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VOL. 2 COURTENAY, B. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1914 NO. 52

AUCTION SALE

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

Tuesday December 1st

HARDY & BISCOE

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

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THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO.,

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WANTED !

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

All Fruits and Vegetables in Season

Nothing but the Best. Prices Right

SHEPHERD & HORNBY

Local Delivery Telephone 40

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

LOCAL LINES

Miss Ruth Covert left for Oregon on Monday morning.

The Clansman came into port yesterday morning with a cargo of cans for the Condensory.

Four houses in Chinatown, Cumberland, were burned to the ground on Wednesday night.

The thanks of the Editor are extended to Mr. W. D. Stoker for a fine haunch of venison.

Mr. A. V. M. Sibley leaves to. morrow for Victoria when he intends enlisting in the second contingent.

Sometime during Sunday night Lyman Hart's pool room and dance hall caught fire and was totally destroyed. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

The Courtenay Race Track Committee intend holding a dance in the Opera house on New Year's night, and also a masquerade ball sometime in March, probably about the 17th.

Messrs. Kirkwood, Morrison and Stoker, returned on Saturday from their hunting trip on the mainland. They secured six deer and two goats. Mr. Wes. Kirkwood slipped while climbing over a mountain and fell thirty feet, fracturing a rib. They experienced very rough weather on their return journey.

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

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

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

For Sale--One pure bred pedigreed Holstein bull, from Steve's stock farm, 4 years old, weight 1800, will sell cheap. Apply. Alex Wain, Happy Valley,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. A. Payne returned on Saturday from a two weeks holiday at Duncan. While hunting in the vicinity he succeeded in shooting two fine deer.

Last week Messrs. L. Hart, J. Annand and J. Quinn were charged with hunting deer with pit lamps. Lyman was fined $25 and costs and the two latter $50 and costs.

Dan Morin and J. Day have opened a blacksmith shop in the building opposite the Review Office, lately used as a warehouse by McPhee & Morrison.

Mr James Styles, foreman of the Transport Department, Urquhart's Mill, has gone on a hunting trip to Denman and Hornby Islands, accompanied by his guide, Joe Smith of Qualicum.

The Government has authorized Capt. Bates to go ahead and raise a squadron of mounted troops from this district. This will afford a good opportunity for any one who can ride and shoot to join the forces.

On Monday morning about two inches of snow fell. It had nearly all disappeared by night. Last year the first snowfall took place on the 23rd of November, when about 6 inches fell, and which only lasted for a few days.

Mrs. Liddell received word last week that her father had met with his death while plowing on his farm in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The plow struck a stone with such force that he was thrown onto the handles, and his stomach ruptured.

Kitty, the aged Indian woman, whom everybody who crosess the dyke knows, was found dead in her house on Tuesday. She was buried with full Indian honors in the Indian cemetery on Wednesday. She was thought to be 105 years old.

Mr. Reade of Victoria, Popham Bros, energetic representative, was in the district this week showing their varied line of confections, which are of the best. All their goods, including their famous "Club Crackers" are made in Victoria by white labor, Why not buy goods made in B. C. ?

Mr. R. Power, third officer on the R. M. S. P. Merionethshire, which coaled at Union Bay on Tuesday, spent the day with his uncle Mr. G. J. Hardy. He has some interesting photographs of the Cobequid as she appeared after her wreck last January. It will be remembered that the Cobequid was was bound in to St. John's, but ran ashore on a bad coast. Her people were taken off by fishermen, but the vessel was coated with ice and Mr. Power has some unique pictures. He was one of the officers and they stood by the wreck. To get drinking water they had to chop away the masses of ice from the lifeboats, knock the staves of the water breakers adrift, roll the frozen contents into the wreck of the captain's cabin, chop off pieces of ice and thaw them over candles,

Mrs. McMillan, of Cumberland, is very ill.

Chas. Callan leaves for Nanaimo to-morrow.

Messrs. Dunlop and Libell of the B. C. Telephone Co., are in town to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and family of Vancouver are visiting Mrs. Percy Smith.

Phone 59 whenever you want anything in the printing line, and our representative will call.

Messrs. Hardy & Biscoe will conduct an auction sale for Mrs. Ridley Thompson on Tuesday, December 1.

There are said to be 40,000 school teachers with the German army. That ought to make the German school children patriotic.

This is the year of sacrifice. The men and women of Germany are exchanging their gold rings for iron rings, as one of their methods of contributing to their war fund. What sacrifice are you willing to make?

Presbyterian Church

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

Why Buy at Home?

Because our interests are here.

Because the community that is good enough for us to live is good enough for us to buy in.

Because we believe in transacting business with our friends.

Because we want to see the goods we are buying.

Because we want to get what we buy when we pay for it.

Because some part of every dollar we spend at home stays at home and helps work for the welfare of our home town.

Because the home man we buy from stands back of the goods, thus always giving value received.

Because the man we buy from pays his share of the taxes,

Because the man we buy from helps to support our poor and needy, our schools, our churches and our homes.

Because, when ill-luck, misfortune, or bereavement comes, the man we buy from is here with his kindly expressions of greeting, his words of cheer, and, if need be, his pocketbook

Let us make Courtenay a good place in which to work and live.

It's easy and certain if everyone will contribute his share.

Comox Creamery Butter
45c per lb. this week

COMOX LUMP COAL

$6.00 Per Ton

Delivered in Courtenay

All Orders Will Recieve Prompt Attention

D. KILPATRICK

Phone 43 Courtenay

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

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

(Continued)

CHAPTER XII.

Sunningley and his partner had a long conversation that evening with regard to Barbara. They quite realized her character. Her pride was excessive. But with it all she was the gentlest, sweetest little girl in the world, anything that hurt her pride, however, she could not stand. It therefore occurred to Sunningley that he must step down from his high estate, and make the child feel that it was her father's wish that she should come to live with him. Parkes agreed with him on this point.

"You must do it, Sunningley," he said. "Not a doubt of it. There are times when it is not wrong to—to—dissemble—let us use that word—and such a time has come in your life with regard to little Barbara Chance. She must be kept out of that neighborhood; she must be guarded most carefully, and if she feels that it was her father's wish that she should live with you, she will settle down happily; otherwise Dean Chance, her other cous'n, must take her in hand; but to stay where she is at present is absolutely impossible. In fact," continued Parkes, "I don't even like the idea of the daily reading to the old lady."

"I don't think she will give that up," said Sunningley. "We must not expect too much of her at first, and as far as we know her mother is nowhere in the neighborhood. She knows that if she intrudes in any impossible way, her allowance ceases at once. She would not give up her allowance for all the world. Therefore, I think Barbara will be safe with me, but she would not have been safe long at Vauxhall Bridge Road."

Mr. Sunningley returned home and had a long talk with his housekeeper. Mrs. Gray was about fifty years of age; she had a sweet, kind face. She had been with Mr. Sunningley for nearly thirty years. She had seen to his wants, she had toiled for him, she had worked for him, she had kept his house spick and span. Sunningley was rich, as was also Parkes; but Sunningley had no family, whereas Parkes had a wife and several children, and there was no occasion, according to Mrs. Gray, why Sunningley should stint himself in anything whatsoever. She furnished the house according to her own taste—which cannot be spoken of as A1—but she did her best. She was a splendid cook, and she ruled the housemaid, the parlormaid, and the kitchenmaid with a rod of iron. They must all do what she said, and no one must interfere. Sunningley gave her a cheque every Monday morning, and with that in her hand she went round and paid the tradespeople. There was no one, for her station, so respected as Mrs. Alice Gray. Every one knew what Mrs. Gray was; every one envied Mrs. Gray her post. Every one noticed that there was not a house, even in that select quarter, Dean's Yard, so spick and span, so pure, so white, so dainty as was Ms. Sunningley's. As soon as he got back, on the evening that he had made his arrangements about Barbara, he sent for his housekeeper.

"Will you shut the door, Mrs. Gray? I have something to say to you."

"Certainly, sir." She came and stood before him, looking most respectful. She always put on in the evening a black silk dress—an old-fashioned, glace black silk. It was made not according to the present style, but with an abundance of fullness in the ample skirt, and with a full bodice to match. Over the bodice she wore a heavy gold chain and a rich gold watch—a present which her master had given her several Christmases ago. In this attire she looked almost like a lady. Her voice was gentle and refined.

"Yes, sir," she said. Nothing would induce her to sit before Mr. Sunningley, although Sunningley felt very uncomfortable, and said:

"Take a chair, my good woman."

"I would rather not," she said. Then, as he seemed annoyed—"It refreshes me to stand, sir. I am mostly sitting when I'm giving it to those hussies downstairs."

Sunningley smiled.

"Well, Mrs. Gray, I have a piece of news for you."

"Indeed, sir. News!"

Never to her knowledge had her master brought any news. What sort of news was he going to give her now?

"Mrs. Gray, you must have heard me speak of my cousin, the Rev. Humphrey Chance?"

"Of course, I have, sir. I'd be a very queer woman if I didn't know how much you missed him."

"I did, Mrs. Gray. It was one of the pleasures of my life to go and stay at the Rectory at Worthington-on-the-Hill, and have I not spoken to you of his little daughter, Miss Barbara?"

"You have, sir, but I've noticed that of late you've never mentioned the child. I often thought I would take the great liberty of asking you about her, sir—where she was, and what she was doing with herself, now that her dear father is dead. I am always so careful to dust her little photograph, and I look at it every day of my life. She has a sweet face, has Miss Barbara."

"You are right, Mrs. Gray, and I didn't speak to you about her lately, because I could not. I was in great and terrible trouble about the child."

"Oh, sir! Indeed, sir, I'm more than sorry."

"I cannot give you any particulars, and you must not ask me for them, but the fact is, we lost her for a time."

"Lost Miss Barbara! Lost her!"

Sunningley bowed his head. After a minute, he said:

"That is true. We found her again, and she is coming to live here tomorrow."

Mrs. Gray's face changed color. It was one thing to dust the photograph of little Miss Barbara, but it was quite another thing for her to live in the same house with her.

"How old is Miss Barbara, may I ask?" she ventured to say.

"I think I can guess her age to be somewhere about twenty or a little under—I am not very good at ages. The great thing is that she is coming to me—I have adopted her, and I want you to make her most comfortable. Everything that can be done must be done for her. She won't in the least interfere with you; so don't be afraid of that, my good friend. But I want you to walk out with her every day."

"The hussies will be worse than ever if I am out regularly, like that," said Mrs. Gray.

"If you don't like our present staff of servants, though, personally, I have no fault to find with them, they must go, and we must got others, but no expense is to be spared on Miss Barbara. Now, tell me, what rooms can we give her?"

"Rooms, sir, rooms?"

"Yes, I want her to have a bedroom and a sitting room."

"Well, sir, there are, of course, the two rooms on the first floor, next to yours. The sitting room is quite unfurnished—it has never had any furniture in it since I have been in the house—but the bedroom is quite complete, although a little old-fashioned."

"Well," said Sunningley, "we will leave the rooms as they are until Miss Barbara Chance arrives, then she shall choose the furniture for them both. Get the bedroom ready, and she and you will go round to the shops and choose pretty furniture for her sitting room. For she is to have every comfort; understand, Mrs. Gray, every possible comfort. And now I think I have told you my news. She is to be waited on and treated as what she is—a most dainty and dear little lady. It will be the joy of my life to have her with me, and I know, my good friend, you will help me in every way."

"I will do my best, you may be sure sir."

Mrs. Gray went rather sadly out of the room. She was wondering what Miss Barbara was really like. She had heard of her, of course, for Sunningley in the old days never went to Worthington-on-the-Hill without telling her about the child—the child who grew gradually into a girl and from a girl into a woman. Of her funny little sayings—her bright way; Mrs. Gray used to love to hear about them.

"But, of course, gentlemen get demented about young ladies like that and she'll rule the roost, I can see that," muttered the woman. "However, there's no help for it, I must make her as comfortable as I can."

Accordingly, the next day Sunningley was taken into the bedroom Mrs. Gray had prepared for Barbara. It was well furnished, but in a very old-fashioned style. It had a huge four-post bedstead and a thick Brussels carpet on the floor; the windows were curtained with thick serge of a dark-red color; there were curtains also all round the four-post bed. There was an enormous mahogany wardrobe and a large chest of drawers, as well as a dressing table. In short, the room was replete with every old-fashioned comfort.

"It looks nice," said Sunningley, smiling, as he surveyed the partment.

"It does that, sir. It's a very handsome room."

"And her dear father was the very last guest to sleep here," said Sunningley. "That will please her; I will tell her that."

He was so excited at the thought of the arrival of his little cousin, that he could scarcely eat any breakfast that morning. He went to the office, but only "fiddled" with his work. Parkes suggested that he should come in and help Sunningley entertain Barbara that evening. But Sunningley said:

"No. Leave her to me for tonight, Parkes. I have made up my mind. I am going to do what I never did before."

"I thought you would be obliged to do it."

"Yes, I am going to fall. I who, as long as I ever remember, never told even the ghost of an untruth, will give Barbara to understand that it was her father's express wish that she should come and live with me; and you must bear me out in this matter, Parkes. She may speak to you about it, and you must bear me out."

"I will. I will," said Parkes. "It has to be done. She must be kept with you, under your protection, for the present, at least. The sooner we get her married, the better. I was telling Mrs. Parkes about her last night, and she said at once, 'If she is really a pretty little girl, the sooner she gets a husband to protect her, the better."

"Oh! Nonsense! Nothing of the sort," said Sunningley. "Just when she is coming to be a comfort to me, to talk about husbands! She can think of all that sort of thing some years hence. When I see any young fellow worthy of her. And there are very few worthy of her. She has the most attractive, sweetest little face that I ever looked at."

"I know you're a little daft about her, Sunningley, and I don't wonder, for she is a very attractive child; and all the more, on that account, will young men fall in love with her. However, my wife and I can settle that part of the business later on."

"Not at present, Parkes. Not at present," said Sunningley.

He quite trembled when he got into his cab; and when he arrived at 124b Vauxhall Bridge Road he could hardly contain his joy, as Barbara appeared on the threshold. Mrs. Russell and Hannah were both with her. Her little box was hoisted on to the roof of the cab, and they drove off to Dean's Yard. Sunningley took the little, slender hand in his.

"My dear," he said. "I hope you will be happy with me."

"Oh, I wonder if I am doing right to come," said Barbara.

"You are, my darling. I will explain all about it after dinner, today. You don't know what happiness you are giving to your father's greatest friend."

"Am I, really?" said Barbara. "That makes up for a great deal. But," she added, "won't your housekeeper dislike me very much? Won't she feel that I am, in a sort of way, taking her place?"

"I told her you would not do that, at present, dear. She is to look after you. You are too young—"

"I am nearly twenty," said Barbara.

"That matters nothing. You are too young to be left alone in a great place like London. God bless that good woman who looked after you, Barbara! I mean to leave her a legacy in my will. I certainly do. I shudder when I think of what might have happened to you. But for her great kindness, I really do not know what awful fate might have been yours."

Barbara clasped the old gentleman's hand, and looked into his benevolent, blue eyes.

(To be Continued)

WHY BRITAIN IS AT WAR

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

(By Sir Edward Cook)

It was a reflection of the first of political philosophers that disturbances in States, though they may arise on trifling occasions, do not involve trifling issues. The present world-wide war started from the case of Servia, but involved even from the start, much larger issues. If only a dispute between Servia and Austria-Hungary had been in question, Britain, as Sir Edward Grey repeatedly stated, would have had no concern in the affair. But since, as we shall see, this dispute was bound to have ulterior consequences, it is necessary to understand what the dispute was about.

Servia is a small, but very ancient, kingdom in the Balkan peninsula. It obtained considerable accesion of territory as the result of the recent wars in the Balkans, the war between the Balkan States and Turkey, and then the war among the Balkan States themselves. The Servian people are akin, in race and religion, to the Slavs, of which race Russia is the predominant power, and to which race also many of the subjects of Austria-Hungary belong. On June 28, 1914, "the crime at Serajevo" was committed, namely, the murder of the heir-apparent to the throne of Austria-Hungary and his consort in the capital of Bosnia. That province, once a part of the ancient Servian kingdom, had fallen into the possession of the Turks; the administration of it had been given to Austria, by the Berlin Treaty after the Russo-Turkish war, in 1878; and in 1908 Austria had annexed it. The Austrian government alleged (but has not proved) that the crime of Serajevo was a culminating point in a "subversive movement" organized by the Servian government "with the object of detaching a part of the territories of Austria-Hungary from the Monarchy." On July 23 the Austrian government addressed an ultimatum to Servia. Austria had been "left a perfectly free hand" by Germany. It was admitted by Sir Edward Grey that "one naturally sympathized with many of the requirements of the ultimatum," and that "the murder of the Archduke and some of the circumstances respecting Servia quoted in the (Austrian) note aroused sympathy with Austria." Russia also admitted that "the demands were reasonable enough in some cases." But there were two features in the Austrian ultimatum which caused alarm and regret to those who desired to see the peace of Europen maintained. The first was the inclusion of a time-limit, so short (forty-eight hours) as to leave diplomacy little time to avert war. The second was that what Austria demanded within 48 hours was not a reply but the reply dictated by Austria. "I had never before seen," said Sir Edward, "one state address to another independent state a document of so formidable a character." The German foreign secretary "admitted that the Servian government could not swallow certain of the Austro-Hungarian demands." Sir Edward Grey advised Servia to go to the farthest possible point in meeting those demands, and similar advice was given to her by France and Russia. The Servian government replied, within the appointed time, conceding the greater part of the Austrian demands. The conceded demands were of a very stringent character. The Servian reply "involved," said Sir Edward Grey, "the greatest humiliation that he had ever seen a country undergo." Nevertheless, Austria refused to accept the reply, and declared war against Servia July 28. The part of the Austrian demands which Servia had felt unable to concede touched her very existence as an independent state, and with regard to these matters she offered to submit them to The Hague Tribunal. The fact that Austria, while receiving satisfaction on the other points, had made the refusal of the latter points a casus belli raised suspicions of her ultimate intentions. "The real question," said the Russian foreign minister, "was whether Austria was to crush Servia and to reduce her to the status of a vassal, or whether she was to leave Servia a free and independent state."

It had been recognized from the first that the case of Servia could not be isolated. The aggression upon Servia by Austria (with the previous consent of Germany) was bound to involve other powers.

The German goverament did indeed protest to Sir Edward Grey that "the question at issue was one for settlement between Servia and Austria alone;" but everybody else knew that it could not be so, and the German government, as we shall see presently, seem to have known this also. The relations between Austria and Russia had already been strained by the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Aggression by Austria upon Servia was certain to be regarded by Russia with the utmost alarm and indignation. During the Balkan crisis the Russian foreign minister "had made it clear to the Austrian government that war with Russia must inevitably follow an Austrian attack on Servia. It was clear that Austrian dom ation of Servia was as intolerable for Russia as the dependence of the Netherlands on Germany would be to Great Briain." "It must be obvious," said Sir Edward Grey in the house of commons July 27, "to any person who reflects upon the situation that the moment the dispute ceases to be one between Austria-Hungary and Servia and becomes one in which another great power is involved, it can but end in the greatest catastrophe that has ever befallen the continent of Europe at one blow; no one can say what would be the limit of the issues that might be raised by such a conflict." War between Russia and Austria, in a cause wherein Germany had supported the latter must involve Germany as her ally, and France would be drawn in as the ally of Russia. The action of Austria and Germany in the case of Servia was thus likely to challenge a European war. England and France and Russia saw this. Italy the ally of Austria and Germany, saw it also. When the general war was breaking out, the Italian government, being asked to state its intentions, replied: "The war undertaken by Austria, and the consequences which might result, had, in the words of the German ambassador himself, an aggressive object. Both were therefore in conflict with the purely defensive character of the Triple Alliance, and in such circumstances Italy would remain neutral." "We were fully conscious," said the German government itself, "that a possible warlike procedure by Austria-Hungary against Servia might bring Russia upon the scene and so involve us in war in accordance with our duties as Allies." "As far Germany," said the German ambassador at Vienna to the British, "she knew very well what she was about in backing up Austria-Hungary in this matter."

Foreseeing all this, Sir Edward Grey, whose efforts during the recent Balkan wars had won or him the title of the Peacemaker of Europe, was early in the field with proposals for averting war, and the British government "persisted to the very last moment of the last hour in that great and beneficient but unhappily frustrated purpose" (Mr. Asquith).

Already on July 20, having received an inkling of what was on foot, Sir Edward Grey spoke to the German ambassador of the importance, if the peace of Europe was to be preserved, of Austria "keeping her demand within reasonable limits." The suggestion was not adopted. The German foreign secretary "considered it inadvisable that the Austro-Hungarian government should be approached by the German government on the matter" (July 22). The Austrian ultimatum, which the same minister "admitted that the Servian government could not swallow," was despatched on the following day.

On July 23, having heard from the Austrian ambassador an outline of what the Austrian note contained, Sir Edward Grey pressed upon him, as also upon the German government, the desirability of persuading the Austrian government to extend its time-limit. The Russian government took the same line. The German ambassador was instructed to "pass on" Sir Edward Grey's suggestion, but the German foreign secretary said that "there would be delay and difficulty in getting time-limit extended," adding, "quite freely, that the Austro-Hungarian government wished to give the Servians a lesson and meant to take military action."

On July 24, havng received the text of the Austrian ultimatum, and foreseeing that if Austria attacked Servia, Russia would mobilize, Sir Edward Grey proposed that "Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain, who had not direct interests in Servia, should act together for the sake of peace, simultaneously in Vienna and St. Petersburg," "in the event of the relations between Austria and Russia becoming threatening." "It would be very desirable," he said to the German ambassador, "o get Austria not to precipitate military action and so gain more time. But none of us could influence Austria in this direction unless Germany would propose and participate in such action at Vienna." France was favorable to this plan. So was Italy. Russia was "quite ready to stand aside and leave the question in the hands of England, France, Germany and Italy." Having thus received assurances that, if only Germany agreed, his plan might be efficacious, Sir Edward Grey on July 26 formally invited the governments of France, Germany and Italy to instruct their several ambassadors to confer with him "for the purpose of discovering an issue which would prevent complications." The invitation was accepted by France and Italy. The German foreign secretary "could not fall in with the suggestion, desirous though he was to co-operate for the maintenance of peace" (July 27).

Sir Edward Grey thereupon saw the German ambassador (July 27) and promised "as long as Germany would work to keep the peace I would keep closely in touch. I repeated that after the Servian reply it was at Vienna that some moderation must be urged." On the following day (July 28) Austrian Hungary declared war on Servia.

As the German government was understood to have accepted "in principle," the idea of mediation by the four powers between Austria and Russia, it was proposed "that the German secretary of state should suggest the lines on which this principle should be applied." The German government made no suggestion of the kind.

Sir Edward Grey's scheme had temporarily been in abeyance, as the Russian government had offered to discuss matters with the Austrian government direct. This offer was declined by Austria (July 28).

Sir Edward Grey next appealed to the German chancellor. "If he can induce Austria to satisfy Russia and to abstain from going so far as to come into collision with her, we shall all join in deep gratitude to his excellency for having saved the peace of Europe" (July 29). The Italian government had simultaneously appealed to Germany in a like sense.

On that same day the German government made certain proposals to Great Britain to which we shall come presently and which the prime minister afterwards characterised as "infamous." But so persistent was the British government in pursuit of peace that Sir Edward Grey in declining the proposals used language of great restraint (July 30), and accompanied his refusal by yet another "most earnest" appeal to the German chancellor: "The one way of maintaining the good relations between England and Germany is that they should continue to work together to preserve the peace of Europe; if we succeed in this object, the mutual relations of Germany and England will, I believe, be ipso facto improved and strengthened. For that object his majesty's government will work in that way with all sincerity and good-will. And I will say this: If the peace of Europe can be preserved, and the present crisis safely passed, my own endeavor will be to promote some arrangement to which Germany could be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia and ourselves, jointly or separately."

On the following day (July 31) Sir Edward Grey gave proof of his sincerity and made a further effort for peace. "I said to German ambassador this morning that if Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace, and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, I would support it at St. Petersburg and Paris, and go the length of saying that if Russia and France would not accept it his majesty's government would have nothing more to do with the consequences." In order not to leave this promise in the region of generalities, Sir Edward Grey threw out a particular suggestion. "The stumbling-block hitherto has been Austrian mistrust of Servian assurances, and Russian mistrust of Austrian intentions with regard to the independence and integrity of Servia." If Germany would sound Vienna, Sir Edward would sound St. Petersburg whether it would be possible for the four disinterested powers to offer to Austria to undertake to see that she obtained full satisfaction for her demands on Servia provided they did not impair Servian sovereignty and the integrity of Servian territory. That Russia was ready to accept such a solution is clear from a peace-formula which her government had drawn up in concert with Sir Edward Grey. Everything turned on Germany. On that day she sent an ultimatum to Russia.

In the early morning of August 1 (3.30 a.m.) the King of England and his ministers made a last attempt to secure peace. The king telegraphed a personal message to the Tsar. In this the king first set out the text of a communication from the German government. The Tsar had previously requested the German emperor to mediate between Russia and Austria, and had "given most categorical assurances to the Emperor William that Russian troops would not move so long as mediation negotiations continued." The German government in its communication stated that the emperor was desirous to mediate and complained that such mediation was frustrated by the Russian mobilization. King George went on to say that he was "most anxious not to miss any possibility of avoiding the terrible calamity which threatens the whole world;" he appealed to the Tsar to remove any misapprehension which might have occurred; he proffered his good offices "to assist in reopening the interrupted conversations between the powers concerned." The Tsar replied on the same day, "I would gladly have accepted your proposals had not the German ambassador this afternoon presented a note to my government declaring war."

(To be Continued).

"How did your car get smashed up that way?" asked the native.

"We were on pleasure bent," sobbed the truthful joyrider."—Buffalo Express.

"It takes a long, strong climb to reach success."

"Yes, and the only way to reach it is by keeping on the level."—Houston Post.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Clark's Pork & Beans

Highest grade beans kept whole and mealy by perfect baking, retaining their full strength. Flavored with delicious sauces. They have no equal.

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT of SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No.2 No.3

THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG

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AGENTS' GOLD MINE!!

History European War Causes, etc. Profusely illustrated. Best terms. Freight paid; credit given. Order free sample now. Nichols Company, Limited, Publishers, Toronto.

PATENTS

Featherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

The Cancellation of Patents

Under the terms of the War Measure act passed at the recent session of parliament an order-in-council was passed respecting patents in Canada by alien enemies.

Any person who wishes to obtain a right to manufacture any invention or process covered by patent must make special application to the minister of agriculture, who will grant it only when it is regarded in the public interest. There is to be no general cancellation.

The minister is given absolute discretion as to the terms upon which applications are to be granted. Application for patents made by alien enemies which were pending when the war broke out are held in abeyance.

Peevish, pale, restless and sickly children owe their condition to worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will relieve them and restore health.

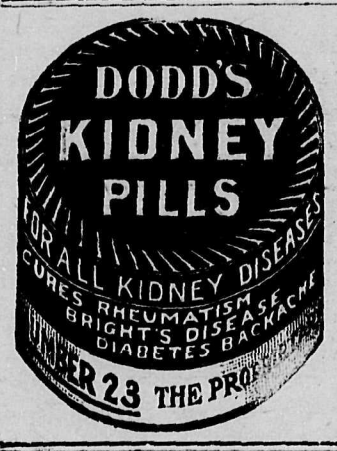
Dinah (employed as waitress)—Yas, mum, I am a-leavin' dis place tomorrow.

Mistress—Why, Dinah, whatever can have displeased you with your position? Haven't I been treating you well?

Dinah—Oh, yas, indeed you have, mum. But to tell de truf, in dis house dey am too much shiftin' ob de dishes fo' de fewness of de vittles.

"Gasoline is getting very high."

"Yes; the wolf is at the door of my garage."—Kansas City Journal.



W. N. U. 1023

LARGE WORKS COMPLETED

Recapitulation of Work on the C.P.R. During the Present Year

In spite of the depression from which all interests suffered more or less, even before the war broke out, it may be interesting to recapitulate the outstanding features of the work the C.P.R. did during the present year from January up to date on its whole system.

At McAdam Junction the C.P.R. recently completed a new machine and erecting shop; and added over one mile of new storage tracks to their yard at McAdam Junction; a fireproof elevator with a capacity for 1,000,000 bushels with an up-to-date power plant was completed this summer at West St. John, not to speak of great improvements to the terminal facilities. The improvements at the passenger and freight terminals at the Windsor station are marked by bulk and efficiency. The train shed, which is just completed, is one of the largest of the most modern types now in use. At the same time the improvements at Place Viger, which have been in hand for three years, are now completed. These, in their entirety, of station, hotel and trackage, cost nearly $5,000,000.

The union station at Quebec has been commenced. There was the double track bridge at Lachine which cost nearly $3,000,000; the new Lake Shore Line which was opened for traffic in June; the new station and viaduct at Toronto which are only held up temporarily; the extension of the Kippewa Branch line 10 miles in a northerly direction; a 30-mile extension from Expanse to a junction with the Weyburn-Sterling branch of the C.P.R., and which will be completed this fall; the line between Swift Current and Empress, a distance of 112 miles, and which will be completed this year; the main line cut off from Swift Current to Bassano of which 150 miles are completed; the 78 miles of the C.P.R. branch from Lacombe to Kerrobert, a new extension; the operation of the Alberta-Central Railway to Lochern, a distance of 65 miles from Red Deer; the great tunnel at Roger's Pass, and of which one mile of the pioneer tunnel had been completed; the C.P.R. depot and terminal offices at Vancouver; the Kootenay Central which is now open for traffic, from Golden, 60 miles south. Work on this road is being pushed vigorously on the line to join up Golden and Colvalli; the opening of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo line from Parksville Junction to Courtenay.

The C.P.R. is interested in the Kettle Valley Railway, and in connection with the same it is building a line from Midway to Penticton—a distance of 134 miles, 76 of which are already open for traffic. A line from Penticton to Osprey, 41 miles in length, has been completed, and work has been commenced on a new line between Osprey Lake and Princeton. The Kettle Valley Railway is also building a line 54 miles in length between Hope and Otter Summit. A part of the track has already been laid.

In addition to all this, which is merely hinted at, and which is a record of eight months, the C.P.R. has continued its policy of double tracking all the way through.

How's This?

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

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

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

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

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

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Essential

The Sunday School teacher was talking to her pupils on patience. She explained her topic carefully, and, as an aid to understanding, she gave each pupil a card bearing the picture of a boy fishing.

"Even pleasure," she said, "requires the exercise of patience. See the boy fishing. He must sit and wait and wait. He must be patient.'

Having treated the subject very fully she began with the simpliest, most practical question:

"And now, can any little boy tell me what we need most when we go fishing?"

The answer was quickly shouted with one voice: "Bait!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The Bad Boy's Stratagem

The worst boy in the school was always in trouble and was the terror of the school mistress. "What you ought to do," said Mrs. Bardom to the teacher, "is to treat him with more consideration—punish him with kindness, you know. Send him to my house, and I'll try the effect of my system upon him." In due time little Walter put in an appearance at the house of Mrs. Bardom—at least, a bright looking boy appeared upon the scene. Mrs. Bardom showed him round the garden, interested him with pretty pictures, played lively music, and then sat him down to a good feast. "My, dear," she asked eventually, "were you not extremely unhappy when you stood in the corner before all your classmates for punishment?"

"Please, m'm," answered the boy, "it wasn't me you saw in the corner—it was Walter,"

"But aren't you Walter, my dear?"

"No, m'm, I'm Freddie! Walter gave me some cigarette pictures to come here and listen to you."

DISEASE IS DUE TO BAD BLOOD

To Cure Common Ailments the Blood Must be Made Rich and Red

Nearly all the diseases that afflict humanity are caused by bad blood—weak, watery blood poisoned by impurities. Bad blood is the cause of headaches and backaches, lumbago and rheumatism; delibility and indigestion, neuralgia and other nerve troubles, and disfiguring skin diseases like eczema and salt rheum show how impure the blood actually is. No use trying a different remedy for each disease, because they all spring from the one cause—bad blood. To cure any of these troubles you must get right down to the root of the trouble in the blood, and that is just what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do. They make new, rich blood and thus cure these diseases when common medicine fails. Mrs. John Jackson, Woodstock, Ont., suffered from both nervous troubles and a run down condition and experienced a complete cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says: "I was a sufferer for a number of years from neuralgia and a general debility of the nerves and system. I had tried several doctors and many medicines but to no avail until I began Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. At the time I began the Pills I had grown so bad that I could hardly be on my feet and was forced to wear elastic bandages about the ankles. The pain I suffered at times from the neuralgia was terrible. I had almost given up hope when I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks I felt an improvement, and I gladly continued the use of the Pills until I was once more quite well and able to attend to all my household duties."

If you are ailing begin to cure yourself today with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Little Stretched

While visiting a nephew in London, Uncle Hayseed stopped in front of a "movie" theatre poster on which were displayed pictures of lions, tigers, elephants and other African wild animals.

"Great guns, Henry!" he said to his nephew, "I'm mighty glad to leave town Saturday afternoon."

"Why are you so anxious to get away?" asked the nephew.

Pointing to the poster on the wall Uncle Hayseed read aloud the words: "To be released on Monday."

Nothing as Good For Asthma. Asthma remedies come and go but every year the sales of the original Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy grow greater and greater. No further evidence could be asked of its remarkable merit. It relieves. It is always of the same unvarying quality which the sufferer from asthma learns to know. Do not suffer another attack, but get this splendid remedy today.

A Distinguished Cabman

It is stated that Kaid Maclean is the only man who ever drove a hansom cab from the coast of Morocco to the capital. The Sultan imported the conveyance in his craze for modernity and civilization, but forgot to import a cabman or to make a road, so the Kaid mounted the perch, whipped up the horse, and set out on a journey of some hundreds of miles across the country. He arrived safely, although on one difficult mountain pass the wheels had to be taken off and the body of the cab carried on the back of a camel.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Improvement of Highways

Of a total sum of $1,200,000, voted by the Saskatchewan government for highways' improvements, $1,002,685.84 was spent on the roads during the year ending April 30, 1914, according to the annual report of the Saskatchewan Highways Commission tabled in the house a few days ago. Of this sum $507,517.02 was spent on road improvement direct and $417,065.69 was spent by municipalities under commission regulations. For steel bridges and concrete abutments there was a vote of $300,000, the total sum spent on this class of constructon being $337,483.18.

Corns, Warts, Bunions

removed for all time and without pain, by applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. Contains no acids, never burns, always cures, promptly and effectively. Use only "Putnam's."

A clergyman visiting a school, and trying to illustrate the meaning of conscience, asked a class of boys the following question:

"Supposing one of you stole a piece of sugar and put it in your mouth, and some one came in—what would happen?"

"I'd get a thrashing," piped a small voice.

"Yes, but your face would become red, wouldn't it? What would make it do that?"

"Trying to swallow the sugar quick, sir."

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

The Bear That Got Away

Your true hunter reckons not the hardships of the trail. He welcomes them. They increase his joy. Even disappointments have a certain fascination. He tells you with great gusto of the deer he didn't kill, and includes the incident in the story he sends to his favorite outdoor magazine. Consider the following paragraph, taken from an account of a bear hunt:

"While putting the dogs into the brush at the bottom of a gulch, something attracted my attention up the mountain side on the rocks. I looked up and beheld a fine little brown bear gazing down upon us. I threw my gun to my shoulder and fired, but an instant late, for just as I pulled the trigger he dropped out of sight behind the rocks. The dogs saw him, however, and the chase was on. Mr. Bear turned into the brush and down the gulch he came, with both dogs close at his heels. Close to the Rancher they crashed through the thick undergrowth—so thick that it was difficult to determine which was bear and which was dog. The Rancher got in several shots, but with no effect. Down the mountain we ran, dogs and bear in the lead, everybody yelling to encourage the dogs and in the hope of scaring the bear up a tree. Breathless and weary, we finally got to the dogs, who were lying down under a tree, 'all in' and no bear in sight. His pace had been too hot for our unhardened pups and he had escaped." (Now hear the conclusion of the matter). "It was the Rancher's first bear and he was much disappointed not to get him. We were all agreed that it was the best sport that we had had in a long time, hence were pretty well satisfied."

It was "the Rancher's first bear," even though it escaped. There spoke the true hunter.

Pills of Attested Value.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of careful study of the properties of certain roots and herbs, and the action of such as sedatives and laxatives on the digestive apparatus. The success the compounders have met with attests the value of their work. These pills have been recognized for many years as the best cleansers of the system that can be got. Their excellence was recognized from the first and they grow more popular daily.

"Yes, I may say I have an ideal husband."

"An Appolo for looks, a Chesterfield for manners," rhapsodized the girl.

"Those things don't count in husbands, my dear. Mine stays fairly sober and brings most of his salary home."—Pittsburg Post.

"I thought you had thrown Arthur over."

"I did, but you know how a girl throws."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CONQUERED

A New Yorker of wide experience, has written a book telling how the tobacco or snuff habit may be easily and completely banished in three days with delightful benefit. The author, Edward J. Woods, 280 A, Station E, New York City, will mail his book free on request.

The health improves wonderfully after the nicotine poison is out of the system. Calmness, tranquil sleep, clear eyes, normal appetite, good digestion, manly vigor, strong memory and a general gain in efficiency are among the many nervous benefits reported. Get rid of that nervous feeling; no more need of pipe, cigar, cigarette, snuff or chewing tobacco to pacify morbid desire.

Shipowners Ask Protection

The government have been in communication with the imperial government with respect to the measures taken for the safeguarding and insurance of merchant shipping under the British flag.

It is learned that difficulties have arisen between shippers and shipowners in consequence of the wish of the latter to insert in bills of lading a clause to cover obligations, which they undertake as to any voyages under the war risks insurance scheme, to call at a port in the United Kingodm for information, instruction or advice from the Admiralty or some other department of the government before proceeding on the fianl stage of the voyage.

The clause in question covers the cargo equally with the ship, and does not prejudice the shipper's interests, and the government hopes no further objection will be made to its insertion.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Soubret—Ravenyelp thinks a great deal of the President.

Comedian—Yes; the President did him the best turn anyone can possibly do an actor.

Soubret—What was it?

Comedian—Gave him an audience.—Judge.

Dr. A.—Why do you always make such particular inquiries as to what your patients eat? Does that assist you in your diagnosis?

Dr. B.—Not that, but it enables me to ascertain their social position and arrange my fees accordingly.

"I'm all fagged out."

"What's the trouble?"

"I've been away for six weeks resting."—Detroit Free Press.

"Are they well mated?"

"Perfectly. She's afraid of automobiles and he can't afford one."—Detroit Free Press.

THE STANDARD ARTICLE SOLD EVERYWHERE REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

THE KAISER'S DESPAIR

Realizing That the End is Near, He Makes His Will

(From Our Special Correspondent in Berlin)

It is rumored in Germany that the emperor now realizes that his number is up, and is accordingly making his will, revoking all wills made heretofore.

The will is said to read as follows:

This is the last will and testament of me Wilhelm, the superswanker and ruler of the sausage-eaters, recognizing that I am fairly up against it, and expecting to meet with a violent death at any minute at the hands of brave Johnny Bull, hereby make my last will and testament.

I appoint the Emperor of Austria to be my sole executor (by kind permission of the allies).

1. I give and bequeath to France the territories of Alsace and Lorraine (as this is only a case of returning stolen property, I don't deserve any credit for it, and am not likely to get it either).

2. To Servia I give Austria.

3. To Russia I give Turkey, for the Tzar's Christmas Dinner.

4. To Belgium I should like to give all the thick ears, black eyes and broken noses, that she presented me with when I politely trespassed on her territory.

5. To Admiral Jellicoe I give all my Dreadnoughts, Submarines, Torpedo boat destroyers and fleet of Funkers, what's left of them. He's bound to have them in the end, so this is only anticipating events.

6. To John Bull I give what's left of my army, as his General French seems so handy at turning my men into sausage meat, I suppose he means to finish the job with his Kitchener, the champion German-sausage cooker.

7. To the British museum I leave my famous moustaches, souvenir of the greatest swanker in this or any other age.

8. To Mrs. Pankhurst and the wild women I leave my mailed fist, they'll find it useful, no doubt, when they resume their Militant tactics.

9. To Sir Ernest Shackleton I leave the Pole. I've been up it for so long that I regard it as my own property.

(Signed) H.I.M. WILHELM.

Lord of the Land, Sea and Air. Not forgetting the Sausage and Lager Beer.

Signed by the above named WILHELM as his last will in the presence of us his ministers and keepers present at the same time, who in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hitherto subscribed our names as witnesess.

Baron Von Sauerkraut.

Graf von Munichlagerbier.

LIGHT BOOZE

Do You Drink It?

A minister's wife had quite a tussle with coffee and her experience is interesting. She says:

"During the two years of my training as a nurse, while on night duty, I became addicted to coffee drinking. Between midnight and four in the morning, when the patients were asleep, there was little to do except make the rounds, and it was quite natural that I should want a hot cup of coffee about that time. I could keep awake better.

"After three or four years of coffee drinking I became a nervous wreck and thought that I simply could not live without my coffee. All this time I was subject to frequent bilious attacks, sometimes so severe as to keep me in bed for several days. (Tea is just as injurious as coffee because both contain the drug caffeine).

"After being married, Husband begged me to leave off coffee for he feared that it had already hurt me almost beyond repair, so I resolved to make an effort to release myself from the hurtful habit.

"I began taking Postum and for a few days felt the languid, tired feeling from the lack of the coffee drug; but I liked the taste of Postum, and that answered for the breakfast beverage all right.

"Finally I began to feel clearer-headed and had steadier nerves. After a year's use of Postum I now feel like a new woman—have not had any bilious attacks since I left off coffee."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

The Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

Capital Paid Up $11,560,000 Reserve and Undivided Profits $13,000,000

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

DRAFTS ISSUED

Payable in all parts of the world

Special attention given to Savings Department and Transactions of Ordinary Banking Business by mail

COURTENAY BRANCH - R. H. HARDWICKE, Mgr.
CUMBERLAND BRANCH - D. M. MORRISON, Mgr.

The Courtenay Review

And Comox Valley Advocate
A Weeky Newspaper, Pubished at Courtenay, B. C.
N. H. BODEN, Editor and Proprietor
Subscription $1.50 per Year in Advance
Teephone 59

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1914

Well, one half of the Herald is already hors de combat. and instead of firing "hot shot" at the Editor of this paper, has announced his intention of going to the front to try and stop German bullets. After making the boast that he had "Nailed his prospects to Courtenay," he might have stayed with the ship until the finish, instead of "getting from under" when the burden became heavy.

The Herald is welcome to any satisfaction it can get out of any "leading editorial" write up we may give it Any time the "Carpenter" Editor gets out his rusty hammer to knock "nails" into the Review he may expect to get back just as much as he gives, with interest, We claim just as good right to "state our views on any matter we are so inclined," as the Herald has, and we will not call in the neighbours to help write our remarks, either, In future, whoever may be so unfortunate as to edit the Herald. we trust he will have the manliness to do so under his own signature.

The British Admiralty is apparently prepared to treat Capt. Muller of the Emsden as an honorable prisoner of war. A section of the people of Melbourne were prepared to give a demonstration in his honor, but the majority objected, claiming that he was rather more of a pirate than a brave commander. It required no bravery to overhaul and sink defenseless merchantmen. Neither was it a brave action to approach a Russian gunboat under the flag of the Allies, and sink her before she had a chance to fire a shot in her defence. When the Sydney captured the Emsden, Capt. Muller should have been compelled to walk a plank or hanged from the yard arm of his own boat.

Press Comments

"You will be surpised to know that for every one Belgian soldier lost on the battlefield, three innocent people were killed in that country." This is an extract from the recent speech by Lloyd George. What a testimony of German fiendishness!—Montreal Herald.

Great Britain will require everything Canada will be able to produce next year. Prices of foodstuffs will rise, and it will be well for everyone who owns a foot of ground to put it under cultivation. In this way we will be able to lower the cost of living.—Ladysmith Chronicle.

"What is this German 'kultur' you write of?" queries a reader. Kultur is chunks of metal of various sizes packed in a shell, which is discharged from a cannon. When the shell explodes the kultur scatters all over the neighborhood. The manufacture of kultur is the chief industry of Germany.—Chicago Tribune,

The destroyers of Louvain and Reims are compared with Huns, Goths and Vandals. We have read somewhere a contention that the Vandals were not as black as they were painted. But whatever they did, it is hardly fair to compare them with the twentieth century barbarians. The earlier barbarians acted in accordance with the light they possessed or the darkness in which they groped. The new barbarians have deliberately sinned against the light.—Toronto Star.

Its just five weeks to Christmas. If you want to send greetings to your friends in the Old Country leave your order early for Christmas Cards.

IMPROVED FARM WANTED

One Hundred to Three Hundred Acres Good Land

About fifty to one hundred acres under cultivation. Must have running stream or river frontage.

Owners please send immediately full description and lowest price to

Carmichael & Moorhead
Limited
608 Belmont House Victoria, B. C.

Campbell's

Latest Effects In Ladies' Neckwear

Newest styles in ladies' neckwear in organdie, pique, repp, cluny and valencienes
The latest in stiff collars and military effects also closed stocks and V effects
The new vestees and vestess combined with stocks collars

Art Needlework

A large range of the newest designs in Art Needlework, comprising:— doilies, laundry bags, center pieces, tea cloths, tray cloths, corset covers, combinations, towels, tea racks, pillow cases, cashmere tops, in conventional, floral and souvenir designs

Campbell's
CUMBERLAND

COMOX

Services will be held at the Presbyterian church on Sunday as follows:—Sunday School at 9.45 a. m. Preaching at 10.30, subject "Flags of War." Services will be conducted by Mr. S. Webster.

Work started on Monday morning at the wharf.

Mrs. G. C. Piercy left on Sunday's boat on a short visit to Vancouver.

Mr. Chas. Heraper of Port Mann fame was a visitor in town on Wednesday afternoon.

Capt. Norden is on the sick list.

The men from here who have been employed on the government works at Campbell River are coming home this week.

The pile driver arrived here on Monday with eight or ten men to start work on the wharf.

Services at St. Peter's church, Comox, on Sunday next as follows; Children's service at 3.30. Evensong at 7.30. Service at Lazo at 3.

A. B. Ball is busy opening up Xmas goods this week.

Keep in mind the Bazaar, concert and play in Martin's hall, Comox, on Wednesday Nov. 25th. The Bazaar will be opened at 2.30, afternoon tea served from 4 to 6 o'clock. Plain and fancy articles, dolls etc., suitable for Christmas gifts. Home made candy, exquisite Christmas cards and Scripture mottos for sale. A concert followed by the thrilling Southern comedy drama, Tempest and Sunshine, to commence at 8 o'clock sharp. Admission to entertainment 50c. children 25c. Extra charge for dancing, to commence at ten o'clock.

Spokane Apple Show Opens

Spokane. Nov. 16.—The seventh annual national show began here today, and will continue through the week. In addition to a display of apples of all grades and products from apples, meetings of interest to apple growers will be held.

Rubber Foot Wear and Oiled Clothing

We are prepared to meet any demand for Men's and Boy's

Rubber Footwear and Oil Clothing

Best makes and goods that will wear to satisfaction

THE MENS' STORE

Loggie Bros.

Next Royal Bank Phone 34

Why Have Wet Feet?

Call and Inspect Our Stock of

RUBBERS and GUM BOOTS

Heavy Winter Underwear Just Arrived

PURE LOCAL HONEY, 50 cents per Pint Jar

THE CORNER STORE
Parkin Bros.
Phone 4 SANDWICK

SEABROOK YOUNG

Will be at the

Union Hotel, Cumberland

From

November 13 to 17, 1914

Seabrook Young can make it worth your while to shop at the Union Hotel for Ladies' and Children's Wear

Children's Serge Dresses to be cleared. 3 to 14 year sizes

PERCY WINCH
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First-Class Plumbing
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The Comox Barber Shop
Oldest Shop in Courtenay
Nothing But First Class Work Guaranteed. Baths in connection
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F. PIKE
Plastering Contractor
The Dyke COURTENAY
Estimates Furnished Work Guaranteed

Cobblestone and Septic Tank Work
All Work Guaranteed
A. Beveridge, Courtenay Hotel

Try an Ad. in The Review

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., L.L.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of $1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. 821

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

VICTORIA NOTES

One of the leading Victoria provision firms, Messrs. Kirkham, have opened a large store the largest in the city, on Government street, as a cash establishment only. Here the prices are less than those charged at their credit store, and copper currency is now given and taken. It is a daring experiment and confirms what was written in these columns last week to the effect that the cash customer should get his goods for less than the belated payer.

Sugar, which declined 50 cents per hundred this week, is expected to drop still more in the near future. Apparently the war panic in sugar has ceased, and the market riggers can no longer hold up the price.

The optimistic school are spreading abroad a new motto, "Prepare for Peace," meaning that better times will come with the end of the war, and that therefore every preparation should be made to take full advantage of what that will mean to trade generally. Mr. Asquith, who is a cautious prophet, says that the war may not be so long as was thought, and even taking into consideration such minor events as the destruction of the "Emden" and the bottling up of the "Konigsberg," the end of the war is being brought nearer. The German attempts to get through the Allied lines have proved to no avail, and are not likely to meet with success; if they were successful, the Allies can be depended upon to swing round and balk them just as was done during the return from Mons, when Paris was saved from the invader's cultured tread (except for those who entered as prisoners) and the Germans forced to retreat.

The Kaiser's forces have done nothing and have achieved nothing; it is true that they have laid waste wherever they have passed, but no military purpose has been gained thereby; a few of their warships have wrought destruction upon a fractional part of the British shipping, but such commerce destroyers are now being fast reduced, while the German naval successes, although admittedly inflicting loss upon our navy, have been no greater than the successes of any belligerent in a series of sea engagements that is to say, the British fleet offered a greater scope for the assaults of submarines and light craft than the smaller navy of Germany, sulking the while in safe harbours. The loss of the "Monmouth" and "Good Hope" off the Chilian coast was the result of a gallant attempt to worst a superior force, and there would have been no end of praise for Admiral Craddock had he succeeded. He failed and paid the penalty of failure, but his failure does not affect the war to any extent, while his success would have materially helped. May he and his gallant comrades rest in peace, after a valiant fight.

Don't Impoverish the Island

by sending your money across the water and supporting firms who do not pay local rates or bear local burdens. Think this over. If you take this advice, and act upon it, you will help, some little, to

Enrich the Island.

One fact is beyond question, and that is, that the Island, so far as unemployment is concerned, is getting worse and worse every winter. Under these distressing circumstances it is

Your Bounden Duty,

if you are a resident of Courtenay, and are interested in promoting its development and increasing its prosperity, to deal with Resident Tradesmen, especially if and when you can do so as beneficially to yourself, and as

Cheaply as in the Cities.

It may be that the local tradesman cannot afford to maintain the enormous stocks of the great city stores, and, therefore, cannot offer you a bewildering choice of articles; but he will undertake to obtain any article you need if you make known your wants, and give him a little time to communicate with the wholesale houses across the water.

It is your duty, therefore, to

Deal Locally

whenever possible. Do not, in order to "gratify a whim and indulge a fancy," still further impoverish the Island, by sending your orders away.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR NEW SAMPLES OF

Suitings, Overcoating and Trouserings

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR

If you anticipate buying a suit, overcoat or trousers this fall it will pay you to see our stock

We guarantee material, workmanship and fit

W. G. McKEAN

PHONE 6 COURTENAY

Letter From the Front

This letter appears in the Weston Sometshire Herald of Saturday, Oct, 31, and was handed to us by Mr, W. G. Robertson. It will doubtless prove interesting to many of our readers. Bandsman Ribchester writes to his friend Mr, Taylor, as follows:—

Dear Mr. Taylor,—I had just returned from 48 hours outpost duty when the parcel with pipes, etc. arrived, and I can tell you it was just what I wanted, and proved to be lovely. "Gold Flakes" are my favorite cigarettes. This morning—we are at the present time dismounted in a wood closely protecting the guns—whilst going into the wood I managed to catch Stanley's eye—he is at present in a different squadron to me—and we spoke to each other by signs, and, whilst talking, a beautiful "coalbox" or "souvenir" (German shell) as we call them dropped between us, but neither of us was touched. Since writing last, a couple of the bandsmen have gone under. We were in action about a couple of days ago absolutely in the open. I was fired at at the distance of 50 yards by about 20 Germans, but I managed to escape. I was advance point to the troop, and it was the intention to capture a farm. I was to reconnoitre one side, and another chap the other; the enemy were concealed in the farm, and at not more than 50 yards they opened fire and of course all the troop took part in the skirmish, losing one officer and one man. As I write this, the shells are buzzing over us, and one which has just gone over all thought was going to burst on top of us. Our favorite song out here now is "It's a long, long way to Weston" or "England" or whatever particular town we may live in. Since I wrote the first part of this letter (I havn't been able to send it before) I might add that while we were in the wood I spoke about the shelling becoming worse, and they delivered a terrible attack and drove us back and recaptured a village, but this morning we started operations as soon as we could see 20 yards, and the infantry charged the trenches and we chased them all out of the place and recaptured the said village with a great number of prisoners. Can you imagine it, our infantry are playing for wagers, the winner to be the one who pops the most Germans off in a given time, One of our officers was proceeding with a message today, and as he was going around a corner he was plumped straight into about 20 Germans, They fired at him, and fancy he did not get hit. What marvellous shots, eh? Well, to get back to yesterday, there were three or four killed by the side of Stanley and others wounded through the bursting of a shell, but his extraordinary luck still kept him without a scratch. From your old friend, with kind regards.

GEORGE RIBCHESTER.

People are always begging somebody's pardon—just as if they really wanted it.

Oil Clothing

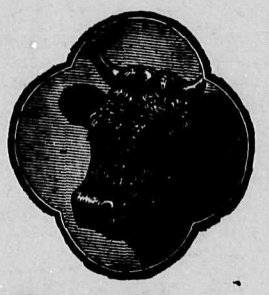
Men's Hunting Frocks

These are the best waterproof garments for this purpose ever made; finely finished, fitted with high collar, faced with corduroy, solid brass clasps, and two pocket openings with lap to allow access to inside pocket. Shoulders and sleeves are double, the body of the coat being lined half way down, Olive, Kahaki

Our price $4. Hats to match 75c

McPhee & Morrison
COURTENAY

Comox Co-Operative Society



Dealers in all kinds of Meats, Butter, Eggs and Farmer's Produce, Cooked Meats a Specialty. We sell only the best. Prices are always low and satisfactory. We pay best prices for produce

Phone No. 2 **Courtenay**

MRS. A. B. CRAWFORD

Dealer in

Hay, Flour, Feed and Grain

Empty Sacks For Sale

Phone Y91 and your order will be filled at once

Courtenay Electric Light, Heat & Power Co., Limited

Beg to announce that a 24 hour service will be given and the voltage regulation will be equal to the best practice, the power being supplied by the Canadian Colleries (Dunsmuir) Ltd.; from their new Hydro-Electric plant, near Puntledge, and that they will shortly be prepared to supply Electric Light, Heat and Power to Courtenay and district. Interior wireing undertaken at lowest possibe rates. A full line of Lamps and Electric Supplies will also be carried in stock

Address all inquiries to

CLINTON S. WOOD, Superintendent

Office: MILL STREET

P. O. Box 195 Telephone 43

To Bake or Not to Bake?

The former is really unnecessary when Bread from the Courtenay Bakery is available andby reason ofquality has so many votaries. Get the A B habit and satisfaction

W. Aitken - Prop.

Opposite new Presbyterian Church

Palace Livery & Feed Stable

Horses and Buggies for Hire at Terms cash.

We also attend to wood hauling

JAS. CAIRNS & SON
Proprietors

Courtenay Phone 25

Review want ads pay, try one

Keep it handy on your desk

DESK WORK EXACTS PENALTIES

Liver and Bowels slow down. Tone them up with

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

25c and 60c at all Druggists and Stores. Take Abbey Vita Tablets for Sick Nerves.

The Way of the Frog

The extent to which the actions of animals are determined by pure unreasoning instinct is a matter of some dispute. It has been stated that a frog will snap at any small moving object regardless of its character and of hunger or satiety. Some experiments seem to indicate that the frog is capable of greater discrimination than has been credited to him. Thus, for example, a frog was offered hairy caterpillars, which it promptly seized and with equal promptness spat out again. But after about from four to seven such injudicious attempt the frog had learned his lesson, and thereafter refused similar fare. In another experiment earthworms were so connected with a source of electricity that the frog received a shock on touching the worm. The frog duly devoured the prey and showed no signs of discomfort. However, he refused for seven days to touch another species of worms. Similarly the frog could be taught to avoid worms on which oil of cloves or acicium chloride had been spread, although such "doctored" prey was not spit out, but only digested.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Good Enough

"Hallo, kiddy," said little Jennie's uncle, as he met her going to school. "What's the matter?"

"Mummie won't let me go fishing with Charlie after school," she whimpered, on the verge of tears.

"Never mind, dear. Why not?"

"Don't know, but I ain't goin'!"

"You musn't say 'ain't,' Jen," remonstrated her uncle. "You must say 'I am not going, he is not going, she is not going, we are not going, you are not going.'"

The child fixed her eyes on him attentively.

"Now, do you think you can remember all that?" he inquired kindly.

Jennie's face lightened up.

"Sure, uncle, course I can. There ain't none of us goin'!"

Corns and warts disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure without leaving a scar.

Madge—Would you marry a spendthrift, my dear?

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

First Student—I'm so glad you've taken Greek!

Second Student—I havn't taken it; I've only been exposed to it.—Yale Record.

BLISTERS ON FEET COULD NOT SLEEP

Skin Much Inflamed, Itched and Smarted. Could Not Wear Shoes. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Entirely Healed.

Victoria St., Thetford Mines West, Que. —"One day I was repairing a valve on top of a boiler when a steam pipe close to my feet burst scalding both. Blisters came on my feet and I could not wear my shoes. The skin was very much inflamed and it gave me such pain that I could not sleep at night. I was treated for ten days with no improvement so tried ointments but none did any good.

"One day I came across the Cuticura advertisement and decided to try a sample. The Cuticura Soap and Ointment gave me such relief and stopped the itching and smarting so quickly that I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and some more Cuticura Soap. Now the wounds are entirely healed and the scars have quite disappeared." (Signed) William Neck, Jan. 31, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

In selecting a toilet soap why not procure one possessing delicate emollient properties sufficient to allay minor irritations, remove redness and roughness, prevent pore-clogging, soften and soothe sensitive conditions, and promote skin and scalp health generally? Such a soap combined with the purest of saponaceous ingredients and most fragrant and refreshing of flower odors, is Cuticura Soap. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

Use of Rubber in Mending Body

When tissues or organs of the body are damaged and living grafts are not available for repairs, inert substances are sometimes introduced to replace bone, cartilage or fat. Silver has proven a very valuable material supplied by the metals, and paraffin has been found suitable for certain applications.

The use of rubber for internal mending is a quite recent subject of experiment. About five years ago Dr. Sullivan, an American physician, showed that the bileduct could be replaced with a rubber tube, and since then sheet rubber has been successfully tried for such purposes as closing the aperture in a damaged blood vessel and repairing the torn abdominal wall of a hernia victim. The rubber patches tend to become covered with living tissue after a few months.

The latest idea is that of Fieschi, the Italian surgeon, who replaces lost substance with porous sponge of rubber, into which living cells penetrate, and thus build up new tissue. A tampon of rubber sponge effectively closed the aperture in two operations for hernia of the thigh.

It Testifies For Itself.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, for cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, well know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use.

Prince of Wales' Motto

According to a press correspondent, Welshmen have a theory about "Ich Dien," based on a tradition that at his birth which took place at Carnarvon- Edward II. was presented, in the arms of a nurse, to a gathering of Welsh chieftains.

His father, Edward I., pointing to the baby, is said to have exclaimed, "Eich dyn," the Welsh for "Your man."

The pronunciation of this Welsh phrase is the same as "ich dien," to which it has, it is suggested, been corrupted since.

Remembering that this baby was the first English Prince of Wales, the Welsh explanation of "Ich dien" is not unreasonable, however, it may strike at the roots of the historical derivation, from the arms of the blind King of Bavaria, defeated in battle by a former famous Prince of Wales.

Tommy is a very precocious youngster, and has an answer for almost every one. A few mornings ago his father was talking to him about sleeping late in the morning. "Pa," said Tommy, "do you know that light travels 136,360 feet per second?"

"Yes," replied the father, "but what of that?"

"Why, if it goes as fast as that is it any wonder that it gets up in the morning before I do?" asked Tommy. And the father subsided.

PLEASED TO RECOMMEND BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Henri Bernier, Anceline, Que., writes: "It is with pleasure that I recommend Baby's Own Tablets, which I have given my little ones for stomach and bowel troubles, constipation, loss of sleep and simple fevers. No mother of young children should be without them." The Tablets are guaranteed to be free from injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest child with perfect safety and good results. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Canny Scot

As Sandy holed out on the first green his friend from over the border asked:

"And how many strokes did you take?"

"Eight," replied the Scot.

"Ah," said the Englishman. "I took seven; so that's my hole."

The Scotsman ventured no reply; but when on the second green the Englishman repeated his former question, and made inquiry as to the number of strokes taken by his opponent, the latter nodded his head, and, with an expression of infinite wisdom on his face, gently murmured:

"Nay, nay, my mannie; this time it's my turn to ask first."

The Correct Count

Father and the three children were to give mother a birthday gift in combination. The youngest child was selected to make the presentation address. She prepared for it carefully, and thus delivered it in due season:

"Dear, mamma, the gift is presented to you by your three children and your one husband."

Circumvent Import Prohibiton

The attention of the government has been directed to attempts by United States commission houses to circumvent the orders in council prohibiting the importation to Canada of German and Austrian goods.

Letters have been sent by these houses to Canadian merchants offering to supply goods manufactured in enemy countries. All such goods sent to Canada will be confiscated and Canadian merchants are appealed to on patriotic grounds to give no commercial patronage to the enemy's industries.

"What's the matter: scared o' that boy that's chasing you?"

"No."

"Then what are you running away from him for?"

"I'm not running away. I'm just retreating for strategical purposes."—Detroit Free Press.

Transmission of Sound Through Water

Sound is transmitted through water faster than through air and far more accurately, both as to direction and volume. Submarine signals have been employed in various forms for the purpose of preventing collisions of vessels at sea. A new type of warning device has been perfected, to be used under water, in the form of an electric oscillator or vibrator. This is attached to the inner side of the vessel's hull and is capable of transmitting a note through the water, a distance of more than 25 miles.

The sound waves are produced in the oscillator by the vibration of a diaphragm, which obtains its motion from electrical impulses induced in a cylinder of copper inside a casing, suspended in an electromagnet. The sounds are received by a similarly constructed mechanism of reverse action. In making tests of the machine, a song from a talking machine record was plainly heard in a tank of water located a good distance from the source. It is said that the echo which is returned to the ship from an iceberg or other object can be utilized to prevent disasters.

Critic's Highest Function

To ascertain the master current in the literature of an epoch, and to distinguish this from all minor currents, is the critic's highest function; in discharging it he shows how far he possesses the most indispensable quality of his office—justness of spirit.—Matthew Arnold.

Neuralgia of the Heart

This Letter Tells of Wonderful Change Effected by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Mr. James G. Clark, Fosterville, York county, N.B., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from what the doctors said was neurlagia of the heart. The pain started in the back of the neck and worked down into the region of the heart. Though I had taken a lot of medicine of one kind and another, I could not get anything to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"When I began this treatment I could not rest in bed, except by sitting upright, on account of the dreadful pains about the heart and the quick, loud beating. The change which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has made in my condition is wonderful. It has entirely overcome these symptoms, and is making me strong and well. If this statement will help to relieve the suffering of others, you are at liberty to use it."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a true tonic and the greatest of nerve restoratives. 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

An Obvious Truth

Among those visiting an art exhibition held recently in Cincinnati was an old German who wandered about, looking at the paintings with interest. Finally, he stopped before a portrait which showed a man sitting in a high-backed chair. Tacked to the frame was a small white placard, reading: "A portrait of J. F. Jones, by himself."

The aged Teuton read the card, and then chuckled sarcastically:

"Vot fools is dese art beoples," he muttered. "Anybody dot looks at dot picture vould know dot Jones is by himself. Nobody else is in der picture."

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, 1903.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs,—I came across a bottle of your MINARD'S LINIMENT in the hands of one of the students at the University of Maryland, and he being so kind as to let me use it for a very bad sprain, which I obtained in training for foot races, and to say that it helped me would be putting it very mildly, and I therefore ask if you would let me know of one of your agents that is closest to Baltimore so that I may obtain some of it. Thanking you in advance I remain,

Yours truly,
W. C. McCUEAN,
14 St. Paul street,
Care Oliver Typewriter Co.

P.S.—Kindly answer at once.

A Possible Result

A good story is told on a Washington lawyer. At a trial in Baltimore he summoned as a witness a youthful physician, and naturally in the cross-examination he seized the occasion to be sarcastic. "Are you," demanded the lawyer, 'entirely familiar with the symptoms of concussion of the brain?" The young physician replied, "Yes, sir, I am." Then the smart lawyer put a hypothetical case before the doctor, in this way: "If my learned friend, Mr. Reid, and myself should bang our heads together, would we get concussion of the brain?" The young physician calmly replied, "Mr. Reid might."

Constipation

is an enemy within the camp. It will undermine the strongest constitution and ruin the most vigorous health. It leads to indigestion, biliousness, impure blood, bad complexion, sick headaches, and is one of the most frequent causes of appendicitis. To neglect it is slow suicide. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills positively cure Constipation. They are entirely vegetable in composition and do not sicken, weaken or gripe. Preserve your health by taking

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

REPEATING RIFLES

TALK to a representative sporting goods dealer or a big game hunter about game rifles and Remington-UMC is on his tongue in a minute.

He knows that Remington-UMC Big Game Rifles have stood the test of actual service use. He feels safe in recommending them to friend and customer, as a friendly favor or a business transaction.

Let your sporting goods dealer show you the Remington-UMC High Power Slide Action Repeaters—.25 Rem., .30 Rem., .32 Rem., .38-.40 Rem. and .44 Rem. calibres. He either has them in stock already, or can get them for you.

To keep your gun cleaned and lubricated *right*, use Rem Oil, the new powder solvent, rust preventative, and gun lubricant.

REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO. Windsor, Ontario

Guard the rising generation by using always in the home

EDDY'S "SES-QUI" NON-POISONOUS MATCHES

Positively harmless to children, even if accidentally swallowed, because the composition with which the heads are tipped, contain no poisonous ingredients

THE KAISER'S MANNER OF WARFARE

"TO PARIS OR DIE."

Twilight has driven its shadows,
Within the rest-giving glades,
Counselling retreat 'mong the echoes,
Away from the front barricades;
Sleep, like an angel of mercy,
Flutters an hour or two,
Over the whole battalion,
Poising to bid it adieu.

Then, as if 'twere a moment,
The silver threads of the dawn
Tickle the eyes of the soldiers,
To tell them of sleep come and gone;
Instant, the lines range in silence,
Awaiting the foe to appear,
Watching the far-away hill-crest,
To stay his onward career.

Wrath has its war-engines ready,
Man unto man all in place—
Still scanning the fringe of the sky-line
To find what there is to efface:
"See! yonder they come!" runs the whisper,
"Their line is thousands in *length!*"
"Steady there, lads!" runs the order,
"They have lines beyond for their strength!"

Wrath has its war-engines ready,
Eager the word to obey:—
"Marksmen, give heed to your eyesight,
"And hold the rascals at bay!"
"Fire!" and the roar of destruction
Litters the brow of the hill,
Sweep after flash a-following,
With nothing to do but to kill.

Lo! and behind comes a filling
Of gaps in the staggering line;
And again the sweep of the marksmen
Fulfils its deadly design:
Once, twice, and thrice, there's a dropping
Of wounded and dead all a-heap:
Once, twice and thrice, the in-filling
Continues as sweep follows sweep.

Once and again there's a stampede
To run from the hurricane,
"To Paris or die!" its allaying
As climb they the ramparts of slain:
"Slaughter, God save us, what wots it,
"If the slaughter but win us the day?
"'Tis not for a German to grumble,
"The Kaiser we all must obey!"

"Hasten then up the advancing
"A fourth reinforcement with aid!"
What! aid to a rampart of bloodshed,
Be-huddled brigade by brigade?
Can courage climb over that rampart,
Or break through that wall of the dead—
Built up, as it were, of our bravest,
While wrestling with fate overhead?—

Horses and men in their trappings,
The victims of far-away wrath,
Struck sudden by no one advancing,
O'erwhelmed by disaster and death?
O God! what an ending to bravery,
As it scrambles around its despair—
Harnessed to pride and the warfare
Of a Kaiser daring to dare!

Flee, flee ye away from the carnage,
The cry is a "sauve qui peut!"
Flee, flee from such battlefield slaughter,
With no one near to pursue!
Ay, flee from the wrath of such thunder,
And the cloud-bursts from out yonder glade!
Turn, turn from that rampart of carnage,
And its roadway of horrors evade!

Victory! you say. Who says it?
Fatigue enforcing retreat,
Sweeping the crest of the hillside,
Where ruin and rescue have met?
Say it again! Then pray ye
That the good-will of peace mend its gait—
To rescue the twentieth century
From a Kaiser whose wrath's out of date!

—J. M. Harper.

"There are two methods of making warfare" says General Joffre. "One is to employ troops in masses, and the other is to fight in extended order. The former is the German method. It is immensely costly in life, but our opponents can afford it for two reasons, namely, their immense superiority of numbers, and the fact that their men are so disciplined to mechanical obedience that they fight best when closely held together under the personal command of their officers. In other words, the generalship of the French and British allies is to save the lives of the men under command as far as possible, whereas the generalship of the Germans is to sacrifice life ad libitum, in victory or defeat. Is the Kaiser a Teuton marauder resuscitated from the centuries of mediaevalism?

To Correct German Ignorance

A Reuter's despatch from The Hague says a Dutch company has been formed, under the presidency of Dr. Fruin, keeper of the state archives with the purpose of restoring the library at Louvain which was destroyed by the Germans. Many of the country's prominent persons have been invited to participate.

Miller's Worm Powders can do no injury to the most delicate child. Any child, infant or in the state of adolesence, who is infested with worms can take this prepaartion without a qualm of the stomach, and will find in it a sure relief and a full protection from these destructive pests, which are responsible for much sickness and great suffering to legions of little ones.

Puzzled Diner to restaurant waiter)—What have you got for dinner?

Waiter — Roastbeeffricaseedchickenstewedlambhashbakedandfriedpotatoesjampuddingmilkandcoffee.

Puzzled Diner—Give me the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighteenth and nineteenth syllables.

A Profusion of Telephones

There are in Stockholm about eighty thousand telephone subscribers for a population of a little over three hundred and fifty thousand, or one for every four and a half inhabitants. Practically speaking, there is not a person in Stockholm who has not the telephone or who cannot be reached by it. The telephone exists not only in nearly every house and every shop, even the humblest, but in most houses on every floor, and in hotels they are in every room in the establishment. In the principal streets and thoroughfares there are telephone kiosks which any passerby can enter and use by dropping a penny in the slot.

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

SOME LETTERS RECEIVED FROM SOLDIERS IN THE FIGHTING LINE

OPINIONS EXPRESSED OF TROOPS OF THE ENEMY

Estimates of the Fighting Qualities of the German Troops by Some of the British Soldiers at the Front—Have Little Respect For Their Methods

In a letter which has just been received in London, an officer in the Cavalry Division now serving in France, pays a magnificent tribute to the resolute spirit, courage and endurance of British troops. The following are extracts from the letter:

I am writing this by the roadside, so excuse writing. We've had the hell of a time. All by ourselves—the English against a force of Germans five times as big. Our troops have been wonderful. Beat to the world ,tired and hungry, they have fought grandly, but they are well worn now. The infantry were grand and the cavalry saved them again and again, covering their retreat in magnificent manner. I am coming back all right, never fear. Have been in such tight corners, and under such fire, that if I was meant to go I should have gone by now I am sure.

I have just found my kit. I haven't changed anything for a week or taken off my boots for five days. I looked too filthy for words, and have been looking after my own horse, and have ridden one all the time as I could not get the others. He is rather beat, but he is a real plucked one and refuses to go lame. He keeps his condition well, too, considering. I hope I shall pick up the others today.

I hear our navy has done well, and also Russia. We've fought rear-guard actions now for a week, and I don't think any troops in the world could have done it except us and, perhaps, the Japanese. The infantry are too pitiable for words in some cases, but they stagger on, and never once have I met a straggler laboring on but he has had his rie still and forced a smile whether wounded or not.

I am so dreadfully sorry for the inhabitants. Their villages set on fire by shells, and they running about with their few precious things not knowing where to go. Truly war is a most awful thing. I never realized it before. All the people are awfully good to us. * * * I've been very hungry at time! Never had more than three hours' sleep a night last week, and not always that. I hope and expect things will look up soon.

I hear the 600th Rifle Brigade and Guards have covered themselves with glory. I haven't seen them. * * * The convents are grand and the nuns splendid. We were done awfully well by them. We subscribed to one between ourselves.

Later.—I have found my horses at the town where all the cavalry were supposed to concentrate. My servant says he heard I was dead, and he never thought to see me again. That all comes from the squadron being split up the other afternoon under a heavy fire. Awful affair. So if I am reported dead or missing don't believe it, as I am not.

Two wounded Highlanders, who have reached Glasgow from the Mons fighting line, declare that the German infantry could not shoot "for nuts." It was the shrapnel and lyddite shells that did the damage. The accuracy of the enemy's artillery was marvellous, but the aeroplanes first of all flew at a great height over the Allies' entrenchments and hurried back with information regarding the range.

We of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders took up a position facing a wood where the Germans were in strong force. As they emerged our boys met them with a raking rifle fire, which mowed them down. On they came again and again with the same devastating result. Their bullets came whistling around us, but we were indifferent, the markmanship being very poor. The German infantry carry their rifles under their arms, the butts resting on their hips, and they fire as they march. As the enemy poured out en masse into the open it was like the exodus from the Celtic and Rangers Scottish Cup final! Man, if they were only three to one we could go through them easily, but when it comes to 10 to one strategy as well as bravery has to be considered.

A favorite position for the enemy to take up is behind massed stooks of grain, where they are unseen. At night time they advance to new points of attack, and as soon as daylight breaks, their fusillade of heavy firing is renewed. Many of the Germans, when captured, present a pitiful spectacle, and frequently drop on their knees beseeching mercy. The British regiments, as they pass through the French and Belgian towns are everywhere received with marked hospitality, little children even rushing forward to kiss the hands of the soldiers.

Sir Robert Edgecumbe, of Newquay, has received a letter from his son, Lieutenant O. P. Edgecumbe, 1st Battalion D.C.L.I., serving on the staff of General Haking, in which the following passages occur:

For the last week or 10 days we have been fighting hard, and are now for one day resting. Altogether during five days and five nights I got six hours' sleep, and so am rather weary. However, bullets and a real enemy are a wonderful stimulant, and I feel as fit as anything. All our men are somewhat fatigued, but are very keen and full of fight.

My regiment has had a bad time, and I am dreadfully afraid they have been badly cut up, although I can as yet get no details. They were caught in a village by Germans in the houses, who had managed to get there by wearing our uniforms. Never again shall I respect the Germans. They have no code of honor, and there have been several cases of their wearing French and British uniforms, which is, of course, against the Geneva convention.

INCREASING LIVE STOCK

Farmers Should Devote More Attention to Live Stock to Meet Increasing Demand

The outbreak of the war in Europe and the consequent demand which is naturally to be expected for increased exports of meats, finds Canada in a very much denuded condition as regards live stock.

As a result of the removal of the American tariff on cattle a heavy export trade developed to the south. In some districts in Eastern Canada, nearly everything has been shipped out of the country, except dairy cows. This export trade, together with many farmers selling their calves for veal, can have but one result in Canada, viz.: a greater scarcity of meat than at present exists, even in a normal market.

The meat industry in Canada should not be allowed to dwindle—rather, the production of hogs, sheep and cattle on Canadian farms should be greatly increased. To obtain this increase does not mean that farmers should devote their whole attention to live stock. The majority of farmers will admit that with very little extra effort and expense they could increase by several head the live stock on their farms without in any way interfering with their present system of farming.

From reports to the commission of conservation, present conditions indicate a world-wide scarcity of live stock, with little likelihood of an over-crowded market for many years to come. The opportunity for Canadian farmers is, therefore, apparent. To take advantage of this, farmers should save their heifer calves to produce more cattle, while the others may be turned off, not as veal but as beef.

Expert stockmen advise that there are good times ahead for those raising sheep. The high price of mutton and of wool and the comparative ease with which a flock of sheep may be sustained upon land which is otherwise unsuitable for agriculture, should suggest a great increase in the number of sheep raised by Canadian farmers.

Increased production in hogs can be brought about more quickly than in any other class of live stock, and consequently should receive immediate attention.

Animal production on the farm is desirable because it increases the fertility and crop-raising ability of the soil. Good prices are sure to be obtained for any surplus which farmers will have to sell on account of the inevitable shortage of supply resulting from war conditions in Europe. These two conditions should be an incentive to Canadian farmers to increase their live stock production. A little foresight now, with modern methods of feeding, will make increased production easily possible.—F.C.N.

To Protect the Birds

"To hunt birds without a gun or sling shot," is the ideal kept constantly before the members of the Farm Journal Liberty Bell Bird Club, who sign a pledge to protect all song and insectivorous birds. If it happens that a newly enrolled member "avats" to the savage instinct of his primitive forefathers when he sees a bird within shot and brings it fluttering to his feet, his fellow members with literature, arguments and personal persuasion try to show him the evil of his ways and bring him back into the folds of the merciful. If he refuses to reform and continues to violate his pledge his name is at last stricken from the membership list and he is sent to coventry by his comrades pledged to save the birds, and through them, save the crops from being devoured by insect pests.

Sunday schools in many districts are finding new ways to teach humane principles to their pupils by having them enroll as members of the Liberty Bell Bird Club, are of the Farm Journal, in Philadelphia, Pa. Its banner and pledge are kept before the classes, its educational pamphlets and wall cards are used to encourage the children to study and protect the birds, and so lead them towards being kinder and more considerate of each other.

Sabbath school classes in different parts of the country report most interesting "Bird Evenings" where bird songs, recitations, essays and little plays are given. Sunday school superintendents are calling the attention of their teachers to this effective helper for creating a greater interest and larger attendance in Sunday school classes.

There is no cost in joining the club, no fees, no dues or assessments of any kind. Any person who signs the club pledge:

"I desire to become a member of the Liberty Bell Bird Club of the Farm Journal, and I promise to study and protect all song and insectivorous birds and do what I can for the club," will receive a club badge button free of charge.

GERMAN SUBJECTS ARE GREATLY DELUDED REGARDING THE WAR

KEPT IN IGNORANCE OF TRUE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Through the Censorship of the German Press as well as Misrepresentation on the Part of German Officialdom, the People of Germany are Kept in the Dark

From time to time we read extracts from the German newspapers, as well as wireless despatches from that country, showing how the German people are kept in complete ignorance of the true condition of affairs regarding the progress of the war. It would appear that even the educated and best informed of the more intelligent class of the German people have been deceived by the Kaiser, and the military party, by misrepresentations of the official correspondence between the nations previous to the declaration of war. The German people are evidently led to believe that Great Britain was responsible for the war, and that since the commencement of hostilities German arms have been invariably successful against the allied troops. They even appear to have supreme confidence in their navy, and entertain the delusion that the British navy will be vanquished by their own fleet. Through the censorship of news by the authorities in Germany, and by means of spreading false reports broadcast, they are doing everything possible to prejudice the opinion of neutral countries. Letters are now being received in Canada mailed from points in the United States, and no doubt written by agents of Germany, which contain statements bearing on the cause and progress of the war, calculated to arouse an Anti-British feeling. These letters in most cases are being sent to the proper authorities, so that this plan of campaign may be exposed.

As showing the manner in which the German people are kept in the dark as to the true conditions of affairs in respect to the war situation, the following letter, written by a Berlin newspaper owner to a friend in England, is illuminating:

"Never in my life I should have ventured to think that Great Britain should ever declare war on Germany, the nation to which the British had the closest affinity, there being thousands and thousands of friendly and amicable relations between the inhabitants of the two countries. The official publication of the telegrams exchanged between the three sovereigns has proved beyond any doubt that Germany up to the last moment has extended her sincere desire to preserve the peace. True, its situation between two enemies who were at all times jealous of her development has forced her to keep vigilant watch and to prepare for a fight should it be provoked by her neighbors. Now the war has come, abrupty and unexpectedly and since it has come without any intelligent reason, merely because the Russians believed the time ripe for the crushing of their civilized neighbor, the whole German nation has risen, as one man, to fight for our independence and our standing in the rank of the great powers. There are no more parties in our empire; the Socialdemocrats have, just as well as the Alsacians and Polish in our boundaries, unanimously voted for the enormous sums deemed necessary, each and every one has taken up the arms, and now there are millions of good soldiers at our frontiers, eager to face the enemy wherever he may appear. The Russians whose millions of soldiers were expected to flood over our eastern provinces, have cowardly fled wherever they met only a handful of German and Austrian soldiers, and it is safe to predict that our troops will continue to chase them as far as we choose, and whatever there exists of the Russian fleet will soon be doomed, or, if considered fit for the purpose, carry the German flag. And the French? We have permitted them to enter into Alsace, just as we allowed the Russians to pass over our frontier for a couple of miles—for the simple reason that the fact be established that they, not the Germans, were the aggressors in this disastrous international war. But in the meantime, we have proven that German valiance and courage is the same as 1870, and the Belgians, who have been badly advised that their country should be neutralized towards Germany, but open to British and French manoeuvres, have been shamefully deserted by their advisers and are now the first to feel the weight of German strategy. Liege, the strongest fortress built by French engineers, has been conquered by ordinary field troops at one assault, its strong forts have been reduced to cinders by our heavy guns, Brussels has been occupied and soon the last corner of Belgium will be in German possession, after which our invasion into France will be taken up with force with which even the combined French and British armies cannot rival.

"It is a pity that it has come so far, and the British people should, ere it is too late, consider what is at stake. As far as we hear, British newspapers persistently belittle the German successes and continue to circulate news of German defeats which have never happened so far, and thus they betray their readers, delude them into the dangerous idea that Great Britain were invincible because of its splendid isolation at sea. Still, the vast British fleet has, as far as we know, up to this hour not dared to approach our coast, but prefers to do the safe business of piracy. I do not believe that our navy will follow this policy of apparent cowardness, but will before long visit the British coast and hunt the British vessels, and the result will be that the fiction of the British navy's supremacy will go to the dogs.

"If I knew that this letter safely reached your hands, I will gladly continue to tell you what news our papers publish of the war, and should be much pleased if you would be kind enough to reciprocate."

TAKES WIDER AUTHORITY

May Control Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Other Stringent Orders

An order-in-council has been passed under the war measures act of the recent session, empowering the government, if deemed necessary, to take over and operate any telephone or telegraph lines in Canada, and providing authority for a strict censorship of all telegraphic or telephonic communications. The order provides that any cabinet minister, delegated for the purpose, may assume control of any telegraph or telephone company, and use its lines for his majesty's service. It is further provided that the minister may direct that all messages be submitted to censorship, whether by telegraph or telephone, going out of Canada shall go through certain named offices only.

Any director or officer of a company contravening the instructions of the minister is liable to a penalty of $5,000 or five years' imprisonment.

Another order-in-council provides similar penalties for furnishing to the enemy information, plans, photographs, etc., likely to be of military use, or for furnishing, intoxicating liquor to anyone on military duty.

It is difficult to estimate correctly the actual war strength of Great Britain, on account of the loyalty and readiness to serve of her civilian population. The adaptability of British men to any sort of armed service is always a marvel to foreigners, and comes, no doubt, in part from the national love of sport.

With the declaration of war on England, the Royal Aero Club issued a call to every licensed pilot in the kingdom to register for service with the British air forces. Virtually all responded, those owning machines tendering these as well.

When it is recalled that the Royal Aero Club, up to July 15, issued 860 certificates, one may comprehend the value of Britain's late insistence on aviation. A large part of this number is already in the service, perhaps 500 in all.

As the war is likely to prove an extended one, this civilian reserve is going to be of the utmost value as time will be afforded these men to become proficient for field service. Thus a large gap, due to England's losses in the conflict in the air, can be filled.

"The Bravest of the Brave"

The Victoria Cross, the supremist British reward for valor of which many will doubtless be won during the present campaign, is the youngest of such decorations, only dating back to the Crimean War in 1856. It is the most valued possession in many a home in Britain today. The Austrian Cross, on the other hand, is the oldest.

A similar reward in Germany is the Iron Cross, instituted by the Emperor Frederick William III. of Prussia in the year 1813. Russia gives as a decoration to its heroic soldiers the Cross of St. George, which was founded by the famous Empress Catherine II. in the year 1769, and, while the Victoria Cross is of bronze, and the Iron Cross as its name implies, of iron (which is edged with silver), the Russian Order is of gold, with a beautiful medallion of St. George, killing the dragon.

In Austria, again, the cross is of gold, and was instituted in the year 1757 by the Empress Marie Theresa soon after her accession to the Throne. It bears the same inscription as the British Victoria Cross, ours having in English "For Valor," and theirs in Latin the word "For titudini."

The Order of the Legion of Honor, which is the reward in France, was instituted by te great Napoleon, and he decreed that every soldier who was decorated with that honor should have the additional distinction of being entitled to receive a military salute from officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers.

Tied Flags to Horses' Tails

Those Prussian troopers who rode through Brussels with Belgian flags tied to their horses' tails forgot Bismarck's caution that broken windows have to be paid for. The French goverment has already been moved, in honest indignation at the tale of German barbarities, to cut down the hitherto very generous rations allowed to German officers, who are prisoners in France.

The sympathy of the whole civilized world is being alienated from Germany by the official reports of the barbarous conduct of the German armies.

"I'm all fagged out."

"What's the trouble?"

"I've been away for six weeks resting."—Detroit Free Press.

King of Belgium Shot His Chauffeur

Progress Du Nord relates a remarkable story of the King of the Belgians shooting his chauffeur, who traitorously attempted to drive him into the German lines.

The king was with his troops south of Antwerp, says the report. He ordered the chauffeur to drive ahead of them. After a while the king noticed the driver had changed the direction. His majesty warned him and when the chauffeur took no notice he ordered him to halt. This having no effect, the king, convinced of treachery, drew a revolver, and shot the chauffeur dead. The king then stopped the car and drove back to the Belgian lines in safety.

In the chauffeur's clothing papers were found showing he had received a German offer of $250,000 for the king's capture.

WAITERS AND COOKS ENLIST

Herbert Kaufman Immortalizes the Patriotism of Simpson's Employees

The following verses by Herbert Kaufman are published in the London Standard. They are inspired by the announcement that a large proportion of the staff at Simpson's-in-the-Strand have joined Lord Kitchener's army. Simpson's is an old London eating house which boasts distinctively English traditions extending from 1716, and is well known for its adherence to the open roasting fire and other time honored methods of English cookery.

Forty Men From Simpson's

Forty men from Simpson's!
"Will you 'ave it rare?
Try a bit of pudding, sir;
Yes, the cheddar's fair."

Forty men from Simpson's!
Quitting in a group.
Marching off in khaki for
To fix the Kaiser's soup.

Forty men from Simpson's!
"Will you take it 'ot?
'Ere's your Hell served in the shell,
Piping from the pot!

Forty men from Simpson's!
Hurry, turn 'em loose.
They're the sort we need in front
To cook the German goose.

Forty men from Simpson's!
What a thing to read!
Forty humble serving men
Serving Britain's need!

Forty men from Simpson's!
Don't you blush with shame
While they play the soldier's part,
And you the waiting game?

—Herbert Kaufman.

Rights of Russian Jews

Mr. Israel Zangwill, president of the Jewish Territorial Organization, has asked the British Foreign Office to authorize him to say that England looked with sympathy on the cause of Jewish emancipation in Russia, and has received from Sir Edward Grey the assurance that he is very fully aware of the importance of the subject and would neglect no opportunity of encouraging the reform in question.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS BETTER

Canning Factories Will Employ More Canadian Help

Industrial conditions in Canada at this time will result in the employment of many more Canadians than usual in the canning factories of the Dominion. In previous seasons many canning factories, finding difficulty in obtaining sufficient local help, secured assistance from the larger labor market of the United States. It is estimated that several thousand employees of Canadian canning factories during previous seasons were not permanent residents of this country. In view of the unemployment in some industries at this time the canning factories will be able to secure in Canada most, if not all, the help they require this season. Thus many Canadians who would otherwise be out of employment will have the work in the canning factories that in previous years was given to parties who were resident in Canada only during the canning season. The policy of the leading canning companies has been to employ local help as far as possible.

Another condition that will tend to increase the number of Canadians employed in the canning industry in this country is the curtailment of imports of canned vegetables from France and Belgium. The imports of canned vegetables from these countries into Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, amounted to $164,151 and $124,463, respectively—a total of almost $300,000. The curtailment of these imports will increase the demand for the products of Canadian canning factories.

Jews' Freedom Affects World

Interviewed for the New York American, Henri Bergson said the war has so upset him that since its beginning he has been unable to concentrate his mind on his philosophy, therefore has abandoned work altogether.

"Things we thought of before the war no longer matter," he added, "while things we never dreamt of now assume enormous importance."

Asked about the Czar's attitude to the Jews, Bergson declared that if the report were true this would be the greatest pacific revolution in history; its effects would be felt the world over.

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Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir,—On Thursday afternoon the 12th inst., Mr. Clinton and Mr. Rawford, representing the Courtenay Heat, Light and Power Co. Ltd., upon the invitation of a number of local business men represented by Messrs. Shepherd, Crompton, McIntyre, and Peterson visited Courtenay for the purpose of discussing the practicability and ways and means of street lighting of the business section at least, during the coming winter months.

In view of the fact that incorporation is shortly to go into effect the local deputation took particular pains to impress upon Messrs. Clinton and Sawford that they (the local deputation) did not in any way presume to express the wishes of the city nor to anticipate the actions of the city council in the matter, put represented the merchants interests only.

After considerable discussion Mr. Clinton made the following proposition:—

The Electric Light Company will instal any number of lights desired up to twelve, (that being the number in stock at present,) the lights to be 350 K.W. (700 Candle Power) the light company to furnish all lights and fixtures free of charge the consumers however to be responsible for all breakages and renewals, to guarantee a minimum of not less than one dollar per month per light and to sign a contract for a period of one year, the power to be furnished at a flat rate of 7 cents per K.W. hour. Burning an average of seven hours per night, thirty days per month, each light would cost approximately five dollars per month.

We believe that at the present time four lights in the business section are a "burning" necessity, placed about as follows:

One light at the corner of the Cumberland Road, in front of the B. C. Investments.

One light about opposite Brown's Furniture Store.

One light on Dr. Millard's corner opposite the Riverside Hotel.

One light at the corner of Mill Street, opposite McPhee & Morrison's.

Taking four lights at an average of 7 hours per night would cost approximately twenty dollars per month.

We believe the offer of Mr. Clinton's a very fair one and would strongly urge upon the business men of the town a liberal subscription towards this cause, as no better advertisement than well lighted streets could be gotten for the same expenditure.

K, E. Crompton M. D.
A. W. H. Shepherd
J. H, McIntyre
E. H. Peterson

D'ye Ken John French

(By a Victoria School Boy.)

Do you ken John French and his khaki suit,
His belt and gaiters and stout brown boot
Along with his guns and his horse, and his foot,
On the road to Berlin in the morning.

Chorus.

Yes we ken John French and old Joffre too,
And all his men to the tricolor true,
And Belgians and Russians, a jolly good few,
On the road to Berlin in the morning.

The Prussian Kaiser must be made to kneel
The Prussian eagle must be made to feel,
The force of the bullet and the good cold steel,
On the road to Berlin in the morning.

For the mothers they slew, and the kids as well,
And for sundry things it's not fit to tell,
We've got to catch 'em and give 'em hell
On the road to Berlin in the morning.

W. J. Watchorn is confined to the house through illness.

Mr. F. R. Biscoe is moving onto his ranch at Kye Bay for the winter.

HAPPY VALLEY

A farewell party was held on Friday evening last at the home of Mr. Fred Horwood, in honor of Mr. Grove Carter, principal of the Minto School, who has gone to the front. About 30 of the Valleyites gathered to wish him God speed. After a few remarks by some of the orators a number of Patrotic songs were sung, including "Tipperary."

Divine Services will be held in the School house on Sunday Nov. 22nd at 7.30 by Mr. S. Webster. Subject, "Noble offer."

Prince Auctions His Belongings For Fund

London, Nov. 16.—The furniture and other personal belongings of the Prince of Wales in his rooms at Oxford were this week auctioned in aid of the Prince's fund to aid sufferers from the war.

The sale realized $75,000. The Prince himself conducted the sale, which was held in his rooms. Among the bidders was one of the Rothschilds, who bought three walking sticks for $10,000.

Hon. Wm. Templeman Dies at Capital City

Hon. Wm. Templeman, former federal minister of mines, president of the Times Printing & Publishing Co., of Victoria, died at his Victoria residence on Sunday afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Templeman was born in Pakenham, Ont., on Sept. 23, 1844. He was educated at the public school at Almonte, Ont., and in 1867 he etablished the Almonte Gazette, which he directed for several years. He arrived at British Columbia in 1884, and associated himself with the Times, which he afterwards controlled. He ran for Parliament in 1891, but was defeated. He won in 1896 however, and in the following year was called to the Senate, and entered the Laurier Cabinet without portfolio in 1902.

In 1906 he was created minister of inland revenue, and in 1907 he was made minister of mines when that department was created. He later resigned from the Upper House and was elected to the House of Commons for Victoria in 1906. In the elections of 1907 he was unsuccessful, but was elected by acclamation for Comox-Atlin. He was defeated in 1911 on the question of reciprocity. He was a member of the Pacific and Rideau clubs.

Corn planted in dynamited land gave an increased yield of from 50 to 200 per cent., while cotton planted in the same kind of land never showed less than 100 per cent increase. If this be true there should be record crops in northern France and Belgium after the war is over. Journal of Commerce.

B.C. Goods at Comox Bazaar

At the forthcoming Bazaar for Comox church on Wednesday, Nov. 25, a novel feature will be a stall for the exclusive sale of "Goods Made in B. C." Victoria and Vancouver manufacturers have presented cases of tinned salmon, soaps, biscuits, confectionery, etc., as samples in order to advertise their products in this district. These will be sold at considerably less than cost price, and housekeepers will have an opportunity of picking up bargains, and at the same time of testing the merits of many first class goods "Made In British Columbia" which it is hoped that they will buy in the future through their local stores in preference to those manufactured in foreign countries.

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

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American Silk
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