YOUR PRINTING
Can not be done any better, and not quite so well anywhere else hereabouts. Our type and machinery is complete and The Review prices are right

THE REVIEW

Classified Ads.
Make your little Wants known through a Classified Advertisement in The Review - - - Phone 59

VOL. 3 COURTENAY, B. C., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 26, 1914 NO. 1

AUCTION SALE

An important Auction Sale of Household Furniture, Farm Stock Implements, etc. for Mrs. Ridley Thompson, Dove Creek farm, will be held on

Tuesday December 1st

HARDY & BISCOE

MEMBERS VICTORIA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REAL ESTATE EXCHANGES

Phone 10 Courtenay

THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Limited

YORK - England

Established 1824

Is the only English Company Insuring Live Stock in Canada Against Death by Accident or Disease

Ask For Particulars

CHAS. G. CALLIN

Local Agent Phone 42

WANTED !

Everybody to call and see our choice selection of Small Groceries, Biscuits, Candies, Etc. Also Hams and Bacon, Tobaccos and Cigars in large variety

All Fruits and Vegetables in Season

Nothing but the Best. Prices Right

SHEPHERD & HORNBY

Local Delivery Telephone 40

Hicks Beach & Field
COURTENAY - B. C.
NOTARIES PUBLIC
INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
Safety Deposit Boxes

LOCAL LINES

Mrs. Kepner left for Nanaimo on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Joseph McPhee left for Vancouver yesterday morning on a business trip.

Major Hodgins, of the Department of Public Works, Victoria, who was inspecting the Comox wharf. spent Sunday in town, a guest at the Riverside.

At the regular meeting of the Knights of Pythias, on Thursday evening, officers for the ensuing term were nominated. The installation will take place at the first meeting in the new year,

The second of the series of dances given by the Knights of Pythias was held in their hall last night, and was a success in every way. The music was furnished by the Ilo-Ilo Theatre orchestra and was exceptionally good.

Just as we were going to press we learned that a distressing shooting accident occurred this afternoon when a man named Fox was accidently shot by his partener, near Burnes ranch, who mistook him for a deer. His right arm was shot off and the balance of the shot lodged in his side.

Coal Oil, $1.30 per tin at the Ford Garage, Union Bay Road,

For Sale—6 hole Copp stove with hot water connections, cost $34 will sell for $15. Apply box 8, Review office.

Found—On Monday evening Nov. 16, a rug. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this ad. W. H. Grieve, Sandwick.

For Sale--- 1 Registered standard bred mare, 7 years old. 1 Pacer, 9 years old. 1 Grey mare, 1500 lbs. 10 years old. Apply A. Hogg, Sandwick. 2.

Look Out For A. B. Ball's
Xmas. Announcement
Next Week

Just one fortnight left in which to put in your order for fall delivery of Nursery Stock, to L. R. Liddell agent for the Layritz Nursery Company, of Victoria. Do it now.

For Sale—150 Barred Rock Cockerels, 30 Berkshire Pigs, 6 weeks old, $3 each, and several young Berkshire sows, to farrow in November. Wanted—To buy a small bunch of graded ewes. George J. Riches, Hornby Island.

Owing to the financial depression caused by the European war, Miss Dency Smith will during the month of November sell all her large stock of millinery, trimmings etc., at cost price. She has a beautiful selection of winter hats. Be sure and see them anyway. tf

Large tract of good farming land now open for free settlement in Oregon. Over 200,000 acres in all. Good climate, rich soil, and does not require irrigation to raise finest crops of grain, fruit and garden truck. For large map, full instructions and information, and a plan of several sections of exceptionally good claims, send $3.40 to John Keefe, Oregon City, Oregon. Three years as a U. S. Surveyor and timberman. An opportunity to get a good fertile free homestead near town and market.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL
COURTENAY
Private School for Boarders and Day Pupils
KINDERGARTEN
Half term will commence on Monday, November 2
For terms apply apply
Miss M. King - Principal

7 Passenger Cole Car FOR HIRE
Terms strictly cash
Palace Livery & Feed Stables

On Sunday evening Rev. T. Menzies spoke on the history of Egypt and the part she has played in the past, and prophesied that she will doubtless be a province of Great Britain after the war is over. He also reviewed the life of the late Earl Roberts, who was born in India, and for many years saw service in the Indian army, and said that perhaps his greatest feat was the march into Afghanistan, where with 10,000 troops he subdued 30,000 Afghans in three hours after a forced mareh of 27 days, during which time neither he nor his men had practically any sleep and was never out of the saddle until all his men had come into camp. He was a fearless soldier and never asked his men to go where he himself was afraid to lead. It was a fitting end that his death came when on a visit to the Indian troops on service in France.

Presbyterian Church

St. Andrews' Sandwick
Service 2 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class 3 p. m.
Courtenay
Sunday School and Bible Class 10:30 a. m. Service 11:30. Evening service 7:30 p. m. All welcome

Courtenay School Monthly Report

(Too late for last week)

HIGH SCHOOL.

Ethel Sutton	799
Leila Carroll	796
Annie Carroll	790
Lila Boden	645

ENTRANCE CLASS

Helen Colpitts	912
Charlotte Gibson	883
Ralph Wilmshurst	810
Herbert Raey	802
Gordon McQuillan	786
Neta Winningham	768
Mary Hodgson	723
Jean Menzies	715
Adam Calhoun	659
Mary Sutton	655
Thomas Menzies	584
Olive Hodgson	564
Minnie Leighton	546

JUNIOR FOURTH

Edith Fitzgerald	537
Ernest Wilmshurst	513
Walter Trautman	457
Edward Boden	441
Albert Winningham	388
Robert Gibson	381
Robert Cowie	336
Thomas McQuillan	289
Harold Leighton	270
Lena Trautman	175

SENIOR THIRD

Hallie Reay	949
Viola Campbell	937
Hugh Forde	872
Isadore Sutton	842
Robert Colpitts	829
Norman Fletcher	725

JUNIOR THIRD

Barbara Duncan	950
Winnie Cowie	864
Darrel Johnston	772
Thos. Johnston	557
Wm. Duncan	500

English Church Notes

A short service of Intercession on behalf of the troops at the front is held on Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 o'clock p. m. in the Anglican church rooms in the Calhoun block Courtenay.

Good progress is being made with the building of the new church on the Lake Trail road. Recent donations include a set of vessels for the Holy Communion, and a set of Altar linen. An Altar has been promised and is being made in the town,

Services on Sunday next at the Church of England, Sandwick, at 8.30 a. m., 11 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School in the church rooms Courtenay at 3 p. m.

Mrs. Calhoun and her son Wilson left on Wednesday morning for Victoria.

Mr. Runnells, of the Adminstration Department, Victoria, and Mr. Beard a lawyer of Vancouver, were in town this week in connection with the estate of the late Richard Hargreaves.

At the Debating Society las Monday night, two very interesting papers were given on "Should the B. C. Government loan money to prospective settlers." The concensus of the meeting seemed to be that it should. The scheme has been tried in various countries with apparent success. Next Monday night the first act of "King Henry IV" will be read.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF COURTENAY

NOTICE is hereby given that the list for the Registration of Voters at the forthcoming first Municipal Election will be opened on Tuesday, December 1st. Until further notice the place of registration will be the Road Superintendent's Office, Courtenay; hours, 10 a. m. to 12 noon and 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays, 10 a. m. to 12 noon.

A Voter's qualifications are that he (or she) shall be a British Subject, twenty-one years of age, and the owner of real property (not necessarily registered) within the incorporated area of the value of at least $100. Furthermore, he (or she) must have resided within the incorporated area since June 29th last.

Applicants fer registration must make a statutory declaration as to their qualifications, and must be prepared to furnish proof of such qualifications. A description of the real property on which the applicant wishes to qualify must be given, and documentry proof of ownership produced.

The voters list and declarations will be open to inspection by any person within the above mentioned hours.

Declaration forms and any further information required can be had at the place of registration.

HOWARD ELLIS,
Returning Officer.
Courtenay, B. C., Nov. 25, 1914.

Comox Creamery Butter
45c per lb. this week

COMOX LUMP
COAL
$6.00 Per Ton
Delivered in Courtenay
All Orders Will Recieve Prompt Attention
D. KILPATRICK
Phone 43 Courtenay

ROYAL
Yeast Cakes
BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD.
DECLINE THE NUMEROUS INFERIOR IMITATIONS THAT ARE BEING OFFERED
AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL EXPOSITIONS
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED.
WINNIPEG TORONTO ONT. MONTREAL

Never Idle

An old Scotch woman was famous for speaking kindly. No sheep was so dark but she could discover some white spot to point out to those who could see only blackness. One day a gossiping neighbor lost patience with her and said angrily:

"Wumman, ye'll hae a guid word to say for the deevil himself."

Instantly came the prely:

"Weel, he's a verra industrious body!"

Asthma Doesn't Wear Off Alone.—*Do not make the mistake of waiting for asthma to wear away by itself.* While you are waiting the disease is surely gathering a stronger foothold and you live in danger of stronger and yet stronger attacks. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's *Asthma Remedy taken early*, will prevent incipient condition from becoming chronic and saves hours of awful suffering.

"I reckon," said Farmer Corntossel, "as how mebbe barbed wire ought ic be counted as one of the most useful inventions of the age."

"For what reason?"

"When there's a lot o' work to be done, barbed wire makes it impossible fur a feller to sit on the fence an' look on."—Washington Star.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

He—Going home through a dark street last night I saw a man setting fire to his property.

She—Mercy! Didn't you call the police?

He—Certainly not! It's no crime for a man to light his cigar.

"What's the idea of using the pronoun 'we' so often in your articles?"

"Well," replied the editor, "it's a matter of self-protection. In case anybody takes offense I want to sound as much as possible like a crowd."

Tess—Why were you weeping in the picture show?

Jess—It was a moving picture.—Judge.

"What is Owens worrying about, his debts?"

"No; because he is unable to contract new ones."—Boston Transcript.

WOMAN IN TERRIBLE STATE

Finds Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cape Wolfe, Canada.—"Last March I was a complete wreck. I had given up all hope of getting better or living any length of time, as I was such a sufferer from female troubles. But I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today I am in good health and have a pair of twin boys two months old and growing finely. I surprised doctors and neighbors for they all know what a wreck I was.

"Now I am healthy, happy and hearty, and owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies. You may publish this letter if you like. I think if more women used your remedies they would have better health."—Mrs. J. T. Cook, Lot No. 7, Cape Wolfe, P.E.I., Canada.

Because your case is a difficult one, and doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has remedied many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and it may be exactly what you need.

The Pinkham record is a proud and peerless one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinate ills of women—ills that deal out despair. It is an established fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored health to thousands of such suffering women. Why don't you try it if you need such a medicine?

Capt. Grenfell's Gallant Deed

A gallant deed was that of Captain F. O. Grenfell, of the 9th Lancers. He was hit in both legs, and had two fingers shot off at the same time.

Almost as he received these wounds a couple of guns posted near were deprived of their servers, all of whom save one man were struck by bursting shrapnel. The horses for the guns had been placed under cover.

"We'll get the guns back," cried Captain Grenfell, and, at the head of a number of his men and in spite of his wounds, he did manage to harness the guns up and get them away. He was then taken to the hospital.

A splendid personal action, was that of the major of I Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, who, in a rapid retirement while hostile cavalry horses threatening and the battery horses disabled, pushed the battery into poistion with his own hands, aided by his officers and men, along a road to a point of vantage.

The fire the battery was thence able to open counteracted the enemy's offensive.

He Was Deaf

Astonishing Improvement in Hearing. Edward Gregory, Engineer, Gives Information Free

A Canadian engineer who had ear trouble for years finally became so deaf he could not hear the sound of a steam engine, bells or voices. After vainly seeking relief he was compelled to give up his position. His case seemed hopeless. His deafness was aggravated by head disturbances, dry catarrh, nervousness and despondency.

To the surprise of all, he began to hear and continued improving until he could listen to conversations, could hear a train at a distance and even the singing of the birds in the trees. His head and nerves became tranquil. He got his position back again. This was no miracle; no surgery, no artificial hearing devices, no electric apparatus, no loss of time.

Anyone can obtain particulars free by writing to Edward Gregory, 255A *Forbes St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.*

Pound a Week For Disabled Men

Every man permamently disabled in the war and unable to follow his occupation ought to be paid $5 a week *during his life, in the opinion of* Geo. Nicholl Barnes, the labor leader and member of parliament for the Blackfriars division of Glasgow.

Mr. Barnes advocated this in speaking at a mass meeting. Heretofore, he *said, the disabled had been allowed* to beg in the streets. Now, however, the government was giving serious considertaion to the subject of these unfortunate ones and a like situation would not again exist. He estimated that the sum which the government would be called on to pay the dependants of bread-winners in the field would reach $25,000,000. Accordingly, he added, the government had not erred on the side of generosity.

The Retort Courteous

The late Joseph Chamberlain once said that the most courteous election retort he ever heard of dated from the time when elections were far more rough-and-tumble than they are now.

Thackeray was one of the candidates and a few days before the polling began he met his opponent on the street and stopped to talk. After a few minutes' conversation the opponent prepared to depart, saying as he moved off:

"Well, may the best man win!"

"Oh, I hope not!" replied Thackeray courteously.

"Did you and your wife ever agree?"

"Yes, once when the house caught fire and both tried to get out of the same door at the same time."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Cripples Who Have Won Renown

Many persons, crippled in early age, have, notwithstanding their infirmity, made a name for themselves in the history of the world.

The notorious, or famous, according to the point of view, French statesman Talleyrand, the friend of Napoleon, and for a time French Ambassador at the English court, was through an accident when one year old, rendered a cripple for life. His cunning, cleverness, political penetration, adroit intrigues, and ingenious subterfuges were vehemently opposed by the emperor's wife Josephine, who energetically denounced him as a "cursed cripple."

Both Lord Byron and Sir Walter Scott were lame. Sir Walter's lameness was caused by a kick from a horse when acting as quartermaster of the Edinburgh Light Cavalry.

Mrs. Browning, the distinguished English poetess, was of a delicate constitution, and never enjoyed robust health. Her sufferings were due to an accident which happened in her sixteenth year. She was one day trying to saddle her pony in a field when she fell with the saddle upon her, incurring an injury to the spine. The after affects were so serious that for years she had to recline on her back.

In every walk of life, crippled persons have won renown, and proved that their infirmity has by no means hindered their rise up the ladder of fame.

Seize Bags of Flour

The Canadian trade commissioner in Holland reports that 2,500 bags of flour, shipped from Canada via New York for Rotterdam, were seized with other goods on the steamer New Amsterdam, of the Holland-American line, by the French, on the ground that they were conditional contraband. The flour was unloaded at the French port of Brest. A protest has been lodged because the goods were not shipped to an enemy's port.

Worms are encouraged by morbid conditions of the stomach and bowels and so subsist. Miller's Worm Powders will alter these conditions almost immediately and will drive the worms away. No destructive parasite can live in contact with this medicine, which is not only a worm destroyer, but a health-giving medicine most beneficial to the young constitution, and as such it has no superior.

Stevenson's Grave Again In Empire

To many the greatest interest in the capture of Samoa is the fact that it brings the grave of R.L.S. into the British empire again. It is curious to recall that when he first touched the island during the South Sea cruise in 1889, Stevenson was by no means favorably impressed with place or people, and intended to stay there only a couple of weeks to collect material for the chapter on Samoa in his book on the South Seas. The fascination of the island grew, however, as the days went by, and, abandoning the project of a winter home in Madeira in favor of Samoa, he bought land three miles from Apia, and, except for occasional trips to Sydney, never left the island again.

An Always Ready Pill.—To those of regular habit medicine is of little concern, but the majority of men are not of regular habit. The worry and cares of business prevent it, and out of the irregularity of life comes dyspepsia, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles as a protest. *The run-down system* demands a corrective and there is none better than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are simple in their composition and can be taken by the most delicately constituted.

"Greenbacks"

"Greenbacks" received their name in 1859. The naming took place in the spacious stone building now the home of La Chambre de Commerce, facing the Champ de Mars, in Montreal. Fifty-five years ago our printers of bank notes shared the dismay of their American brethren as photographic counterfeits appeared. The British American Bank Note Company, *perplexed by this new hazard*, consulted Dr. Thomas Sterry Hunt, chemist to the Geological Survey of Canada. He suggested the use as a pigment of sesquioxide of chromium. From that day to this it has been a safegurad aaginst fraud because, for all the vividness of its green tint, it refuses to be copied by a camera.

Of Special Interest to Ladies

Unsightly Warts can be removed in a few hours, by Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. Reliable, safe and sure. Try "Putnam's."

Observe the blotter, how it soaks
Up words and deeds of other folks;
Then shows them up to me and you
In all details, but wrong side to.
—Judge.

A wily young widow named Weed,
As graceful and slim as a reed,
Sighed, "For poor darling Jack
I shall always wear black
(For it's very becoming, indeed)."
—Judge.

A certain little girl is very fond of her bath, but she objects vigorously to the drying process.

One day, while her mother was remonstrating with her, she said, Why, what would happen, mamma, if you didn't wipe me dry? Would I get rusty?

Sore Eyes **Granulated Eyelids,** Eyes inflamed by exposure to **Sun, Dust and Wind** quickly relieved by **Murine Eye Remedy.** No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

Clean Bath Tubs Quicker Better

"Old Dutch" quickly removes all scum and sediment from bath tubs and wash bowls. Stains and tarnish on metal fixtures disappear with half the effort and in half the time.

Saves Your Energy Large Size Can—10c

Making a Soldier

Kitchener's war school uses a twenty-six weeks' course to prepare a man to be shot over. This causes impatience among the patriots and at the same time cures it. Every young man that enlisted for the Spanish war expected that he would be snapping at the foe as fast as a steamer could take him to Cuba, and undoubtedly the same spirit prevails in England. But Kitchener knows the folly of sending untrained men into the field against such a machine as the Kaiser's. The English clerk, rushing to the colors, is getting at Aldershot a taste of the discipline which made the Sirdar master of Egypt.—New York Press.

RHEUMATIC MISERY

Can Only Be Cured Through the Blood —Liniments of No Use

In no disease does the blood become thin so rapidly as in rheumatism. Not only does it become thin but it is loaded with impurities—rheumatic poisons. Without the proper treatment these poisons increase, the inflamed joints swell and the patient becomes a cripple. There are a number of methods of treating rheumatism, most of them aiming to keep down the rheumatic poisons until nature can build up the blood sufficiently to overcome them. But unfavorable conditions of cold or dampness may give the disease the advantage and a relapse or renewed attack follows.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People build up the blood and enable it to cast out the rheumatic poisons with the natural secretions of the body. Thousands have tried this treatment with the most beneficial results. *That every sufferer who does* not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is neglecting the most helpful means of recovery is shown by the following statement. Mrs. Emeline Smith, St. Jerome, Que., says: "I was attacked with what the doctor said was inflammatory rheumatism. The joints of my hands, feet and limbs were badly swollen, and I suffered the most excruciating pain. Notwithstanding medical treatment the trouble became so bad that I could not go about. My appetite began to fail me and I was growing physically weak. A neighbor who had been benefitted by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advised me to try them and I decided to do so. In the course of a few weeks I noted some improvement, and my appetite began to return. Then the swelling in my joint began to disappear, and it was not long until I was perfectly cured and I have had no return of the trouble."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Good Salaries in the Army and Navy

A British field-marshal never retires from the army. He may be placed on half pay, but is still borne on the active list. By the regulations there must not be more than eight field-marshals receiving pay as such; that is, exclusive of honorary field-marshals, such as foreign kings, emperors and princes. Of the eight regular field-marshals two must be selected *from the Indian army.* The position of field-marshal is a great one. The F.M. commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean gets $25,000 a year. Probably a field-marshal actively employed will get at least $15,000 a year. This is better than the pay of an admiral of the fleet, who may be said to be a naval field-marshal, and gets only a little over $10,000 a year, exclusive of allowances.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

"My husband's very po'ly, mum, very po'ly," said the washerwoman. "He's got the exclamatory rheumatism."

"You mean inflammatory, Martha. Exclamatory means to cry out."

"Yas,'m," replied Martha with conviction. "Dat's what it is. He hollers all de time."—Houston Chronicle.

Customer—How are your salted almonds? Fresh?

Clerk—No'm; salted.—Judge.

Biggest Coin Ever Struck

One of the largest coins ever struck, 23½ in. by 13 in., has come into the possession of the American Numismatic Society. The piece is copper. It was coined in Sweden in 1659 and had an intrinsic value of about $5.25. As a numismatic rarity it is said to be worth at present at least $500.

It is a rectangular ingot with five large round stamps punched in it. Each corner stamp carries the Swedish crown, with the date. Around the edge is the inscription of Carolus Gustavus X., the reigning king.

This coin was struck at Avesta, Sweden. When fresh from the mint it fell overboard in the harbor of Riga, Russia, from which a dredge brought it up ten years ago. Coins of the kind were called "plate money." Sweden turned them out almost continuously for 110 years.

Once 116 bronze cannon were melted down and turned into 86,760 coins, but the main purpose in minting the pieces was to find an outlet for the Swedish copper mines without depreciating the value of the metal.

A Sensible Merchant

Bear Island, Aug. 26, 1903.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—Your traveler is here today and we are getting a large *quantity of your* MINARD'S LINIMENT. We find it the best Liniment on the market making no exception. We have been in business 13 years and have handled all kinds, but have dropped them all but yours; that sells itself; the others have to be pushed to get rid of.

W. A. HAGERMAN.

"What nationality would a baby be if it were born on the ocean?"

"Well, that, dear, would depend on the country from which its mother and father came."

"Oh," said little Mary, "but s'posing it wasn't traveling with its mother and father; s'posing it was just traveling with its auntie?"—Canadian Courier.

Employer—Did you put that note where it will be sure to attract the foreman's attention when he comes in?

Office Back—Yes, sir, I stuck a pin through it and put it on his chair.—Tit-Bits.

Breakfasts of "Other Days"

ran something like this:

Ham, bacon or sausage; fried potatoes; doughnuts and coffee — prepared by overworked mothers.

Today's and Tomorrow's Breakfasts

run about like this:

Post Toasties

—with cream or fruits; a poached egg or two; crisp toast; and a cup of Postum—a royal starter for any day.

Quick, easy to serve, appetizing, and—

"Mother" has it easier!

---sold by grocers

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

FIENDISH CRUELTIES PERPETRATED BY THE ATROCIOUS GERMANS

HARROWING TALES TOLD OF INHUMAN TORTURE

Report of the Belgium Commission of Inquiry Gives Details of the Outrages Committed by the German Troops in Louvain—Unthinkable Deeds of Barbarians

The following is a translation communicated by the Belgian Legation of the second report of the Belgian commission of inquiry on the violation of the rights of nations and of the laws and customs of war:

To M. Carton de Wiart, Minister of Justice, Antwerp:

The commission of inquiry have the honor to make the following report on acts of which the town of Louvain, the neighborhood and the district of Malines have been the scene:

The German army entered Louvain on Wednesday, August 19, after having burnt down the villages through which it had passed.

As soon as they had entered the town of Louvain the Germans requisitioned food and lodging for their troops. They went to all the banks of the town and took possession of the cash in hand. German soldiers burst open the doors of houses which had been abandoned by their inhabitants, pillaged them, and committed other excesses.

The German authorities took as hostages the mayor of the city, Senator Van der Kelen, the vice-rector of the Catholic University, and the senior priest of the city, besides certain magistrates and aldermen. All the weapons possessed by the inhabitants, even fencing swords, had already been given up to the municipal authorities and placed by them in the Church of Saint Pierre.

In a neighboring village, Corbeek-Loo, on Wednesday, August 19, a young woman aged twenty-two, whose husband was with the army, and some of her relations were surprised by a band of German soldiers. The persons who were with her were locked up in a deserted house, while she herself was dragged into another cottage, where she was raped by five soldiers successively.

In the same village, on Thursday, August 20, German soldiers fetched from their house a young girl about sixteen years old and her parents. They conducted them to a small deserted country house, and while some of them held back the father and mother others entered the house, and finding the cellar open forced the girl to drink. They then brought her on to the lawn in front of the house and raped her successively. Finally they stabbed her in the breast with their bayonets. When this young girl had been abandoned by them after these abominable deeds she was brought back to her parents' house, and the following day, in view of the extreme gravity of her condition, she received extreme unction from the parish priest and was taken to the hospital of Louvain, as her life was despaired of.

On August 24 and 25 Belgian troops made a sortie from the entrenched camp at Antwerp and attacked the German army before Malines.

The Germans were thrown back on Louvain and Vilvorde.

On entering the villages which had been occupied by the enemy the Belgian army found them devastated. The Germans, as they retired, had pillaged and burned the villages, taking with them the male inhabitants, whom they forced to march in front of them.

Belgian soldiers entering Hofstade on August 25 found the body of an old woman who had been killed by bayonet thrusts. She still held in her hands the needle with which she was sewing when she was killed. A woman and her fifteen or sixteen-year-old son lay on the ground pierced by bayonets. A man had been hanged.

At Sempst, a neighboring village, were found the bodies of two men, partly carbonised. One of them had his legs cut off at the knees, the other had the arms and legs cut off. A workman, whose burnt body has been seen by several witnesses, has been struck several times with bayonets and then, while still alive, the Germans had poured petroleum over him and thrown him into a house to which they set fire. A woman who came out of her house was killed in the same way.

A witness, whose evidence has been taken by a reliable British subject, declares that he saw on August 26, not far from Malines, during the last Belgain attack, an old man tied by the arms to one of the rafters in the ceiling of his farm. The body was completely carbonized, but the head, arms and feet were unburnt. Further on a child of about fifteen was tied up, the hands behind the back, and the body was completely torn open with bayonet wounds. Numerous corpses of peasants lay on the ground in positions of supplication, their arms lifted and their hands clasped.

The Belgian consul in Uganda, who is now a volunteer in the Belgian army, reports that wherever the Germans passed the country has been devastated. The few inhabitants who remain in the villages tell of the atrocities committed by the enemy. Thus, at Wackerzeel, seven Germans are said to have successively violated a woman, and then to have killed her. In the same village they stripped a young boy to the waist, threatened him with death, holding a revolver to his chest, pricked him with lances, and then chased him into a field and shot at him without, however, hitting him.

Everywhere there is ruin and devastation. At Buecken many inhabitants were killed, including the priest, who was over eighty years old.

Between Impde and Wolverthem two wounded Belgian soldiers lay near a house which was on fire. The Germans threw these two unfortunate men into the flames.

At nightfall on August 26 the German troops, repulsed by our soldiers, entered Louvain panic-struck. Several witnesses affirm that the German garrison which occupied Louvain was erroneously informed that the enemy were entering the town. Men of the garrison immediately marched to the station, shooting haphazard the while, and there met the German troops who had been repulsed by the Belgians, the latter having just ceased the pursuit.

Everything tends to prove that the German regiments fired on one another. At once the Germans began bombarding the town, pretending that civilians had fired on the troops, a suggestion which is contradicted by all the witnesses and could scarcely have been possible, because the inhabitants of Louvain had had to give up their arms to the municipal authorities several days before. The bombardment lasted till about ten o'clock at night.

The Germans then set fire to the town. Whenever the fire had not spread the German soldiers entered the houses and threw fire-grenades, with which some of them seem to be provided. The greater part of the town of Louvain was thus a prey to the flames, particularly the quarters of the upper town, comprising the modern cathedral of St. Pierre, the university buildings, together with the university library, its manuscripts and collections, and the Municipal theatre.

The commission considers it its duty to insist, in the midst of all these horrors, on the crime committed against civilization by the deliberate destruction of an academic library which was one of the treasures of Europe.

The corpses of many civilians encumbered the streets and squares. On the road from Tirlemont to Louvain alone a witness counted more than fifty. On the doorsteps of houses could be seen carbonized bodies of inhabitants, who, hiding in their cellars, were driven out by the fire, tried to escape and fell into the flames. The suburbs of Louvain suffered the same fate. We can affirm that the houses in all the districts between Louvain and Malines, and most of the suburbs of Louvain itself, have practically been destroyed.

On Wednesday morning, August 26, the Germans brought to the station squares of Louvain a group of more than seventy-five persons, including several prominent citizens of the town, among whom were Father Coloboet and another Spanish priest, and also an American priest. The men were brutally separated from their wives and children, and after having been subjected to the most abominable treatment by the Germans, who several times threatened to shoot them, they were forced to march to the village of Camperhont in front of the German troops. They were shut up in the village church, where they passed the night.

About four o'clock the next morning a German officer told them they had better go to confession as they would be shot half an hour later. Shortly afterwards they were again arrested by a German brigade, which forced them to march before them in the direction of Malines. In reply to a question ofone of the prisoners a German officer said they were going to give them a taste of the Belgian quick-firers before Antwerp. They were at last released on the Thursday afternoon at the gates of Malines.

It appears from other witnesses that several thousand male inhabitants of Louvain who had escaped the shooting and the fire were sent to Germany for a purpose which is still unknown to us.

The German procedure is everywhere the same. They advance along a road, shooting inoffensive passers-by—particularly bicyclists—as well as peasants working in the fields.

In the towns or villages where they stop they begin by requisitioning food and drink, which they consume till intoxicated.

Sometimes from the interior of deserted houses they let off their rifles at random, and declare that it was the inhabitants who fired. Then the scenes of fire, murder, and especially pillage begin, accompanied by acts of deliberate cruelty, without respect to sex or age. Even where they pretend to know the actual person guilty of the acts they allege they do not content themselves with executing him summarily, but they seize the opportunity to decimate the population, pillage the houses, and then set them on fire.

After a preliminary attack and massacre they shut up the men in the church, and then order the women to return to their houses and to leave their doors open all night.

From several places the male population has been sent to Germany, there to be forced, it appears, to work at the harvest, as in the old days of slavery. There are many cases of the inhabitants being forced to act as guides and to dig trenches and entrenchments for the Germans. Numerous witnesses assert that during their marches, and even when attacking, the Germans place civilians, men and women, in their front ranks, in order to prevent our soldiers firing.

The Nations' Defences

The Rhine is Germany's Natural Boundary

The country that can boast of a natural frontier has a huge advantage in time of war.

Britain's greatest asset is that it is a tight little island "set in the silver sea," which makes it so secure from foreign invasion.

The true boundary of Germany on the west is the Rhine, that mighty river which has been crossed oftener by armies than any other river in the world.

Germany really forsook her ancient frontier when she annexed Alsace and Lorraine in 1871.

The river of romance and beauty is the natural frontier of that empire, and if no foe may cross it the Fatherland is really safe.

The sea takes the first place in the category of natural boundaries, a big mountain range comes second, and a big river third.

An object lesson in the value of all three is presented by India. Why is India the jewel of Asia? Because it is contained in a casket, the base of which is the ocean, the lid of which is the biggest range in the world, and the key of which is the River Indus.

At the present time Italy, the former ally of Germany and Austria, is no doubt greatly influenced in maintaining her neutrality in the big war by the fact that the Alps, that mighty mountain barrier built by nature, make Northern Italy almost impregnable.

Italy is a peninsula, and as long as she keeps out of the conflict her coasts are as safe as if protected by the British and French fleets.

Nevertheless, even a mighty rock bastion like the Alps is not such a good natural boundary as the sea.

Almost all the countries which have good natural frontiers have at one time or another been foremost among the world's powers.

Although today Spain has fallen from her high estate, yet it may still be taken as a truism that there is not another country on the Continent—except, perhaps, Italy—which is more naturally adapted for attack or defence.

Japan has a great advantage in being surrounded by sea.

As a rule frontiers are heavily fortified, as we have seen recently in Europe, but a most remarkable exception is the frontier between Canada and the United States, where over a stretch of country nearly four thousand miles in length not a single fort is to be found and not a single gun is mounted.

The two North American nations, dwelling side by side under separate flags and different laws in the bond of brotherhood, form an object-lesson to the nations of Europe, from which they might, if they only would, profit in the future.

Wife Was Killed Before His Eyes

Amid the multitude of people pouring into the northern and eastern stations of Paris was a highly intelligent Belgian, Mr. Brugmann, of Estinnes, who has been in the heart of the fighting zone on the frontier. His little child was with him.

"German horsemen," he said, "walked into my house without knocking, and one of them, an officer, demanded food. My wife began to cook some food for them. While it was cooking, our little child, who is only seven months old, started crying. My wife then commenced feeding the child from the breast.

"This seems to aggravate the officer, for he got up from his chair in a temper, and knocked both my wife and the child to the floor, and went to see about the cooking of the meat himself.

"I was mad with fury, and started to get at him, when the other men stopped me, and, after knocking me senseless, threw me into the garden, where I lay. I could not tell you how long I had been lying there, but when I came to my senses, I heard the sound of horsemen approaching. To my delight I saw they were French.

"The Germans, on seeing them, galloped off, not, however, without losing one of their number, who was killed.

"Then Frenchmen told me to come along immediately with them. I then went into the house to fetch my wife and child and sister-in-law, but to my horror I found my wife dead. She had been killed by a blow on the side of the head. The child was crying, and seemed none the worse. Seeing that I could do no good by staying, I left with the child, leaving my wife's sister, and here I am in Paris, hardly realizing that it is not a nightmare.

"Never mind, I shall avenge her. I shall avenge her."

Ferdinand a Relative of Our Royalty

Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, who will become the ruler of Roumania in the event of the abdication of King Charles—a step which is stated to be imminent, and which may alter the attitude of the country towards the war—is a distant member of our own Royal family. His royal highness is a grandson of a cousin of Queen Victoria, Prince Ferdinand, Regent of Portugal, and he married a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, Princess Marie of Edinburgh.

Will Stick It Out

We and the French have got the wolf by one ear and the Russians by the other, and though he may use his teeth with terrible effect, if we have the hardihood and patience to hold on we shall finish him in the end. And we shall have the hardihood and the patience. We shall "stick it out," though no doubt it will be for us, as for the rest of the world a process of great misery—a rending of the heart-strings.—London (Eng.) Spectator.

THE BRITISH SOLDIERS ARE CALM AND RESOLUTE IN ACTION

PRODIGIES OF VALOR WORTHY OF HISTORY

French War Correspondent Describes the Work of the British Troops—Deal Terrible Blows in Battle, but do not Exult Over the Enemy's Sufferings

In the official despatches describing the fighting in Europe, one misses that personal note which can only be brought to light by the war correspondent.

Although newspaper representatives have not been permitted to accompany the troops, some have managed to evade the authorities and their accounts give us an idea of what our soldiers are doing at the front in upholding the British flag.

A French war correspondent, Fleury Lamure, relates the splendid work of the British troops at Mons, when the Allies won a glorious victory. He says:

"It was at Mons on Sunday, August 23, The first outpost engagements were beginning and the British troops, who had only arrived on the scene the same morning, immediately entered the battle without even a moment's rest. In a few hours Mons was put in a state of defence and you should have seen these fellows working. Trenches were dug and the bridges barricaded by eager hands. In sight of such willingness and such irresistible gaiety you would never have thought that these men were on the eve of a terrible battle. Personally I could not help feeling that I was only watching a manoeuvre scene, for the phlegm and the nonchalance of these soldiers would never have permitted one to suppose that the enemy were there only a few miles away.

"Gallant little soldiers! What immense confidence they inspired! At the sight of them, so calm and so resolute, the people of Mons, panic-stricken only a few hours before, suddenly seemed to gain a fresh store of courage and almost a sense of security.

"The battle went on for four days, and throughout this period the British Army, as I am proud to declare, performed prodigies of heroism to check the German advance. On the Monday, August, 24, the Germans, who were infinitely superior in numbers, made vigorous efforts to prevent the British from retiring in good order and tried to drive them back on the Maubeuge. The firmness and skill with which the British retreat was conducted foiled this attempt and inflicted considerable losses, far higher than ours, on the enemy, whose compact and enormous masses hurled at the British troops were repeatedly driven back.

"The fighting on the 26th, near Cambrai, was dogged and desperate. There again the British troops made the most splendid and the most solid resistance in their terrible situation of having to make up for their inferiority in numbers by the rapidity of their movements. Several regiments charged six times running. Nevertheless they extricated themselves from their fix and eventually fell back in good order though with heavy losses from the most terrible artillery fire I have been seen.

"During this memorable day, on which I learnt to appreciate at their full worth the admirable qualities of the British soldier, one incident which may be cited among hundreds of others is the charge of the German cavalry division of the Guards against the Twelfth British Infantry Brigade. It was a terrible charge. After a desperate bout of hand-to-hand fighting, men and horses mixed up together in a seething, compact mass, the German cavalry was repulsed and fled in utter disorder, the lads of the Twelfth Brigade behind them giving them the bayonet in the back.

"Then there was that brilliant fight put up by the Fifth British Cavalry commanded by General Chetwode against the German cavalry. The Twelfth Lancers and the Royal Scots Greys distinguished themselves particularly and routed the Germans, thanks to prodigies of valor worthy of ancient history, making a large number of prisoners after a brilliant pursuit.

"These are but a few notable instances of what was done almost all along the battle front during these engagements. Dearly the Germans paid for their advance.

"What impressed me above all was the coolness and dash of the British soldier. His utter indifference to danger and his general air of 'Don't Care' simply carried me away. At moments of critical danger I have seen him worrying as to when he was to get his cup of tea from his little traveling kitchen.

"I shall never forget the admirable reply given by a little English soldier wounded in the hand whom I found sitting by the roadside outside Mons, wearing an air of consternation. I began to talk to him and asked him if his wound was hurting him. 'It's not that,' he said, with a doleful shake of his head, 'but I'm blessed if I haven't been and lost my pipe in that last charge.' I gave him mine and he was promptly comforted.

"I asked another what he thought of the Germans, and he said: 'They are like flies; the more you kill the more there seem to be.' That was the extent of the impressions he had received during that awful fight, and he gave me his answer with a merry laugh, showing a glint of very white teeth. I saw others going under fire with a football attached to their knapsacks.

"There is another thing which struck me enormously, and that is the humanity of the British soldier when the fighting is done. In battle he is superb. He puts into the fight all his energy, all his indomitable pluck. He deals terrible blows at the enemy. But when the battle is done his first thought is of humanity. The British do not exult over the enemy's losses. They try to snatch from death as many as possible of their enemies. After the battle the men with whom they have just crossed blades are no longer enemies; they are in their eyes, just poor wounded fellows. This solicitude, great-hearted as it is after hard fighting, will always redound to the honor of the British army.

"While the Germans burn undefended villages, massacre non-combatants, and finish the wounded—even their own—the British army's first thought when the fighting is done is to save as many lives as possible.

"No; with such soldiers beside us, we Allies have no reason to doubt the final crushing of the German hordes."

"Attila's Visiting Card"

The exploit of the German airman, Lieut. von Heidsen, alarmed no one but the three families which suffered directly. The daring visitor appeared between noon and one o'clock on Sunday, flying very high over the northern part of the city. The message calling upon Paris to surrender, which the airman dropped in his letter-case, is openly ridiculed as 'Attila's visiting card.'

"Go back to your Pomerian grenadiers," writes Henri Beregner, addressing the German aviator. "Mimi Pinson is not for you. We don't want your Kaiser nor your Kultur, nor your Kolossal nor * * * your Capital. You are not even original, wretched Prussian cuckoo. Where did you get your wings, your motor? Who invented aviation, Germany or France? Who first crossed the Channel or the Alps, a German or a Frenchman?

What did you bring under your wings that we should surrender to you—intelligence or liberty or justice, truth or love? Nothing of the kind. You brought death—a bomb—that is all. That is why you will never have Paris. Paris is civilization in its ugliness. Possibly you may bombard us—burn our city—but we shall never surrender. Paris will be wherever the French flag floats, and in the end Chanticleer will crow over the bloody nest of your crushed tyrants."

Peerless British Infantry

It is at time like this when an army is hammered by overpowering forces that discipline gives way and retreat becomes a rout. It may be that no other troops in the world except these seasoned British regulars, heroes of many battles in many lands, could have fallen back slowly and unbrokenly for a hundred hours and a hundred miles until they were too close to the fortified line behind them to be flanked and the allied army was for the moment safe.—Rochester Post-Express.

Guarding the North Atlantic

The Invisible Patrol that is Making Travel Safe

A writer in the New York Sun, in describing how the trade route across the Atlantic is guarded by British warships, says the guarding is done by an invisible fleet and this is all through the use of the wireless. The most important lane for vessels running from this country to Great Britain is across the North Atlantic, and the navy of England has made the travel on that lane as safe as it is on Broadway through a very simple and systematic method.

There are nine British warships patrolling this North Atlantic lane, and they are working in a method very similar to that of sentries at an army post. These nine warships are the battleship Glory and the cruisers Good Hope, Drake, Blake, Essex, Suffolk, Lancaster, Bristol and Berwick. Each one of these vessels has a section to patrol, and between Halifax and the Irish coast each has about 300 miles to protect. They are in touch with one another all the time, and the vessels of commerce that are crossing the ocean are in touch with these warships one after the other. The captains of the commercial vessels take instructions from the warships where they are to go.

"It is an uncanny way of travel," said one skipper who had made the trip across the ocean recently. "We go on day and night and are constantly in touch with one or another warship and yet we seldom see one of them. They keep out of sight, but they are telling us just on what line to steam, where we will meet some other vessel and what we are to do."

Barbar—Your hair's very thin on the top, sir.

Customer—Ah, I'm glad of that; I hate fat hair.—The Tatler.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1914

With this issue the Review enters the third year of its existance. We have to thank the people of Courtenay and Comox for their generous and loyal support in the past. It has been a pleasure to us to do business in the community, and we trust the pleasure has been mutual. We will endeavour to merit your continued patronage in the future.

Notes and Comments

We are almost driven to accept the conclusion reached by the American poet when he sang, "There's something in the English after all."

Sir Wilfred Laurier, who was 73 years old last Friday, was the recipitent of a large number of congratulatory birthday telegrams from all parts of Canada and the Empire, Sir Wilfred, who is in good health, left for Quebec to address the Canadian branch of the Women's Club.

German opinion admits of no doubt as to the outcome of the war with Russia. General von Hindeburge, Germany's popular hero of the fighting in the east, is quoted as saying that Germany and Austria will win, although outnumbered, because they have stronger nerves, and because their soldiers do their own thinking, while Russian discipline is a mere blind and dull obedience.

A dispatch received at London from Amsterdam says that the German officers on the Dutch frontier confidently declare Calais will be occupied by December 1. Eighty guns were sent from the Krupp Works at Esson to the Northern battleground in France. Seven thousand troops, mostly engineers, have left Liege for Dixmunde. They carried much material for bridges. They are to be employed to cope with difficulties in the flooded fields.

Press Comments

When Canada, as a dependency of Great Britain, makes war on Germany, she must accept all the consequences of war except that this country could not submit to see a German Government extended to Canada.—Philadelphia Press.

During the Spanish-American war the United States seized and condemned before a prize court a Spanish vessel transferred to British registry after the declaration of war. The case was appealed to the supreme court and the seizure sustained, Therefore we cannot be vexed over the Brindilla incident, now that the rule happens to pinch the nation which under other conditions established it as proper conduct. —Grand Rapids Mich., Press.

If Elliot's horse, now stranded in London, left Canada without authority from the Minister of Militia there should not be any deepseated sympathy for them in their present situation. There are altogether too many men, in Canada who know more about the way the war should be conducted than Kitchener, and it is about time someone should be taught a lesson. Major-General Hughes is undoubtedly acting under the instructions of the War Office, and so far he appears to have lived strictly up to his orders from headquarters. We all admire the patriotic spirit manifested by the members of Elliot's Horse, but they should know that it would be a dangerous precedent to establish if they were permitted to dictate conditions to the War Office. Kitchener is the man on the job, and so far it looks as if he were giving entire satisfaction.—Ladysmith Chronicle.

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Campbell's

CUMBERLAND

GRANTHAM

About 9 o'clock on Monday morning Mr. Albert Joyce's house on the Campbell River Road caught fire and was burned to the ground with all the contents, including the family's clothing, and a quantity of money, and three canaries. There was no fire in either stove at the time, and the supposition is the fire caught in the partitions from a spark or defective chimney. There was no insurance on either the house or contents. The house was on Mr. Salmond's farm and was too close to the bush to be taken by the insurance companies as a risk. Mrs Joyce and her son were in Courtenay with the cream, and Mr. Joyce was at the barn working, when the fire broke out. In endeavouring to save the woodshed, Mr. Joyce had his arm badly burned. The family were taken into the homes of neighbours and will be cared for until a new house can be built.

Messrs. Ball and Swan stated a subscription list, and by Wednesday evening about $150 in cash had been collected, and $300 worth of goods, including lumber and supplies promised, The young men of the neighborhood also agreeing to rebuild the house, which will be 18 by 24 ft., 1 1-2 storeys.

Mr. A. Salmond Jr. moved into his house near the Grantham school on Tuesday.

A visitor in town speaking of the qrantity of tin cans and other rubbish that adorns a great many places in Courtenay, reminds a subscriber of the town of Taber, Alberta, where the medical health officer conceived the idea of paying the children 10c a hundred for all the cans they could find. Inside of five days nearly 25000 cans had been brought in by the youngsters. If the experiment was tried here we have no doubt but that the figure would be equalled if not exceeded.

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10 Pkts. Toasted Corn Flakes -	$1

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F. C. BROCK, Acting Manager, Courtenay and Comox Branches
Comox branch open on Tuesdays, from 11 to 3

Nine cases have been put down for hearing by the Board of Railway Commissioners at a meeting to be held at Vancouver on Monday, November 30.

Those affecting this district are: Application of the town of Courtenay for an order directing the Esquimault & Nanaimo Railway Company to premit the Provincial Government to make a road from the Company's freight shed in a north-westerly direction to the Lake Trail, a distance approximitely of 900 feet, so as to obviate the haul now necessary from the Lake Trail road to the freight shed of approximately 5,700 feet.

Application of the Board of Trade, Cumberland for an order directing that an interchange track be provided between the lines of Canadian Collieries Limited, and the Esquimault & Nanaimo Railway Company at or near the crossing of line of the E. & N. Railway Company and the Canadian Collieries Limited.

The largest boat that ever came up the Courtenay River arrived on Saturday, Nov, 21, when the S. S. Celtic, belonging to the Coast Steamship Company, came up laden with hay and feed for the Grain Growers Association, and discharged her cargo at the Association's wharf. She is a vessel of 300 tons burthen, and draws 12 feet. She used the new cut recently made by the Government dredger, and the fact that a boat of this size was able to do so in safety speaks well for the action taken by the Government in dredging the channel. It has created such a favourable impression locally that it is to be hoped that the Government will continue further operations, and we believe that they will be carried out.

Mr. F. D. Cameron, who was the late Government Inspector of the work, piloted the Celtic through the new channel to the wharf, and took her out the following day.

With the death of one of the first volunteers for the front from the Comox Valley, even though he died before he actually joined the fighting line at the front, it is time to consider what steps shall be taken to remember for all time the services of those who fell for King and Empire in this memorable war. The valley will rise to the occasion, there is no fear, but it is well to bear the subject in mind.

The foregoing calls to mind the important question of what may be termed the historical side of the events of today and yesterday. Go to the European countries, England and the rest, and there is found scarcely a foot of ground that does not bear some reminder of the great past; English churches contain the tombs of Crusaders, anp the memorials of statesmen, soldiers and others of note, who have gone before. Their friends raised these monuments and treasured their memories. Here in the west no attempt is being made to hand on the past; in a short time the totem of Comox will be a memory, instead of a monument, and in the same way, the share of Comox in the great war of 1914 will be forgotten unless an attempt is made to perpetuate the memory of those who fell and died.

Extract for October from the Meteorological Register, at Little River, Comox District. Bertrand Vogel, Observer,

Maximum temperature, 69.5; Minimum temperature. 35.0; Mean temperature for the mouth, 49.5; total rainfall, 9.43

A very enjoyable dance was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. Woods on Monday ev'g. A large number from Courtenay attended.

The electric light was turned on for the first time on Tuesday evening. The four large lamps on Union street make the place very bright.

Card of Thanks

Mr. Albert Joyce and family desire to sincerely thank the neighbors and friends who have given of their time and means, and for many acts of kindness during their distress caused by the fire which left them homeless and destitute.

Albert Joyce and Family.
Grantham, Nov. 26. 1914.

Letter to the Editor

Derr Sir:—

Kindly allow me space in your paper to emphatically deny the rumor which has been current in the district that the Courtenay Condensed Milk factory was closing down. There is absolutely no foundation for the rumors, as it has never even been thought of nor discussed by the company.

Yonrs truly,
Courtenay Condensed Milk Co., Ltd.
per D. M. Bubar.

A Farmer's Opinion on Buying at Home

The following statement from a farmer, printed in an American farm journal, is appropriate at the present time whan a campaign endeavouring to educate the Canadian people to buy Canadian goods is in progress. If the people in Canada will ask for Canadian goods it will be a great help to Canadian industries, and in the building up of them, the country will be benefitted, and the welfare of the people en' anced. The same is true locally, as the farmer writing the letter learned by practical experience :

We farmers need awakening to the fact that we have unmistakably reached the period where we must think and plan. I am one of the slow farmers that had to be shown, and I am giving my experionce that others may profit, for knowledge at the school of experience is more expensive than ten years ago.

Twenty-nine years ago I began my farm career. I had an old team and fifty dollars. Our furniture was mostly home-made—chairs, cupboards and lounge made from dry goods boxes, neatly covered with ten-cent creotonne by my girl wife, We rented eighty acres. Being a boy of good habits, I got all needed machinery and groceries from our home merchants on credit, until fall crops were sold. The first year was a wet season, and I didn't make enough to pay creditors. I went to each on date of promise and explained conditions, paying to each as much as possible. and they all carried the balance over another year. They continued to accommodate me until I was able to buy a forty-acre place of my own.

As soon as I owned these few acres the mail-order houses began sending me catalogues, and gradually I began sending my loose change to them, letting my accounts stand in my home town, where I had gotten my accommodation when I needed it,

We then had one of the thriftiest little villages in the State—good line of business in all branches; merchants who were willing to help an honest fellow over a bad year. and a town full of people who came twice a week to trade and visit. Our county town supported a library, high school, band, ball team, and had celebrations every year. A farm near a live town soon doubles in value. I sold my 40 acres at a big advance. and bought an 80, gradually adding to it until I had 200 acres of the best land. I then felt no need of asking favors, and found it easy to patronize mail order agents that came almost weekly to our door. I regret to say that I was the first in the country to make up a neighborhood bill and send it to a mail-order house. Though we got bit every once in a while, we got into the habit of sending away for stuff.

Gradually our merchants lessened their stock of goods—for lack of patronage. Finally we began to realize that we needed a bolt quickly for machinery, or clothing for sickness, or death; we had to send and wait for it, which wasn't pleasant. One by one our merchants moved to places where they were appreciated, and men of less energy moved in. Gradually our town has gone down; our business houses are "tacky" in appearance; a number are empty; our schools, our churches, and walks are going down; we have no band, no library nor ball team. There is no business done in the town, and therefore no taxes to keep things up. The hotel is closed for lack of travel. Go down to the depot when the freight pulls in and you see the sequel in mail-order packages.

Nine years ago ago my farm was worth one hundred and ninety-five dollars an acre; today I'd have a hard matter to sell it at one hundred and sixty-five dollars an acre. It is "too far from a live town" so every farmer has said that wants to buy. He buys a place near schools and churches where his children can advantages. I have awakened to the fact that in helping to pull the town down, it has cost me $5,600 in nine years. Like the majority of farmers, I didn't figure far enough ahead.

This sort of business means the doing away with country towns. What will it mean to farmers to have only a few large cities at a distance of five hundred to a thousand miles?

What are we to do with our children, who are demanding even better advantages than we had?

Those cities we help to build return no favors; they take our money, but offer no credit in time of need. If we want high schools, we must raise the money and build near our farm homes, or send our boys and girls to the cities at great expense, amidst temptations of which the farm has no equal.

Neither am I the *only* awakening farmer. These mail-order agents that come to our houses every week are becoming a nuisance and making it unsafe to leave women and children alone on the farm. With farm cordiality we take these strangers into our homes, often as one of the family, and we sometimes paid in having them entice our girls to the city.

These are some facts that need consideration. and I have decided that the safest proposition all around is for the country people to look after their own interests, and build up their own country towns that bring value to their farms. Let those who want to patronage the city mail-order houses go there to live, getting their living where they give their patronage.

The remainder of my life will be given to building up the home town that I helped to pull down. Brother farmers, you can take my advice or get your knowledge the way I got mine.

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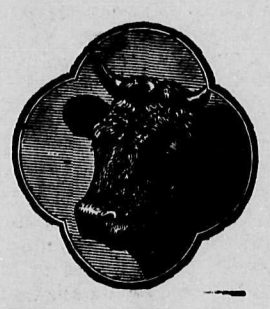

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The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"I am sure I shall love you," she said. "Indeed, I love you now. Mr. Parkes is no relation, and I don't know him very well, but father and I always loved your coming to see us at Worthington-on-the-Hill. It was a red-letter day; father used to say in the morning: 'Sunningley is coming down this afternoon;' and then we had a red-letter day—we had really."

"Is that the case, my love? How happy you make me!"

Barbara smiled. They had now driven into the Yard. Barbara was overjoyed with everything. The old-fashioned furniture of the house was quite to her taste, and she did not mind the great four-poster, and the delight of being able to furnish her own sitting room was almost more joy than she could bear.

"Mrs. Gray will go out with you, dear, to choose the furniture, and the bill is to be sent in to me."

"Oh! But I—I can't think of putting you to such expense. I can just do—I mean, I have a little money of my own—a few pounds—and can spend enough just to have a table and and chair put into the sitting room."

"Now, look here, my child. I was your father's first cousin, and you are not to call me 'Mr. Sunningley.'" are to call me 'Uncle Horace.'"

"That will be much nicer!" said Barbara.

Mrs. Gray had put on her rustling glace silk dress; she came forward and dropped a curtesy. She was about to say something stiff, but proper, to the new inmate of the house; but Barbara ran to her, put her arms round her neck, and kissed her.

"And have you taken care of Uncle Horace, all these years?" she said. "Oh! how good of you! And now, are you going to take care of me?"

"Why, of course, I am," said the lady, absolutely overcome by Barbara's sweet ways, and her kiss.

"Then I leave you two to make arrangements about furnishing the sitting-room. And hark ye! Mrs. Gray it is to be done according to Miss Barbara's taste, and I want to speak to you alone for a second."

Mrs. Gray and Sunningley stepped into the sitting room, while Barbara stayed in the great bedroom. There was a sense of happiness in her heart, and yet, withal, that pride which was the curse of her nature was up in arms.

Why should she be beholden even to Uncle Horace for all these good things? And why should he furnish a sitting room for her?"

Mr. Sunningley was very quick at reading character, and that evening, after dinner—which was a most dainty meal—such a meal as little Barbara had never eaten even at the Rectory at Worthington-on-the-Hill—he told the little girl to draw her chair close to him.

"Now," he said, "I want to tell you something."

"Yes?" she said.

"Do you remember the day you come to me with the black box?"

"Can I ever forget it?" said Barbara, turning very white.

"You ran away, and before my partner or I could get one word of enlightenment as to your whereabout you had disappeared. Now, my child, your father knew that this dark day must come upon you. He was determined during his lifetime that you should know nothing of the matter, but he spoke to me about a trouble which would arise on his death. He said that he had taken steps to reveal that trouble to you—that it was, indeed, unavoidable. He said that he knew you would know how to act, and he begged of me to look after you. I promised him—I promised him faithfully to adopt you, Barbara"—the old man's cheeks grew very pink, as he told this untruth, but he looked absolutely like an angel, and Barbara suddenly bent forward and kissed his face.

"If that is the case, it makes all the difference," she said. "If father wished it, I am more than happy. Oh! God is very, very good to me!"

During that night, Barbara slept as she had not slept since her father's death. She was surrounded by every imaginable comfort, and the thought that her dear father had not altogether forgoten her gave her such immeasurable comfort, that, had anyone been there to see, they would have noticed that the little girl was smiling in her happy dreams.

But there was one person in the old house in Dean's Yard who did not smile; there was one person who felt most uncomfortable.

"It is a miserable fall for me," thought Sunningley, "and I would not have said what I did to the child, but that it is necessary—it is necessary. Oh! my God! forgive me!" The old man fell on his knees and prayed inwardly. "I would not have done it, dear Lord, but that it was necessary—necessary to keep her. She'd have left me, I could not have kept her. There is no knowing what evil thing would have befallen her. Now, she is happy and content. You cannot be angry with me for telling a lie under these circumstances!" And as Barbara had not guessed at all that it was a lie, and as she came down in the morning, Mr. Sunningley said to her—

"Now, my child, you are to consider yourself altogether my child."

"Yes, Uncle Horace," Barbara's bright eyes were fixed on his face. She felt very much as if she were inclined to dance.

"It is so nice—so delightful—to have a relation of my very own again," she said.

"That is just so, my love. But I want to tell you something, Barbara. I am a very rich man."

"Are you?" said Barbara.

"Yes, my dear, I am. Your father knew that when he put you under my care, and you are to want for nothing in my house. Today, you and Mrs. Gray, who I so fully trust, are to go out to select the furniture for your sitting room. I want you to choose things that you really think pretty, and you are not to be guided by her taste, nor by mine. We are, both of us, old-fashioned people—old-fashioned, and therefore not to be depended upon, according to the modern view. I want you to have one of the most attractive sitting rooms in the whole of London, my girl; and as to the bills, they come in to me. Then, as the winter is now upon us, I want you to buy a jacket—a warm fur jacket—for yourself, and a nice little fur cap and any other clothes you want. Don't think of the money, my child. Don't you suppose that Uncle Horace likes to see his little girl properly dressed? Yes, I will speak to Mrs. Grey, and you run upstairs and get ready. What time have you arranged to go to Miss Octavia Henslowe?"

"I told her I would be with her at half-past two o'clock."

"H'm," said Mr. Sunningley. The, after a moment: "I don't like this business; I should prefer some one else to look after Miss Octavia. I want your dear little voice to be kept clear and strong for me, each evening—not wasted on her."

"Oh, darling Uncle Horace, I promised her, and I do like to feel that I am earning a little money. You won't take it from me, will you? You don't know how different I shall feel if I am not earning anything at all."

"Very well, my child. Very well. I only suggested it. I should have liked to have kept you altogether to myself. What is twelve shilling a week to a girl who will be very rich indeed by and by? However—Why, my dear, there are tears in your eyes. Have it your own way—have it your own way, my love. Now, I must speak to Mrs. Gray."

Accordingly, Sunningley did speak to Mrs. Grey, and spoke to her to some purpose. She was to order a carriage from the nearest livery stables, and was to take Barbara wherever Barbara wished to go.

"No expense is to be spared with regard to the sitting room, Mrs. Gray, and if our dear young lady feels that she would like alterations in her bedroom, they are to be done. Now, take her out, and in addition to ordering furniture, carpets, curtanns, etc., for the sitting room, she is to have a little fur coat and a fur cap."

"You will excuse me, sir," said Mrs. Gray; "but fur is very expensive this year."

"Don't I tell you that money doesn't matter, my good woman? Now, don't worry me any more, I am late as it is. Take Miss Barbara out. Give the servants their work, and walk with the young lady at a quarter-past two this afternoon to 124b, Vauxhall Bridge road. There she will stay for two hours, and you will call and fetch her again."

"Upon my word, sir, I'll do my best; but you are giving me a great deal to do."

"Well, of course, Mrs. Gray, if you dont' like it, I can get in a paid companion for Miss Barbara."

"Oh! no sir, that extra expense I couldn't—I couldn't allow you to incur, sir. I couldn't really—really sir."

"I knew that would finish her," was the old gentleman's inward thought.

He went away to his office in the city with a smile on his lips. When he met Parkes he groaned, however.

"Parkes, I am good for nothing!"

"Whatever has happened now?" was Parkes' remark.

"The lie that I told—it kept me awake all night. But she swallowed it, like the good child she is—never dreaming that a man oy my calibre could stoop to a lie. She thinks that it is her father's wish, and she is perfectly happy. Oh! we will do fine; and I have asked the Almighty to forgive me. To tell you the honest truth, Parkes, I have been most of the night on my knees, praying for forgiveness, and I think it will be accorded, the motive being so very strong."

"Of course it will be accorded, Sunningley. And now I must consult you on several matters. You must forget even dear little Miss Barbara for the time being."

CHAPTER XII.

Barbara had her own ideas with regard to the furnishing of a room, and those ideas were diametrically opposed to Mrs. Gray's. Mrs. Gray would have liked to have gone to Maple's; she thought Maple's a most distinguished shop; she liked their somewhat old-fashioned, good, handsome things, and when Barbara suggested Liberty's in preference, she turned up her nose, and said:

"Oh! well, miss, of course, the master says you are to do exactly as you like, but I don't hold with Liberty's. Fal-lals, I call 'em; there's nothing solid about 'em."

"But they are so beautiful," said Barbara, "and I love beauty. As dear Uncle Horace has given me leave to buy the things where I like, surely I can get them at Liberty's, and they are no dearer there than anywhere else."

"Well, miss, that's quite true, and I can't oppose you, of course."

Accordingly, Barbara and Mrs. Gray spent a morning of considerable excitement at Liberty's, where Barbara showed such taste, that she absolutely astonished Mrs. Gray.

She consulted one of the managers, and described the room which was to be furnished. He suggested green felt for the floor and a few handsome rugs placed here and there over it. He then suggested dark, very dark blue plush curtains for the windows, and showed Barbara all sorts of cunning little tables, charming little cabinets, and bookcases. In short, the girl was bewildered by the beautiful things which were revealed to her.

"If I may have the honor, miss, of coming to see the room, I can tell you exactly how it will look best. Can I come this afternoon? I will, with pleasure."

"Tomorrow morning, I think, would be best," replied Barbara. "I shall be busy this afternoon."

"But if the room has not been papered for some time," continued Liberty's manager, "we must put fresh paper and paint on first of all."

"Yes" said Mrs. Gray, who had not spoken till then, "and kill my master; he can't stand the smell of paint."

"In that case, he must not have it," said the man. "I know what we will do; we will cover the walls with tapestry, and have a tapestry curtain to the door. That will have even a better effect than paint and paper, and cause no smell at all. May I show you some patterns now, miss, of different shades of tapestry?"

(To be Continued)

W. N. U. 1024

WHY BRITAIN IS AT WAR

The Causes and the Issues, in Brief Form, From the Diplomatic Correspondence and Speeches of Ministers

(By Sir Edward Cook)

(Continued From Last Week)

"In this solemn hour I wish," said the Tsar, "to assure you once more that I have done all in my power to avert war." This assurance is borne out by the diplomatic correspondence. It shows, as the Russian foreign minister said, that "no suggestion held out to him had been refused. He had accepted the proposal for a conference of four, for mediation by Great Britain and Italy, for direct conversation between Austria and Russia; but Germany and Austria-Hungary had either rendered these attempts for peace ineffective by evasive replies or had refused them altogether."

"If war were prevented," the Russian foreign secretary had said just before the German ultimatum was received, "it would be largely due to the British government." The foregoing resume shows how persistently Sir Edward Grey had worked for peace. What he deliberately abstained from doing, no less than what he did, was governed by a desire for peace. At an early stage in the negotiations the British government was urged both by France and by Russia to make an immediate declaration of complete solidarity with them (July 24). The president of the French Republic repeated the request very strongly on July 30. Sir Edward Grey thought that he was more likely to be useful as peace-maker if this country maintained as long as possible an attitude of detachment. Moreover, the government had no desire to intervene unless the honor and interests of the country made it unavoidable. At the same time intimations were given that it should not be assumed that under all conceivable circumstances England would stand aside.

The official documents thus show how unremitting were the efforts made by Sir Edward Grey to maintain the peace of Europe and by whom those efforts were frustrated.

They show also how slow the British government was to commit Britain to any share in the war. That she ultimately became involved was due to causes which had nothing to do with the Balkans.

The decisive day was the 29th of July, 1914. On that day the German Chancellor, who had just returned from the Emperor at Potsdam, sent for Sir E. Goschen, the British ambassador at Berlin, and had a conversation with him which will always be memorable in history. The chancellor's words revealed that Germany was preparing to attack France through Belgium, and he proceeded to propose a bargain whereby Germany was to secure the neutrality of England in the impending war. The terms of this proposed bargain were these: (1) First, England was to stand aside while France was crushed, on the understanding that Germany "aimed at no territorial acquisitions at the expense of France." Sir E. Goschen "questioned his excellency about the French Colonies, and he said that he was unable to give a similar undertaking in that respect." England was, behind the back of France, to be a consenting party to Germany's acquisition of the French Colonies, should France be defeated in the war. (2) Secondly, England, behind the back of Belgium, was to consent to Germany's violation of the neutrality of that country—a neutrality which both Germany and England had pledged themselves by treaty to respect. In return Germany gave a promise that "when the war was over, Belgian integrity would be respected if she had not sided against Germany." "The promise was given, be it observed—I am sorry to have to say it, but it must be placed on record—by a power which was at that very moment announcing its intention to violate its own treaty obligations and inviting us to do the same" (Mr. Asquith). (3) Lastly, the bargains above described were to form the basis of good relations between England and Germany.

This "infamous proposal" might, said the prime minister, "have been thrown aside without consideration and almost without answer;" but in the interests of peace, as already explained, the British government answered it in language of restraint; "His majesty's government cannot for a moment entertain the chancellor's proposal that they should bind themselves to neutrality on such terms. What he asks us is, in effect, to stand by while French Colonies are taken and France is beaten so long as Germany does not take French territory as distinct from the Colonies. From the material point of view such a proposal is unacceptable; for France, without further territory in Europe being taken from her, could be so crushed as to lose her position as a great power and become subordinate to German policy. Altogether apart from that, it would be a disgrace for us to make this bargain with Germany at the expense of France, a disgrace from which the good name of this country would never recover. The chancellor also in effect asks us to bargain away whatever obligation or interest we have as regards the neutrality of Belgium. We could not entertain that bargain either." Sir Edward Grey went on, as already stated, to suggest other terms on which good relations between England and Germany might be secured.

The historic interview between the German chancellor and the British ambassador, and the British goverment's reply to the chancellor's proposal, show how Britain was driven to take part in the war by honor, by obligation, and by the interests of self-defence. The case falls under two heads—France and Belgium, with which we will deal in turn. In the case of our relation to France, there was the call of honor and self-interest, but no direct obligation; in that of our relation to Belgium, honor, obligation and self-defence all combined.

In 1904, the Conservative government concluded an agreement with France, settling all outstanding questions between her and this country. In 1907, the Liberal government concluded a similar agreement with Russia. What is called the "Triple Entente" thus grew up between England, France and Russia. It was often regarded as a balance against the "Triple Alliance" (Austria, Germany, and Italy). But so far as England was concerned, it was a friendly relationship, not a formal alliance. Except in the specific matters dealt with by the two agreements, England was under no obligation to support either France or Russia. In 1906, when Germany was giving trouble to France on account of Morocco, Sir Edward Grey expressed the personal view to the French government that if war were forced upon France in consequence of the Anglo-French agreement, public opinion in this country would favor the giving of material as well as diplomatic support. In 1908, when the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria caused an international crisis (Russia protesting against the annexation and Germany "in shining armor" supporting her Austrian ally), Sir Edward Grey told the Russian government that this being a Balkan affair, in which England had no direct interest or concern, nothing more than diplomatic support would be given by her. Thus each case was left to be decided on its own merits.

What, then, was the case as it existed in the critical days at the end of July and beginning of August? France, having no longer anything to fear from England, had concentrated her fleet in the Mediterranean. Her northern coasts were unprotected. Sir Edward Grey's opinion was, "that if a foreign fleet, engaged in a war which France had not sought and in which she had not been the aggressor, came down the English Channel, and bombarded and battered the unprotected coasts of France," we could not honorably "stand aside and see this going on practically within sight of our eyes, with our arms folded."

British interests pointed in the same direction. If England had declared her intention of remaining neutral, France might have withdrawn her fleet from the Mediterranean; and as we do not now keep a fleet there strong enough to deal alone with possible combinations, our trades-routes and inter-imperial communications through that sea would have been in danger.

Accordingly, on August 3, Sir Edward Grey was authorized by the cabinet to give an assurance to France "that if the German fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against French coasts or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power."

This was not a declaration of war, but a contingent obligation to make war. The further and final decision was caused by the action of Germany towards Belgium.

Belgium was constituted "an independent and perfectly neutral state" by treaties of 1831-2 and 1839. To those treaties Germany as well as Great Britain was a party. At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, the government of Mr. Gladstone proposed a treaty to Prussia and to France, providing that if the armies of either violated the neutrality of Belgium, Great Britain would co-operate with the other for its defence. Both countries assented. To this action "Mr. Gladstone then and always attached high importance." "We do not think it would be right," he said, "even if it were safe, to announce that we would in any case stand by with folded arms, and see actions done which would amount to a total extinction of public right in Europe." "I do not think we could look on while the sacrifice of freedom and independence was in course of consummation." "There is also this further consideration, the force of which we must all feel most deeply, and that is the common interests against the unmeasurable aggrandizement of any power whatever."

The same question confronted Mr. Asquith's government in 1914, and they took the same view of it. On July 31, Sir Edward Grey—in view of existing treaties, asked both France and Germany, "whether they were prepared to engage to respect neutrality of Belgium as long as no other power violates it." On the same day he "assumed," in a communication to Belgium, "that the Belgian government will maintain to the utmost of her power her neutrality." Belgium in reply "expects and desires that other powers will observe and uphold her neutrality which she intends to maintain to the utmost of her power." France immediately gave Sir Edward Grey the desired assurance. Germany gave no answer.

(To Be Continued)

How Suckers Bite

One Sunday morning, on his way to church, a deacon observed a boy industriously fishing. After the lad had landed several, he approached and said:

"My son, don't you know it is very wrong to catch fish on the Sabbath Day? And, besides, it is very cruel to impale that poor, helpless beetle upon that sharp hook."

Said the boy, "Oh, say, mister, this is only an imitation. It ain't a real bug."

"Bless me!" replied the deacon. "Why I thought it was a real bug!"

The boy, lifting a fine string of fish out of the water, said, "So did these suckers."

American and English boys whose parents reside in Paris have been forming into a company of boy scouts. They wear uniforms and will carry messages for the American and British embassies and also for the American and British ambulance organizations.

"What doctor do you prefer, allopath or homeopath?

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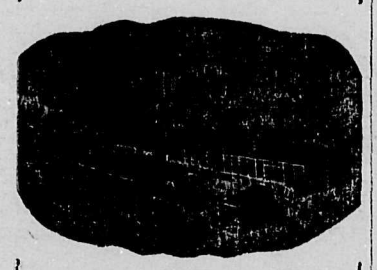

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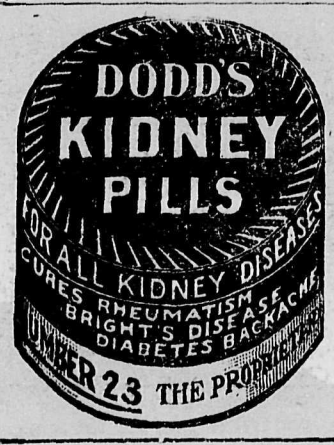
According to a census bulletin giving some details of Canada's farthest north population, there are some six hundred Eskimos in Ungava. On the east coast of Hudson Bay, and on the west coast and in the Churchill district the total population is given as 1,588, of whom 1,360 are Eskimos, 180 Indians, 27 half-breeds and 22 whites.

Madge—Would you marry a spendthrift, my dear?

Marjorie—It wouldn't be so bad if he were just starting out on his career.



W. N. U. 1024

Regarding Trade With the Enemy

Some doubts have arisen as to the meaning and application of the proclamation against trading with the enemy, the British government has authorized the following explanation to be published:

1. For the purpose of deciding what transactions with foreign traders are permitted the important thing is to consider where the foreign trade resides and carries on business, and not the nationality of the foreign trader.

2. Consequently there is as a rule no objection to British firms trading with German or Austrian firms established in neutral or British territory. What is prohibited is trade with any firms established in hostile territory.

3. If a firm with headquarters in hostile territory has a branch in neutral or British territory, trade with the branch is—apart from prohibitions in special cases—permissable as long as the trade is bona fide with the branch and no transaction with the head office is involved.

4. Commercial contracts entered into before war broke out with firms established in hostile territory cannot be performed during the war, and payments under them ought not to be made to such firms during the war. Where, however, nothing remains to be done save to pay for goods already delivered or for services already rendered there is no objection to making the payment. Whether contracts entered into before the war are suspended or terminated is a question of law which may depend upon circumstances, and in cases of doubt, British firms must consult their own legal advisers.

This explanation is issued in order to promote confidence and certainty in British commercial transactions, but it must be understood that in case of need the government will still be free to impose stricter regulations or special prohibitions in the national interest.

Mothers Value This Oil.—Mothers who know how suddenly croup may seize their children and how necessary prompt action is in applying relief, always keep at hand a supply of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because experience has taught them that there is no better preparation to be had for the treatment of this ailment. And they are wise, for its various uses render it a valuable medicine.

Government to Pay Transportation

Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, has made arrangements whereby the government will pay the cost of transportation on all small contributions of oats, etc., given by Canadian farmers to the war office. These gifts have been made more particularly by the farmers of Ontario. The government has been advised that they are very much appreciated by the imperial authorities.

Minard's Linimert Relieves Neuralgia.

What is Coming to Him

"English persistence and French dash together have given the German War Lord a set back. He has had a taste in the last few days of what is coming to him even more completely at some future time. He will learn then that his military arm is just as much of a broken reed as his diplomatic arm already has proved itself to be."—New York Press.

Discretion

"Do you always acknowledge it when you know you are wrong?"

"No; only when other people know it."

BABY'S OWN TABLETS
USED FOR YEARS

When a mother uses only one medicine as long as there are little ones in the home it certainly bears grand testimony to the value of that particular remedy. Thousands of mothers use nothing else but Baby's Own Tablets. Concerning them Mrs. M. Leblanc, Memramcook West, N.B., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones for the past ten years and know of nothing to equal them during teething time or for colic, constipation and indigestion. All my neighbors who have used them think as I do." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Panama Canal

"The political importance of the Panama Canal," says a German writer, "is greater than its economic value; it was built not primarily as a trade route, but as an instrument of war. Without the canal the United States could only arrange for adequate protection to both its Atlantic and Pacific coasts by means of two fleets; upon the completion of the canal a transfer of one fleet or a part of it from one ocean to the other will be a matter of but a few hours, whereas it formerly took many weeks.

Boarder—Mrs. Smithers, if you are unpatriotic enough to hoard your foodstuffs, that is a matter for your own conscience, but please remember in future not to give me a hoarded egg for breakfast.—Punch.

"There is one thing paradoxical about this life."

"What is that?"

"We never discover what a cold world this is until we get into hot water."

"Now, Archie," asked a schoolmistress, dilating on the virtue of politeness, "if you were seated in a tramcar, every seat of which was occupied, and a lady entered, what would you do?"

"Pretend I was asleep."

Prof. Frankland demonstrates that COD LIVER OIL generates more body-heat than anything else.

In SCOTT'S EMULSION the pure oil is so prepared that the blood profits from every drop, while it fortifies throat and lungs.

If you are subject to cold hands or feet; if you shiver and catch cold easily: take SCOTT'S EMULSION for one month and watch its good effects.

14-40 REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

A French Hero's Death

Eighteen-year-old Corporal Lupin, who served in the regiment of Major Jeanne, wounded during the heroic defense of Liege, will henceforth hold a place in Belgian history as high as that accorded any individual. Corporal Lupin gave his life to his country. The Germans to whom he gave his life paid for it with the annihilation of a battery of field artillery, horses and men, and the decisive defeat of an attacking column of infantry. Major Jeanne tells the following story of Corporal Lupin's heroism:

"We were on the right bank of the Meuse at Bellaire, in close touch with the German battery. The musketry on both sides was terrible. All at once the Germans adopted new tactics, they seemed to withdraw from their position, and we could distinctly notice their ranks splitting as if in great confusion. It was only to bring up more artillery, which had been rushing from behind. The move was smartly executed, the ranks closed again, and for a time they seemed as if they were going to have the advantage over us. But now, again, young Lupin had seen his chance looming, and what he did altogether changed the face of things. Like a flash of lightning the boy dashed off under cover of a ditch to the left of the German battery. At 300 metres distance he found shelter behind a wall. He took aim at the battery in enfilade, and his Mauser brought down in quick succession the chief officer, the under officers and the artillerymen. This time real confusion took place at the German battery, which was nearly silenced. The Germans thinking that a whole platoon was now attacking them, directed their last piece of artillery on the wall, and with a terrific crash the wall came down, burying the brave Corporal Lupin. The boy's bravery had weakened the German position, and it did not take us long to scatter them and put another victory on our list."

Regimental Dog Saved Soldier

The Petit Journal publishes a story from a Le Mans correspondent telling how an infantry soldier from that town was saved by the rigemental dog.

Wounded thrice in the battle of the Marne, the soldier lay in a faint on a heap of corpses when Tom, the regimental pet, revived him by licking his face.

The animal had been trained to carry caps, and the soldier, having lost his cap, tried to persuade the dog to take his knapsack to the encampment. After a while Tom seemed to realize what was wanted. He ran to the camp, seized the coat of the nearest man, and tried to drag him to the battlefield.

Finally they followed the dog and found their wounded comrade.

"Say, Chimmie, what yer suppose dat guy Aladdin did when he rubbed his lamp and er palace sprung up?"

"He rubbed his lamps ter see if he wasn't dreamin', of course."—Boston Transcript.

NOT DRUGS
Food Did It

After using laxative and cathartic medicines from childhood a case of chronic constipation yielded to the scientific food, Grape-Nuts, in a few days.

"From early childhood I suffered with such terrible constipation that I had to use laxatives continuously going from one drug to another and suffering more or less all the time.

"A prominent physician whom I consulted told me the muscles of the digestive organs were weakened and could not perform their work without help of some kind, so I have tried at different times about every laxative and cathartic known, but found no help that was at all permanent. I had finally become discouraged and had given my case up as hopeless when I began to use the pre-digested food, Grape-Nuts.

"Although I had not expected this food to help my trouble, to my great surprise Grape-Nuts digested easily from the first and in a few days I was convinced that this was just what my system needed.

"The bowels performed their functions regularly and I am now completely and permanently cured of this awful trouble.

"Truly the power of scientific food must be unlimited." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Trial 10 days of Grape-Nuts, when regular food does not seem to sustain the body, works wonders. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

New Infantry Training

In military circles the conviction prevails that the new infantry training now being used in England for the second army and said to be in force among the British troops on the continent of Europe also, is to be commenced in Canada this winter. It embodies a number of changes, the principal of which is the doubling of the strength of the companies and turning the company drill into a miniature of what is now battalion drill.

A company of the Canadian militia, on peace footing, consist of about 60 men, and 125 at war strength. The new regulations increase this to 250, new company of 250 to be divided into 4 platoons of 60 men each, these being commanded by captains with the usual complement of subalterns. The companies of 250 will be commanded by majors.

Reparation

Judge (to prisoner at the bar)—So you confess that you robbed the savings bank. Have you anything to urge in the way of extenuating circumstances?

The Prisoner—I have, y' honor. I deposited all the money in the savings bank the very next day.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Strassburg Prophecy

The Prophecy of Strassburg is well known both in Germany and France. The victories of 1870 which it foretold, made it popular across the Rhine, but it is equally dread since it asserts that "the German empire will come to an end under its third kaiser, after a generation and a half from its foundation."

Now a generation and a half is forty-five years, we are therefore within a few months of the fatal date, 1915. Moreover, the prophecy clearly declares that the last battle and complete collapse of the empire of Hohenzollern will take place in Westphalia between Hamm and Unna.

When the Liver Gets Torpid

There is Nothing Like Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to Set it Right

Mrs. C. L. Cook, 248 Tenth street, Brandon, Man., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for the last four years for liver trouble, and can say that I have had great satisfaction and help from them. I find that I do not need any doctor if I use them when the liver gets torpid, and believe that they are exactly suited for my case. My husband has used them for kidney trouble with good results, and my daughter in Winnipeg has been helped a great deal by the use of these pills. We say we can't keep house without them, and have cheated the doctors here out of a good many visits. I think Dr. Chase's medicines are just the thing, and have recommended them to many people who have used them with good results."

By keeping the liver active and the bowels regular Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prevent and cure such disorders as biliousness, constipation, chronic indigestion and headache. pill a dose, 25c a box, 5 for $1.00; all dealers, of Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

"I've just had a queer telegram from my daughter."

"What's wrong with it?"

"I don't know. Here it is. I'll read it to you: 'Zimersogoliamnovdfhjkptuwxy?'"

"What on earth do you s'pose it means?"

"Why, it either means that the wires are crossed or else she's engaged to a Russian nobleman."

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callosity comes out without injury to the flesh.

Equality of Sex

There is a little girl in Springfield, Massachusetts, who, like many of her sex, resents the imputation that the feminine mind is not so strong as the masculine.

One day her mother remarked on the apparent lack of intelligence in a hen.

"You can't teach a hen anything," she said. "They have done more harm to the garden than a drove of cattle would do. You can teach a cat, a dog or a pig something, but a hen—never."

"H'm!" exclaimed the child, indignantly. "I think they know just as much as the roosters."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Knick—Are they a musical family?

Knack—Yes. The father blows his own horn, his wife harps on the same old string, the daughter is always singing her own praises, and the boy plays hookey.

She—Did you have trouble with your French when you were in Paris?

He—I didn't, but the Parisians did!

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—*Have no Appetite.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty.

Cure *Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Ship Your Grain To LEITCH BROS.

WIRE us your Grain is coming, and we'll sell the carloads at the day's price. No elevator charges—honest grading—highest net returns. Liberal Advances. 2

Write us for folder as to our methods & weekly market letter.

FLOUR MILLS
240½ GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

MRS. NEWLYWED SAYS---

"I can't imagine how you manage to be dressed by the time your husband comes home on a washday."

Mrs. Wiseneighbor Says--

"I use an Eddy "Globe" Washboard and an Eddy Indurated Fibreware Tub which keeps the water warm a long time."—No fear of rust.

BUT BE SURE THEY'RE

EDDY'S

Appropriate

"I want to send some flowers to a reigning belle. What would you advise?"

"If she's reigning why not send her a shower bouquet?"

Bacheldore—Is Miss Brown clever?

Howard—Yes; nothing escapes her.

Bacheldore—Heavens, man! Don't introduce me.—Judge.

A lady I met in Cologne
Was the fairest I ever have knogne
When I asked her to wed.
You can guess what she sed
When I tell you I'm living alogne.
—Boston Transcript.

BABY RESTS AFTER BATH

With CUTICURA SOAP

Because of its extreme purity, delicate emollient properties and refreshing fragrance. Assisted by Cuticura Ointment it is equally effective in the treatment of heat rashes, itchings, irritations and chafings.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. K, Boston, U.S.A.

LaForest & Fortune
General Blacksmiths
COMOX - B. C.
Telephone M 92

Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Engines and Pumping Outfits
Horseshoeing and Boat Irons a Specialty
Try our Excelsior Hoof Ointment
All Work Guaranteed

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Buggies and Express Wagons
All Rigs Guaranteed and Sold at the Lowest Possible Price
GEORGE B. LEIGHTON
Blacksmith and Carriage Builder COURTENAY

MR. FARMER **How to Make Money**
Get more eggs by using Poultry Tonic, 25c package
Get horses and cattle in good condition by using Condition Powders, 25 and 50c packages
Keep the fowl healthy; use Lice Powder, 25c a tin
All other remedies at store prices
Robertson's Drug Store, Courtenay

We Have the Best Buy in a
New 6-Roomed House
on Cleared Lot, Ever Listed in Courtenay. To be sold at actual cost, and on terms that anyone can handle
Exclusive agents for 30 days
FORDE & HAMES

APPLY TO
RICHARD CREECH
FOR
Sand and Gravel
Rates Reasonable

MRS. KEPNER
has a fine new stock of
LADIES' WEAR
and
Fancy Dry Goods
CALHOUN BLOCK

Sutton & Kirkwood
Undertakers and Embalmers
Night or Day Calls Promptly Attended
Phone 27 Courtenay

Let us have your next order for printing

PORT AUGUSTA HOTEL
Comox, B. C.
First-class Accommodation. Best Quality Wines Liquors and Cigars
R. McCuish, Prop.

Cumberland Hotel
Good Accomodation Cusine Excellen
Wm. Merryfield
Proprietor

ELK HOTEL
Comox, B. C.
Best Meals North of Naniamo
Choicest Liquors and Cigars
C. A. Martin, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL
CUMBERLAND
Bar supplied with the finest brands of Liquors and Cigars
JOS. WALKER - - Proprietor

The Courtenay Hotel
Every Convenience for Guests
The Central Hotel for Sportsmen
None but the BEST WINES LIQUORS at the Bar
RATES REASONABLE
JOHN JOHNSTON, Prop.

COMOX

On Sunday evening at St. Peter's Church, Comox, appropriate hymns were sung in memory of Field-marshal Earl Roberts, and the vicar in his sermon made touching reference to the great soldier's life, closing his remarks with the words "He has fought a good fight, he has finished his course, he has kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for him a crown of righteousness." The congregation rose in a body for the Dead March in Saul, at the close of the Service.

Services for Sunday next. St Peter's, Comox, Mattins and Holy Euchrist at 11. Children's Service at 2. Evensong at 7.30. Holy Euchrist, St. Andrew's Day at 9 o'clock.

Comox is very much to the front in more ways than one at the present time besides being represented by volunteers who are offering their services for their country, there are those amongst us who are utilizing both their time and means in encouraging and contributing to the necessities and comforts of those at the front.

The Comfort Shower held at the Elk Hotel was an example of what can and is being done on behalf of the soldiers at the front. It proved a complete success. As usual, the ladies were first and foremost both in the instigation and carrying out of the same. Mr. and Mrs. Martin kindly gave their rooms and furnished the music. Miss Winnifred Moore was at the donation counter, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, on which were showered various comforts which consisted of tobacco, cigarettes, chewing gum, etc., which will be very acceptable to the boys at the front. Cards and games occupied the first part of the evening, after, refreshments were served, and dancing followed. Mr. Gage, of Nob Hill, in a few well chosen words thanked Mr. and Mrs. Martin and all those who had contributed to the pleasant evening, and everyone present had the satisfaction that they had been the means of contributing some cheer to our boys at the front, and after singing "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," wended their way home.

The wharf contractor has returned from Campbell River, and active operations were begun on the wharf on Tuesday. Fifty feet will be added to the west end of the "T" and 20 feet along the whole front, and the approach will be raised about four feet.

Wm. Higgins of Reid Island was in town this week

Capt. Norden is recovering from his recent indisposition.

Mrs. Cyril Piercy returned from Vancouver on the steamer Charmer on Friday last.

Messrs. Jos. and Wallace McPhee of Courtenay paid a visit of inspection to the post office on Tuesday. They greatly admired the new fixtures, but thought when Courtenay's new P. O. was built it would greatly outshine that of Comox.

The censors and clerks at Lazo wireless station were suddenly recalled by wire last week, and left by boat on Saturday morning.

Mr. Chas, Heraper was in town on Wednesday with Mr. Allan who is selling coal oil from an automobile.

Mr. Fred Richardson and family of Vancouver paid a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Smith of Comox last week.

Comox citizens still need a barber. It usually costs two or three dollars to go to Courtenay to secure herstute adornment, and its accompaniments.

Mr. C. Wilkinson of Lazo has sold his ranch to Mr. Mitchell, of Victoria, and intends to leave for England shortly.

Ted Cliffe's stage leaves the post office on Tuesday's, Friday's and Saturday's at 3 p. m. and Monday's Wednesday's and Friday's at 10 a. m.

It is rumoured that a concentration camp will be established on the Spit, in the Admiralty buildings, with the addition of a building for sleeping quarters, about one hundred and forty could be accomodated,

The bazaar and entertainment given by the ladies of St. Peter's Guild on Wednesday afternoon and evening was a decided success in every way. Martin's hall was comfortably filled all the afternoon with buyers who generously patronized the various booths. No. 1 Stall was presided over by Mrs. Wilkinson and had for sale goods made in B. C., of which nearly a dozen manufacturers had sent contributions of their manufactures. No. 2 stall had goods made by the Lazo Ladies Guild, and consisted of useful and fancy goods, and was in charge of Mesdames Ball and Knight, and Misses Pigot and Margaret Wilkinson. No. 3 was the St Peter's Parish Guild stall where fancy ladies' ware, china, photo frames, etc were on sale, and was in charge of Mrs. Franklin-Watson, Mrs. Eustace Smith, Mrs. (Capt) Vigors, and Miss Game. The home made candy booth was in charge of Mrs. Davis, assitted by the girls of the senior Sunday School Class No. 5 table was in charge of Mrs. Cyril Piercy and was an exhibition of the work done by the ladies of Lazo, Little River, and Comox, for the soldiers at the front. The Ladies are to be complimented on the large number of useful articles they have prepared for the boys who are fighting the country's battle in Europe. A fishpond was in charge of Harry Smith, and was doing a rushing business among the juvenile portion of the crowd. The cake guessing competition was in charge of Mrs E. A. Mitchell, and afternoon tea was served by Mesdames Beckensell, Holmes, Gage, Carthew, Price, and Miss Bunn.

In the evening a very large crowd numbering nearly 200 gathered to enjoy the concert and play and to take part in the dance afterwards. Everybody had a most enjoyable time and were much pleased with the efforts of the ladies. The programme was as follows:

Pianoforto Selection .... Miss Ida Smith
Song, "I'm On My Way To Mandalay" Harry W, Smith
Song, "Land of Hope and Glory", Mrs. Thompson and Chorus
Song, "For King and Country" The Vicar
Violin Solo.....Mr. Russell
Song.....Mrs. Cotton
Song, "The Drum Major" Mr. Henderson
Song, "Till the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold," Mr. Hardwicke
Song, selected.....Mrs. Moore
Intermission
The third and fourth acts of the famous southern molodrama
TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE
Characters
Julia Middleton, (Tempest) Miss Grant
Fanny Middleton (Sunshine) M. Carthew
Mammy Sue (an old darkie) Miss Wright
Joshua Middleton (the father) H. Smith
Rich. Wilmot (Fanny's lover) G. Thomas
Hugh Stanton.....Harold Spencer
Joseph Dunn.....George Cliffe
Bobaway..... Harry Radford
Chorus of darkies, etc.
Scenes: Around the Middleton Farm in Kentucky. Time: before the civil war.
Produced under the personal direction of the Vicar.
God Save The King

The manufacturers mentioned below sent liberal contributions of samples of their products for the sale held by the Lazo Ladies Guild at the Comox Bazaar for the sale of goods made in B. C,

Messrs. Pendray & Son of Victoria, makers of White Swan Soap, White Swan Cleanser, Glycerine and Oatmeal toilet soap.

Messrs. Popham & Co., of Victoria, Cream, Sodas and other biscuits.

B. C. Packers Association, of Vancouver, Royal Sovereign Canned Salmon.

Messrs. Kelly Douglas, of Vancouver. blends of Nabob tea and coffee.

National Biscuit and Confection Co. of Vancouver, Haida chocolates Fig bars, and other biscuits.

Messrs. W. A. Jamieson of Victoria, coffee.

Messrs. Pioner Coffee Co., of Victoria, coffee and spices.

Messrs. Newton & Greer Co. of Victoria, shingle stains and paint.

The Courtenay Condensed Milk Company.

The last named being a local product attracted special interest.

Victoria Wedding

An interesting ceremony took place at Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B. C., on Wednesday, November 18, 1914, at high noon, when the marriage was solemnized between Ada, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Miller, of Queenstown, Ireland, and Edmund Hugh, third son of the late Mr. W. H. Smith, of Temple Ewell, Kent. England, and of Mrs, Smith, Sandwick, B. C,

No invitations were issued, as it was deemed more fitting owing to the war, to have as quiet a wedding as possible.

The bride, who was attired in a travelling suit of smoke blue, and wore a gold pendant, the gift of the bridegroom, was given away by Mr. Harold Smith, of the Forest Service. The groom was supported by his nephew, Master Harold Hugh F. D. Smith, who performed his duties ably. After the signing of the register, the bridal party adjourned to "Alkham House," Ross Bay, where the wedding breakfast was served, the happy pair subsequently leaving for the States, via Seattle for a short tour.

Good Morning!
We Are Introducing
American Silk
American Cashmere
American Cotton-Lisle
HOSIERY
They have stood the test. Give real foot comfort. No seams to rip, Never come loose or baggy. The shape is knit—not pressed in.
GUARANTEED for fineness style, superiority of materia and workmanship. Absoutey stainless. Will wear 6 months without hoes, or new ones free,
OUR SPECIAL OFFER
to every one sending $1.00 in currency or posta note, to cover advertising and shipping charges, we will send post-paid. with written guarantee, backed by a five million dollar company, either
3 Pairs of our 75c value American Silk Hosiery,
or 4 Pairs of our 50c value American Cashmere Hosiery,
or 4 Pairs of our 50c value American Cotton-Lisle Hose,
or 6 Pairs of Children's Hosiery
Give the coor, size, and whether Ladies' or Gents' hosiery is desired
DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when a dealer in your locality is selected.
The International Hosiery Co.
P. O. Box 244
DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

DRAWING
Every 25 cents spent in my store entitles purchaser to one chance on a
Gurney Coal Stove
R. GRIEVE
Swan's Old Stand, Courtenay

In North and South, in East and West,
Aston's Handmade Shoes will stand the Test.
J. E. ASTON

GRAND DISPLAY
at
Willard's Harness Emporium
Fine Showing of Horse Blankets, Lap Rugs, Gloves, Trunks, Suit Cases, Etc.
Harness Repaired Neatly
W. W. WILLARD
Cumberland and Courtenay

R. N. Fitzgerald
Contractor and Builder
Plans and Estimates Furnished, First Class Workmanship and Materials Guaranteed
Established Resident of Courtenay
COURTENAY, B. C.

FOR PLUMBING
Power & Hand Pumping Installation

S. A. COTTON
Gasoline Engines Repaired & Overhauled
BOX 124, PHONE

HARVEY CREECH
begs to announce that he has repurchased his old barber business from Mr. Smith and will be pleased to meet all his old customers at the old stand
Next to the Opera House