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

RICKSON'S
Gents' Furnishings and Hatters

VOL. 5 COURTENAY, B. C., THURSDAY OCT. 25 1917 NO. 49

GEO. J. HARDY
AUCTIONEER
LAND AND INSURANCE
AGENT
Telephone 10 COURTENAY

THE COURTENAY
Gents' Furnishing Store
WELL! WELL!
Have you seen the H. S. & M. fall samples of clothes? If not be sure and see them before placing your order for a suit or overcoat elsewhere.
LECKIE SHOES
the best shoe in the west for men, boys and children
We also handle the famous Sanfield Underwear in all sizes and our prices are right.
We have just received a shipment of Stetson Hats in various shades. Come in and try one on. They are "The Hat"
Courtenay Gent's Furnishings Store
Opposite Shepherds' W. Sutliff, Prop.

These are the days
when you need to be careful of your health.
When you come in cold and wet drink a cup of nourishing
OXO
then say good-bye to that cold
We carry a full assortment of Campbell's and VanCamp's Soups, also Symington's Pea Flour and Edwards' Condensed Soups
SHEPHERD & CO.

Consider Carefully
If you need Eyeglasses and if not quite sure consult
CHARLES SIMMS
Qualified Optician
THE COURTENAY JEWELRY STORE
Courtenay, B. C.
No charge for sight testing

Local Lines

Mr. E. Fletcher returned from a fortnight's sojourn at Vancouver.

Sergt, Major Stafford, late of the gallant 102nd Batt, arrived home last week.

Miss Smith is showing this week all the newest in crepe de chene, Georgette and voile dresses and waists.

W. W. McInnis is in the district this week trying to work up a little enthusiasm among the faithful Liberals.

Mr. O. H. Fechner was a visitor at Vancouver on Saturday afternoon last, returning by the Charmer on Sunday,

Mayor McKenzie and D. T. Bubar were at Vancouver on Thursday. They motored to Nanaimo and took the Princess Patricia from there.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will hold a novel concert and entertainment in the basement of the church on Friday evening. Admission, adults 35c. children 25c.

The I. O. D. E. have rented Mr. Parez's building on Isabel St. immediately opposite the Maple Leaf Theatre, and will have it fitted up as an up-to-date lunch room to be known as The Tea Kettle, and will be in charge of Mrs. L. G. Hamilton. The ladies expect to be ready for business at an early date as Mr Parez is building a twelve-foot addition to the front. It will be decorated in cream and wedgewood. The ladies wish it to be understood that this is to be a bona fide business proposition, they intend taking out a license, and will not accept donations. They are taking this means of raising money to avoid the necessity of soliciting for funds to carry on their work every week or so. They do not intend to undersell any one, and ask for a share of the public patronage,

Slightly used 3 h. p. Fairbanks gas engine For Sale at the Ford Garage.

Call and see the new 1-2 and 1 ton auto Trailers at $120 and $140 each, at the Ford Garage.

For Sale—New Player Piano, cheap for cash or on terms 5 h. p. gas engine, with hoist attachment, will pull stumps, grind grain, cut ensilage, etc.; also a quantity of vegetables and apples. Will sell cheap for cash. Apply Box A. Review Office.

Nobby tread Ford tires are now $24 each, and Ford chain tires are $22 each at the Ford Garage.

Butter wrappers, printed or plain, at the Review Office.

Children's Shoes All the best and most sensible styles, at Sutliff's.

Hats—All the latest shades and styles at Sutliff's.

For highest prices in hides, scrap metal and old rubbers see Wm. Douglas, Courtenay,

Cleveland Bicycles and bicycle supplies at the Ford Garage.

Go to McBryde's for quality bread.

Safety First
Go to
FRASER'S
For Fresh Tobacco, Cigars Confectionery and Soft Drinks.
Isabel St. Next Royal Bank

Comox Creamery Butter
60c per lb. this week

Rev Thos Menzies left on Thursday's boat on a two-week's visit to Vancouver.

Mrs. George Leighton and daughter Minnie were at Denman Island on Thursday attending the wedding of her cousin.

Mr. Stevens of the Brackman & Ker feed store has moved his family to town. They will occupy one of Mrs. Lewis's houses on the Comox Road.

Fire Ranger Baikie has finished his duties as Fire Warden for the season of 1917, and has returned to his home on Denman Island where he will spend the winter logging on his own account.

The Sisters of St. Joseph's wish to return thanks to the members of St. John's Church, Courtenay, and St. Xaviers Church, Denman Is. land for contributions received from their Harvest Thanksgiving.

The 2nd drawing of the Tea Cloth which was raffled on Fair Day was made at the last meeting of the I. O. D. E., number 24 being drawn first and number 31 2nd. Holders kindly 'phone Mrs. Christie, Secretary.

Rev. J. McNeal of Westminster Hall conducted the annual Thanksgiving services in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening. The church had been nicely decorated for the occasion by the young ladies of the congregation. During the course of his sermon Mr. McNeal said that more young men were needed for the ministry. The choir had prepared a special musical service which was greatly appreciated by the congregation.

The Red Cross workers have packed and forwarded to the Society's headquarters the following articles;

16 grey shirts.
45 suits pyjamas.
1 dressing gown,
149 pairs sox.

The Treasurer's statement shows a balance of $47.30 on hand at present.

The Ladies of the Lazo Red Cross who have done a lot of good work both in sending comforts to the boys overseas as well as making sox and pyjamas for the Red Cross are in need of funds to keep up this good and necessary work, and purpose holding an Old Time danc on Nov. 5th, which is Guy Fawkes night, and besides dancing they will put the Kaiser out of business. he will be burned in the Lazo public square at 12 p. m, and his ashes will be scattered to the breeze. Good music and homemade refreshments.

Don't forget the Girls' Basket Ball Club's Hallowe'en dance on Wednesday. Oct. 31.

The result of the Tag day for the British Red Cross was that the sum of $47.30 was collected.

The Badmington Club will play four times a week this season, viz Monday and Thursday evening and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons,

Mrs. Eric Duncan will give a tea at her home on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 6, from 3 to 6, under the auspices of the Women's Institute. Proceeds to go to the local Patriotic Fund. Admission 25c.

The opening "win-the-war" dance in the new Maple Leaf theatre on Tuesday night was a decided was a decided success. Many were present from all parts of the district, including Campbell River, Union Bay, and Cumberland. About $50 will be realized with which to by Xmas boxes for the boys.

Anglican Services

Sunday, Oct. 28, 21st Sunday after Trinity,

11 a. m. Matins and Holy Communion at Holy Trinity, Cumberland.

3 p. m. Evensong and Sermon at the Lazo Mission.

3 p. m. Sunday School at St. John's, Courtenay.

7.15 p. m. Evensong and Sermon at St. Peter's, Comox,

7.30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon at St. John's, Courtenay.

ROBERTSON'S
Drug Store
Just Arrived:
Nyoltis Talcums
Rose, Baby, Lilac, Violet Mayflower
Perfumes:
Locust Blossom, Mygracia, Mayflour and Wood Violet
W. G. Robertson
Courtenay Drug Store

SOMETHING NEW IN SHOES
at The Shoe Store
Palmer's Noted
Waterproof Shoepack Shoe
High Top
This Shoe is made from selected Leather and is absolutely waterproof. Made on a regular good fitting last with heavy sole suitable for caulks. Much lighter and cheaper than the regular high top shoe
LOGGIE BROS.
Phone 43 Next the Drug Store

Old Dutch

Makes scrubbing quick and easy. Don't wear out your back and your temper. Just let Old Dutch clean your

Tile,
Oil Cloth,
Linoleum,
Wood Floors

Americans Advised To Make Kraut

German Methods Must Be Used to Save Surplus of Bumper Crop

Uncle Sam has been forced to employ pro-German methods to save America's cabbage crop. The emergency bureau of the department of agriculture reported that tremendous rains have given us a whopper cabbage crop and that unless thousands of heads of it are at once turned into sauerkraut it will be lost.

Despite that fact that we're at war with Germany, sauerkraut is so popular in this country that the price has taken a big jump. It is an easy and exceedingly profitable way to handle surplus cabbage. Last year a million dollars worth of cabbage went the sauerkraut route.

An Easy Pill to Take.—Some persons have repugnance to pills because of their nauseating taste. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so prepared as to make them agreeable to the most fastidious. The most delicate can take them without feeling the revulsion that follows the taking of ordinary pills. This is one reason for the popularity of these celebrated pills, but the main reason is their high tonical quality as a medicine for the stomach.

Is An Outlaw Nation

Germany is an outlaw nation. Its government cannot be trusted. Its pledges are worthless. Its honor is a lie. Let us assume that the German government as now constituted is willing to promise full reparation to Belgium. What would its promises be worth? How could they be enforced? Who would guarantee them? Does any sane man doubt that they would be repudiated if Germany could find a way to repudiate them?

At every turn we are confronted with the insurmountable obstacle of Germany's record.—From the New York World.

There are 7,000,000 farms in the United States.

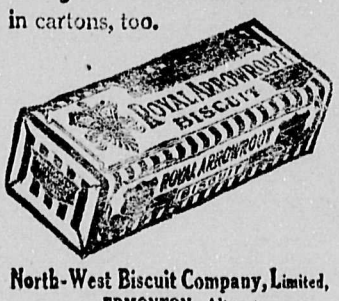
Som-Mor Biscuit

Meets a War Demand

Most of us can give money—but soldiers need tins and we want to help. With but a day or two between oven and consumer, there is no need to buy biscuit in tins. SOM-MOR biscuit are packed in triple sealed, striped, cardboard cartons only, and reach you in the freshest condition. Give the soldiers tins and buy your biscuits in cartons. It's no sacrifice for you, and IT WILL help the boys. Ask for

Royal Arrowroot

in cartons, too.



North-West Biscuit Company, Limited,
EDMONTON, Alta.
Agencies at Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver. 22

Out of Place

"Sentimentality is out of place in business," said George W. Perkins in a Y.M.C.A. address in New York. "Business sentimentality always reminds me of the young bride who was asked by the customs official on her return form her wedding party: "Have you anything to declare?"

"Nothing," she answered, with a blush, "except that I love George more than ever."

FREQUENT HEADACHES

People with thin blood are much more subject to headaches than full-blooded persons, and the form of anaemia that afflicts growing girls is almost always accompanied by headaches, together with disturbance of the digestive organs.

Whenever you have constant or recurring headaches and pallor of the face, they show that the blood is thin and your efforts should be directed toward building up your blood. A fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do this effectively, and the rich, red blood made by these pills will remove the headache.

More disturbances to the health are caused by their blood than most people have any idea of. When your blood is impoverished, the nerves suffer from lack of nourishment and you may be troubled with insomnia, neuritis, neuralgia or sciatica. Muscles subject to strain are under-nourished and you may have muscular rheumatism or lumbago. If your blood is thin and you begin to show symptoms of any of these disorders, try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the blood is restored to its normal condition every symptom of the trouble will disappear. There are more people who owe their present state of good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than to any other medicine, and most of them do not hesitate to say so.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Children Starving

Pitiable Plight of Little Ones in Syria and Palestine

More than 50,000 children under 12 years of age, all dependent on outside relief for necessities of life, are in Lebanon, and an additional 25,000 orphans are in Syria, not including Palestine, according to reports of missionaries who recently arrived in New York. They said it was extremely doubtful whether many of these children could survive the coming winter if relief does not reach them in a more substantial form than heretofore.

In many instances, the missionaries say, little children scarcely old enough to feed themselves, were found by relief workers living absolutely alone, begging for enough food to keep them alive, and failing in that, subsisting on grass. The majority of these were girls, who had survived due to greater powers of resistance or to having been fed by their brothers who starved.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

A Man With a Ready Wit

The concert seemed to be boring the young man in the second row. The first two items had started him gapping. Now a young lady singer was positively getting on his nerves. Addressing a middle-aged gentleman who sat next him, he said:

"Did you ever hear such an unearthly row in all your life?"

"Excuse me; that is my daughter—"

"As these people are making at the back," broke in the young man. "I can scarcely hear a word of that beautiful song."

Mrs. Bubbubs—Wouldn't it be fine to be able to do exactly as we please?

Mrs. Subbubs—Yes, indeed. I wonder how it feels to be a cook.—Judge.

The "Obstinate Nation"

What Britain Has Done to Save the Liberties of Europe

What saved the liberties of Europe at this juncture—Mr. Gerard makes no secret of it—was the sudden entry of England into the war. For three years the "obstinate nation" (the kaiser's words to Mr. Gerard) has kept up the war. For three years its fleet has cleared the seas of German shipping. During three years it has built up vast armies, financed half of Europe, and instead of sending half a dozen divisions to assist France, has put into the field some millions of trained soldiers. British troops fought with the Japanese at Kaio Chau. British troops pressed from the Persian Gulf into Bagdad, driving the Turks before them. British troops flung the Turks back from the Suez Canal, and advanced to the walls of Jerusalem. British troops kept the Turks busy, in the Gallipoli, during critical months, and landed at Saloniki to help to hold up the Bulgarian attack. And yet the bargain with the Dual Alliance was the British fleet to aid the armies of France and Russia, and only a few divisions to reinforce the French across the channel. No man living knows the story of the German conspiracy, and how it miscarried, more completely than Mr. Gerard. And the story of that conspiracy, as he is telling it to the world today, is something that should be known by the world.—Christian Science Monitor.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

An Inch of Rain

It Means That Over 113 Tons of Water Per Acre Has Fallen

You have often seen the statement that one rainfall during the past week has been so many inches. Do you have an adequate idea of what this means? Few people have, remarks London Tit-Bits.

You read in the weather bulletins that two or three inches of rain sometimes fall in a day, but these figures really convey very little information and give no idea at all of the prodigality of nature.

An acre contains 6,272,640 square inches of surface, and an inch of rain means, therefore, the same number of cubic inches of water. A gallon contains 27,727 cub inches of water, and an inch of rainfall means 22,622 gallons to the acre, and as a gallon of water weighs ten pounds, the rainfall on an acre is 226,220 pounds. Counting 2,000 pounds to the ton, an inch of rain means over 113 tons per acre.

Oil for Toothache.—There is no pain so acute and distressing as toothache. When you have so unwelcome a visitor apply Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil according to directions and you will find immediate relief. It touches the nerve with soothing effect and the pain departs at once. That it will ease toothache is another fine quality of this Oil, showing the many uses it has.

The Prophet Is Vague

The annual prophet, our friend, Moore, is, as usual, well ahead of time with his predictions for 1918. He is, however, unusually timid and uncertain. He is rather vague on that word "Peace," which, not till August 1918, will appear with his wings stretched out with the benignant message for the future. March is allied to this month in movements of great prosperity, but in what direction and from whence or to whither old Moore is silent.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes inflamed by *Sun, Dust* and *Wind* quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. **Murine Eye Remedy** At Your Druggist's or by mail, 50c per bottle. **Murine Eye Salve**, in Tubes 25c. *For Book of the Eye*—Free. Ask **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

Artificial TEETH

I make Artificial Teeth without the use of a plate; I can transform a badly shaped mouth into a pretty one; I can do the best work that expert dental science has evolved, and I can do it cheaper and more satisfactory than anybody I know.

Examination and Consultation Free.

DR. G. R. CLARKE
Rooms 1 to 9, Dom. Trust Bldg.
Regina - - - - - Sask.

Wood's Phosphodine. *The Great English Remedy.* Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. *Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1. No.2. No.3
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, FILRS. EITHER NO. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS POUGERA Co. 60, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO Dr. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG.
THE NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORMOF EASY TO TAKE
THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS

EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
A Strong Canadian Company
Surplus Over Three-Quarters Million Dollars

FOR EXPERT PERSONAL ATTENTION
CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN—
NOTIFY

Jas. Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

THE OLD RELIABLE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
TRACK BUYERS AND EXPORTERS
Established 1857

Top Prices, Careful Checking of Grades, Liberal Advances and Prompt Adjustments. We are Big Buyers of

Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye

Phone or Wire Our Nearest Office for Prices Any Time After Your Grain Is Shipped.

WESTERN OFFICES	LONG DISTANCE PHONES
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg	Main 8522
Grain Exchange, Calgary	Main 2268
Canada Building, Saskatoon	3241

COWAN'S Filbert Nut Bar

Fresh plump filberts scattered generously throughout the finest and smoothest milk chocolate manufactured.

Sold everywhere. Made in Canada.

A-16

We Must Hold On

It may be that disappointment still awaits us and that another winter must pass before we can see the fulfilment of our hope. We must be prepared for that delay and for this reason must check the torrent of expenditure which is daily swollen by reckless spending, and which is the gravest menace we have today. But whether it comes next month or next year, we must hold on till the victory is won and till there is no nation which has not repudiated the authority of force in the affairs of the world and come into the orbit of democracy.—London Daily News.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,
VILANDIE FRERES.

The United States bureau of fisheries is attempting to introduce into the Pacific ocean fish that are natives of the Atlantic and vice versa. The shiftings and the changes that are going on are not merely scientific experiments, but are meant to effect extensions of the food supply, the creation of new industries, and the putting of money into the purses of thousands of fishermen on both coasts.

As a vermicide there is no preparation that equals Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It has saved the lives of countless children.

Must Learn Patience

We must learn patience, bearing in mind two considerations. In the first place, sea-power works slowly and silently, but irresistibly and relentlessly, as our forefathers in the years of almost unbroken hostilities from 1793 to 1815—Trafalgar having been fought in the middle of that period—came to know. In the second place, everything for which the Allies are fighting depends on the British fleet, and therefore it must not be made the instrument of any uninstructed war philosophy. We can risk many things, as we are risking them under the pressure of this unexampled emergency, but the nation cannot permit any risks to be run in the matter of command of the sea, which, in spite of the submarine, remains the life-line of all the peoples who are today more resolved than ever to preservere until the defeat of Prussianism and all that it stands for has been accomplished.—London Daily Telegraph.

Minimize The Fire Peril By Using

EDDY'S

Chemically Self-Extinguishing

"Silent 500s"

The Matches With "No Afterglow"

EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

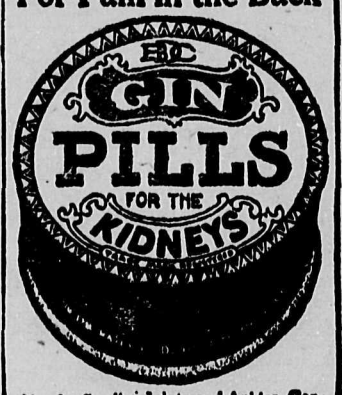
Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box.

A Wealthy Private

The richest "ranker" (private soldier) of the war is Tropper Marshall Field, grandson of the founder of the vast Field fortunes, who recently enlisted in the 1st Illinois Cavalry.

On account of the peculiar conditions of his grandfather's will, the fortune has to accumulate until the beneficiaries reach the age of twenty-five when each takes a proportionate life interest. It was willed, too, that the whole capital should be kept intact for forty years. Thus Marshall Field will be fifty when he comes into possession of his inheritance, and will probably find himself worth $200,000,000.—Chicago News.

For Pain in the Back



Also for Swollen Joints and Ankles, Constant Headaches, Urinary and Bladder Troubles and all Irregularities of the Kidneys. 151

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CANADA'S PART IN GREAT WAR IS NOT YET FULLY UNDERSTOOD

IMMORTAL DEEDS OF HEROISM YET TO BE TOLD

Saving Calais in the Battle of Ypres and Capturing Vimy Ridge Are Two of the Outstanding Achievements Credited to Canadians in the History of the Great Conflict

Probably it will be news to many, as it was to me, how a Canadian division held the German army from Calais. The news then was so confused that until I got among people who preserved every detail I did not catch the import of the censored news printed at the time, writes W. G. Morgan in the Hutchison Sun-News.

It was at Ypres. A Canadian division was at the front, on the right of a division of French Turcos, black troops from Northern Africa, good fighters, but not always up to the white man's methods. It was the first time the Germans used the gas, whose poisonous fumes meant torture and then death. The Germans waited for the right wind and then sent the clouds of gas onto the Turcos. They did not understand it. As they felt the embraces of the suffocating and painful vapor they thought that demons or evil spirits were at work and they ran. They did not stop running for ten or twenty miles, in spite of the hard measures taken by their white allies to stop their rout.

Then the gas reached a part of the Canadians. If they had been veteran soldiers they might have retreated, but they did not. The German forces broke around them where the Turcos had been, as soon as the gas was dissolved, but the Canadians stood firm. They faced both ways and held their place as artillery beat upon them with shrapnel and German infantry charged them with the bayonet. They held that broken line not for hours, but for two days, and there were not many left when the relief reserve reached their side.

But they had held the road to Calais, and if they had not done so the Germans would have captured that most important seaport only a few miles across the Channel from England.

When the Canadians advanced this spring and captured Vimy Ridge they did what the Germans thought was impossible. They had planned out the entire battle in advance. At 5:30 the barrage fire was centered on a certain spot. At 6 o'clock this barrage was lifted and the infantry charged. At 6:10 the barrage was renewed, the guns aimed over their own men and onto a further objective. At 6:30, forward the infantry another hundred yards. The schedule was made up in advance and the final objective was fixed to be captured at 2:30. At ten minutes before that time the advanced infantry telephoned back to the artillery that they were ready and to stop the cannon, and they reached the German trenches five minutes ahead of the time they had fixed.

That does not sound hard, but before they made the time table the aviators had photographed or described every trench and tree and rock, located every German cannon or machine gun, and the artillery knew the exact range of every wall or barbed wire, and how soon their fire could clear the way.

The infantry knew every object which would furnish cover to themselves, and just where the enemy would rise when the artillery stopped to let the charge proceed.

The battle of Vimy Ridge was one of the cleanest victories of the war, and it was fought by the Canadians. On account of the prefect preparation and the interlocking work of artillery and infantry, the losses were not as great as at the Somme, or as might have been expected.

War is a very complicated game in these days of science and knowledge. Artillery is effective at ten or twenty miles, when the only way the artillerymen can tell if they are hitting the mark is by telephone from the observation balloon. Ammunition is as great a problem as men. Food is as essential as bullets. Motor drivers are as necessary as riflemen.

For every man who stands in the trench or is ready to make a charge or meet one, there are four men behind the line making ammunition, shipping it and hauling it and food, drawing maps, taking care of the wounded, repairing uniforms and doing the necessary work preliminary to the actual fighting. In all of this work the ability of the engineer, the organizer, the executive and the inventor is as important as the readiness of the soldier. The immensity of such an army, which begins at the munitions plant in Canada and reaches to the trenches in Flanders, is almost beyond human comprehension.

A Disgruntled Lot

"I've just been discharged," said the rifle gloomily.

"I'm going to strike," said the clock with decision.

"I'm working too much," groaned a keg of beer in the cellar.

"I'm tired too," said the wheel of the auto that was standing at the gate. The only thing that seemed to be enjoying itself was the garden hose that was playing on the lawn.

Submarine Losses

Estimating the Losses by the Average Tonnage of Each Vessel

The engineering supplement of the London Times has thrown a flood of light upon the losses of the British merchant marine through submarines. The writer has a case to make out for increased pressure on construction and it may be taken for granted that he does not understate his case.

His figures as to the total loss of tonnage by Great Britain, and as to what is vastly more important, the rate at which Great Britain is losing tonnage now, depend absolutely upon the average tonnage of each vessel sunk being 3,776 tons. How does he arrive at this average? He takes the number of vessels sunk in April and July and divides it into the gross tonnage lost in those months as stated by Lloyd George. This is too slight a basis for the establishment of any such average. Very serious error might creep in when the rule of proportion is used to establish totals over a period of six months on a year. Just for instance, Lloyd George's figures of tounage are apparently for calendar months and the number of vessels is given by weeks. So soon as the process of multiplying an error begins, calculations are of little value as to totals even in the roundest of round figures.

By an odd coincidence on the same day as these calculations were published. The Telegram referred to the British present rate of loss as roughly two million tons a year. This figure was arrived at by taking a considerably lower tonnage than 3,776 tons per vessel sunk and excluding vessels under 1,600 tons in establishing that average and also excluding them from the average weekly loss in tonnage thus arrived at by fifty-two. Quite evidently the error here was bound to be enormous. In our estimate of the actual damage done the exclusion of vessels under 1,600 tons was reasonable. The real error lay in the estimated average tonnage of the other vessels.

A useful check upon the figures of the Times may be made in this way. Lloyd George's July loss multiplied by twelve gives a yearly rate of 3,840,000 tons. An average tonnage per boat of 3,776 tons multiplied by twenty boats per week multiplied by fifty-two, gives a yearly rate of 3,926,040 tons. As to one-half of the problem some gleam of accuracy seems to appear.

As to the other half of the problem, how construction is meeting the losses we know nothing, because a superior wisdom permits us to know nothing. We may rest in illusionary hopes or fall victims to ungrounded terrors exactly as our individual temperaments dispose us. In accurate knowledge we are not permitted to share.—Winnipeg Telegram.

The Elect of the Earth

What One American Paper Thinks of the Canadians

Kipling called Canada "Our Lady of the Snows," but the story which correspondents tell of her war record prove that when her pride, her loyalty and her affection are engaged, Canada is the Vesuvius of the nations. Every American should read the recital of the sacrifices and the heroism of the Canadians. Before the war certain brainless Americans talked of annexing Canada and of making it share in the benefits of a republican government. Until we can lift ourselves to the same level as this high-minded people the best thing that we could do would be to get ourselves annexed to Canada. We hope that the letters of our correspondent will cause our hearts to beat with admiration and will stimulate us to a generous emulation. For the next generation at least to be a Canadian will be equivalent to being one of the elect of the earth.—Editorial in Baltimore Sun.

Danger Signals

An ingenious American has invented a device to prevent such motoring accidents as arise from over-speeding. He describes his contrivance as follows:

"While the car is running fifteen miles an hour a white bulb shows on the radiator, at twenty-five miles a green bulb appears, at forty a red bulb, and, when the driver begins to bat 'em around sixty per, a music-box under the seat begins to play 'Nearer My God, to Thee.'"—Tit-Bits.

Did you have the eight-hour system on the farm where you worked?"

"Yes; we worked eight hours in the forenoon and eight hours in the afternoon."—Boston Transcript.

Thomas A. Edison

The Wizard of Menlo Park and His Career

"Stuff! I tell you genius is hard work, stick-to-it-ive-ness and common sense!"

In this short and trite sentence Thomas A. Edison, the Wizard of Menlo Park, sums up his successful career. But this versatile and brilliant inventor should have added genius is indefatigable in research, experiment and discovery and exhibits intense concentration of mind and love of learning.

Thomas A. Edison was born at Milan, O., in 1847, but when he was seven years of age his family moved to Port Huron, Mich., where he passed his boyhood. Edison spent but three months in the public schools, but received a thorough schooling at his mother's knee. Before he reached the age of twelve he had read Gibbon's "Rome," Hume's "History of England," Sear's "History of the World" and the "Dictionary of the Sciences."

The most important of Edison's inventions is the electric incandescent lamp, which was publicly exhibited in 1880. The new lamp proved an immediate success.

Like Faraday, Edison was a newsboy; but, unlike Faraday, Edison never knew the pangs of hunger in his early youth. They came later, and they came in the great big city of New York.

When about ten years old Edison constructed his first laboratory in the cellar of his home in Port Huron, Mich., and began experimenting with a crude chemical outfit. To obtain funds with which to continue experiments on a larger scale young Edison obtained permission to peddle newspapers on the Grand Trunk railway.

The lure of the laboratory kept Edison's mind on experiments. As he had plenty of leisure time during the two daily runs, Edison arranged for quite an elaborate workshop in his quarters, which he equipped with an extraordinary array of apparatus.

This laboratory on wheels was the cause of a disaster which probably had more to do with the shaping of Edison's career than any other one thing. One day a violent lurch of the train knocked a stick of phosphorus from the shelf, which burst into flames. The timely arrival of the train crew with water saved the car from complete destruction, and the embryo inventor and his beloved laboratory were put off at the next stop.

Edison temporarily discontinued his research while he took up the study of telegraphy and after a short time became a brilliant operator. His fun loving and venturesome spirit kept him roving from state to state. He spent many arduous years in the middle west before he reached Boston. His skill as a telegrapher soon obtained for him a place in the New England city, where he began his long list of successful inventions.

Edison perfected his early stock printer and went to New York in 1868 to sell his invention. He met with financial reverses and soon was without funds and on the ragged edge of starvation.

Few changes in fortune are more sudden or more dramatic in any career than that which placed an ill-clad, half-starved youth in charge of Dr. Laws' manufacturing plant at a salary of $300 a month. Edison had undertaken to repair a ticker apparatus that distributed stock market news to subscribers. He studied the indicator thoroughly. He readily sensed where the troublt ought to be found and had the apparatus in working condition within two hours. On learning of the skill and ease with which Edison had handled the machine Dr. Laws offered him the responsible position.

In 1886 the laboratory at Orange was built, and then followed invention after invention until today the "Wizard of Menlo Park" stands unique among the men of the nineteenth century who have adapted scientific discoveries to the use of man. His phonograph and motion picture inventions have more audiences in a week than all the theatres in America have for an entire year. His storage battery is most unique in design and of great commercial value.

Foreign governments and international expositions have showered honors on the modest man whose electrical inventions and discoveries have done so much to bring about the present advanced condition of the electrical industry.

Electric Eagle Flies in Bangkok

A few months ago the Prince of Siam came to New York on a trip around the world. It was the electric advertising signs on Broadway that produced the greatest impression upon his mind. The one that aroused his special interest was that of a liquor firm with a flying eagle. Before returning home he ordered a duplicate of the eagle without the advertising feature and had it forwarded to Bangkok, where it now adorns the public square. Every night at a certain hour the electric current is turned on, and the eagle's wings begin to beat the air in flight, and the crowd that has gathered expresses it pleasure at the sight by hearty applause.

Didn't Like Men

Miss Oldgirl—"I don't care for men; in fact I have already said no to seven of them."

Miss Comely—"Indeed! What were they selling?"

WAR MUST GO ON UNTIL PRUSSIA'S MILITARY POWER IS OVERTHROWN

IS A QUESTION OF KAISERISM OR DEMOCRACY

Emphatic Stand Taken by President Wilson in Reply to Peace Proposals of the Pope, is the Conclusion Reached by All the Allies, and is Ultimatum to the German People

Kaiserism blocks the road to peace. So long as the Hohenzollern holds autocratic sway in Germany the war must go on until the military power of Prussia is overthrown. This is the emphatic stand taken by President Wilson in reply to the peace proposals of the pope. It is the conclusion reached by all the Allies, for whom the president may be presumed on this occasion to speak. Kaiserism or Democracy? This is the ultimatum to the German people. Until they answer it to the satisfaction of the Allies the western front will continue to be the vital scene of the war. If Germany is to win peace through democracy the Hohenzollerns must go. They will not go until they are driven out. That is the only kind of logic which they understand. Judgment has been pronounced by the civilized world. German autocracy appealed to the sword; by the sword it must perish.

Not since the days of Gladstone's scathing diatribes against the unspeakable Turk has a ruling sovereign provoked such a stinging and unanswerable indictment as that contained in President Wilson's review of the conduct of the kaiser and his advisers in this war.

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting—without such guarantees, treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the German government, no man, no nation, could depend on. We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the central powers. God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace."

This it is that constitutes the unpardonable crime of German rulers—their failure to keep their pledged word, and their appeal from international law to the untrammeled barbarism of anachy and murder. The attitude taken up by President Wilson, and endorsed by the Allies, is the only one that can be taken with safety to the world. The German government which made the war is a military hegemony. The kaiser and his bureaucratic advisers are still ruling Germany with the iron rod of autocracy. The discontent and unrest so prevalent throughout the country have not relaxed the stern discipline of the German army. The German front is still unbroken. Michaelis has succeeded to Hollweg as chancellor, but "the new presbyter is but old priest writ large." Michaelis, like Hollweg, is the mouthpiece of an emperor who is still the absolute ruler of Germany. The Hohenzollern regime and democracy are in the eyes of the Allies wholly irreconcilable. The object of the war being, in the words of the president, "to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and actual power of a great military establishment," the course of action is unmistakably clear. We are witnessing today the first stirrings of the democratic uprising in Germany. In the long run that impulse will best be helped and strengthened by the Allied armies in the field. To that end we must continue to devote the whole of our labor, our energy, and our capacity for military service, seeing that to bayonets rather than to diplomacy the Allied peoples now look to bring the German people into the comity of democratic nations.

If any doubt previously existed as to the uncertainty of the issue it has been dispelled by the entry into the war of the great American Republic, with her illimitable resources and her inflexible resolve to found international law on the broad foundations of a world of free democracies. Her breach with Germany was welcomed in British countries not only because of the military forces which the United States is able to throw into the scales, but chiefly for the assurance it gave that the sacrifices of Europe would not be in vain, and that the world would be finally delivered from the menace of militarism. To the United States participation in this war of freedom opens up an even nobler destiny than ever inspired her statesmen and soldiers in the struggles of days gone by.

"Restitution, reparation, guarantees." These remain as the guiding principles of future negotiations at the peace conference that must one day assemble to refashion the world. Germany will have a place at that conference when she pays the price of admission. President Wilson makes it clear that there is no place at that conference for the emissaries of military despotism. Mr. Lloyd George has told the people of Germany that when they choose to seek peace as a free people the Allies will meet them in a very different attitude from that in which they will meet their present rulers. President Wilson, voicing the Allies, comes back to the one condition precedent to the discussion of measures for the establishment of international right and justice. The first and paramount aim of the Allies is the complete destruction of the military power of kaiserism. That is an essential preliminary to peace negotiations. Peace on any other terms, as the British premier insists, would be an international disaster. Were this essential condition achieved by the German people themselves they would find that the Allies would meet them in no ungenerous spirit. If the German people fight this war to a finish behind the Junkers they will have to face a future in which the world will hold them in distrust, and in which their national development may be hampered by actual hostility.

In the meanwhile the Allies must face the facts of the situation. The road to world peace and democratic freedom is barred by the armies of the central powers. Not until these obstacles to enduring peace have been shattered shall the world reach the goal through the vale of tears and blood.—Toronto Globe.

Neutrals Must Go Hungry

United States Can Now Prevent Shipments From Reaching Enemy

The vigorous action of the United States in controlling the shipment of food supplies to neutrals who have been feeding Germany with their own products marks a definite change in this whole department of the war. So long as supplies originate in a neutral country and the intermediary is a neutral, it is quite impossible for a belligerent to prevent these supplies from finding their way directly or indirectly to another belligerent without blockading the neutrals as well as the belligerent power itself.

This was Great Britain's great difficulty in regard to supplies which originated in the United States. It presents no difficulty to the United States so far as supplies grown or manufactured within its own boundaries are concerned. In addition to this, nearly everything which is produced in North and South America comes into contact with the United States in some way through American ownership, or agency, or finance or transportation. The United States is able to exercise some control over rubber, copper, nickel, coffee, oil and other things originating outside itself in a way impossible before the declaration of war.—Winnipeg Telegram.

The Wise Chinaman

Charles B. Towns, the anti-drug champion, spent some time in China several years ago with Samuel Morwin, the writer. In a Hong Kong shop window they noticed some Chinese house coats of particularly striking designs and stepped in to purchase one. Mr. Towns asked Mr. Morwin to do the bargining.

"Wantum coatee," said Mr. Morwin to the sleep-eyed Oriental who shuffled up with a grunt. He placed several of the coats before them.

"How muchee Melican monee?" inquired Mr. Morwin.

"It would aid me in transacting this sale," said the Chinaman, "if you would confine your language to your mother tongue. The coat is seven dollars."

Mr. Morwin took it.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Cheese in the West

That Manitoba is losing anually a revenue of $537,500 by importing annually 60 or 70 car loads of cheese, which might just as well be produced in the province, was one of the interesting statements made by I. Villeneuve, inspector of cheese factories. Manitoba has shown that it could raise first class cheese and the demand for it was growing. He recommended strengthening of the dairy herds. He suggested that in every factory a separate vat should be maintained in which should be made the cheese from inferior milk. The farmers supplying it should be paid by separate check for it, and it should be explained that the payment was for the inferior milk. This would be an object lesson to the farmers that it paid to produce good milk.

A Mountain of Flesh

Very Stout Gentleman—But I tell you this road is private and you shall not pass except over my prostrate body.

Motorist—In that case I'll go back. My car isn't very good at mountain climbing.

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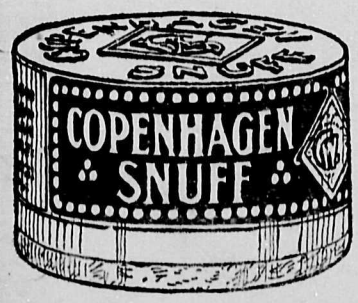

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THURSDAY OCT. 25, 1917

Note and Comment

It it because Sir Robert Borden knows as no one else does the tremendous responsibility resting upon a Prime Minister in war time that he sought to bring together the forces in both parties that are sincerely and wholeheartedly in favor of vigorous prosecution of Canada's part in the war. It is because they realize his earnestness and capacity that such aggressive opponents were willing to enter the Government under his leadership. Not long ago, Sir Robert spoke of his well known patience and perseverence. The traits were never so much exercised as in his negotiating for the past three months to form a coalition. Every obstacle was placed in his way by Conservatives and Liberals, but he kept on and won out. We can but believe that his success is a good thing for Canada. There are no doubt many Conservatives who dislike or mistrust some of the Liberals now in the Government, but we have confidence in the Prime Minister and believe he would not have taken them in without good cause. We believe these gentlemen will not attempt to use their positions to further their own party ends. We believe that both elements in the government will unite and act without partizan ends in view,

Canada and the United States probably will be able to provide for the Allies requirements of cereals other than wheat, during the next twelve months. The Allied people themselves have been economizing with wheat and flour. As Lord Northcliffe said in Montreal, "there is no such thing as white bread in the Old Country, from the King's table downwards." Other cereals are being used but they cannot be used alone for bread, The Allies must add them to wheat flour to make the war bread now in universal use in European countries Except in Italy, where the people normally consume corn, there are few corn mills in Europe. Cornmeal, not being a durable commodity cannot be shipped across the ocean in great quantites.

The Allies must have a wheat flour basis for their war loaf. Unless the people of Canada and the United States are willing to substitute other cereals for part of the wheat flour which they normally consume, they will be denying even war bread to many thousands of people. Substitution of at least one pound of other cereals for one pound of wheat flour weekly, per person would save a very large quantity of wheat for export, It would still be far short of meeting the normal consumption requirements of the Allies, but it would save the situation.

American Donation to Canadian Red Cross

It is sometimes said that there is no sentiment in business, but it is time that, in these days particularly, sentiment plays a very large part in business, And when sentiment tends to draw allied nations still closer together, it is, perhaps the very best kind of business, An experience with this kind of business came to the notice of the land department of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Calgary a short time ago. Mr. W. G. Fraser, of the aerial training camp at San Francisco, had a balance of fifty dollars coming to him on a land transaction with the Company. As Mr. Fraser is now signed up with Uncle Sam's fighting forces, he desired that the money should go to some patriotic puprpose, and wrote the C. P. R. asking them to turn it over to the Canadian Red Cross, He might, of course, have had it paid direct to him, or to some American Patriotic Society. but he elected that it should go to the Canadiaa Red Cross, which a few days ago received a cheque for the amount.

Vegetable parings thoroughly scrbbed, may be put into a general stock pot.

NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting of the Comox Agricultnral and Industrial Association will be held in the Agricultural Hall, Courtenay, on Thursday evening, Oct. 25, 1917, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the annual report, and the election of officers for the ensuiug year.

WM WAIN, President,
GEO. J. HARDY, Secretary.

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SASKATOON EDMONTON

For Sale by C. H. Tarbell & Son, Courtenay

Send in The News

Every editor of a country newspaper likes to receive interesting news from his district. Everybody cannot write grammatically, but the editors take all kinds of liberties with articles sent for publication He will "fix up" your copy if you give him facts It is good practise for the young folk to write for the local paper—not mere bosh or gossip or jibes at some neighbor's boy who goes to see another's girl. Such trifles may be subjects for conversation in social circles but not for publication in the family newspaper. The proper presentation of the important happenings of every section within reasonable distance of this town will find a welcome at the office of this journal. Send in what you think would be acceptable and if an item or two should not appear do not feel badly.

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We beg to announce that we have acquired the business of Mr. Frank Cross at the McPhee & Morrison General Store, Courtenay, and extend to our friends and patrons a cordial invitation to visit us. By greater efficiency in service we will strive to make this store the most popular in the Comox Valley.

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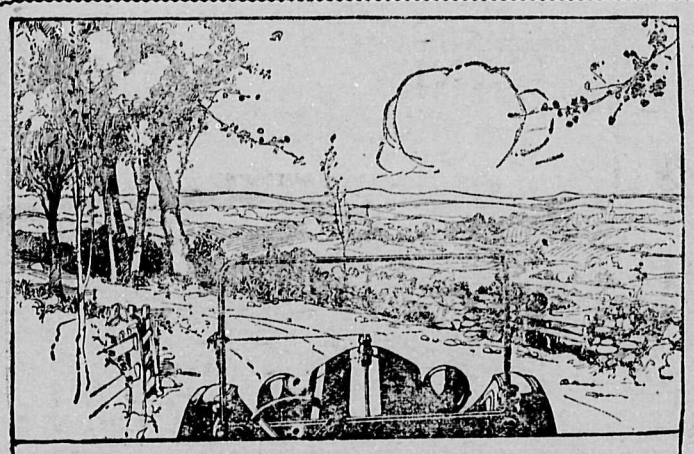

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The marriage was celebrated at Nanaimo last week of Dr. .T J. McPhee and Miss Cicely Collishaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Collishaw, of Five Acres. The ceremony was at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, the officiating minister being Rev. Dr. Unsworth The bride was given away by her brother; Flight-Commander Ray Collishaw, and attending her as bridesmaid was her sister, Miss Inez Collishaw. Mr. Smyth was be t man. Miss Jean Patterson played "A Perfect Day" on the violin, Mrs. McIndoo presiding at the organ. The bride was born in Nanaimo having been until recently a member of the General Hospital nursiug staff, while the bridegroom is also a native of Vancouver Island. Mr. and Mrs, McPhee left for Victoria en ronte for Southern California, and at the conclusion of the wedding tour will take up their residence in Nanaimo,

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(Continued.)

Pushing on again, he found himself among stubble fields, by a grove in which the starlings were chattering like a cascade of hurrying water. Just beyond the grove he was aware of Mr. Langton's lean, erect figure coming towards him. He had time to note what ravages this last trouble had wrought in a face already thin and careworn, before Mr. Langton recognized him. So absorbed was he in his own heavy thoughts that he had all but passed when their eyes met.

A wintry smile came to the elder man's face, and he lifted up his hands with an effort at humorous amazement.

"My dear boy," he said. "I might have guessed that you would come. But—I am so sorry it is of no use. Margaret will not let you have her address."

"I did not ask that she should." A slight cloud that had rested on the natural brightness of Hilary's face lifted. "I did not ask for her address. I should despise myself if I worried her. I came to see you. We are, in a sense, in the same boat. I needed sympathy."

Mr. Langton's hand went out and clasped Hilary's warmly.

"That is good of you dear fellow," he said. "Not that it is true. God forbid you should be in the same boat as I. I couldn't help it, indeed I could not. When Margaret's letter came to me saying that her mother was dying, steadily and surely, what could I do but the thing I did? I have only one thing to blame myself for—that I consented, because she was frightened, poor soul, to doing it furtively, so to speak. She took a deal of persuasion before she would consent to save her life. The thing ought to have been done differently; but it was her timidity."

"Don't blame yourself, sir, even remotely. You did only what you should do, what any man had to do who would lift his head up among his fellow men."

Neither spoke about the ordeal that lay ahead, from which Lady South was to be saved.

"Now you are come, are you going to stay?" Mr. Langton asked, as Hilary turned with him and they met the sea wind.

"As long as you stay, sir, if I am not a trouble to you."

"I go back to London in a fortnight from now. I shall be very glad for you to stay. Where do you put up? At the Splendide?"

"I have no use for the Splendide, however much it may be miscalled. You are at the Hotel de la Marine. They have no room for me under their roof. I have already made the acquaintance of M. and Madame Dufour. I am to sleep in the Chateau."

"I don't like the Chateau much; it is not healthy, I should think. A depressing place. But till Mrs. Lloyd and her daughter leave there will be no room in the Marine. Why not get a bedroom in the village?"

"I need only sleep at the Chateau. It will do me well enough. I have sent in a woman to scrub the floor of my bedroom and clear out a lot of the rubbish. I hope the Dufours will not mind."

"They hardly ever go into the Chateau. I don't think they like the place. They praise it to conceal their dislike. It wants the fresh air of heaven let into it. I should cut down all that dense thicket of trees with its undergrowth."

They were on the top of the hill now, the sand dunes stretching away below them, the squat Norman tower of the church and its leaning crosses just visible amid the shifting colors of the dunes, the sheep mere blobs, the red roofs of the village in relief against the background of sand and sea.

"A sinister looking place that," said Hilary with a nod of his head towards the farm they were passing.

"Yes, with a sinister history. No one from the villages round will pass it, if they can help it, not even in broad daylight. The old shepherd out there takes a mile of a round rather than pass Les Peupliers. A horrid place!"

"They seem a superstitious lot about here."

"All peasants are superstitious. I'm afraid I've been rather gloomy. Wait till you meet Mrs. Lloyd. She knows pretty well the whole history of this coast. She'll tell you some eerie stories; but she has so breezy a personality that she does not depress."

As they went down the hill from the farm house, suddenly they were arrested by something like a cry on the wind that followed them. They stopped short, looked at each other, and turned about to stare at the solitary farm house. There was no repetition of the cry. The farm house lay, a dark shape against the gold and green of the sky, an image of loneliness on the wide stretch of the dunes.

"Did you hear a cry?" they asked each other.

Both thought they heard it, but now there was not a sign of life. They must have fancied it. Was the place laying its eerie spells upon them?

They went on again after a little pause.

"No one would be surprised to hear that we had heard strange sounds from Les Peupliers," said Mr. Langton, as they went down the hill. "A good many people would be surprised that we had the temerity to take the way past it, especially with the twilight coming as it is coming now. It is a horrid place. It might well be haunted."

The salle a manger of the Hotel de la Marine was a cheerful place to come into. A bright fire was glowing on the hearth, and the tables were set for dinner. Monsieur bustled out to meet them, full of cheerful bits of gossip picked up during the day. Two Monsieurs had gone to the Splendide. They should have come to the Marine, where Madame's cooking and the excellent company would have made them perfectly happy, while at the Splendide—Words failed Monsieur as he shrugged his shoulders and lifted his eyes and his hands to heaven.

M. Ilari—it was not easy for M. Dufour to pick up the first of the two names he found on the new guest's luggage—would have plenty of time to display to Mr. Langton his chambre a lit at the Chateau before dinner was ready. Monsieur then made a discovery. M. Ilari's portmanteau had not yet been carried over to the Chateau. He would bring it directly, with a supply of towels and some other things M. Ilari might need. Hilary picked up the portmanteau himself, declining to trouble Monsieur; received the towels, a minute cake of soap, and little lamp from his host's hands, while the latter protested voluably that he could not dream of allowing M. Ilari to carry the things, ultimately giving up his opposition with a remarkable suddenness.

The two men went across to the Chateau together. The path through the dense wood was so dark, although the sky was yet light over the sea, that they had to tread warily, and were grateful to Monsieur that he had lit a little swinging lantern and given it to Mr. Langton to carry. It might have been the light that set the creatures to stir in the dense cover of the wood. A bird fluttered; something scurried, with a tiny shriek; the whole place seemed full of stealthy rustlings and movements.

"I always think this scrap of wood smells like the jungle," said Mr. Langton, as he stumbled over a projecting root of a tree. "I have known this place for some time, though I have never slept in the Chateau du Bois. But it is full every summer of prosaic English people, with whom one would think nothing eerie could inhabit. Of course there is the crowd. Would you not like to go to the Splendide tonight, or to a lodging in the village? Even I find this place nervy."

"I shall sleep like a top, I assure you," said Hilary. "I have never known what it is to have nerves. The wood ought to be cut down. It is probably a perfect charnel house of bones of small birds and beasts."

The door of the Chateau stood open. They went upstairs, passing one open door after another, showing a yawning blackness beyond. A cheerful light came out to meet them as they approached the room which Hilary was to occupy. Margot had been there and had done her work thoroughly. The floor was bare and new-scrubbed; all the draperies were gone; the window showed a clear half square of light where the upper part looked above the trees; the fire had burned up and illuminated the room to its distant corners.

(To Be Continued.)

A Saner Path

U.S. and Britain Join Hands to Set the World on a New Path

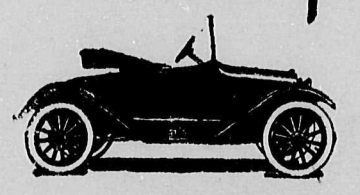
It is not democracy alone that is imperilled by Prussianism; it is civilization itself. What the reconquered portions of France are today, so any part of the world may be, unless the nations after the war can set some limit to the unscrupulous use of military power by Germany. America, while preparing to wage the present struggle with all her might, looks beyond it to the prospect of a happier dispensation in which all countries may find security. That certainly is an inspiration that enlists the full strength of British sentiment. Together the United States and the British empire can go a long way towards realizing it; and the noblest outcome of their present close association ought to be, and will be, not merely the achievement of victory, but the hope of setting the world on a new and saner path.—London Daily Mail.

Gertie—You ought to get something for that cold, Bertie.

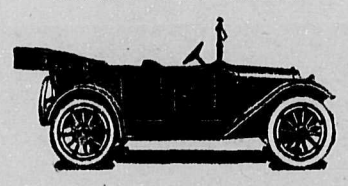
Bertie—Well, how much will you give me?

The New CHEVROLET Series

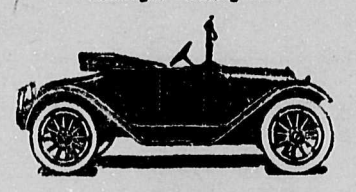
The Product of Experience



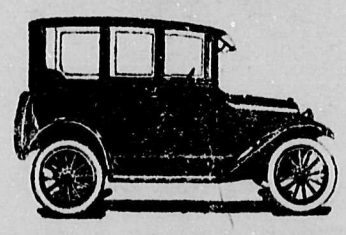
Chevrolet "490 A" Roadster



Chevrolet Model F. "Baby Grand" Five Passenger Touring Car



Chevrolet Model F-A/2 "Royal Mail" Roadster



Chevrolet Model F-A Convertible Sedan

Power enough and to spare has made the Chevrolet Valve-in-head motor famous in all parts of Canada.

The phenomenal performance on Canadian highways has won for the Chevrolet FIRST PLACE in the minds of motorists who know motor car values.

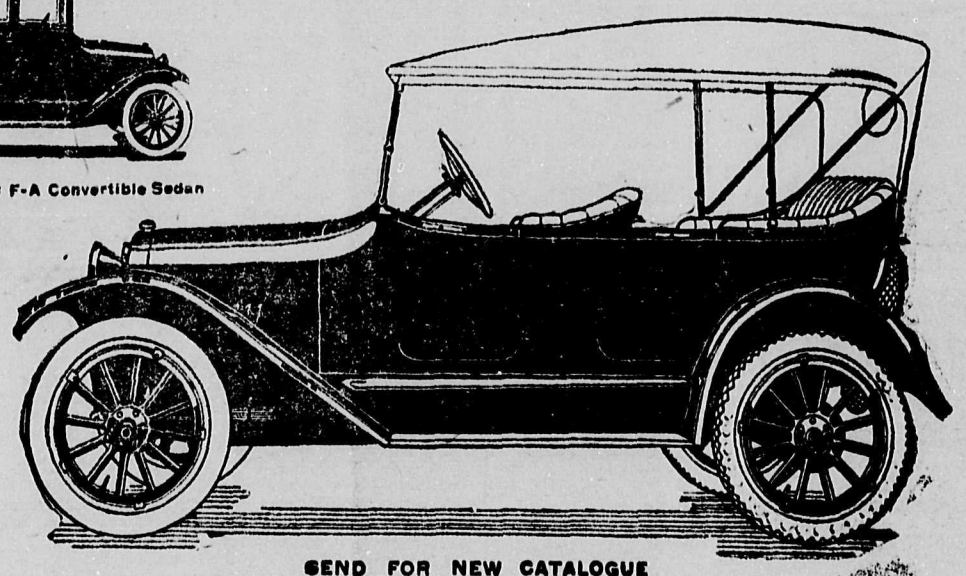
So efficient have Chevrolet cars proven that our present production of the Chevrolet model "Four-Ninety A" of over 70 cars a day is inadequate to fill the demand.

Other larger models are being produced for men who want Chevrolet performance in a larger car.

A complete line of ten models includes a car for every class of buyer.

Get at the facts before buying your new car.

CHEVROLET "FOUR-NINETY A" $750 f. o. b. Oshawa



SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY of CANADA, LIMITED
OSHAWA, ONTARIO
WESTERN PARTS AND SERVICE BRANCHES: REGINA AND CALGARY
DEALERS EVERYWHERE

HAVE YOU A BAD SORE?

If so, remember these facts—Zam-Buk is by far the most widely used balm in Canada! Why has it become so popular? Because it heals sores, cures skin diseases, and does what is claimed for it. Why not let it heal *your* sore?

Remember that Zam-Buk is altogether different to the ordinary ointments. Most of these consist of animal fats. Zam-Buk contains no trace of any animal fat, or any mineral matter. It is absolutely herbal.

Remember that Zam-Buk is at the same time healing, soothing, and antiseptic. Kills poison instantly, and all harmful germs. It is suitable alike for recent injuries and diseases, and for chronic sores, ulcers, etc. Test how different and superior Zam-Buk really is. All druggists and stores at 50c. box. Use also Zam-Buk Soap. Relieves sunburn and prevents freckles. Best for baby's bath. 25c. tablet.

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the

Otto Higel Piano Action

MONEY ORDERS

When ordering goods by mail, send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Shell Explosions Cause Skin Diseases

Dermatology of War Differs From That of Peace, Says Medical Man

According to the Paris correspondent of the Medical Board, who, under date of July 30, writes on "Dermatology of the War," skin diseases vary greatly in war and peace. Exposure to the shock of explosions has been responsible also for cases of psoriasis, a disease characterized by an eruption of circumscribed rounded patches of a red color covered with adherent white scales. Here is part of his letter:

"The diseases of the campaigning soldier differ considerably in nature and frequency from those encountered in times of peace. In the dermatological clinics of the Paris hospitals before the war one would encounter as the most frequent form of dermatosis, eczema, scabies (itch) psoriasis, and tubercus trouble under lupic or varicose forms. Today eczema, tuberculides and scabies are rare, being replaced in order of frequency by phthiriasis (parasites), eczema, and trichophytinous diseases (diseases affecting the hair), oftentimes marked by varied peculiarities.

"Tuberculides and tuberculosis of the skin are rare. This is not astonishing when one is acquainted with the rigorous care with which tuberculous subjects were eliminated by the medical examiners as the soldiers presented themselves for active service. The army life and exercise in the open air; the nourishment, good in quality and quantity, have constituted great obstacles to the development of the attenuated forms of tuberculosis of the skin.

Procrastination

Effort is chiefly lost through misapplication. The men who know the most haven't done as much for the world as the men who do the most. "Waiting until tomorrow," has destroyed more businesses, ruined more lives, and annihilated more armies than the power of enmity.—Herbert Kaufman.

If you never tasted Grape-Nuts FOOD you have missed one of the good things in life

The Man Behind the Plow

Great Services Rendered in Time of National Crisis

That country gentleman have made mistakes in the past in their attitude towards their land is true enough, but during this time of crisis they have been in all respects great servants of the common good, those above military age serving all day long as recruiters, and the others serving in the ranks when they could not at once serve as officers. The yeomen of England, and landlords of the manors, have ever had in war the same tradition of public service; and for this reason in his History of Henry VII., Lord Bacon speaks with the utmost enthusiasm of the hereditary power that Henry gained for the state by establishing on the land "men of some substance, that might keep hinds and servants, and set the plough going on. This did wonderfully concern the might and mannerhood of the kingdom, to have farms as it were of a standard, sufficient to maintain an ably body out of penury, and did in effect amortise a great part of the lands of the kingdom unto the hold and occupation of the yeomanry or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers or peasants." From this Tudor wisdom many a county family took its origin, and as Bacon puts it: "Thus did the king secretly sow Hydra's teeth; whereupon, according to the poet's fiction, should rise up armed men for the service of the kingdom."—Saturday Review.

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c, quickly cured by

EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers
Douglas & Co., Prop'rs, Napanee, Ont.
(Free Sample on Request)

In Court

Judge (severely)—Aren't you ashamed to be seen here so often?

Boozy Bill—Why, bless yer honor, this place is quite respectable ter some places where I'm seen.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

pply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain

Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

How "Sammees" Originated

Just how the Yankee troops in France got their nickname, "Sammees" now appears. The welcoming French shouted enthusiastically, "Vive les amis!" pronounced "Vive lay zammee!" and the soldiers thought that instead of cheering their arriving friends the crowds were giving them a nickname referring back to Uncle Sam. It was a queer philological incident, and it will be all the queerer if the nickname sticks. —Boston Globe.

Minard's Liniment for Sale Everywhere.

Marvels of the Telephone

Listening to the Atlantic and Pacific Simultaneously

A remarkable demonstration of the telephone was recently made for the benefit of Lord Northcliffe and his party. A point of historical interest was the listening by the distinguished visitor to the roar of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans simultaneously. A telephone was connected to the transcontinental line reaching to San Francisco where the line had for the occasion been extended to a telephone transmitter on the shore of the Pacific at the Golden Gate. Another telephone was connected to a line extending to a transmitter on the shore of the Atlantic. Thus by placing his ear to one receiver and then to the other, Lord Northcliffe was able to hear first one ocean and then the other, and by placing a receiver to either ear he was able to hear both oceans simultaneously.

"Silver Bullet" Very Effective

How to Strike the Hun a Severe Blow

It is not necessary to travel to Europe and enter the trenches in order to strike a blow against the enemy of civilization. Some very effective work can be done at home.

Of course, the most meritorious service is that done by the brave men who don the khaki and go into the trenches. They risk their lives and endure separation from all they hold dear. But this does not mean that fighting with the gun or bayonet is the only way to make the enmy reel backwards and finally collapse.

Money is a weapon of terrific force in modern war, much more powerful than it ever was in the past. This means that Germany is more vulnerable to the hammering of money, comparatively speaking, than to the hammering of steel shells. As Lloyd George said many months ago the "silver bullet" will finally win the war and it goes without saying that the more silver bullets there are to be discharged, the sooner the war will end.

Dominion of Canada war savings certificates are Canada's "silver bullets." Each one of them is aimed straight for the kaiser's heart.

No matter how deep-rooted the corn may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

Land for Veterans

In the British house of commons Major Hunt complained that the board of agriculture was not making proper provision for the land settlement of sailors and soldiers after the war. He emphasized that the facilities which Australia and Canada are providing would open land to the men from the United Kingdom besides those from the Dominions.

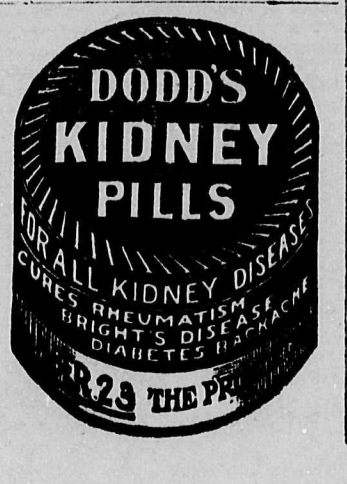
Mr. Winfrey, under-secretary for agriculture, said the board had already secured practically the whole of 8,000 acres which the act of 1915 empowered it to purchase for this purpose. It might be necessary to ask additional powers after the recess. He was of the opinion that the question of capital was not difficult, as many ex-soldiers had a small capital besides their pensions and were able to take up small holdings.

To safeguard the child from damage that worms cause, use Miller's Worm Powders, the medicine par excellence for children. These powders will clear the system entirely of worms, will regulate and stimulate the organs injuriously affected by the worms, and will encourage healthful operation of the digestive processes. As a vermifuge it cannot be surpassed in exectiveness.

Says Hindenburg a Colossal Failure

Col. Repington, military critic of the London Times, reviewing the last year of the war, declares Hindenburg is a colossal failure incapable of devising any fresh strategy against the great allied powers, unable to take advantage of the gift of the Russian revolution which fortune offered him.

On the west front the German armies had not won a battle in three years but have always gone back.



Poultry Disease Preventable

War Conditions Make It Imperative That Farmers Keep Chicks From Dying

At least fifty per cent. of the chickens, young ducks and turkeys and ten per cent. of the adult birds die each year from diseases, many of which are preventable. This is an annual national loss of probably millions of dollars that could be avoided to a large extent.

War conditions make it imperative that farmers and poultrymen, as far as possible, stop this enormous leak and in order to assist in this connection Dr. Wickware suggests that every breeder pay strict attention to the general conditions of his flock in order that any ailing birds may be immediately isolated. When anything unusual is noted in the fowl, it is advisable to place the affected individual in separate quarters. If within a short time recovery does not take place, it is unwise to destroy the fowl without first ascertaining the cause of the disorder. The prevalence of disease is more often the cause of the poultry-keeper's failure than is the lack of practical knowledge. The extreme importance of keeping the quarters clean; isolation of all ailing fowls and immediate action in regard to finding out the cause cannot be too strongly impressed upon the poultryman.

When trouble occurs, forward to the Biological Laboratory, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., a live but sick fowl or in the absence of such, a dead bird. In the interval disinfect the quarters, runs, drinking fountains and feed dishes to check the spread of the infectious disease.

Disinfect the poultry houses by spraying the interior with a lime-wash solution (50 lbs. stone lime slaked in a barrel of water plus one gallon of a good commercial disinfectant).

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentry and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Studio Life

The Lady Visitor (to friend just married)—So you are not getting tired of studio life, eh?

The Artist's Wife—Good gracious no! It's most interesting. Jim paints, and I cook. Then the game is to guess what the things are meant for. —London Opinion.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

War Is a Touchstone

War is a great touchstone of national strength. It is a test of the morale of the civilian population as well as that of the armed forces. One is necessary to the other. We cannot preserve our national morale unless we keep our heads. We are teaching our soldiers order and discipline; it is imperative that we maintain order and discipline in our civil life. We have a clear road before us. We cannot afford to be mislead by the tremulous tones of intellectual instability. It is of the most vital importance to protect the nation from the natural enemies of society. Any weakening of the safeguards of civil life is fraught with danger. Morale disintegration will inevitably be followed by national disintegration.—Chicago Tribune.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Full Weight of Hostility

China's declaration of war against Germany will not greatly affect the course of the war. It may incite the Berlin press to fresh expressions of contempt and abuse. But in the end Germany will be made to feel the full weight of the hostility it has aroused throughout the world by its mad policy of the past three years. If there are any far-seeing statesmen in Germany they must realize that when it enters upon the work of reconstruction after the war it will have no friends left anywhere, and its commerce with foreign countries will be in such a condition as to minimize it powers of recuperation.—New York World.

Do you always let your wife have her own way?

Yes, and mine, too.—Louisville Courier-Journal

STOP HEADACHES BEFOREHAND

You never had a headache when you were *well*.

To keep well is to keep clean, inside.

To relieve headache, and to prevent it, keep the liver active and industrious and the bowels as regular as a clock.

Two generations of healthy, vigorous people have done this by taking one pill at bedtime, regularly—a larger dose when nature gives the warning.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine bears Signature Brent Good

Colorless faces often show the absence of Iron in the blood.

CARTER'S IRON PILLS will help this condition.

Verbum Sap.

Which Goes to Prove That There Is One Born Every Minute

Far be it from us to hint that anything of the sort could happen in Chicago, yet we see by The Forum that a New York grocer said to Shirley Burns: "I don't like a cash business. I have a high-class trade who pay their bills pretty regularly; they don't bother to itemize them, and if my sales for the month don't come up to my expectations I add enough to their bills to make my profit what I think it ought to be. Only a few people kick on the addition and they are highly pleased when I make the correction."

Moral: There is one born every minute.—Chicago Tribune.

Asthma Brings Misery, but Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will replace the misery with welcome relief. Inhaled as smoke or vapor it reaches the very inmost recesses of the bronchial passages and soothes them. Restriction passes and easy breathing returns. If you knew as well how this remedy would help you as do thousands of grateful users, there would be a package in your home tonight. Try it.

Don't Use Rhubarb Greens

Being advised that certain persons advocated the use of rhubarb leaves for greens and that disasterous results had followed the advice of the U.S. department of agriculture pronounces decidely against their use. Their experts say that while not universally poisonous, the leaves contain substances which when used as food develop serious poisoning in many persons.

FOUR WEEKS IN HOSPITAL

No Relief—Mrs. Brown Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cleveland, Ohio.—"For years I suffered so sometimes it seemed as though I could not stand it any longer. It was all in my lower organs. At times I could hardly walk, for if I stepped on a little stone I would almost faint. One day I did faint and my husband was sent for and the doctor came. I was taken to the hospital and stayed four weeks but when I came home I would faint just the same and had the same pains.

A friend who is a nurse asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began taking it that very day for I was suffering a great deal. It has already done me more good than the hospital. To anyone who is suffering as I was my advice is to stop in the first drug-store and get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before you go home."—Mrs. W. C. Brown, 2844 W. 12th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Exemption Tribunals.

Exemption Boards have been chosen in such a way as to make them absolutely independent and removed from all influence. There are over 1,250 boards throughout the country, each composed of two men, one appointed by the county judge in the district concerned and one selected by a joint committee of Parliament. Being familiar with local conditions where they sit, the members are well-fitted to appreciate such reasons for exemption as are put before them by men called up.

Exemption will be granted to those who can establish that it is in the national interest that they remain in civilian life. This is for the Exemption Board to decide after having received full information in each case.

The grounds on which exemption may be claimed (which are similar to the grounds recognized in Great Britain and the United States) are as follows:—

(a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in Military Service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged.

(b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in Military Service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications.

(c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in Military Service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated and trained.

(d) That serious hardship would ensue if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position.

(e) Ill health or infirmity.

(f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service and is prohibited from doing so by tenets and articles of faith, in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs.

(g) That he should be exempt because disfranchised under the War Time Election Act.

No Claim for Exemption should be put forward unless one or other of these grounds in fact exists, and no loyal citizen should assist in, or allow himself to be made a party to, any Claim for Exemption unless thoroughly satisfied that it is made in good faith.

Exemption may be applied for by the men selected themselves or by their parents, near relatives or employers. Application for exemption must be made on printed forms to be found at every post office, which are to be filled in and left with the postmaster if exemption is desired. The postmaster will forward the form to a Registrar, who will send it to the appropriate Exemption Board. In due time, then, the Applicant will get notice as to when he must present his case before the Board.

Issued by The Military Service Council.

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The Hidden Scar

Maple Leaf Theatre

Saturday October 27

The following were registered at th Riverside last week.

From Vancouver; W, McLeod, L. Morris, H. Madore, W, Bushby, C Edwards T. Leonard, F. Johnston, A. Shrogen, E, Potts, J. Ailai, E. Insall, E. McLean J. Dunsmuir. J. Sharp, L, Morris, G. Dennis, L. Hunt, A. Freeborn, W. Penwill, S. Smith, V. Young, A. Ezzy, T. Conway, R, Moorhead, M. Koensbury. W. McInnis J, Brooks, T. Gwill. C. Burton, M. Martens, P. Keyser, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, J. Little, R. Power From Victoria; F. Brown, L. Kant, Dr, Craig, R. Lowe, Mrs. Ewart. Mrs Prior J. Wong, T. Chong, J, Moss, S. Henderson and son. J. Scanlon, E. Doctor, R. Ismay; from Nanaimo, G, Fletcher. J. Husland, A. Dendoff. A. Boyd, S. S. Bradley, E. Randle; from Headquarters; K. Jones, W. Wenger, S. George, J. Bumala. P. McLeod, W, Williams; F. Jackson, Duncan. B. C.. W. Walkem W. McLure; Ladysmith, S, Russel, Regina, Sask; E, Rhittendon, St. Louis; T. Lever, Simoon Sound; C. Martin, W. Cramer, Campbell River; J. McDonald Union Bay, J. Clarke, Portland, Ore. H. Ryder, Qualicum Beach.

Great quantities of fish are being caught in Comox Bay and in the Sound in the vicinity of Yellow Rock lighthouse. A tug comes up about every other day or so to gather up the fish from the fishermen.

Lazo

An Old Time dance will be given in the Lazo school on Guy Fawkes night, Nov. 5th, in aid of the Red Cross. Our boys at the Front need warm socks, we badly need the money to make them, so come along and help us to buy the wool. We will give you a good time and a good supper for your money. Gents, 75c. Ladies 25c, Children 10c.

J. C. Moore, proprietor of the oldest store in Comox is giving up business, and disposed of the balance of his stock by auction yesterday afternoon. During the past eighteen months there have been many businesses closed in the Comox district They includei J. London groceries and confectionery the Port Augusta Hotel, Lorne hotel, Elk hotel, Mrs. Woodhus's roadhouse at Oyster River, C. J. Moore, general store, and the Courtenay Hotel.

Archie McGregor of Headquarters met with another automobile accident early on Wednesday morning when starting for home from the win-the-war dance. He had forgotten to turn on his head lights when starting and was somewhat dazzled by the lights of several large cars starting at the same time, and when half way down turned on his lights and discovered a post immediately in front of him. He attempted to swerve onto the road too quickly, one wheel struck the post and the car overturned throwing the seven occupants out. No one was injured, but the car was badly wrecked. This is the second accident young McGregor has had within a couple of months, the last one was when coming from a ance at Comox when his car overturned on the Siwash hill. The repair bill was nearly a hundred dollars, four were hurt, and McGregor had just started to work again and had put in four days.

The Canadian French have remained strangely indifferent to the possible fate of France, perhaps the most reasonable explanation being that the French speaking Canadians had come to regard modern France as forsaken by God because of its treatment of the church. But other considerations, probably have an effect, such as the Canadian French political aspiration to control the Dominion and the rival nationalistic hopes of domination through race, language and religion. The Canadian French seem rather parochial in their conception of world affairs, for the effect on Canada of the downfall of Britain and France would be far reaching, whether English control were established in the Dominion,---Springfield Republican.

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Cheque protectograph. Never used. For Sale. See William Douglas.

The people of Courtenay and istrict have a musical treat in store for them on Nov, 16, when Miss Margaret Campbell McCraney Mrs. A. De Long, and Miss Tottie Williams will present a high class concert. Miss McCraney is an exceptionally brilliant concert violinist, and has but recently returned from abroad where she studied for six years at the Stern Conservatory of music with Sevcik the great master of technique in Prague, with Jeanten Have in Paris, and with Eugene Ysaye, under whose influence she has enlarge her musicsl conception. Mrs. De Long, Mezzo Soprano, received her musical education in Boston and New York. She has had wide experience in concert and church singing, and is now soloist at St. John's church, Vancouver, The News Advertiser, in referring to the oratorio "The Prodigal Son" given in Vancouver March 31st 1917, says, "Mrs. De Long's charmingly clear and bell like voice, with it's wonderful gift of smypathetic expression instantly captured her audience." Miss Tottie Williams is a pupil of Dr. Vogt, Toronto Conservatory of Music, and I, D, A. Tripp, of Vancouver. She also studied in New York in 1915. She will accompany Miss McCraney and Mrs. De Long. She needs no introduction to a Courtenay audience. Those who have heard her play on previous occasions were entranced with her playing. Part of the proceeds of this concert will be given to the I, O. D. E. The concert will be followed by a dance at which the Ho-Ho orchestra will play, and the I. O. D. E, will serve refreshments The admission to the concert will be 50c for all seats. On the evening before (Thursday, the 15th) a concert will be given in the Presbyterian church Cumberland, by the same ladies

The winter transportation service from Courtenry, is, to use a slang exgression, rotten. One can not get to Vancouver by boat in less than 12 1-2 hrs, and by boat and rail it takes 24 hours. A judicious arrangement of the time table between here and Nanaimo would help considerably. The train could leave here at 8 o'clock instead of 11.35 and no one would feel hurt if they did not reach here on the return journey until 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening. This would allow for connection with the boat to Vancouver in the morning, and also on the return journey in the evening.

Form Habits in the Army

Soldiers who Learn to Perform Daily Duties by the Clock Never Forget Them

Ottawa, Oct, 22—One of the recommendations for military life in the opinion of men back from the front, is that it tends to give one settled habits of living. The soldier has a regular round of daily duties, including lengthy periods for recreation while in training, and he grows used to this method of ordering his existence quickly.

It is a tradition of the race that the easiest way to go through life enjoying oneself is to form good habits, such as regularity in rising, going to bed, eating, shaving, and the like. All these are learned by the men in the army. Their duties are so ordered rhat they they may perform the day's tasks with the least possible delay and without confusion.

Furthermore, the discipline maintained in the citizen armies which are fighting in the present war is by no means like that of former times, when harshness and severity were considered essential. It has been found out by those who did not realize it at once that the men of the present Allied armies work and fight better when treated as self-respecting individuals, each one possessed of his freedom if willing to observe discipline for the good of the whole.

Lost—On Wednesday evening of last week between R. Grieve's store and Mrs. Ferris' residence, Lake Trail, a gold earring with a pearl setting, Finder please communicate with Mrs. Ferris.

Letters From The Front

The following are extracts from letters received by Mrs. H. Scott Porteous from the boys at the front who have received hampers from the Over Seas Club, from the proceeds of Mrs. Porteous's concert last fall,

The People of Courtenay,
Co, H. Scott Porteous,

Dear Sir:—I desire, through the medium of this letter, to thank you and the people of Courtenay for the excellent parcel that was received by me yesterday

The contents were fully appreciated not only by me, but by some of the boys with whom I shared it, and everybody has voted it a huge success.

It came at a very opportune time, when everybody seemed tired and hungry owing to a long march that we had just come through.

So once again thanking you for your kindness and trusting this letter finds you and the people of my home town in a good state of health,

I am, yours sincerely
Pte. Thomas Cairns.

France, Sept, 9, 1917.

Dear Sir;—
I have just received a parcel of good things to eat from the People of Courtenay for which please give them my best thanks, also the fact that I am remembered appeals to me most strongly, and my one hope is that I may see the end of the war and return to Courtenay and live a peaceful life. I cannot tell you any news. The district we are in is very productive, most of the towns are simply demolished, the pictures you see in the paper do not exaggerate the damage done.

I often have a Courtenay paper sent to me, so I am not entirely ignorant of the doings at Comoxs We all dread the winter months, Please remember mo to everyone. Thanks again for the parcel.

Yours sincerely,
G. W. Endall.

France, Sept. 9, 1917.

Dear Mr. Porteous:—
Will you please thank the People of Courtenay for their lovely gift sent me through the Overseas Club. Please tell them how very much their kindness is appreciated. I have been overseas now for about six months and have not been over to France as yet. At present I am on the staff of the Canadian Army Pay Corps here in London, So being more fortunate than the boys in France I was not in need of such luxuries as the box contained, and have sent same to a cousin of mine who has been at the front for over two years, and I know he will be glad to get his teeth into something real good.

Kindest regards, and let Courtenay know that the fortunate boys receiving such gifts how much they appreciate such thoughtfulness and kindness,

Yours sincerely,
W. A. Ackland.

London, Eng., Sept. 15, 1917.

Dear Mr. Porteous:—
I have just received, through the Over-Seas Club, a parcel from the People of Courtenay for which I beg, through you to thank them, The contents were most acceptable in themselves, for although our official rations are ample and no rishing, one doesn't eat more than one has to, and any extra delicacies always go down well,

But particularly is it pleasant to feel that one is not forgotten. It is just this thought that does so much to keep the fellows' spirits up, and encourage them to "carry on" through all the long drawn out discomforts, and worse, that they are called upon to endure.

These gifts are quite as much 'munitions of war, as the explosive kind, and we cannot have too many of either, The latter are bad for the Huns morale; but the eatable ones are good for our own.

Personally, not being an 'old timer' or even a long resident of Courtenay, I am all the more gratified that I should have been included in the list, I made many good friends in Courtenay and have the pleasantest recollections of it; while the fact that I was in a small way connected with its birth as a city gives me a permanent inrerest in it and its welfare,

I hope that I may see it again before very long, and perhaps share in the prosperity that is bound to come when the clouds of war roll by.

Yours sincerely,
Howard Ellis.

France, Sept. 17, 1917,

Besides the above the following have acknowledged the receipt of hampers.
H. Creech, F. Hurford, R. Williams, F. Bates, A. Blight, J, Cairns, C. Beasley, M. Burnett, H. Cooper, H. Grieve F, Cameron, W. McPhee, H. Marshall, H. L. Marshall, F. Quinn, D. Willemar G. Thompson, A. Evans, H, Thompson J. Catchpole, D Billings C. Swanson, I, Daniels, H. Ellis, G. Endall, W, Ackland, T. Cairns, T. Haddon, L. Piercy.

Patrlotic Fund

Cash Statement September, 1917

Receipts	
Balance on hand	$207.25
Subscriptions during Sept.	140,50
	$347.75
Expenditure	
By Postage	$1.00
By remittance to Victoria	175.00
By printing (Comox Argus)	14,50
Balance on hand Sept, 30,	157.25
	$347.75

R. M. Glazbrook
Sec. Treas,
R Christie,
F, C, Brock,