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VOL. 2 COURTENAY, B. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1914 NO. 51

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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YORK - England

Established 1824

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

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CHAS. G. CALLIN

Local Agent Phone 42

WANTED !

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

All Fruits and Vegetables in Season

Nothing but the Best. Prices Right

SHEPHERD & HORNBY

Local Delivery Telephone 40

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

LOCAL LINES

Dr, Millard moved into his new home on Union Street yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. .S .J Piercy left for California yesterday morning.

Mrs. D. Kilpatrick returned on Sunday from a two months visit at Vancouver.

Born—At Courtenay, on Friday, Nov. 6, to Mr. and Mrs. Clinton S Wood, a son.

Born— At Union Bay, on Saturday, Nov. 7, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Droskie, a daughter.

A short service of intercession on behalf of the troops at the front is held daily in the St. Andrew's church, Sandwick, at 10.00 a. m.

It was not Mrs. Philip Carto who underwent an operation at St. Joseph hospital recently, It was Mrs. Philip Campbell of the Lake Trail. We regret the error.

A number of the farmers of the district have formed themselves into a live stock company for the purpose of buying cows for those who wish them. The provisional officers are—President, H. Bridges: Secretary, A. G. Read; Directors, Messrs. Jackson, Mitchell, Anderton, Slaughter, Crochett, Wain,

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

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,

Knob Hill Orchard, Comox. Northern Spy, Grimes Golden and Spitzenberg Apples $1.50 a box. Good windfalls in 50 pound sacks $1.00. Hugh Beadnell. tf

Party going to homestead south of here, about the end of November, would like to locate a few lots for private parties. For interview apply box 25 Review office. 50

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

H. Morrison got some teeth sharpened and set last week. Wonder if he is up against a German steak.

The men of the contingents are fighting your battles. Do your part by helping their wives and families fight the battle of life while they are gone.

The preacher at the services in Sandwick parish church last Sunday was the Rev. A. De Vere White, who has volunteered to go to the front as a Chaplain to the forces. Mr. White left on Tuesday by the boat from Comox.

Otto Altschuler decided to leave town last Friday morning without the formality of bidding his friends goodbye, or reporting to the police. He secured a rig and drove first to Cumberland, thence back to the train. Constable Hannay got wise and phoned to the Chief of Police at Nanaimo. The soldiers boarded the train at Nanaimo, found Otto, and took him in charge, and now Otto is safe in the county jail,

The St. Andrew's Parochial branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church in Canada, will hold a Sale of work on Dec. 10th in Courtenay. Part of the proceeds will be devoted to Foreign Missions and the rest (about two thirds) to the funds for the new church in Courtenay. The members have been working for this since the spring, and have made many useful articles which should prove very attractive as Christmas presents.

Sir Richard McBride sailed last week for Canada, via New York. A dispatch from London says that although the Premier's hurried trip was ostensibly taken in Provincial interests, it has been really in the inerest of the Dominion. It is learned that Sir Richard was in Ottawa and also conferred with Sir Robert Borden at Hot Springs, Va., before sailing for England. During the week Premier McBride was a daily caller at the war office, where he had important conferences on the subject of Canada's coast defence and other matters. As a result of the conferences, it is expected that important steps will be taken as regards Canada's coast defence.

Since the mails began coming into Courtenay by train the service has been worse than ever. Formerly we got five mails from Vancouver during the week at convenient intervals. Now we get no mail from Vancouver from Friday morning until Tuesday night. If one wishes to go to Vancouver by train he is compelled to stop over night at Nanaimo both coming and going. The freight service is even worse than before. Recently a quantity of freight was consigned to us from Vancouver on Oct. 22. the charges all prepaid, yet the paper did not reach us until Saturday last. 2 weeks and three days is a pretty long time to take to carry a hundred pounds of freight one hundred miles by boat.

On Thursday last the local Orange Lodge fittingly celebrated the 5th of November, (Guy Fawkes Day) by holding a fowl supper and inviting their lady friends to the banquet, which was one of the best spreads ever produced in Courtenay and reflects great credit to the lady friends of the Orangemen. After full justice had been done to the repast, the Chairman, Mr H. E. Clark, in a few well chosen words said that they were here to celebrate the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, and proposed the toast of "The King," coupled with the name of Bros. Crockett and Frank Childs. Bro, Allen sang "My Irish Molly" The "Loyal Orange Association" was replied to by Bros. .J W .McKenzie and Surgenor, who both thought it was time that the ladies formed an association for themselves. The "Army and Navy" was coupled with the names of Bros. Gurney and Creech, Bro. Gurney made a few suitable remarks and Bro. Creech sang a song which was heartily encored. "The Ladies" brought replies from Bert Grieve and George Leighton, and a song from Bro. Crockett. "The Press," proposed by Bro. Loggie, and replied to by N. H. Boden. After the tables had been cleared off a social evening was spent with cards, etc.

How to Win

This is an age of specialization, my boy, and the only men who pick out some particular line of work and live with it until they get to know more about it than the other fellows. Concentration, consistent and persistent effort in one direction is the surest road to success. You'll never win in a big way—except accidently—if you scatter your energies. The best steam engine in the world would race itself to ruin without its governor. Keep your mind on your job, specialize in your particular business, and try to know as much about it as the man who created it, and, barring misfortune, you'll make more out of that knowledge than you will out of any chance success outside of your business.—Maurice Switzer in Leslie's.

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

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)

"I am ever so sorry," began Barbara.

"Ever so sorry! Well, I should think that you would be glad to help me."

"I will help you all the morning," said Barbara. "But the fact is—a strange thing has happened, and I am going away."

Miss Octavia, who had treated Barbara with extreme snappishness, and who looked very peculiar, sitting up in bed with an old, rather dirty red shawl round her shoulders, and a night-cap on her head, glanced at the girl.

"Going away? What do you mean, Barbara Chance? Are you throwing up your situation with me?"

"Not if you will keep me."

Miss Lavinia at that moment came into the room.

"Lavinia! listen! This—this charity child, as we call her, has absolutely the cheek to tell me that she is going away!"

"I am not a charity child," said Barbara. She turned very red and then pale. "I want to say that something has happened. Last night my father's lawyers, Messrs. Parkes and Sunningley, called to see me owing to a letter which you wrote to Dean Chance, Miss Lavinia."

"The Lord preserve us!" said Miss Lavinia, "what a fool I was to write!"

"Well, they had been looking for me a long time, and Mr. Sunningley wishes me to live with him altogether. In fact, he intends to adopt me, and I have decided to accept his invitation, as I know my darling father would wish it. But I have asked him—knowing how you like my reading, for I think you do, Miss Octavia—to allow me to come here for one or two hours every day to read to you. His house is in Dean's Yard, and his housekeeper, Mrs. Gray, will bring me here."

"Highty! Tighty!" said Miss Lavinia, "what a grand young lady we are becoming! The little nobody must be escorted about London forsooth. I did mischief, surely, when I wrote to Dean Chance, and he had not even the politeness to call! Well, well, well, you're in luck, child."

"I always knew she was a lady, sister," said Miss Octavia. "I told you so, and you wouldn't believe me."

"Well, I was filled with curiosity," said Miss Lavinia.

"And I begged and implored you not to write to Dean Chance, didn't I?" said Miss Octavia.

"I know you did, sister. But now, cannot you stay with my sister for today at least, Barbara?"

"I am afraid I can only give her two hours this morning, for Mr. Sunningley is coming for me himself, early in the afternoon, but while I am here I will read to her and do everything I can for her. For you've both been kind to me, and you in especial, Miss Octavia, have been kind, and I am sorry to part with you. But you must understand that I like to go back to my own people, and Mr. Sunningley belongs to my own people; he is my father's cousin, and I love the dear old gentleman."

"Whatever possessed you to hide from them, child?"

"That is my secret," said Barbara.

At that moment Mrs. Russell knocked, and without waiting for a reply entered the room.

"I'm mighty busy this morning, Barbara," she said. "I have got an offer already for your room. Have you broken it to the two ladies that you are going away today? Miss Barbara Chance has found her feet, madams, and in future will be as much a lady as either of you. But we always saw it in her face, didn't we, miss?"—she turned to Miss Octavia.

"We did," said Miss Octavia. "Barbara, I shall miss you terribly"—tears rose to the poor, half-blind eyes "No one ever read with quite such a genteel accent," she said. "I have remarked that often, haven't I sister?"

"You bore me by making such a fuss," said Miss Lavinia. "Well, at any rate, I must have my day out. Will you look after my sister when Barbara Chance is gone, Mrs. Russell?"

"I will do my best," said Mrs. Russell. "Either Hannah or me'll see to her; but if she's very bad, it's right that her own sister should do the best she could for her. But there, I has nothing to say to it. She can't expect the consideration and attention she's got from Miss Barbara in the past any longer. Now, dear Miss Barbara, who always was a most thoughtful little lady, made it one of the conditions of her going to Mr. Sunningley's that she was to come to you, Miss Octavia, two hours a day out of her precious time, salary to be the same as before."

"Oh! That's quite impossible!" said Miss Lavinia. "She was at my sister's beck and call; if she comes for two hours she only gets six shillings a week instead of twelve."

"Then she won't come at all," said Mrs. Russell. "You can take your choice; I leave it to you, ladies. Barbara, my darlin', you must come and pack, I want to see that everything is nice and proper when you go off. she doesn't want your twelve shillings a week. Keep it and live without her," said the angry woman.

"I will give her the twelve the same as before. I could not live without her. You will come tomorrow, and you'll read to me today, won't you, darling?" said Miss Octavia.

"There! I thought Miss Octavia had a heart. It's you, Miss Lavinia, that is so close about the affections—frozen up they be, I take it. But there, Miss Barbara has found her footing at last, and will be looked after as she ought to be."

Barbara and Mrs. Russell left the room, and Octavia and Lavinia wrangled together when they were alone. Octavia said that if Lavinia had taken her advice, little Barbara would have stayed on and been the comfort of her declining years. "But after all," she said suddenly, "you did right, Lavinia, you did right. And the child will be in a proper home, where she ought to be. Anyone can see she is a lady. Sweet little creature!"

"Oh! She's a sweet little creature, now is she?" said Miss Lavinia "It was always grumble, grumble, grumble, as long as she was a poor nobody, but now—Oh! How like a woman you are, Octavia!"

"And so are you, Lavinia, for that matter."

"Well, I must get into my dress. I have a great deal to do," said Lavinia. "I shan't be in until midnight, but I won't disturb you; you must ring your bell when you want attendance. Mrs. Russell would not lose us for the world, and she will see that you get what you require. If you stay warm and snug in bed and have—yes, the day is a very cold one—have a bit of fire in your room, you will soon get your cold under, and be up again tomorrow."

Then Miss Lavinia put on her new purple cashmere dress, over which she wore a rich mantle of velvet, and a very large hat on her head. She was dressed a la twenty, but her years were approaching forty; still she was a good looking woman, and much prided herself on her appearance. Miss Octavia told her that she looked perfectly beautiful. Miss Lavinia said that she was going to take a cab, which would contain her evening dress, and go straight to the friend with whom she was to dine and with whom she was afterwards going to the theatre.

"So you won't see me again until tomorrow morning, my dear. Don't on any account disturb me when I come in. There is nothing I detest more than illness when I am enjoying myself. I expect to have a thoroughly happy day, and do not wish it spoilt by grumbling at the end."

She rustled off in her finery—for her purple cashmere dress was lined with silk—and swept downstairs. A little box was carried behind her by Hannah; a cab was fetched and she drove away. Little did she think of the poor, sick sister upstairs! Hannah, however, was far more thoughtful. Miss Lavinia had not even thought of ordering a fire to be lighted for Miss Octavia's benefit; but Hannah rushed upstairs and lit it, and brought hot water and washed the poor lady's face and hands.

"Now, you'll be quite 'comfy,'" she said. "And Miss Barbara is coming to you at once."

"Your eyes look very red, Hannah."

"I am fit to break my 'eart," said Hannah. "It's on account of her going. I never see her like. Sunshine she brought into the 'ouse, and sunshine she takes out of it."

"Don't talk of it! Don't talk of it!" said Miss Octavia. "I can't bear it. It's too dreadful. It's good for her—she deserves it."

"Yes, we guessed from the very first that she was a lidy born," said Hannah.

Then little Barbara came in; she wore her best black dress, and sat down and began to read to Miss Octavia. She read steadily in her usual sweet voice; but suddenly Miss Octavia asked her to stop.

"I would rather talk to you," she said. "I want to ask you to forgive me."

"Forgive you! Why so, dear Miss Octavia?"

"For all my crossness and snappishness."

"Oh, I never thought of them. You have a great many things to try you; but don't forget that I am coming to you every day. I shall look forward to seeing you and I shall bring you heaps of news from the big world where I am going."

"Do dear, do, and don't tell anything to Lavinia first. Lavinia will be pining to know, but tell it to me in private, my love."

"I will, Miss Octavia. I am your paid secretary, don't forget that, and part of my duties consists in me telling you the news."

"That's right," said Octavia.

And so the two hours passed, and Miss Octavia asked little Barbara to give her one kiss.

"I don't think you will take the cold," she said. "I am better already for your sweet face and your sweet words and the thought that you are not angry with me. God bless you, child! I shall look forward to your coming tomorrow. What time will you come, dearie?"

"I shall be with you, Miss Octavia, at two o'clock, or say, half-past two, for I don't know exactly Mr. Sunningley's plans. But, if possible, not later than half-past two. I will send you a card tonight telling you the exact hour."

"Do so, dear. I shall enjoy getting a letter. Can you make it a letter, love? And then I need not say a word about it to Lavinia. I love to keep things from Lavinia, she keeps everything she can from me."

There came a sharp rap at the door.

"Miss Barbara, your tea is ready, and Mr. Sunningley's carriage will be round in a few minutes."

Barbara rushed off. The last she saw of the little old lady was the withered face, anxious eyes, and tears streaming down her face.

"I am quite unhappy at leaving her," she said to Mrs. Russell.

"Tut! Tut! my love. She treats you well today, but she'd be as bad as ever if you were back in your old situation, which—thank the Almighty—you are not. Oh! I am glad! though there'll be nobody miss you as I shall miss you, my darlin'!"

(To be Continued)

W. N. U. 1027

WHY IS BRITAIN AT WAR?

By Mr. D. W. Bole, President the National Drug & Chemical Company of Canada, Limited

Our leaders in both the imperial and Canadian parliaments tells us it is not for love of war, or lust of conquest, or territorial greed. In Great Britain the people are happy and prosperous, and less than any other country in Europe is the gulf between reaction and progress; there is, therefore, no domestic reason for war. While England is bound by treaty to respect the neutrality of Belgium, she is not bound by treaty to defend it; she is not bound by anything that is signed, sealed and delivered to help France; she has no direct interest in the quarrel between Austria and Servia, yet when English diplomacy failed to confine hostilities to these two countries, war involving Great Britain and the empire, was as inevitable as it was honorable and necessary.

England was a party to the creation of the new Kingdom of Belgium in 1831, and was, therefore, morally obligated to assist her to maintain her independence, especially against a nation bound by treaty to respect it. This is apart from England's traditional policy of encouragement and help to weak nations fighting for liberty and a free government. How much little Belgium has deserved English support was demonstrated during the month of August. For three precious weeks she stemmed the tide of an army intended to crush Europe; then when the military strategy of the Allies required it she sacrificed her beautiful Capitol as a pawn in the game of war. Such valor and self-abnegation are rare in history.

Then with respect to France, the good feeling which has existed for some years between the two nations developed into an understanding which, to an honorable nation, was as binding as a treaty. So confident were the two nations of each other's support, that England surrendered, in a great measure to the safe-keeping of the French fleet, her interest in the Mediterranean, while France trusted her western and northern shores to the friendly vigilance of the English fleet. If England had been the first to feel the stroke of the enemy, no Briton has any doubts as to what the attitude of France would have been.

In these circumstances, both with regard to Belgium and France, Great Britain is at war because honor demands it. If she had made herself a party to the shameful bargain proposed by Germany, she would never have recovered from the shame.

Now, as to the quetsion of the necessity of war for the protection of her material interests, a glance at the map of Europe will answer. Great Britain's total annual trade is nearly seven billion dollars, one-third of which is with Continental Europe. The open door to this vast European trade is through Holland and Belgium. If England had remained neutral, and France found herself unable to drive the Germans back into their own country, these doors would have been closed. In addition to this blow at England's trade and prestige, Germany would have dominated Europe and whipped into her ranks all the weaker nations, as Napoleon did a hundred years ago. Thus fortified Germany would regard her bargain with England as lightly as she regarded her treat with Belgium, and make fresh demands which, if complied with, would mean an end to the British empire.

But the kaiser reckoned without his host—Britain did not barter her right to defend her honor or her interests. Her people at home, and throughout the empire, closed rank and stood as one man ready to assume the terrible consequences of war rather than that the flag should suffer dishonor, or that it should be lowered in the markets of the world.

Great Britain, the little island nation, no larger than one of our own larger provinces, whose ports and markets are free to the whole world, whose army and navy are manned without a single conscript, and whose government is as free and democratic as her republican ally, is fighting for the principle of honor between nations and that British pluck, industry and enterprise, the world over, shall not pale before the unbridled lust of a military autocrat. To Canadians this is an inspiring spectacle.

It is to maintain her place in the empire and to share with the Mother Country the burdens of this war of civilization, that Canada offers in this crisis, so ungrudgingly, the flower of her young manhood and the first fruits of her industry.

Gentleman

Gentleman is from the French "gentilhomme" and means one who belongs to the gens-men, or gentlemen, were those only who had a family name, were born of free parents, had no slave in their ancestral line and had never been degraded to a lower rank.

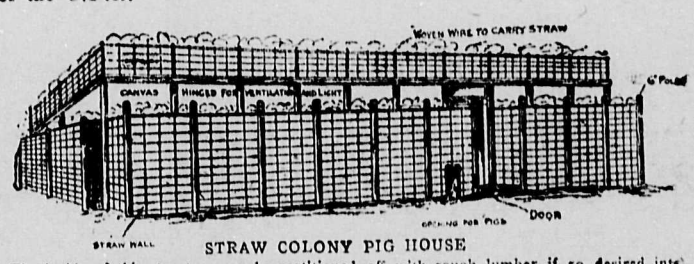
"Since the war began the women have been taking the places of the men on the Paris street cars."

"Well, they'd do it here, but the men are too ill-mannered to get up."—Buffalo Express.

Cheap Straw Stables

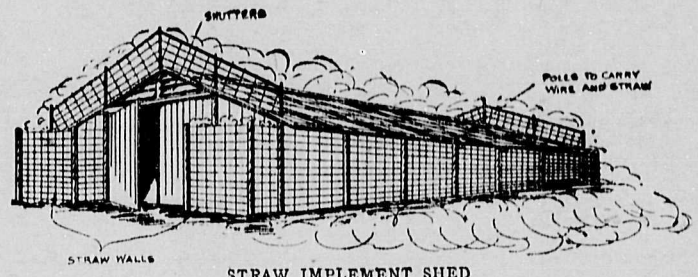
In a great many of the newer agricultural districts it is very expensive to erect buildings for stock owing to the high price of lumber and the distance which it has to be hauled. Oftentimes sod or log stables roofed with brush and sods are used, which answer the purpose very satisfactorily until such time as the farmer can afford somewhat more substantial quarters for his stock. The accompanying sketches are intended to offer a suggestion as to a cheap and efficient method of erecting temporary stables by means of making a frame of wire over poles and the blowing of a straw stack over the whole. The drawings are themselves self-explanatory and alterations can be made by the individual to suit any particular conditions which may arise.

These cuts are furnished through the courtesy of the Vice-President of the C.P.R.



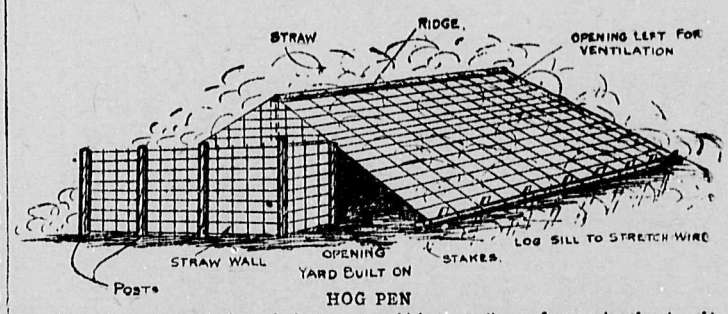
STRAW COLONY PIG HOUSE

The inside of this structure can be partitioned off with rough lumber if so desired into separate pig pens.



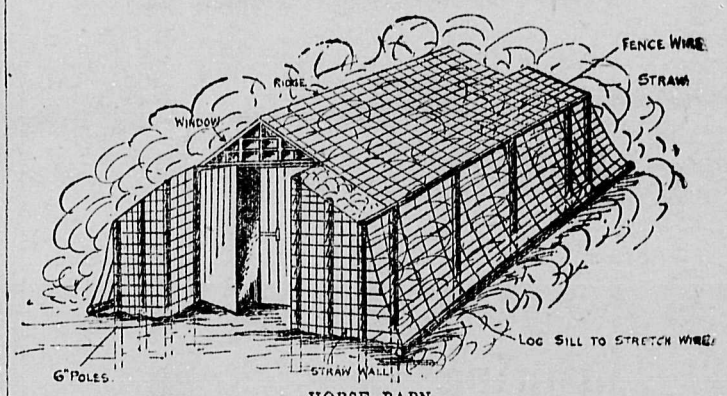
STRAW IMPLEMENT SHED

The idea is to show how easily and cheaply a comfortable building may be put up by any farmer who cannot at first afford to build a modern frame barn.



HOG PEN

This frame is constructed of a pole frame over which an ordinary fence wire framing is woven and the whole structure then covered with straw. This is a cheap and economical method of erecting a warm winter house for the brood sows.



HORSE BARN

Showing a wire and pole frame which only requires a straw stack to be blown over it in order to make a very satisfactory stable.

Pets on the Battlefield

What sort of a pet have the British Grenadiers taken with him for the fray? In the Crimea it was a cat—a pretty, playful creature picked up in the march across Bulgaria, and taken via Varna to the Crimea.

During the battle of the Alma, when the fate of empires appeared trembling in the balance, Colonel Wheatley, with the cheerful nonchalance of the merry men he commanded, cried out: "Where's the cat, boys?"

"Here she is, sir," answered a stentorian voice, and a gigantic bearded Grenadier stepped forward, opened his knapsack as he spoke. There was puss, safe and snug. She peeped out at the battle, stretched herself, yawned contemptuously at the enemy, then settled down again in her nest, to be carried through a thrilling charge, survive the battle unhurt, and to become in due time, a joyful mother of kittens.

Something of the same sort of thing happened in the sanguinary engagements between the Russians and Japanese. During the terrible fighting around Mukden, a Japanese lieutenant saw a pretty little Pekinese spaniel wandering distractedly between the two lines of fire. Evidently it had been taken into the battle by a Russian officer, who had since been killed, and it was now wandering sadly in search of him. The Japanese officer whistled it, and the dog ran fawning to him, and became his devoted pet.

The time came for a great Japanese charge upon the Russian trenches. The dog accompanied its new master, but with its long coat and short legs it could not go the pace of the agile Japanese infantry. So the lieutenant picked it up again, with his sword in his right hand and the dog under his left arm, charged home at the head of his men, and the dog shared with him the safe position which the attack secured.

A British army division at war strength has no fewer than 246 clerks attached to it. They are ledger clerks, shorthand clerks, typists, accountants, etc., and they belong to the headquarters of the division, brigades, batallions, batteries and companies.

Serving in the Ranks

Another point ought to be mentioned, and this concerns those who are hovering on the brink of enlistment, but who think that their duty is to become officers rather than privates. No doubt there is dearth of officers, but also it is not too much good for a man to offer to be an officer unless he has had some previous training or has some special knowledge. No one who wants to serve his country to the best of his ability, and that means practically everybody, should apply for a commission without adding that if he cannot have one he will enter the ranks. No man is too good to serve his country as a private soldier. That must be hammered into the minds of the youths of the upper classes and of the middle class. Happily plenty of them are already setting an example by going into the ranks. There they will fare just as well as the officers while campaigning and will be just as well looked after if they fall sick or are wounded.

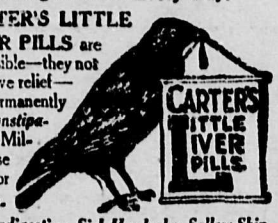
In the modern army there are no soft places for officers. Indeed, the officers are worked distinctly harder than the men, have to expose themselves more to danger, and owing to their leadership are unable to look out for easy berths. Of course a man with a special knowledge and special brain-power will do well to become an officer. We are convinced, however, that the ordinary man of education and cultivation belonging to the well-to-do classes will do better by joining the ranks promptly than by hanging about waiting for a commission. Remember that if he lives soldiering he can always qualify for his commission from the ranks.

The ranks of the German army are, of course, full of men of birth, breeding, wealth and education, and so are the ranks of the French. Indeed, we believe there is an ex-cabinet minister shouldering his rifle as an ordinary private in the French army. The men of light and leading must set the example, and there is no example which they can set better, or which wants setting more at this moment, than cheerfully entering the ranks as private soldiers. When once the recruit is in the army the military authorities will know how best to make use of any special talents he may possess.—London Spectator

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

CLARK'S

PLUM PUDDING

Ready to serve after heating—unsurpassed for quality and flavour.

Don't waste your time in preparation.

—Buy "Clark's". 11

CHILDREN TEETHING

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

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1 No.2. No.3.

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL 5l. POST 4 CTS ROUGERA Co. 90. BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD. LONDON ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF EASY TO TAKE

THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE.

SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

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

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King-street east, Toronto, Canada.

An Uncomfortable Night

Recently a resident of an inland town in the United States went on a trip that included an all-night voyage on a steamboat. Accompanying him was a nephew more accustomed to the ways of travel.

"Well, uncle," asked the nephew, meeting the old man on deck the following morning, "did you have a good night?"

"Can't say that I did," answered uncle wearily. "When I went to my room, I seen that card which tells ye how to put on a life preserver, and after that I didn't git much rest."

"I don't get you, uncle," wondering ly returned the young man. "What had that to do with it?"

"Everything,' answered the uncle. "I couldn't sleep with the derned thing on."

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

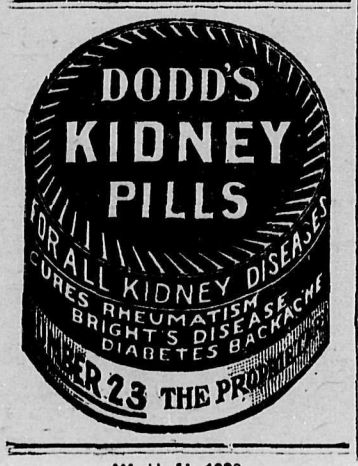
Dad—The kind of wedding you want, my child, would cost $2,000.

Daughter—Then what is to be done, papa?

Dad—You will have to be married without my consent.—Boston Transcript.

"I hear that Brown has failed,' said Jones. "I thought he made nothing but gilt-edged investments."

"He did," replied Smith, "but they turned out to be gold bricks."



W. N. U. 1022

Passing of Darwinism

Scientists from all parts of the British empire assembled in Australia for the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, presided over by Professor William Batesson, who was inducted by that great scientist, Sir Oliver Lodge.

Professor Batesson's address on "Heredity and Evolution" was a direct attack on the Darwinian theory of evolution—not on the great facts of evolution themselves, but on Darwin's explanation of them.

"I suppose," he said, "that everyone is familiar with the theory of the origin of species which Darwin promulgated. Through the last 50 years thels theme of the natural selection of favored races has been developed and expounded in writings innumerable. Favored races certainly can replace others. The argument is sound, but we are doubtful of its value; for in that debate stands adjourned."

The president thus offered no theory of any kind to replace the Darwinian explanation, but while destroying it he paid a high tribute to its propounder.

If they could not see how a fowl gave rise to a chicken or how one sweet pea produced another, they at least could watch the system by which the differences between the various kinds of fowls or between the various kinds of sweet peas were distributed among the offspring.

The allotment of characteristics among offspring was accomplished through a process of cell division in which the elements were sorted out. What those elements were we did not know, but it seemed to him unlikely that they were material particles. He suspected that their properties depended on some method of arrangement.

Plants, fowls, dogs, horses, one's own children exemplified this doctrine of segregation of the factors of inheritance. The body of evidence was now very large.

In place of what they now knew the scope claimed for natural selection must be greatly reduced. We went to Darwin for his facts, but he no longer spoke with philosophical authority. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest helped scarcely at all to account for the diversity of the species.

There was no proof that the domestic animals had been developed from a few wild types. Fowls presented insuperable difficulties as to ancestry. Dogs, horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, wheat, rice, oats, plums, cherries had in turn been accepted as derived not from one but from several distinct forms.

The problem of the origins of life still stood outside the range of scientific investigation, and when they heard of the spontaneous formation of aldehyde by the action of light as the first step in the origin of life, they thought of Harry Lauder in the character of a schoolboy pulling out his treasures from his pocket saying "That's a washer—fer makkin' motor cars."

Evidently Darwinism has had its day, and is to be followed by some new scientific theory, nature and revelation being apparently the only stable facts in life.

The popes gave up their claim to issue coinage in 1867, when Piux IX., minted some few silver lira. Unlike some of his predecessors he left off his coins the representation of the keys symbolical of the claims to a Petrive succession.

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.

To Circumvent Order on All Goods

The government has ascertained that an effort is being made by United States agents of German exporters to continue sales of German and Austrian goods in Canada, thus circumventing the order-in-council prohibiting trade with the country's enemies.

A large number of circulars have been sent to Canadian merchants by United States importers of German and Austrian goods, offering to supply these goods in Canada.

Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs, said that effective action would be taken to prevent any such contravention of the spirit of the order-in council regarding trade with the enemy. Canadian merchants are advised that goods thus purchased may be liable to confiscation.

"Do you know, my dear," said the young husband, "there's something wrong with the cake? It doesn't taste right."

"That is all your imagination," answered the bride triumphantly, "for it says in the cook book that it is delicious."

Precocious Child—Mamma, when people get suffrage, does it just come for two or three days and then go away, or does it last a long time, like whooping cough and measles?"

Greene—How much are you going to pay for your auto?

Gray—I don't know yet how much I can raise on my house.—Judge.

First Bather—Why, Katherine, your foot is bleeding. How did you cut it?

Second Bather—On the water's edge I suppose.—Philadelphia Record.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

ONE SO EASY

SKYSCRAPER BUILT BY WOMEN

Agent, Janitor, Elevator Operator, Porters and Office Clerk—Women.

Kansas City is to have a ten-storey office building which will be devoted entirely to business women. No men will be allowed to rent space in the building.

The building is to be erected by the Woman's Commercial Club, and a woman capitalist whose name was not made public, will finance the undertaking. The site has not been made public, as the women do not wish the price on the lot to advance before they can close the deal.

The building will be designed by a woman architect, with a special view to the accommodation of women. The agent of the building will be a woman, the janitors will be women, the elevators will be operated by girls and girls will be employed as porters.

Office girls instead of boys will be employed by the tenants and male stenographers need not apply. One man has asked for an office in the building, declaring that he wanted it because he knew it would be kept clean, but his request has been refused.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

TULIP BREAD NOW

'Tis Made From Ground Tulip Bulbs, and is Very Nourishing

On account of the scarcity of wheat in Holland, the Association of Dutch Bakers has sanctioned the use of a so-called "tulip bread," in which one-third of the flour used is made from ground tulip bulbs. The bread is said to be very nourishing and the war ministry has recommended its use in the army.

A special to the London Daily News from Rotterdam says that the German minister of agriculture has issued a circular declaring that the cereal crop is not so good as expected, ordering the manufacture of alcohol cut down 40 per cent., and recommending that farmers conserve the food supply by drying potatoes on a large scale. Instructions are being given in the country districts as to the use of potato meal for the manufacture of bread.

Don't Let Corns Torment You

Use Putnam's Corn Extractor, which cures Corns in one night, without pain. For 30 years Putnam's has been the standard cure of Great Britain and America. Try it.

A reporter was interviewing Thos. A. Edison.

"And you, sir," he said to the inventor, "made the first talking machine?"

"No," Mr. Edison replied; "the first one was made long before my time—out of a rib."

Knicker—Why don't you and your wife kiss and make up?

Bocker—She and her mother signed an agreement not to make peace separately.—Tit-Bits.

They Cleanse While They Cure.—The vegetable compound of which Parmelee's Pills are composed, mainly dandelion and mandrake, clear the stomach and intestines of deleterious matter and restore the deranged organs to healthful action. Hence they are the best remedy for indigestion available today. A trial of them will establish the truth of this assertion and do more to convince the ailing than anything that can be written of these pills.

Pat and Mike were obliged to halt their heavily-loaded cart to make way for a funeral. Gazing at the procession, Pat suddenly remarked:

"Mike, I wish I knew where I was goin' to die. I'd give five hundred pounds to know the place where I'm goin' to die."

"Well, Pat, what good would it do if yez knew?"

"Lots," said Pat. "Shure, I'd never go near thot place."

With the Clerks' Help

"So your work is monotonous, is it? Why dont you get a job in a shoe store?"

Miss Fluff—Mr. Deepthought, do you think marriage is a failure?"

Mr. Deepthought—Well, the bride never gets the best man.

"I'm afraid," said Mrs. Twickembury, "that the young people of the present day are too much inclined to indulge in sectarian amusements on Sunday."

Ship Your Grain To LEITCH BROS. FLOUR MILLS

SHIP YOUR GRAIN to us and we will sell it for you at the highest market price saving elevator charges and insuring highest net returns. Liberal Advances. 1

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

240½ GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

NEWSBOY HALTED BY THE WAR

"Pittsie" Ryan, Walking Around the World, Last Heard From in Paris

One of the globe-trotters whom war overtook in Europe is "Pittsie" Ryan, an American newsboy whose face, if not his name, is known to thousands of people, including not a few dignitaries. "Pittsie" started almost two years ago to walk around the world, taking his time doing it, and when last heard from he was in Paris selling American newspapers to tourists. That was three weeks ago. He wrote to a "newsie" in New York that he expected to be back in this country in August, but he has not yet appeared on Broadway and his whereabouts are unknown. His friends, however, declare that "Pittsie" is well able to take care of himself, as he is resourceful and self-reliant and makes friends everywhere he goes.

Young Ryan, who has sold papers in most of the large cities of the United Sttes, began his long tour in October, 1912, sailing from San Francisco with only a pedestrian's pack and a Remington rifle. From the Hawaiian Islands he went to Australia. After walking across Australia he took a boat to South Africa, and set out on the long and difficult tramp up the African continent from Johannesburg to Cairo. He did Europe a-foot and reached Paris several weeks ago. Fond of adventure, he doubtless was not greatly troubled by the outbreak of war, but his hosts of friends, nevertheless, are anxious for news of "Pittsie" Ryan.

Drives Asthma Like Magic. The immediate help from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy seems like magic. Nevertheless it is only a natural remedy used in a natural way. The smoke or vapor, reaching the most remote passage of the affected tubes, brushes aside the trouble and opens a way for fresh air to enter. It is sold by dealers throughout the land.

A Hope For British Victory

Of one thing we may be certain, that while all Christendom will have to share the burden of distress it is upon Germany that the larger part will fall in useful lives extinguished, in fianancial misery, idle shipping, closed factories.

That this is all due to the insane growth of armies and navies stimulated, yes, necessitated by Germany's practice, no one can deny. This war is not a bolt out of the blue. It has long been recognized as unavoidable and it bears the earmarks of deliberate planning. Nothing was lacking but a good excuse. And this excuse has been found, or manufactured, as you please. It is right that Germany should pay heaviest.

Let us hope the plea for bloated armaments as essential to national safety may never again be heard. We now perceive what they lead to. And let us hope that victory may rest with the British who, as a hundred years ago, are fighting in the cause of human progress and world-wide peace against the tyranny of personal, arbitrary government.—"A Naval Officer" in the New York Independent.

War Experiences of a Canadian

British newspapers contain a description of the trying experiences of a Canadian lady who showed a noble and patriotic spirit in most trying circumstances. She and two other ladies were travelling together. After having succeeded with difficulty in getting from Innsbruck to Munich, they got passports from the British consul there. "We then started for Switzerland," she said, "but at Lindau, on the Lake of Constance, we were ordered to get out and detained in the railway station refreshment room. That was Friday, August 14. We were detained in the refreshment room for eight hours. Seven other British subjects were with us. There was plenty to eat for those who had the money to pay for it, and, on the whole, we were kindly treated, although we were much alarmed when a Bavarian colonel came in a state of great excitement and informed us that the French and Russians were behaving to his countrymen like wild beasts. After we had been detained for eight hours we were told that the women could go but the men of military age would have to remain in Lindau. I and my companions got away, but two English ladies who were with their husbands declined to leave them. The party were not imprisoned; they were simply told to go to a hotel and remain there. What will become of them when their money is all gone I do not know. Our journey through Switzerland and France was a most unpleasant experience. We were six days on the journey, and all the time we had to stand in the gangways of the trains or sit on the luggage that was piled up in them. I have lost all my luggage, but I am thankful to have got back alive. I am only sorry now for those we had to leave behind. While I was in suspense at Munich I was strongly advised by friends to represent that I was a citizen of the United States, but I would die rather than deny my flag."

A valuable collection worth $20,000,000 has been bequeathed to the Louvre by Baron Schlichting, a prominent member of the Russian colony in Paris, who died recently. It comprises pictures, bronzes, objects d'art and furniture. Among the pictures are some of the finest known examples of Rubens, Boucher, Fragonard, Nattier and Watteau.

"Before we were married you called me an angel."

"I know it."

"And now you don't call me anything."

"You ought to be glad that I possess such self-control."—Houston Post.

TWO YEARS OF TORTURE FROM STOMACH TROUBLE

Cured by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

There are two ways usually adopted in trying to cure indigestion or stomach trouble—one the wrong way by using purgatives and the other drugs which only act locally and which in the long run causes more distress by weakening the whole system. The other way and the right way is the Dr. Williams' manner of treatment—that is to nourish and build up that stomach by supplying plenty of new, rich, red blood. Give the stomach this much needed supply of new blood and distress will disappear and stay banished forever. The new blood strengthens the nerves of the stomach and gives it the necessary power to digest food. Thousands bear witness to the value of the Dr. Williams' treatment through the blood. Among them is the Rev. P. D. Nowlan, of Summerville, N.S., who says: "I certainly have great reason to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they were the means of saving my life. Till I reached the age of thirty I never knew what pain or sickness meant, but after that my stomach failed me and food of any kind caused untold distress. I became constipated and was forced to use injections daily. This went on for about two years; I grew weaker and weaker; my weight fell off from 185 to 125 pounds; I had a hacking cough and appeared to be going into a decline. All this time I was being treated by the best of doctors but without the least benefit. Night after night I could get no sleep the pain and agony was so severe. On consultation the doctors decided I was suffering from cancer of the stomach and advised an operation as a means of saving my life. This I refused to undergo and began to look forward to an early death. Just then a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had no faith in any medicine and at first refused, but my friend was so persistent that finally I gave in and purchased half a dozen boxes. By the time these were gone I felt much stronger and the distress was not so severe. I continued their use and each succeeding box wrought a marked improvement in my condition till by the time I had taken a dozen boxes every pain and ache had left me; my strength increased; my weight was back where it was before I was ill; I had a good appetite and was completely cured. In the years that have elapsed since I used the Pills not a twinge of the trouble has returned. To me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest medicine on earth and I never lose an opportunity in recommending them to other sufferers, for I feel that were it not for their use I would have been in my grave long ago."

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for Rev. Mr. Nowlan they have done for thousands of others and will do for you if ailing. They not only cure cases of stomach trouble, but rheumatism, partial paralysis, heart palpitation, St. Vitus dance and all other troubles that have their origin in a bad condition of the blood and nerves. The Pills are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Maurice Horatio Nelson died at Portsmouth recently. He was a descendant of the great sea fighter of that name, being the third son of the second Earl Nelson. The late Rear-Admiral was born on January 2, 1832, and was educated at Eton and at the Royal Academy, Gosport. He entered the Royal navy in 1845, and won distinction in the Crimea War. He was present at the bombardment of Odessa in 1854, and was later awarded the Crimean and Turkish medals, Inkerman clasp and 5th class Medjidie. Admiral Nelson served in the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol and was in command of a gunboat in the Baltic in 1855. He retired from the service in 1873.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

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

Yours truly,

VILANDIE FRERES.

The Czar of Russia probably owns a greater quantity of china than any other person in the world. He has the china belonging to all the Russian rulers as far back as Catherine the Great. It is stored in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg.

The Reason Why

Maud—Why is it that your closest friend will say the worst things about you?

Marie—She usually knows more than others.—Exchange.

Try Murine Eye Remedy

If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Don't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c., 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes 25c. 50c. Eye Book Free by Mail.

An Eye Tonic Good for All Eyes that Need Care

MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., Chicago

The Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

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

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N. H. BODEN, Editor and Proprietor
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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1914

Cave Canum

It's like skinning a skunk to attempt to reply to the "write up" our "Bullet Proof" contemporary gave us last week. However he mustered courage to hand out so many boquets is passing strange and still our wonder grows that one small head contains so much he knows."

In the screed directed against this paper there were no less than 24 errors so glaring that he who runs might read. We do not profess to know from which source he got his inspiration—it was either from spirits or a kindred spirit, if the first mentioned Glory be to "Feck," if the latter, we will be prepared to deal with him as he deserves when his time comes.

That Rooster story seems to stick in the Herald man's "crop," and well it may. More people gathered in two minutes to witness that scrap than gathered at any time to read the Herald's fake war bulletins. The crowd was also larger than the Herald's subscription list, which goes to prove that the people would rather watch a rooster fight than read the Herald

That half the Review is printed back east may be a fortunate thing for the public. Some of the Herald's type is set down South. The Review pays its way and the Herald man does not.

"That its "apothemgs" from time to time are a revelation to the present generation "Apothemgs" is a new one on us. Until the last issue of the Herald was spread to the world it was not found in the English language. This "Napoleon of Literature" now has another laurel to add to his illustrious past, that of having coined a new word. Posterity will doubtless couple his name with that of the renowned Daniel Webster.

With regard to being the "wrong man in the wrong place" we are afraid we will have to plead "guilty to the charge," and we were very much pleased that it was so when the Sheriff of Nanaimo paid us a visit last week to serve us with a writ for some $221 and costs, which had been obtained against the Herald man.

We found the little old town of Dundas a good place in which to live, and would ask no better place in which to die, but we do not expect to "wind" our way thitherwards The Review will not leave Courtenay while the Herald is above ground, and when we do go we will not "take our flight in the middle of the night, when the moon has gone away."

The War in Canada

Now that the novelty afforded by an European war, even though the British Empire is involved, is tending to wear off, it is important to be reminded that the victors in the conflict will be those who will stay with the job to the end. They will not be deterred by news of reverses either on land or sea, they will cheerfully endure the trials of home privations. in fact they will see in these things additional incentives to fight the harder; they will make it their business not to comprise and not to lay down their arms until the object is attained. The naval and military forces of the Empire are staying with the job, a ship is lost here and a military force is beaten back there, but the men at the front on land and sea go on fighting all the same. It is for the remainder of the citizens of the Empire to go on doing likewise; the prairies promise to place under wheat next year something like 20 per cent more land, while the cities are paying attention to the problems of the unemployed and vacant land with a view to making the one solve the other. It is for the individual to carry out the same idea, to support his locality as far as possible, to pay his way as far as possible, to place as much land under the plow or the spade as possible, cut out waste and luxury as being both unproductive, and to help his neighbours to the best of his ability. War is a terrible thing, and many fail to understand why war is permitted, but war can effect many things that the times of peace cannot, just as medicine is required to supplement ordinary nourishment at times; this war, terrible as it is, and ghastly as it yet will be, will achieve a great result upon the human race, that is to say, upon those who will take pains to profit thereby. There has been too much waste and luxury and the great Dominion of Canada has suffered especially, the land has been tickled rather than cultivated. and class and individual selfishness alike have become too marked for the Canadian people to be healthy from the point of view of the spiritual, imperial and even the material. It is has become a natural question to enquire "And who is my neighbour?"; the war furnishes the reply for the bona-fide seeker after the truth.

The "Contemptible Little Army"

The Kaiser sent out the following army order on August 19: 'It is my royal and imperial command that you concentrate your energies, for the immediate present, upon one single purpose, and that you address all your skill and all the valor of my soldiers to exterminate the treacherous English and walk over General French's contemptible little army." Apparently, English treachery consists in daring to oppose the German war lord. As for the "contemptible little army" it requires no excuse or apology for its size or its valour, as exemplified by its deeds during the first two months of the war. It still offers indomitable resistance; it is being strongly reinforced, and has proved a stumbling block to German progress. It may yet bring the German Emperor's vaunted military forces into contempt and defeat. It has already outpointed them.

BECK'S WEEKLY

Beck's Weekly, edited by Edward Beck, the man who employed the Burns Detective Agents to unearth graft in the Quebec Legislature, and published in Montreal, is a unique publication, and one that is growing in favor throughout the country. While devoted, primarily, to the promotion of honesty in the adminstartion of public affairs, it is by no means obsessed of one idea, but is made up every week of clever cartoons and pictures, stories, humorous sketches, and a department of intelligent if somewhat caustic comment on Canadian affairs. Among its contributors are several of the best writers and artists in Canada. It furnishes one of the most appetizing week-end collations of information, discussion and entertainment to be obtained anywhere. The price is $2 per year, and the publishers will be pleased to send a sample copy upon request. Address Beck's Weekly, 335 Craig Street West, Montreal.

An Emergency

Editor Review,

While travelling with Mr. Norman, of Qualicum, from Mud Bay station on the E. & N. railway to the residence of Mr. F. J. Curran, we were halted abruptly by a channel being rapidly swollen by a flowing tide. Boats were on the opposite shore, and Mr. Norman suggested swimming the channel, and although I advised him otherwise he quickly prepared himself and with Angio-Saxon courage plunged into the surging tide. Being an expert swimmer he wrestled against the current with steady stroke until he reached the farther shore where he launched a boat, recrossed the channel and took me over safely.

I learned later that Mr, Curran has lived at Mud Bay for a number of years and has had to endure this inconvenience and danger of fording the channel at low tide in travelling to and from the nearest town, and recently his son, while trying to cross the channel, was caught in the treacherous tide and drowned; thus a precious life was lost and a promising youth cruelly torn from his parents; leaving them bowed in grief over their irreparable loss.

Surely the bridging of this channel is a matter which merits the prompt attention of our provincial government. It is an emergency which the good roads department should overcome at the earliest possible date, and as the channel can be bridged at a very small cost and the danger to life and property forever ended.

Yours truly,
S. H. GREER.

Vancouver, Nov. 1914.

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
Th 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

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

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Will be at the

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

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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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. S21

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

VICTORIA NOTES

A correspondent in your columns recently replied to an article in the "Herald" which apparently "slated" the individual who bought from outside the district in which he lived. The problem is an interesting one, and in Victoria not least of all; there is a lot to be said for the customer, and he is often justified in the belief that he pays more by buying locally than is warranted, But the local storekeeper is not always to blame, especially in country districts; he is the object of attentions from many wholesalers, whose travellers call upon him and expect a share of his custom. Who pays for the expenses incurred by the travellers? The retailer for the most part pays but the customer does pay a share. The fault is with the present system of distribution, whereby a dozen firms travel a district when two firms would be ample. It is not to be wondered that the Great Eastern houses, with a system of marvellous efficiency, can by means of the mail order department, successfully compete with the small dealer, who has to pay dearly for the competitive service of his several wholesalers. The Press can do much to help out the customer and the retailer, although in the past, the Press, eager for the advertisements of the local retailer has carefully avoided the subject, thereby injuring the retailer out of false consideration for his interests.

And yet there is much to be said even for the present system; the retailer, in fixing his prices, has to take into consideration the following factors among others, namely the proportion of bad or doubtful payers amongst his customers, the cost of delivery, the expense consequent upon a credit system, the loss of interest through the settlement of accounts long after the goods have been received and consumed, and the general cost of handling. The present system levies the same charge for any commodity practically whether the customer is "cash" or "credit." while the preponderence of "credit" is responsible for a greater cost to the retailer than should be the case. The worst offender, if dealing with a mail order house be an offence, is the person who is last to settle his bill at the local store, and yet he is responsible for the disability under which the local dealer labors, at least to a large extent. The remedy is to encourage cash dealing and to "cut out" the excessive supply of travellers; at any rate the energetic Board of Trade would do well, in the interests of Courtenay to give the matter the fullest attention. The present time is one which will lead to the solving of this and many other difficulties, and the action of your local contemporary in raising the question is a proof.

The regrettable suspension of the Dominion Trust Company was a blow to an already over-wrought community, and must cause the other Trust Companies considerable inconvenience. It would not be in order, at a time when proceedings are being taken in the courts, to criticize the management, but it seems high time that the general public was protected by the Government, in the same way that they are protected in the matter of the banks. The use of the word "trust" leads many to deposit their savings, and the thrifty are hard hit when a "trust" concern is proved to be the reverse of trustworthy. The higher rate of interest allowed by the trust companies leads many to deposite all their spare cash for the sake of the extra income, and such action is only natural. The banks of the Dominminion do not seem to give the public a very remarkable rate of interest, at present, 3 per cent, whereas the same institutions are charging 8 per cent on loans; small wonder that the man with a few hundreds goes to the institution offering the higher rate, and dignified with the name "Trust." Here is another problem brought partly by the war, and calling for action, which once satisfactority solved will be to the benefit of the whole community.

The arrival of the Comox Valley contingent for active service at the rendezvons at Victoria deserves mention, and already the members have met other representatives of the Valley who have enlisted in the local regiments. It is fitting that Comox should be represented in the fighting line, and there is no doubt that the moral, as well as the physical effect of this reinforcement will be felt, The Germans were given to understand by their spies and secret service men that Canada would remain neutral, and this supposition was supported by the Senate's action over the three dreadnoughts. Canada has since done much to correct the German ideas, and Comox will now have the pleasure of doing more to extend the Kaiser's education,

There is to be an apple campaign in Victoria in a few days time when the stores will do their utmost to induce their customers to buy from their stock of Okanagan apples; the war has rather curtailed the market this year, hence the effort initiated by the Department of Agriculture to sell the apples rather than let them rot. At the same time the prices to be asked do not compete with the cheaper Washington products. nor even with the Saltspring apples; it remains to be seen therefore whether the campaign will be a success.

COMOX

The members of St. Peter's (Church of England) Guild will hold a 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.

At St. Peter's, Comox, Sunday next, Mattins and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock. Childrens service at 2. Evensong at 7 30, Service of Intercession on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Ted Cliffe has purchased a likely looking three-year old trotter, and a bran new Ford automobile with which to carry the mail and passengers between Comox and Courtenay station. He is also building a fine garage for the auto.

J. LaForest has come over from Hornby to take charge of the blacksmith shop, which was closed for a few days owing to Mr. Fortune having gone to Victoria to train for the next overseas contingent.

The Comox ladies who are doing work for the Patriotic Fund are requested to hand their finished work in to the post office before the 25th inst., as all goods have to be sent to Ottawa before the end of the present month.

Mr. Bannerman and family left for their new home at Sumas last Thursday morning.

Bert Higgins moved onto his ranch last week.

Wedding bells are expected to ring shortly.

Miss Anderson is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Robb.

Rod McCuish shot a fine deer on Sunday.

A lot of piles and timber have already been delivered on the wharf ready for work to be commenced next week.

A fresh contingent of 8 soldiers from the 88th arrived on Tuesday evening to take the palce of those who have been doing guard duty at the wireless station, who have volunteered to go to the front. They report having had a very rough passage up, and barely missed going on the rocks at the Hornby light house.

Mr. Davis has renewed his lease of Mr. Robb's farm for another five years.

The 5th of November was celebrated by a bonfire on Thursday evening. The Kaiser's effigy was burned amidst great rejoicings. A contingent of the youths (male and and female) marched up the road with a full band of musical instruments composed of tin cans, cowbells etc., and escorted the popular school mam. Miss Wilson, to the scene of action. The Kaiser Wilhelm no doubt belongs to a wet state, consequently his combustion was slow, but with the frequent application coal oil the Kaiser disappeared in smoke amid the plaudits of the assembled crowd, The Chinaman's shack was raided for firecrackers and coal oil tins were at a premium. 'God Save the King' was sung, and the proceedings closed.

Needs a Check Book

Although the auto runs on air,
You very quickly find
You cannot make it go on that
Nor run the thing on wind.

Oil Clothing

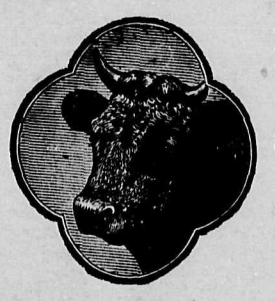
Men's Hunting Frocks

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**

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**

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

MANY BRANDS OF BAKING POWDER CONTAIN ALUM WHICH IS AN INJURIOUS ACID. THE INGREDIENTS OF ALUM BAKING POWDER ARE SELDOM PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IF THEY ARE, THE ALUM IS USUALLY REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM, AND WHICH HAS ALL ITS INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.

War and Weather

It is to be noted that the sea flight off Heligoland was fought in a fog under cover of which the British cruiser fleet boldy sailed in upon the enemy sheltering behind a screen of seamines, and under the guns of the forts.

The weather has often served Britain well in times of war. The weather finished the destruction of the Armada, and served us well when the French invaded Ireland, and there have been other times when a foe, anxious to raid British shores, found his work rendered difficult by bad weather.

A heavy thunderstorm at Crecy slackened the bow-strings of the Genoese archers of the French, whereas the English kept their bows cased, and suffered nothing; and, to come to modern times, the gallant Devons made their famous charge at Waggon Hill, Ladysmith, with a thunderstorm at their back.

It was a heavy mist that allowed Marlborough to get his army across the Scheldt, although the enemy had gathered to dispute the passage. Anson was once well served by a fog, which enabled him to slip through a French fleet unobserved.

Snow and frost have always hindered rather than helped, though the terrible winter in the Crimean War showed that we could rise superior even to such handicaps; and Colonel Kelly's march across the snow-covered mountains to the relief of Chitral showed the same.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

A Good Reason

It was a very youthful class in physiology.

"Why," asked the teacher, "is it best to eat soup first when one is very hungry?"

The pupils stared at her blankly. Then Jamie enlightened them from the depth of his own experience.

"You can get it down faster," he announced.

No Time to Lose

Author—Don't you think I'd better wait until the war is over before I get out this book about it?

Publisher—Wait! I should say not? Why, if we wait until then all the official facts may be known.—Life.

"Yes, they are very nice gooseberries, but aren't they dirty?"

"Dirty! Think I can wash 'em and part their 'air dahn the centre for tuppence a paund in these 'er war times?"—*London Opinion.*

DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

Itching, Burning, Irritated Scalp, Kept Awake at Night. Used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Now Head Is Well.

58 De Salaberry St., Quebec, Que.—"About six years ago dandruff began to form on my scalp. At first I didn't notice it, but my hair began falling out gradually and it kept getting worse. The itching and burning were so bad that I scratched and irritated my scalp. I was kept awake at night by the irritation.

"I used ——— and ——— Oil, also a few other oils and they did no good. I then tried a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, washed my head with the Soap and warm water, and applied the Ointment. After the first time my hair stopped falling. I got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment. I continued using them for a few months and my head is now well." (Signed) Miss Myrtle Davis, June 3, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of these distressing facial eruptions. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book on the treatment of the skin and scalp. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

W. N. U. 1022

Corps Maintained by Private Firm

Throughout the empire many patriotic employers have offered to assist in equipping their employes and enrolling them in the British army for service at home or abroad.

The firm of Shoolbred, London, holds a unique record in military annals.

For fifty-four years the firm maintained at their own expense a full company of the Queen's Westminster Rifles, drawn from their own staff and officered by members of the firm. Thirty-four men of the company took part in the South African war; while they were away they were paid full wages, and the situations were kept open for them until their return.

What occurred fourteen years ago is being repeated now and on a more extended scale. Under the Territorial system the old Queen's Westminsters have been converted into the 16th Battalion County of London. The corps is under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Rupert Shoolbred, and seventy-four men are out and mobilized.

Full wages will be paid to the married men and half wages to the unmarried, and the posts of all will be kept open for them until their return. Moreover, ten horse drivers of the firm have volunteered for transport service with the regiment, the horses being supplied by Messrs. Shoolbred.

A Touching Epitaph

An English lady home from India on furlough told a good story recently. The native converts, she explained, are very proud of their knowledge of colloquail anl idiomatic English, and of course there are many pitfalls for the unwary. The wife of one of the missionaries died recently, and at the funeral service a native pastor spoke feelingly of the loss they had sustained. "The hand that rocked the cradle," he said, "has kicked the bucket."

The Friend of All Sufferers.—Like to "the shadow of a rock in a weary land" is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to all those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessings of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever enquired for.

Bombs From Air Crafts

The dropping of bombs from aircraft was first developed in the United States. Glenn H. Curtiss was the first aviator to demonstrate how a battleship might be bombarded from the air. Before 1910 Curtiss startled the American navy department and those of Europe by dropping oranges on a warships' deck. Carrying a load of explosives in an aeroplane was in itself dangerous, involving the possibility of an explosion in a rough start of landing; dropping weights above ten pounds during flight was supposed to affect the equilibrium of an aeroplane, and dropping of bombs with any accuracy seemed impossible. But these limitations were removed in the characteristically speedy way in which all limitations are removed in aeronautics.

In March, 1912, at St. Louis, Tony Jannus dropped Albert Berry, weighing 175 pounds, from an aeroplane, demonstrating that a load large enough to blow up a battleship could be dropped during flight without endangering the life of the pilot. Later in the year the Michelin bomb-dropping contests induced experiments at bomb-dropping, which resulted in Lieutenant Riley E. Scott placing twelve out of fifteen bombs in the target and winning the $10,000 prize.

These demonstrations were convincing, but little attention was given to them by military authorities outside of Russia and Germany, where bomb-dropping contests were held. But individual inventors and military men continued their experiments, and there were evolved devices and bombs which collectively, if not singly, could be said to solve the problem. To eliminate the danger of explosion due to shock, for instance, bombs must be devised, such as the Marten-Hale, which must fall a distance to make them effective. The Marten-Hale bomb weighs twenty pounds, carries an explosive charge of four pounds of trinitrotolusul and 340 steel balls.

This is the age of young men, but with Kitchener, at sixty-four, summoned to the head of the British army, and General Pau, who retired for age at sixty-seven, and who is minus one arm at that, recalled to the colors of France, it looks as though the wisdom of years was fairly well appreciated in this war.

Battlefield is Silent to the Airmen

So far as the reconnoitering airman is concerned, a battlefield is quite silent. The noise of the engine drowns every other sound.

"It is very difficult to distinguish anything," says a Belgian aviator who flew over the battlefields at Diests when fighting was at its height. "Men look so small from such a height. For example, unless you are directly over them you can scarcely see even artillery upon a road."

A rifle bullet struck the propeller of his machine and broke it slightly, but did not stay his flight. The explosions of shells were very disturbing because they interfered with the equilibrium of the machine.

There is official authority for the following story:—

A French aviator was obliged by lack of petrol to land in the annexed provinces. While he was filling his tank a strong German patrol appeared. Calmly ignoring it, the officer continued to empty his petrol cans.

The Germans were taken aback, and, unable to understand his actions, halted at two hundred yards distance without firing, perhaps fearing a trap. When the tank was full the aviator started the engine and made off.

He was well off the ground before anyone suspected his design.

Seeing they had been hoodwinked the Germans commenced firing at the aeroplane, but they were too late, and the pilot returned safe and sound to headquarters.

Miller's Worm Powders do not need the after-help of castor oil or any purgative to complete their thoroughness, because they are thorough in themselves. One dose of them, and they will be found palatable by all children, will end the worm trouble by making the stomach and bowels untenable to the parasites. And not only this, but the powders will be certain to exert most beneficial influences in the digestive organs.

One Hundred Years Ago

Sometimes when we hear people speak of the "good old days," we forget how uncomfortable living must have been in some ways for our great-grandparents. Here are a few of the "discomforts," which we don't have to put up with today.

Merchants wrote their letters with quill pens. Sand was used to dry the ink, as there was no blotting paper. There were no street letter boxes, no postmen, and no penny postage. Traveling was by stage-coach.

A day laborer received two shillings a day. Stoves were unknown. All cooking was done with an open fireplace.

In the cities many of the streets were unnamed, and the houses were not numbered.

Cured of Piles and Eczema

By Using Three Boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment

Mr. Abram Buhr, Herbert, Sask., writes: "I want to say that I was troubled with eczema and piles and suffered greatly from the itching, burning sensations caused by these annoying ailments. I sent for a free sample of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and this did me so much good that I bought three boxes more, and after using same was cured of both eczema and piles."

This is the kind of letters we receive daily from people who have been cured of these distressing skin diseases by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. No matter how skeptical you might be, you could not read these letters for many days without concluding that Dr. Chase's Ointment is undoubtedly the most prompt relief and certain cure for these ailments.

If you have doubts send for a free sample box and be convinced. It was by use of a free sample that Mr. Buhr was convinced of the merits of this treatment. For sale at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Napoleon Bonaparte as a Recruit

The history of the last century and a quarter might have read very differently, had not the Russian army refused a valuable recruit in 1789 when Napoleon Bonaparte, disgusted with his prospects at home, sought to enter the service of Catherine the Great.

Some time ago Count Cheremetief discovered a letter addressed by Napoleon to the Russian war office, applying for admisison to the artillery. As, however, he made it a condition that he should retain his rank of lieutenant, the application was rejected. He then offered his services to the head of the Russian navy, and there again met with a refusal on the same grounds.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

In Highland

Mrs. X. relates that while in London she enquired in a shop if they had any fresh eggs.

"Yes, mum, plenty," said the clerk; "them with a hen on 'em are fresh."

"I don't see any with a hen on them," said Mrs. X., looking around for a nest.

"The letter 'hen' mum, not the bird. 'Hen' stands for 'noo-laid, mum."

"Some day," cried the outraged poet, "you editors will fight for my work."

"All right," sighed the editor, resignedly, "but if I lose I'll be just as happy."

Women Look Well When

they escape the sallow skin, the pimples, blackheads, facial blemishes due to indigestion or biliousness. At times, all women need help to rid the system of poisons, and the safest, surest, most convenient and most economical help they find in

BEECHAM'S PILLS

This famous family remedy has an excellent tonic effect upon the entire system. It quickly relieves the ailments caused by defective or irregular action of the organs of digestion, headache, backache, low spirits, extreme nervousness. Purifying the blood, Beecham's Pills improve and

Clear The Complexion

The directions with every box are very valuable—especially to women.
Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

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

What about your wife and children? Will they dress well after you are gone? Will your children be educated? Have a talk to-day with an agent of

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICES:—Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver. Agents Wanted.

LATEST METHOD TO FIND TIME

All One Has to do Now is Press Button and Look at Ceiling

Awakening in the night and wondering what time it may be, who has not longed to see the clock without getting up and striking a light? Sick people are especially curious about the time. To make this longing easy to satisfy a firm in Paris has just put on the market a clock that by pressing a button is made to project a picture of its face in a ray of light upon the ceiling.

This clock, which looks like a young cannon, stands upon a box containing three dry batteries. Its mechanism is in a metal tube, at one end of which is an ordinary dial. In the daytime this end is uppermost or foremost. But when night comes you turn the cannon over on its trunnions so that the reverse end is uppermost or foremost.

In the reverse end is a second dial, of transparent glass, with the figures reversed and running round its face inversely, as do the hands. In front of this a plain cover lens and behind it a small electric lamp attached by wires to the batteries and by other wires to a push-button.

This push-button can be placed under the pillow or upon a table beside the bed. When one wants to see the time in the night one presses the button; this lights the lamp, which projects upon the ceiling or upon the wall a greatly magnified picture of its face, so that one can lie comfortably in bed and read the time at a glance. Another push of the button extinguishes the lamp.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Hollaway's Corn Cure. Try it.

A Story From Japan

A traveller in Japan tells a little story showing how very careful and particular at least one Japanese boy merchant was in the matter of honesty. This traveller says: "As the train stopped for a few minutes at the station of a small village famous for a certain kind of Japanese cake, I thrust my head out of the window, and bought a package from a boy. He gave me a fifteen sen package; but neglected to give back the five sen due me. I laughed about it, remarking to the friend with whom I was travelling that I might as well have bought a twenty-sen package.

As we pulled into the next station, some fifteen minutes later, we heard a boy shouting at the top of his lungs as he ran up and down the platform, "Where is the lady to whom the Isobe cake-seller owes five sen?" Astonished, I informed him that I was the person; but how on earth did he know about the matter? To which he replied that the cake-boy had telephoned down the line to be sure to give back to its owner that five sen."

A Great Expander

"Pa, what is a dum dum bullet?"

"A dum dum bullet is a sort of military dried apple, my son."—Exchange.

"Jones has offered to sell his automobile at a low figure."

"Which is broke—Jones or the machine?"—Boston Transcript.

Birthplace of Froissart and Watteau

Both Valenciennes and Malines, two of the latest towns to come into prominence in the western theatre of war, have now little association with the production of lace beyond giving their names to the famous varieties. At Valenciennes, indeed, the manufacture has been discontinued, but the place has an alternate fame as the birthplace of Froissart, the historian (nearly six centuries ago) and of Watteau, the artist, (230 years ago).

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"Fine night," said Smithers, glancing at the heavens.

"No," replied the Boston girl, "you mean infinite."—Harper's Bazaar.

Listen to the sail flopping in the breeze!

Yes; perfect sheet-music, isn't it?

WOMEN FROM 45 to 55 TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Westbrook, Me. — "I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly do my housework. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial." — Mrs. LAWRENCE MARTIN, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis. — "At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and loins until I could not stand. I also had night-sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since." — Mrs. M. J. BROWNELL, Manston, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

HOW TOGOLAND WAS WON FOR GERMANY

BAND OF FREEBOOTERS AIDED TEUTONS IN CONQUEST

Germans First Occupied the Country Some Thirty Years Ago, Enlisting the Services of a Savage Tribe to Conquer the Natives.

The first of the German colonies to fall into the hands of Great Britain, Togoland, on the North West coast of Africa, has an interest for the ladies, as being the native home of the birds from whence come the highly prized marabou feathers.

Lome, the capital, is quite modern. It is a clean little town with well-laid-out streets, shaded by palm and other trees. The principal building is the palace of the Duke of Mecklenburg, the governor of Togo. To overcome the difficulties caused by the heavy surf which breaks almost incessantly on the low sandy beach, a pier, a third of a mile long, has been erected, and connected with a massive wharf or quay at the seaward end.

Unfortunately the natives are forgetting how to handle the surf-boats, and some years ago, when the bridge connecting the wharf with the shore was destroyed by a tidal wave supposed to have been due to a submarine volcanic upheaval, Lome was almost entirely isolated from the outside world.

What is believed to be one of the most powerful wireless stations in the world was completed in preparation for the present war a few months ago, at Atakpame, about 110 miles from Lome. It is the chief receiving and distributing centre for the German colonies in Africa, and since messages can be either sent to, or received from, Nauen, just outside Berlin, a distance of 3,450 miles, it was a most important link in Germany's world wide intelligence service.

Atakpame is the terminus of the railway, but the Germans have built a good road as far as Sokode about 100 miles to the north, and a large motor car has been provided to supplement the iron road for further progress into the fine hunting country nearer the interior of the continent.

There, however, the inhabitants are hostile and treacherous, and have the disturbing habit of taking pot-shots at the passing traveller with their poisoned arrows.

In this little-visited part of Togo are immense quantities of game Antelope, leopards, and elephants abound, and many kinds of birds, including the marabou stork, whence come the greatly-sized marabou feathers. The rivers swarm with crocodile, and there are numbers of hippopotami.

As regards Togo history, this only extends back about thirty years, at which time the Germans first occupied the country. They found it in possession of many different tribes, all hostile to one another, the dominant tribe of the south-central region, dwelling round about where Sokode now is, being the Tschaudjo.

These people were originally a conquering tribe, like the Masai and the Zulus, and they swept down from the north somewhere about a hundred years ago, devastating the country as they advanced. They came riding on horses, and as these animals had never before been seen in Togoland, the terror they inspired almost sufficed by itself to ensure the defeat of the aboriginal owners of the soil.

When the Germans came up from the south, a motley but brave and determined rabble, led by a certain free-lance adventurer named Kersting, they endured their first real check at the hands of these wild horsemen.

Impressed by their fighting qualities, Kersting, following, in a small way the example set by Cortez, in Mexico, and by Clive in India, allied himself with the uro—or king—of the Tschaudjo, and, aided by him, he eventually subdued the whole country and placed it under the German flag. The present uro, an old but dignified and amiable savage named Djoba, is the son of the man who fought under Kersting's banner. He resides at Bafilo, near Sokode, in a "palace" provided for him by the German government, who also grant him a small yearly subsidy.

Although the bulk of the Togo natives are, as has been said, in a condition but little removed from barbarism, some of the tribes, nevertheless, show considerable skill in handicrafts. Thus, at Bassari and Benjali, in the Konkombwa country, iron is mined, smelted and forged into various atricles, under exceedingly primitive, though fairly effective, conditions.

Other tribes cultivate cotton, which they weave into strong and serviceable cloth on curiously primitive wooden looms. Beautiful leather mats are also made, and large, strongly woven baskets of palm-fibre, which sell for about half a cent apiece.

In the far north, the only currency is salt or cowries. Amongst the Konbombwa copper and brass rods will purchase almost anything.

A remarkable proposal comes from some Belgian leaders. "We realize," they say, "that our nation is one national language. It is impossible to make either Flemish or Waaloon universal because of the rivalry of races. We do not wish to encourage further use of French wishing to maintain our distinct individuality and cultivate British rather than French characteristics, therefore we propose taht Belgium should adopt English as a national language, making herself the England of the continent and sister nation of England of the Isle."

THE DUTY OF THE BUYER

Preference Should Always be Given to Home Products

(From the Toronto Globe)

If the patriotic manufacturer does his duty to Canada by keeping his employees together, and doing without profits till the dip of depression is over, he has a right to expect that the buyer will stand loyally beside him and buy Canadian goods wherever possible, and British goods in preference to those of foreign nations. The instinct of self-preservation should teach the Canadian people that this is no time to import things that can be made as cheaply and of as good quality as home. The point is so clearly made in a letter addressed to the Globe by a manufacturing concern in Ontario that space is gladly given for it:

"We note from your excellent journal that you have been endeavoring during the past few weeks to impress upon Canadian manufacturers the duty of keeping their plants running to the fullest possible extent. You have pointed out that by so doing the manufacturers will be contributing largely to the country in this present crisis. With this we are quite in accord. We would, however, draw your attention to the fact that there is a limit to the possibility of any manufacturer keeping his plant running.

"We are a small concern, manufacturing small tools. Throughout the whole of last winter and up to the end of July we ran our factory full time, notwithstanding the fact that our production was considerably in advance of our sales. Last month our sales took a tremendous drop, and we have had to slightly reduce our working hours. Our object in writing to you is to point out that even in these times of depression there is more than sufficient business in our line to keep us working full time. We are the only concern actually manufacturing our line of tools in Canada. In point of quality we are second to none. Our prices are competitive. There seems to us to be no good and sufficient reason for any of this business to be sent outside of Canada, yet it is a fact that this is being done. We suggest to you that you couple your advocacy of keeping the factory running with that of the duty of Canadians to buy only Canadian-made goods, always providing they are competitive in quality and price with foreign goods."

This is a most reasonable request, and it is to be hoped the readers of the Globe will give it favorable consideration. The buyer naturally wants the best value he can get for his money, but if Canadian goods are as cheap and of as high quality as foreign goods he is a very thoughtless Canadian who under existing conditions does not give the preference to home products. In this connection the Globe may be pardoned a personal word. Many Canadian manufacturers making standard lines of goods do not know the meaning of the word publicity. They expect their goods to sell themselves. They never give the public a chance to learn the brand or the quality of the articles they make. The greater part of the foreign articles sold in Canada are sold because by constant advertising the buyer is taught to ask for a certain brand or trade mark. In yesterday's Globe scarcely a dozen manufacturers of the thousands in Canada thought it worth telling the people about their goods. Two-thirds of the space occupied by manufacturers' announcements was purchased by Canadian branches of American concerns that know the worth of publicity. The buyer's duty is to give the preference to Canadian goods. But the manufacturer's duty does not end when he makes the goods. He cannot hope to sell them in competition with well-advertised foreign products unless he lets prospective buyers know that Canadian goods competitive in price and quality are on the market.

Shackleton Departs For Polar Trip

Sir Ernest Shackleton and the members of his trans-Atlantic Antarctic expedition have left London in two sections for the South Polar regions. One half of the party, headed by Sir Ernest Shackleton, departed for South America, the other half of the expedition left for Ross Sea, on the New Zealand side of the Antarctic, by way of Tasmania.

Sir Ernest hopes to meet the Ross Sea contingent in April of next year, or failing in that by March of 1916. The Shackleton section will have 70 dogs and also motor sledges. The other party will have 26 dogs.

One great difficulty that confronted the expedition was the lack of scientific instruments. These had been ordered from Germany but had not been delivered because of the war and it was necessary to replace them in England.

The Ross sea party will board the exploration ship Aurora at Hobarts town, Tasmania. Sir Ernest Shackleton hopes to leave Buenos Ayres, October 18, by the ship Endurance, which is now en route to South America.

The American Attitude

As for the attitude of the American press, it never more accurately reflected the sober judgment of the American public than in condemning Germany's course in the present conflict. The indictment against Germany is founded upon the statements of her own defenders, whose admissions are far more damning in their evidence than any charge of the Allies. A nation whose imperial chancellor ridicules as a "scrap of paper," the plighted faith not only of his own but of other governments, can find nothing but condemnation on this side of the Atlantic so long as America remains true to her ideals as a nation.—Boston Transcript.

HELIGOLAND ISLAND IS WELL FORTIFIED

THE NORTH SEA STOREHOUSE OF THE GERMAN FLEET

Millions Have Been Spent in Fortifications and the Construction of Powder Magazines—Provisions For Siege Lasting Three Years.

Enormous sums of money have been spent upon fortifications at Heligoland.

The island which has an area of only three-quarters of a square mile, is looked upon as one of the most treasured possessions of Germany.

Since the Germans obtained possession of the island, enormous sums have been spent upon fortifications, and so on, including $30,000,000 spent on protecting the coast from erosion.

Probably it will never be known how many millions Germany has spent in strengthening the place. But it is known that a million and a half was spent in improving the harbor as an anchorage for torpedo craft.

Millions have been spent in fortifications and the construction of powder magazines, while refuges have been built for the inhabitants as a protection against the island being shelled by an enemy.

Two hundred feet from the water there stands a series of big gun batteries and armed turrets, an attempt having been made to turn the island into a German Gibraltar.

For purposes of protection, a cliff of granite was built, so that now the island to a large extent possesses cliffs which are purely artificial. In addition, hundreds of tons of cement were used to strengthen the face of the natural rock.

Most of the people depend for their livelihood upon the lobster and other fisheries, together with their harvest from the summer visitors. They live to long years, and have a stheir native tongue the North Frisian dialect.

In 1807 Great Britain obtained the island from the Danes. When she took possession of the island it was the "jumping ground" of a horde of smugglers, there being practically no room left on the island which was free from kegs and human beings. In 1890 we gave the island to the Germans as their consideration for our taking over Zanzibar and Pemba.

At the time of the bargain there was great dissatisfaction shown in each country. It was recognized by many far-seeing men that so long as we possessed Heligoland the island was in the position of a menace to Germany.

Those Germans who objected to the bargain were sure that Germany did not obtain a much larger territory; even Bismarck said they had exchanged a pair of trousers for a mere button. It was then that the plateau was fortified.

Quite recently some of the most massive guns produced by Krupps' were placed there, while provisions were laid in sufficient to withstand a siege of three years. Money, in fact, was spent like water that the island should become the North Sea storehouse of the German fleet.

PUTS BAN ON AIRSHIPS

Cannot Fly Within Ten Miles of Fortified Points

An order-in-council has been passed prohibiting airships from flying within ten miles of any of the chief Canadian cities or fortified points, unless by special government permit and prohibiting any air craft carrying passengers to cross the international boundary except under special conditions.

The action is taken by the government as a precautionary measure and because airships have recently been seen approaching various places near the border of Canada. Guards have been stationed at all prominent points with orders to fire upon any airship which comes wthin the prescribed ten mile area.

The places named in the order-in council as being those over which no airship may fly are Halifax, Sydney, St. John, Quebec, St. John, Valcartier, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria, Vancouver and Charlottetown.

It also provided that no airship may pass within ten miles of any wireless telegraph station.

Airships crossing the international boundary line and carrying passengers are allowed to land only at points within three miles of Annapolis, N.S., Woodstock, N.S., Lake Megantic and Hemmingford in Quebec; Athens, Welland and Essex in Ontario; Morris, Manitoba; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alberta; and Chilliwack, B.C.

A Canadian officer must be carried on any airship that lands in Canada and no firearms, explosives or photographic equipment will be allowed on board. Any military air craft in Canada must be the property of the Canadian government or Great Britain or her allies. One reason for the strict governmental regulation of airships is with a view to preventing any secret fitting out of airships by Germans or Austrians in the United States with a view to bombarding operations, or scouting at fortified or military points in Canada.

It is a remote, but possible danger.

When Kitchener Asks He Gets Action

A story is going round about Lord Kitchener's way of dealing with officialism. He made an application to the post office authorities for thirty telegraphists to go on active service with the army. A high official informed Lord Kitchener that the men could not be spared, as the staff had already been seriously depleted by the war. The new war secretary sent back a message to say that if the men were not sent inside half an hour he would come for them himself. Needless to say the men were soon forthcoming.

British Fighting Families

Lots of cases are on record of entire families being in one or other of the British fighting forces. A widowed lady named Coppard, of Penge, has seven sons serving in the West Kent Territorials and she is very proud of the fact. Another instance is of an Erith family named Higgs. The father fought at Tel-el-Kebir, six sons are in the Royal navy, and the mother is anxious to serve as a nurse.

Good Times Ahead for the West

THE attention of the world is now being attracted to the vast areas of fertile wheat lands of Western Canada. Only a small fraction of the agricultural lands are at present tilled and their cultivation is now a world necessity.

There will be a world-wide shortage of food and the demand for wheat and all farm products will be enormous. High prices for grain are sure to prevail. The coming year will witness the greatest activity throughout the West.

The Hour of Opportunity has Arrived

'Deutschland, Deutschland, uber alles'

The German soldier's song in this war is not the "Watch on the Rhine," popular in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, but "Deutschland, Deutschland, uber alles" sung to the air of Haydn's Hymn to the Emperor, the Austrian National anthem. The words were written in 1841 by the poet Hoffmann von Fallersleben, in the island of Heligoland, then British territory, during his exile from Germany on account of his sympathy with the German reform party.

Germany's Increase in Population

The imperial statistical office has recently issued a year book which estimates the population of Germany on July 1 of this year at 67,812,000, a gain of 831,000 during the twelve months. Since the war with France in 1870-71 Germany has gained 26,000,000 in population.

"It is well to leave something for those who come after us," as the man said who threw a barrel in the way of a policeman who was chasing him.

PROFITS AND LOSSES OF THE GREAT WARS

THE ENORMOUS EXPENSE OF MODERN WARFARE

Huge Sums That Are Necessary to Finance the Prosecution of War—Vanquished Called Upon to Meet the Bill of Expense.

Modern warfare is a costly business!

Some years ago a leading German Socialist estimated that a Franco-German war, under modern conditions would cost $50,000,000 a month, while if Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Italy were engaged, the figures would soar to $2,250,000,000 a month!

There is every indication that these figures are being attained, if not surpassed in the big war in Europe.

When one considers the upkeep of the vast armies in the fighting line and engaged keeping open communication to the base, the material needed to feed the rifle and big gun, and the continuous need of equipment, the figures quoted do not appear large in proportion to the force engaged in the conflict.

But there is money to be made in war, as in every business. Germany, for instance, profited much from the Franco-German war of 1870. Her war bill amounted to $450,000,000, but when peace proposals were made, Germany presented France with a bill of $1,000,000,000. It got every cent of it.

It was the great Bismarck who arranged the terms of the treaty, and though he chuckled mightily at the idea of getting this huge sum from the French for stopping the war, it is said that he was sorry when he saw how readily the French scraped the amount together, that he had not asked for double the amount! Germany had previously squeezed an indemnity of over $40,000,000 out of her present ally, Austria, after hostilities lasting only one month.

Other countries, too, have found war a very profitable business, notably Japan, who, after the war of 1894-1895 with China, arising out of the state of Korea, made the Chinese pay her an indemnity of $185,000,000. As the war cost Japan only $30,000,000, she made a profit of $155,000,000, in addition to which she gained certain towns and territories.

But Japan gained little profit from the war with Russian in 1904-05, in spite of an indemnity of $500,000,000, which was demanded, for the cost of that campaign to Japan alone was estimated at $600,000,000.

A country which has never found war profitable is Russia. Her encounter with Turkey in the 70's cost her an enormous amount of money. She would only have been a little out of pocket if she had received the $250,000,000 indemnity which she asked for in her bill. Ultimately the indemnity was cut down to $160,000,000 with which to pay her out-of-pocket expenses, of which sum Turkey up to the present time has paid just over half, and there seems little likelihood that she will ever raise the full amount.

The cost of the Russian-Japanese war was staggering. The campaign lasted about 19 months, and altogether it is estimated that the combined expenses of Russia and Japan amounted to no less than $2,225,000,000. The loss to Japan's navy and mercantile marine alone amounted to $250,000,000.

This was the fourth campaign upon which Russia had entered within three-quarters of a century. The first and second were with Turkey, the former involving an expenditure of $100,000,000 and the loss of 120,000 men. This was in 1828, and twenty-six years later came the Crimea, in which France and England took a hand. The total cost of this terrible war was $1,565,000,000. England's bill alone amounted to $390,000,000.

The Napoleonic wars, which ended with Waterloo, were comparatively cheap for France, as the total bill amounted only to $1,250,000,000.

The present war will be as costly a one for both conqueror and vanquished. Already Germany is endeavoring to partly recoup herself by levying enormous exactions on the cities and towns occupied in the line of march across Belgium. Whether the sums will be paid before the invaders are driven back across the frontier is another story, as it is possible that the Belgians will not submit calmly to the exorbitant demands made upon them by an enemy who has turned a beautiful country into one of death and devastation.

But Germany is certainly laying herself open to dreadful reprisals, for when this war is over the indemnity to be claimed from her will be simply enormous. Great Britain never has deliberately set about making money out of her wars in modern days, but she will be perfectly justified in calling upon her enemies to meet the expenses they have wantonly run her into.

Germany's Commerce Annihilated

Germany's foreign trade is virtually annihilated. German ships to the value of $25,000,000 have been destroyed by British cruisers, and others to an estimated value of $50,000,000 are interned in neutral ports. There is no estimate to be put on the number or value of the German ships laid up in Hamburg, Bremen and other German harbors. Nowhere on the high seas is a German afloat except as a fugitive.

This is the immediate result of England's supremacy upon the seas. It is the result that would attend a conflict between England and any power. —New York Journal.

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Holy "Villeheim's" Prayer

(Mit apoligies to Burns.)

O Gott of Battle, Gott of Might,
Who make der earth, der moon, der star,
Und everyting in this world, bar
Meinself and mine.
"Vot for ve not yet lick the tar out foreign swine?"

For twenty years I been prepare,
I plot and scheme mit trap and snare,
Und ven all odders make der prayer for world peace,
I flash mine sabre through der air und never cease.

I takes you mit me in dis deal,
Because the Vaterland people feel
That you can keep mein iron heel
So sharp and big,
To grind the foe and make them squeal
Like dying pig.

Und when ve too gommence dis din
You gif for me der job to win;
I promise you to walk right in
To gay Paree:
But hundred hoodoo, dam der skin,
Sure follow me,

Dot Belgian he not understan'
He dink I gobble up his lan',
Und every woman, every man
Give me raw deal—
Der grazy vool upset mein plan
Und sprang mein veel.

Und ven dis make mein soldier mad
He treat der Belgian very bad,
And cut der hand off all der lad
Und make 'em quit;
Der world she call me "one big cad"
Ach! Hypocrite.

Und ven ve pillage all der town
Und blow der fine cathedral down,
Americans dey make a frown
Und talk of art.
Vot! "Are we run der circus clown
Or kindegart?"

Dot dondergasted Johnnie Bull
He butt in vor some treaty rule,
His soldiers, Ach! der grazy mule,
Though queer to tell,
Von Kluck report he was no vool
Und fight like hell.

Vot for you not keep him away
Und at his grocery beesness stay;
He push mein navy out der vay
Und say "by gum."
"You often toasted for 'Der Day'
Und now she come!"

Und Austria, Ach! she make me swear
She cannot stop der Rooshian bear;
She lose her goat and iss so scare
She quickly get—
If she but do vun leetle share,
We lick 'em yet.

I dink, O Gott! you must have quit
Or vy dose tings do you permit;
If you are mad cause ve commit
Dos Belgian crimes
Vy den you shure vos quite a bit
Behind der times.

Vor ve must plunder, rape and slay—
Blood and iron, dots our way;
If dis offend you ve vill say
To you "good-bye,"
Henceforth mein peoples all shall pray
To Me und I.

Und ven ve lick all foreign swine
Der world will worship at our shrine
Und talk der language of der Rhine
Mit tongue and pen,
Und all der glory shall be mein,
Amen, Amen.

—A. S. Hamilton, Nanaimo, Oct. 13.

CUMBERLAND

Mr. Blaylock, of No. 8 Mine, has purchased a fine house and five acres on Courtenay Road, near Puntledge.

The Ladies Aid of Grace Methodist Church, at their last regular meeting decided to hold a concert on the evening of November 16.

Thomas Graham Chief Inspector of Mines, is here on his regular annual inspection.

Harry Delvin, Inspector of Mines arrived on Sunday on his regular tour of inspection.

J. R. Lockard, General Superintendent of the Canadian Collieries, is leaving for San Francisco on business.

A lively game of basketball was played in the Band Hall between Bevan and Cumberland proper on Thursday evening.—Islander.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

TEMPORARY SCHOOL, ROYSTON

TEMPORARY SCHOOL, ROYSTON

Sealed Tenders, superscribed, School Royston, will be received by the Board of Trustees up till noon on Thursday, the 19th day of November, 1914, for the erection and completion of a 1 room school at Royston. Rough plans and specifications may be seen at Messrs. Hicks Beach & Field's office, Courtenay.

Tenders to be given for labours only, and tenders for labour and material separately. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. GATHERCOLE,
Secretary.

The District Volunteers

It was November second,
The first in all those years,
Our native county needed
To call for volunteers.

So proud was I to be
Included in the cheers
That were liberally given,
To the District Volunteers,

As the train pulled out of the station,
How can we forget the day,
Leaving dear friends and relations,
To fight for a better way,

The principal of the Courtenay school,
Is a credit to the nation,
He marched the children, one and all,
To bid us farewell at the station.

So we hope to be successful
When the Germans we pursue,
And may Heaven smile upon us
For the good that we may do.

T. F.

Last Will and Testament

The Kaiser's despair.—Realizing that the end is near, he makes his will.

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 my last will and testament of me, Wilhelm, the superswanker and ruler of the saussage-eaters, recognizing that I am fairly up against it, and expecting to meet 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.)

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,)

To Servia I give Austria.

To Russia I give Turkey, for the Tzar's Chrisimas dinner.

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

To Admiral Jellicoe I give all my dreadnoughts, submarines, torpedo-boat destroyers, and fleet of funkers generally, what's left of them. He's bound to have them in the end, so this is only anticipating events.

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.

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

To Mrs. Pankhurst and the wild women I leave my malled fist. They will find it useful no doubt, when they resume their militant tactics.

To Sir Ernest Shackelton I leave the Pole. I've been up it 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 sausages 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 hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

Baron Von Sauerkraut,
Graf Von Munichlagerbier

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

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Good Morning!

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They have stood the test. Give real foot comfort. No seams to rip, Never come loose or baggy. The shape is knit—not pressed in.

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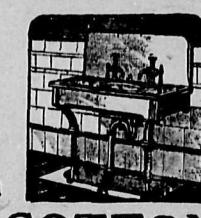

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