of Satan, the most alluring temptation. He took Him up to the pinnacle of a high mountain and showed Him all the great kingdoms of this world. And there were great empires in those days. Rome was at its imperial height. Egypt had a civilization extending over thousands of years. Tutenkhamen had been buried two thousand years amid artistic surroundings which have shown to the modern world the high state Egyptian civilization and culture had attained. And these empires had taken the place of other great empires which had preceded them—Assyria, Chaldea, Babylonia, Macedonia, Persia, and many others.

When our Lord was tempted by Satan with the gift of the great kingdoms of the world if He would give him one moment of adoration, where was the British Empire? There were only a few thousand people in Great Britain, and there were certainly not one million people in the whole of the British Isles, and they were clothed in skins and lived in mud huts and worshipped the oak. To-day our population is roughly about 480,000,000. And upon us, who are the trustees of this great Empire, which has been built up in its present vast dimensions, there rests a very great responsibility to transmit it to the coming generations unimpaired. We have acquired by conquest, or annexation, or occupation, or treaty, imperial possessions that now encircle the globe, until to-day we have the greatest empire the world has ever seen, with a population of about 480,000,000. We are rich in territory, rich in civilization, and rich in liberty and freedom. But let us not disregard the lessons which history teaches us concerning the rise and fall of nations.

If we study the history of our Empire we shall see that one of the

Reasons for our Prosperity

is to be found in the fact that trade has always followed the flag. We have been a great manufacturing country. Sheffield was a great manufacturing town before America was discovered, and four hundred years before that London had its guilds and corporations which were endeavouring to perfect our industries. And we had no real competitors in those days. But our people were enterprising, our merchants were prepared to take risks, although they knew their interests were safe where the British ambassador or consul and the British gunboat were.

We have prospered because we have been a great manufacturing nation. It is important to remember that in these islands we depend upon the manufactured articles we send out. We can produce food for only ten millions of our nearly fifty millions of people, and we need to provide manufactured goods and other products to exchange in the foreign market, for food to feed the remaining forty millions.

The great question to consider is whether we are sending out sufficient of these things to maintain our prosperity. We have before us the deplorable fact that we are producing only sixty-four per cent. of what we produced before the war, and sixty-two per cent. of our present production is consumed by our own people and only thirty-eight per cent. is being exported; ten per cent. being sent to our dominions and colonies, and only twenty-eight per cent. to foreign countries.

Why is it that we have idle factories and unemployed people to the extent of one-and-a-quarter million? The reason is this. The Great War cost the world \$24,000,000,000, and of that vast sum Britain had to pay \$8,000,000,000, the interest on which sum would amount to £400,000,000. We owe something like £900,000,000 to America, and our industry is mor-

What Do You Think of a Fluid

That will draw roaches and ants out of every hole, crack, or crevice before killing them and not poison food?

That will kill bugs instantly and not leave an unpleasant odor?

That will knock flies off the wall and not harm paint or paper?

That will keep the bedroom, kitchen, or verandah clear of flies, mosquitoes, etc., for several hours after a few sprays?

That will take fleas off a dog and not harm the dog?

That will destroy chicken lice without any injury to your stock?

That applied in small quantities to the exposed parts of the body will insure you from Mosquito bites?

That as a general disinfectant is stronger than the ordinary carbolic solution.

THAT FLUID IS

SAN-O-SPRAY.

No insect can live where San-O-Spray is used. Yet San-O-Spray is non-poisonous to human beings and can be used with perfect safety in pantry, kitchen, dining room, and cellar, moreover San-O-Spray has an agreeable and delightful odor, removing all fetid or unpleasant odors. In addition San-O-Spray is a disinfectant and germicide. Keeps the home sanitary and free from infectious diseases.

Ellis & Co.,
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July 7, m

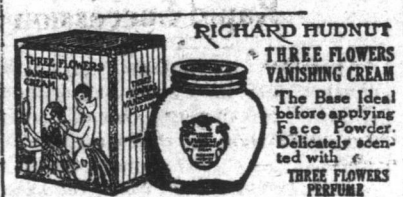
forming another chapter in the story of empires that have passed away. In the first place, it is obvious that if you are to hold a great Empire together you must govern it properly. And what is true of the Empire as a whole, is true of each of its component parts. In the past the Empire has been developed by enterprise and by capital. If we do not spend money in the development of the Empire it may pass into other hands to be developed. We must not spend all our money on pleasure and luxuries. I do not say that we must have no holidays, or no sports and pastimes; but I do say that we must have greater regard for the substantially productive work of the Empire. The Empire is like the individual. A man has heart and lungs and brain, and these are vital organs. A man can have no legs or arms or ears or nose, and yet be a member of Parliament, but he cannot live at all if he is deprived of one vital organ. And this is true of an Empire.

Our Vital Industries.

Who, then, are the vital parts of the Empire? First I would place the million men who in the grey of the early morning descend into the bowels of the earth with a safety lamp tied to them. And next to the miners I would place the men who go out on to the land every morning—in the wet and the cold, and stay there all day, tilling the soil and producing the footstuffs for the people—I do not mean the asparagus and the flowers, but the wheat and the corn and the potatoes. And next to these I would place the men engaged in work connected with the railways and the merchant ships, who help to send our British goods all over the country and to our foreign customers. Then I would place the men engaged in industrial pursuits. If these vital industries are stopped, it will mean the ruin of the country and the fall of the Empire.

That is why it will have to be seriously considered as to how far we can go on spending so much as we do on amusements and pleasures and luxuries. Last year we spent £1,500,000,000 on pure luxuries, including £400,000,000 on drink; and every penny of that expenditure had first to be paid out of boots and coal and other goods we produced.

These are a few of the things we have got to consider as a nation and as individuals if we would help to save the Empire from following in the wake of those who have passed away.



California Fires Beyond Control

TWO HUNDRED MEN WORK TO SAVE MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY.

PASADENA, Cal., Sept. 12.—Two hundred men worked frantically to construct a fire-break about the waist of Mount Wilson to protect the great United States solar observatory on its Gabriel Canyon.

After many days of the fire, the worst in California this season, it is still beyond control.

State and Federal forestry authorities were tapping every available source for fire-fighters. The Mount Wilson Observatory houses the finest collection of equipment ever assembled for the study of solar phenomena. The greatest loss to be suffered should the fire attack the buildings would be the big telescope, the largest in the world, which would cost nearly \$3,000 to replace. The worst possible weather conditions—high temperature and low humidity—attend the fight to control the fire.

The fire line of the west now extends from the east side of Fish Canyon westward to Monrovia Canyon, approximately five miles.

U.S. Notes on St. Lawrence Project

Reply Will Be Made To Canadian Protest—Chicago Water Diversion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The State Department in a short time will send a note to the Canadian Government, which, it is expected here, will form the basis for an agreement of a question to be referred to the board of engineers which will make the survey of the St. Lawrence project. The note will reply to the protest of Canada against suggestions of the United States Government that a study of the diversion of water at Niagara Falls be included in questions referred to the board, in order to ascertain how this diversion balances with water taken from the lake by the Chicago sanitary district. The United States note is expected to suggest early agreement on the St. Lawrence investigation proper, leaving to the future the questions of withdrawal of water by Chicago and the diversion at Niagara.

Ladies' SUEDE FOOTWEAR FOR AUTUMN 1924.



Our Ladies' Suede Oxfords for Fall and Winter wear are now ready. A splendid showing of Suede Oxfords of unusual merit.

THE PRICE—It's the Shoes at the price that tell the story of value—prices count for nothing, until you see the Shoes.

LADIES' GREY SUEDE 1-STRAP—Low rubber heel.....Price \$3.75
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LADIES' BROWN SUEDE 2-BUTTON, 1-STRAP.....Price \$4.75
LADIES' FAWN SUEDE 1-STRAP.....Price \$5.00

We also have a range of new FALL SUEDE OXFORDS, at \$6.50, \$6.75, \$8.00 up to \$10.00 per pair, in many handsome designs.

F. SMALLWOOD, Ladies' Department

THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES.

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New Stock

Axes, Pickaxes,
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Axe Handles, Lanterns,
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Galvanized Buckets, Shot.

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Inherits Fortune, Dies in Poverty

Nixon Gray, formerly a mining engineer, who was left \$300,000 by his father, a Lieutenant-colonel, 24 years ago, died in poverty and dependent on relatives at Cardiff Royal infirmary recently.

He was said to have spent between \$100,000 and \$150,000 on blood stock and large sums on various sports, and it was reported that he disposed of the bulk of his fortune in 15 months.

He was a grand-nephew of the late John Gray, a pioneer of the Welsh coal export trade.

Pearline for easy washing—July 17, 17.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR DISTEMPER.

Slap Each Day of Wedded Life

BRINGS DIVORCE.

Sacramento, Calif., Aug. 30.—Forty-four slaps in the face, administered on an average of one a day by her husband from the day in March when they were married to the date of their separation, won a divorce for Mrs. Catherine M. Rogers when she appeared before Superior Judge Peter J. Shields.

On the ground that love can be slapped entirely out of existence, Mrs. Rogers has now successfully petitioned for permission to drop the name of her former spouse, Don Francis Rogers, and resume her maiden name of Crowley.

Broiled tomatoes are especially attractive when sprinkled with finely-chopped chives.

By CY HUNGERFORD

NEW ARRIVALS!

Now in stock:

PICKLING TOMATOES

Firm selected Green stock, not bruised or windfalls; Bushel crates or by the lb. 8c.

SELECTED RIPE TOMATOES—

Small and Large.

CRABAPPLES—By the Gallon.

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100 Cases CAMPBELL'S SOUPS.

FRESH CELERY.

PEARS—In half Brls. and by the Dozen. Fancy No. 1 Stock.

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