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

THE REVIEW

Classified Ads.

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

VOL. 4 COURTENAY, B. C., THURSDAY JANUARY 6, 1916 NO. 7

WHY PAY RENT ?

For Sale—A newly and substantialy built house, 4 rooms, basement, high and pleasantly situated, few minutes walk from post office, Price $400

HARDY & BISCOE
Sole Agents
Phone 10 Courtenay

COMOX LUMP COAL

$6.00 Per Ton
Delivered in Courtenay
All Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention

D. KILPATRICK
Phone 43 Courtenay

If—

you have any sewing to do it will pay you to investigate our plan whereby you may own a Sew E-Z Sewing Machine Motor

This Is It

If you have a day's sewing to do let us know and we will deliver the motor at your house and charge you a very moderate rent for it. For every day you rent the motor we give you one chance on a drawing to be held as soon as the value of the motor has been received in rentals.

There are only 25 chances on the motor, and four are gone already, so get your application in if you want this motor

This motor is guaranteed for 5 years and is exceedingly good value for the money

Courtenay Electric Light, Heat & Power Co., Limited
Phones: Office 35, Res. R98 Office: Mill Street

Local Lines

Born—At Headquarters on Jan. 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. K. Aida, a son.

Died—At Courtenay, on Tuesday Jan. 4th, 1915, William Lewis, age 83 years 10 days.

Died—At Comox, on Wednesday Jan. 5, William R. Robb, aged 73 years and 8 months.

While cranking a Ford car for a guest at the hotel, Percy Booth got his arm broken.

Messrs. W. A. Urquhart, H. Gurney, and H. J. Copp are the refreshment committee of the Creamery Association, and are reputed to to be famous for making good coffee.

The City Council held a short session on Monday evening when a number of accounts were ordered paid. R. M. Allan was appointed auditor. The City Clerk read a synopsis of the year's financial transactions which showed that the city had surplus assets of about $2600, over liabilities. A by-law was given its 1st and 2nd readings empowering the Council to borrow $500 to pay pressing accounts The council heard with regret that former Constable West had been burned out, and a sum of money was voted to carry him over if it was found that he needed it. The Council adjourned until Wednesday evening when the money by-law given its 3rd. reading. The members of the Council will have their photos framed and presented to the city. The Council then adjourned. sine die.

Wanted—6 little pigs. Apply Box 295. Cumberland.

Notice—Owing to dogs worrying my sheep, I shall put out poison. L. C. Vigors.

For Sale—Two year old Holstein Bull. Apply, J. Crockett, lower road, Sandwick.

For sale—sleigh, with pole, also top buggy almost new. Apply W. Duncan, Sandwick.

Strayed—a brindle heifer, small hole in one ear. Apply to Hugh Morrison, Lake Trail, Courtenay.

Wanted to buy from the farmers of the Comox valley, potatoes and other vegetables. A. B. Ball, Comox.

Wanted—Jersey cow, to come fresh soon : state price, age, and when fresh. Address Carl Peterson, Campbell River B. C.

For sale, Australian stump puller will trade for small launch engine, must be good. Apply J. Caljouw, Bowser P.O., Vancouver Isle.

Wanted—To purchase a pure bred Yorkshire boar about 18 months to 2 years old and ready for service. Pedigreed stock preferred. Write, J. Lawrence, Lazo P. O.

For Sale—One 6 h. p. Fairbanks Morse Gas Engine, one 3 k. w. Dynamo switch board, etc., also pump and belting, Capacity 12 gallons per minute. Apply at Riverside hotel.

Strayed—onto my premises at Kye Bay, a young red steer. Same will be sold to pay expenses of keep, etc., if not claimed within 10 days of this notice. Apply to J. Lawrence, Kye Bay.

Ten acre ranch, six acres cleared Fine six room house, barn, stable, chicken houses and large yards, wire fenced, 3 miles from Courtenay price fifteen hundred dollars. Improvements cost over $1200. Apply by letter Box 11 Review office Courtenay.

Comox Creamery Butter 45c per lb. this week

H. S. Clements, M. P. was in town for a few minutes on Wednesday morning on his way to the train.

Mrs. Gurney had the misfortune to slip on the ice at her home last Thursday and sustained a broken leg. She is doing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Bubar entertained about forty of the young people on Thursday evening. Whist, games and dancing were indulged in.

The local branch of the Woman's Auxiliary will re-commence their meetings on Jan. 21st. at 2:30 p. m. at the Vicarage.

The Ladies' Aid Society turkey supper on Tuesday evening was a gratifying success. Rev. Mr. McBeth's lecture was also very entertaining. The proceeds were $56

The Rev. and Mrs. Franklin-Watson left by train on Wednesday morning for Alberni, where they expect to stay about a month previous to Mr Watson's taking up his new duties at Victoria.

In accordance with the Royal Proclamation Sunday last was observed as a Solemn day of prayer on behalf of the cause undertaken by the Empire and our Allies. Prayer was offered continuously from daybreak until dark, and special intercessions were offered at the regular services throughout the day. Many expressed their appreciation of this opportunity of joinig with the rest of the Canadian people of various denominations, in special prayer for the Army and Navy during these days of warfare.

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

Please remember that the Annual Creamery meeting will be held on Jan. 20th, 1916, at 8 p. m., at Courtenay. The present directors have some important resolutions for your consideration so do not fail to attend.

Patrons of the Creamery are invited to bring their wives, and some light refreshment on the occasion of the annual meeting on Thursday, Jan. 20.

A sleighing party held an enjoyable dance at Headquarters on Wednesday evening. One of the young men fell in love with the place or lingered too long at the gate and had to get home the next morning.

The Rev. A. Bischlager A. K. C. of Cumberland will preach in St. John's church on Sunday morning Jan. 16th, at 11 a. m., being the first anniversary of the Dedication of the Church.

The citizens ticket will hold a public meeting on Monday evening to discuss municipal affairs Opposition candidates are invited to be present. Kilpatrick's ticket will hold a meeting on Wednesday evening to express their views on municipal matters, and give an account of their stewardship.

Sam Watson, the genial clerk at the Ford Garage is laid up with la grippe.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS VISITING COURTENAY
Telephone 29 for Transfer of Baggage
Harry Hodkinson
Judson St.

IN FUTURE

we will have two shipments of Fleischman's Yeast weekly, Monday's and Friday's. We haue received a supply of receipe books so don't fail to ask when you get your yeast

A fresh shipment of Hugh Beadnell's apples have just arrived. Northern Spy, Baldwin and Ben Davs. Buy them by the box

Box 256 **SHEPHERD'S** Phone 40

Xmas. Presents

We are now opening a large and varied stock of goods suirable for the Christmas trade, consisting of Cut Glass, China, Fancy Glass Sets, Cutlery, Toys, Gloves, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Ties for Ladies and Gentlemen, Ladies Blouses and Fur Sets for Children

The stock is so large it will have to be seen to be appreciated

Also Plain and Fancy Groceries in great variety at lowest cash prices
TRY OUR 35c FRESH GROUND COFFEE

McPhee & Morrison's Cash Store

Finish of Germany

President of Wall Street Journal Gives Toronto Audience His Opinion on War

That the war will end by Germany's collapse by the beginning of the winter of 1916-17, and that Canada and Russia, by reason of the extent of their land, will be the chief beneficiaries of the renaissance of progress and prosperity to follow, were the encouraging predicitions of C. W. Barron, president of the Wall Street Journal, who addressed the Toronto Canadian Club recently.

It might well be asked, said Mr. Barron, where the United States stood. "The man who has not arms when burglars are at the front door had better stand still," he commented, amid laughter. But the United States was getting arms. She was building them for the British empire, too. She had never before floated a loan for half a billion dollars but she had done so for the allies, "and this is only the beginning."

"Such financial brains as I have tell me that Germany cannot go through another winter of war such as this," said Mr. Barron, in dealing with the prospective length of the struggle.

Corns cause much suffering, but Holloway's Corn Cure offers a speedy, sure, and satisfactory relief.

Floating Forts

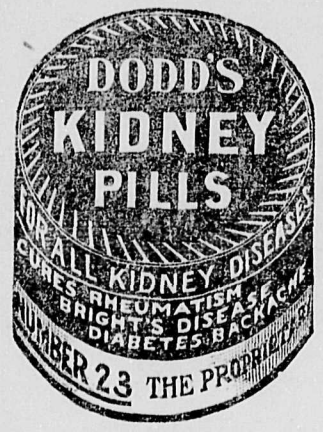
Mr. A. H. Pollen, the naval expert, discussing the employment of monitors in recent bombardments of the Belgian coast, makes some remarkable revelations of progress in British naval architecture and hints at the utility of the "floating forts" as rendering possible the landing of forces for a grand turning movement against German armies in Belgium. "If you are content," he says, "to have a low speed, it is possible to so extend the sides of any ship as to make it mine and torpedo proof. It is a mere question of having two hulls—an interior, which constitutes the vessel proper, and an outer, against which underwater weapons are to expend themselves."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Bitter Choice

Let us be honest. Harper's Weekly has been constantly in favor of keeping out of the war, if it could be done without abandoning the principles laid down by our government in defense of humanity. It has been done, and brilliantly, and we are glad we have kept out. Glad, in the sense that it is our choice; yes, but not happy. It is not a joyous thing to see other countries bleeding for our benefit, while we pay nothing, but instead prosper. Especially if Germany is successful enough to justify the planned and prepared aggression, control of reluctant peoples, glory of material power, contempt for ethics, then indeed will the American choice be bitter to look back upon. Then indeed shall we dream bad dreams over what psychological effect our coming in might have had, at a critical moment, on the Balkan States, on Turkey, on Germany—what effect a most energetic effort to reach our maximum in munition shipments as a belligerent might have had.—Harper's Weekly.

Through the incident of the great war the world is becoming daily appreciably smaller. Affairs in far-away countries that a few years ago would not have aroused more than a passing interest here in Canada are today clothed with an importance and personal touch that must surprise us. The fact is that the war is making us think less parochially and more imperially.—Calgary Herald.



Postal Curiosities

Stamps bearing Queen Victoria's effigy ceased to be valid after the last day of June in the present year. Previous to the introduction of stamps letters had to be taken to one of the branch offices, which were limited in numbers even in large cities; and if the sender prepaid the postage a red mark was affixed and it went forward. If the sender did not pay in advance, the postage was payable on delivery, which was very customary, and was frequently considered the safest way of insuring that the missive would reach its destination.

When the new stamp was introduced in 1840 it was invariably called the "Queen's head," and old people used this term for many a long day afterwards. When first issued to the public the sheets on which the stamps were printed were not perforated, and each had to be separately cut, a process both slow and troublesome; and it was some years before perforation was adopted.

A Valuable Medicine For Little Ones

Mrs. G. Morgan, Huntsville, Ont., writes: "I wish every mother and especially young mothers knew the value of Baby's Own Tablets. They have certainly worked wonders with our baby. She was troubled with colic and constipation and cried all the time, but the Tablets soon put her right and she is now a fine healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Bit of German Humor

They need something to hearten them up a bit and excite their risibles in London, and so we respectfully suggest that the dispatch from World's Berlin correspondent describing a visit to the German fleet be widely distributed in England.

"Do you think the British fleet will ever come out?" is the question that everybody on board, "from coal-passers to the highest officers," asked of the correspondent. The German fleet, it appears, is waiting for a challenge. Why does not Great Britain "throw the glove in the naval arena for Germany to pick up?"

The ships on which this delightful segment of German public opinion was found are as snug as bugs in a rug under the guns of Wilhelmshaven. They are protected by mainland fortifications, by mines in the sea and by the outlying fortress of Heligoland. They are as secure against come-outers as a cave dweller, and designedly so.

Many things have happened while these ships have held this comfortable berth. The British fleet has come out sufficiently to control the seven seas. Aside from a few submarines there is not a German ship afloat anywhere except in neutral harbors and in heavily protected German waters. Men-of-war and merchantmen alike have disappeared, while British flags, commercial and naval, are seen as frequently as in peace in every ocean. With nearly all its colonies in the hands of the enemy and its great high-sea fleet held helplessly a prisoner in its own harbors, Germany may fairly be asked what kind of comic opera challenge it is awaiting.—New York Herald.

In all infantile complaints that are the result of the depredations of worms in the stomach and intestines Miller's Worm Powders will be found an effective remedy. They attack the cause of these troubles, and by expelling the worms from the organs insure an orderly working of the system, without which the child cannot maintain its strength or thrive. These powders mean health and improvement.

As the happy couple were leaving the church the husband said to the partner of his married life: "Marriage must seem a dreadful thing to you: why, you were all of a tremble, and one could hardly hear you say 'I will.'"

"I will have more courage and say it louder next time," said the blushing bride.

Officers From Front to be Instructors

It is announced that a number of Canadian officers are to be brought home from the front to be used for instructional service, and that the units of the permanent forces doing garrison duty in Canada will be allowed to send half their officers, non-commissioned officers and men to the firing line.

Battle of Champagne

A Graphic Description of the Big Bombardment

There was still wreckage enough remaining on the battlefield of Champagne three weeks after the battle was fought to give some idea of the havoc of destruction when it was fresh after the advance, says an eye-witness account, within a space fifteen miles in length by from one to three in breadth. At least a million men were engaged on both sides; 25,000 prisoners were taken, and at least two or three shells for every man engaged was fired.

That sheet of preparatory shell fire which descended upon fifteen miles of German front trenches had meant a swath of slaughter to start with. For three days, night and day his bombardment continued. According to accounts of German prisoners they could only hug the shelter of their subterranean chambers under their crumbling parapets. A wall of artillery fire back of the trenches kept the supplies from reaching them. In front of the trenches the continued crash of shrapnel blasts was cutting the barbed wire. For months the French had been accumulating ammunition which they poured out from every calibre of gun.

The shell fire not only killed and wounded Germans; not only made the most elaborate trenches into dust heaps, but littered the field with smashed German cassions, transport wagons, clothing, equipment, and all the empedients of an army. There was peace in the German trenches for the first time in three days as the wave of French infantry rushed for the German trenches. Then the French guns stopped firing lest they kill their own men. The wave had not more than 200 yards to go. Estimate the time that it takes the average man to run that distance, and you have the time it took the French soldiers to reach the wreckage which had been the German trenches and grapple with any survivors in the dugouts. In some places the wave swept on beyond the trench like the tide running up an inlet. The Germans between such forces were caught in a pair of pincers. This accounted for the prisoners, who were taken in batches. They were surrounded by infantry with no way of retreat open to them.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Pointing out that the British army had stood all summer within a few miles of a decisive victory, Mr. Churchill in the house of commons emphasized that on no other front could an equal advance have produced comparable strategic results.

"The situation is now entirely changed," he said, "and if there has been any operation in the history of the world that, having been taken, it was worth while to carry through with the utmost vigor, fury and sustained flow of reinforcements, and utter disregard for life, it is that operation so daringly begun under Ian Hamilton by the immortal landing in the Dardanelles."

King George's Closest Friend

The King is making a personal sacrifice in sanctioning the return to the navy of his most intimate friend, Commander Sir Charles Cust. Commander Cust, as the King's equerry for twenty-three years, has been the King's companion, serving His Majesty as Duke of York, Prince of Wales and Sovereign. The King and Sir Charles were shipmates when His Majesty was Duke of York, and they were companions in the old Britannia as cadets.

"WHY WOMEN CANNOT SLEEP."

The highly organized, finely strung nervous system of women subjects them to terrors of nervous apprehension which no man can ever appreciate.

The peace of mind, the mental poise and calmness under difficulties, which are necessary for happy womanhood, are only possible when the sensitive organism is in a perfectly healthy condition. If there be any derangement in this respect no remedy in the world so completely restores womanly health as the wonderful "Favorite Prescription" invented by Dr. R. V. Pierce.

Chatham, Ont.—"A few years ago I suffered a general break-down and got very weak and thin. I was in an awful state. I was very much discouraged and at times thought I would lose my mind. I knew of Dr. Pierce's medicines so I got his 'Favorite Prescription.' It gave me immediate relief, and completely cured me in a very short time. My sister used it with good results also. She was in a very delicate condition. I got her to take it and two bottles cured her completely.

"I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce's medicines; they are all that is recommended of them."—Mrs. Margaret Bryant, 87 Park Ave., Chatham, Ont.

Direct Marketing

Selling Dairy Products so That They Will Reach Consumer in Fresh Condition

As a rule, people get their ideas of a branch of business from the viewpoint at which they are located. If the dairy business is viewed from the viewpoint of the family living on a farm in a remote portion of the country away back from any of the trunk lines of railroads, it looks like a dull, profitless business, for in the majority of such cases the cows are indifferently cared for, the amount of the dairy products is not large, and the prices paid at the cross roads dealer's place is rather small.

On the other hand, the dairy farmers who live within easy access to a lively manufacturing town where there is a large number of laborers and their families to feed, there is a good demand for all that can be produced, and at a high price. In such cases there is an urging force which calls for more products of an excellent quality. The reward for the labor and expense is prompt and generous. If the business is well managed in such localities the dairymen and their families can constantly enjoy the results of their labors to a great degree if they will.

Where one lives in a portion of country too far from the consumers to deliver butter direct to them it is a good plan to get in touch with a first class dealer in family groceries in a large town or city and make arrangements to ship a quantity of butter once in about two weeks. The dealer prefers to get his products in such a way, because they are in much better condition than they are if they go through the hands of the four corners grocerymen and subsequently through the hands of the commission men in the city or large town. It is an object for a dealer to be able to say that his butter came from first hands today, and consequently is fresh and in first class condition.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Wireless Wonders

Assertions have recently been appearing in various publications to the effect that submarine torpedoes can now be controlled and directed by wireless; and to the effect that torpedoes which can be successfully controlled by wireless can with equal success be diverted by wireless from their objective. Both claims have yet to be made good in contest, but the claim of a well known motor car company to control a motor car by wireless has been substantiated fully. At the Indiana state fair a car was started every five minutes by wireless from the company's headquarters, five miles away. The car was fitted up with a receiving apparatus and the necessary automatic switches and relays for throwing on and off the electric current of the starter and magneto. An automatic switch was regulated so as to allow the car to run for forty-five seconds, after which the magneto was cut off. The operation of starting the car was repeated at five minute intervals.

There was once a rich but very mean old lady who paid her servants as little as possible, and kept very few. One of her staff was a thin, miserable looking lad of twelve, who answered the door, did the knives and the windows, waited at table, weeded the garden, washed the poodle, and had the rest of the time to himself. One visitor asked him:

"Well, my boy, and what do you here?"

"I do a butler and a gardener out of a job," snapped he lad sourly.

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination.

Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance.

Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.

THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL.
PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

Britain Fights for Permanent Peace

Sir Edward Grey Reaffirms Premier Asquith's Historic Pledge

Reaffirmation of Premier Asquith's historic pledge regarding the Entente Allies' terms of peace, delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet November 9, 1914, was made by Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary, in a written answer to a question put by Sir Arthur Markham, Liberal member of parliament for the Mansfield division of Nottinghamshire.

After stating that Great Britain's position in the war is fixed by her alliance with Japan, France and Russia, the foreign secretary proceeds:

"In our view the conditions of peace must fulfil those laid down by the prime minister on November 9, 1914. It is very desirable that it should be understood once and for all that this is the determination of the government collectively and individually, and of the nation."

At the Lord Mayor's banquet, November 9, 1914, Premier Asquith said:

"We shall not sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium has recovered more than she has sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against menace, until the rights of the smaller nationalities have been placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is finally destroyed."

Help For Asthma.—Neglect gives asthma a great advantage. The trouble once it has secured a foothold, fastens its grip on the bronchial passages tenaciously. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is daily curing cases of asthma of long standing. Years of suffering, however, might have been prevented had the remedy been used when the trouble was in its first stages. Do not neglect asthma, but use this preparation at once.

The largest hoard of gold in the world is that held in the vaults of the Russian State bank, amounting now to about $850,000,00. Ordinarily a visitor may travel from one end of the Russian empire to the other and not see enough gold coin to buy a pair of shoes. Paper currency is used universally. The cheque system, as it prevails in Great Britain and Canada, is practically unknown in Russia.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Former Mistress—I would like to give you a good recommendation, Eliza, but my conscience compels me to state that you never got the meals ready at the proper time. I wonder how I can put it in a nice sort of way?

Eliza—You might say that I got the meals the same as I got me pay.

Piles

That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases.

To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box free, if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.

Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

THE U. S. VITALLY INTERESTED IN THE SUCCESS OF THE ALLIES

GERMANY THREATENS EXISTENCE OF DEMOCRACY

Gifford Pinchot says that the Allies are Fighting to Uphold the Highest American Ideals, and the U. S. Should Hamper Them as Little as Possible in the Conduct of the War

Gifford Pinchot, in an address at the Aldine Club, New York, answered his own question: "Both in our own interest and to satisfy our sense of justice, what do we in the United States most desire as the outcome of the war?" by saying:

"Victory for the allies, of course."

Mr. Pinchot discussed the disturbance of foreign trade and the inconveniences to certain classes of American business men, and this led up to his query as to the wise position for the United States to take in the matter. Answering the question: "Why?" Mr. Pinchot said:

"First of all, because this is really our war; that is to say, the principles for which it is being fought are principles for which the United States stands, and which we are interested in having prevail in the world at large. It is to our interest as a people not to have treaties regarded as scraps of paper; not to have decency and humanity disregarded in methods of warfare; not to have militarism in the ascendant and democracy crushed. We want the small nations to be respected. It is of vital consequences to us that civilization as we know it shall be protected and preserved against the German theory that nothing is sacred against the self-interest of the strong.

"If the allies win, there is no trouble in sight for the United States. We in America may then proceed, undisturbed from without to work out our own problems in our own way. If the allies win, democracy in Europe will be preserved against the encroachments of military autocracy, and the prospect for lasting peace will be at least reasonably good. But if Germany wins, the very existence of democracy in Europe will be in danger, and if democracy goes under on that continent it will not long survive on this one.

"If Germany wins, world-wide peace will become a dream, and we shall find ourselves compelled to use all our power and all our resources to get ready for what will then be the inevitable armed conflict with Germany, a conflict which the German military rulers already are known to regard as a necessary part of their program of world control.

"We are today a peaceable and peace loving nation. Nothing is more certain than that, if Germany wins, we shall be forced to transfer our first and best attention from self-improvement to self-defense, and to arm on a scale that not even the most ardent advocate of preparedness now regards as possible. In the face of a victorious Germany, determined upon world power, we can hope to preserve our national self-governing existence only by force of arms. The victory of Germany would transform the United States also into an armed camp.

"If, then, it is enormously to our interest as a nation to have the allies win, let us hamper them as little as we reasonably can in their conduct of the war.

"We must never forget that the allies are paying in blood and treasure a price beyond anything we could have imagined before the war began, and paying it to maintain the principles to which the government is dedicated. The allies are protecting us, with the rest of the neutral world, from the necessity of either to arm to the teeth and fight or to yield to the control of a military autocracy whose only law is its own advantage. The least we can do is not to attempt to tie their hands."

Shelter for Implements

"Seasonable Hints" For the Farmers During Winter

"The real test of the farmer is, perhaps, in his ability to make the most profitable use of the various products of his farm and his foresight in getting ready in every way practicable between harvest and seed time for the productive operations of the next season." Thus states Mr. J. H. Grisdale, director, Dominion Experimental Farms, in presenting Seasonable Hints, No. 3, for November, December, January and February, to the farming public of Canada. A careful perusal of its sixteen pages will amply reward the stockman, the agriculturist, the horticulturist, the poultryman, the tobacco grower, and those especially interested in bees. A feature of this third issue is the advice under the caption "Shelter the Implements." The enormity of the vast sum of money spent annually on farm machinery is impossible of realization. To equip an average farm with machinery costs about $1,000, which under ordinary conditions of treatment will not do good work for more than five years. To counteract this waste, for unsheltered implements means waste, shelters should be built. A working plan of a shed 25 by 47 feet outside measurements is given, with directions necessary for its construction. A careful study of this plan, which, as stated, is capable of many modifications, will be helpful to those intending to build. To those, therefore, who would have a compendium of information, which outlines many necessary fall and winter duties pertaining to agriculture in all its phases, Seasonable Hints, No. 3, is available at the department of agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

The One Complete Success

The British navy is the one instrument, on either side of conflict, which has performed its work with complete and unchallengeable success. It has broken, as by a sudden hammer-blow, the whole of Germany that lived upon and trafficked in deep waters. It has rendered the German high sea fleet as innocuous in its hiding place as if it had never existed—as if the three hundred million pounds spent in its construction had been thrown carelessly into the German Ocean. And slowly but surely, without ostentation or boasting, like the slaying of a man in the darkness by an unseen hand, it has laid its grip on the throat of Germany, never henceforth to be relaxed until the end comes. The victim may struggle, lash out with hands and feet, writhe in agony, and in its struggles damage all surrounding things; but despite the struggles the grip will remain secure, the pressure continued and intensified. And it is all dependent on some tiny aggregate of ships and men "somewhere in the British Isles."—The Nation, London.

A Home Warning

They are saying in France that the Ancona victims are the result of the American failure to exact reparation for the Lusitania. That is a bitter reproach to rest upon the government of the United States. Its faults will be still greater, however, if it remains deaf to warnings regarding hostile acts within the country until smouldering fires burst into flames that might be hard to extinguish.—Buffalo Express.

Mobilize Resources

Commission Gathering Data on Agricultural and Industrial Questions

The economic and development commission recently appointed is rapidly getting under way with its programme. Leading organizations interested in agriculture, stock raising, fruit growing, marketing, transportation, immigration and other matters affecting the progress of Canada, are forwarding to the office of the commission at Ottawa statements expressing their views as to what they believe to be the greatest needs for the future. With the assistance of this information, the commission will be guided in its investigations.

In order that questions requiring the consideration of technical experts may be dealt with properly, special committees of inquiry are being appointed. It is the aim of the commission to proceed as rapidly as possible towards assisting in the mobilization of the agricultural and industrial resources, so that Canada at the close of the present conflict, may be in the best possible position to meet conditions.

Social Committee

Arrange Programmes For Social Events of the Community

Social life needs guidance. To this end it is suggested that each community arrange for a social committee, chosen from among the young people of the community whose duty it shall be to arrange a programme for the social events of the community throughout the coming winter. This committee should arrange the time, the place, and the events of each occasion. To avoid interference with other community events, this committee should confer with representatives from the educational, the religious, the Grange, and the other social organizations of the community, all of which should have representation on the main committee. If possible, the programme should be printed for general distribution. Additional events may then be held at other times than those scheduled in the general community programme of social occasions.—Rural Educator.

France After War Grafters

People Who Profit Unduly From Needs of the Nation Are Punished

A vigorous campaign undertaken by the French government to punish persons who have profited unduly from the needs of the nation is well under way. A Supply Corps officer named Parent and his soldier clerk have been sentenced by a court martial to five years in prison and fines of 1,500 francs ($300) for accepting commissions from contractors on purchases of supplies amounting to more than 6,000,000 francs ($1,200,000).

"Jean Busseret, a tent manufacturer, who obtained orders for 1,500,000 francs ($300,000) worth of goods by the payment of commissions, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and a heavy fine. Three other business men convicted on similar charges have been sentenced to prison.

Thrilling Adventures Of English Woman

Her Escape From Belgium Was Effected by Disguise

Mrs. Malcolm Carter, an English woman of Belgian birth, who arrived in New York recently, told her friends the story of how she escaped from Belgium by disguising herself in the costume of a Flemish peasant and creeping under the barbed wires on the Dutch frontier. Mrs. Carter came to seek aid for Belgian soldiers who have been blinded or permanently disabled.

She went from London to Belgium to visit her father, and says that her passport was taken away and torn up on the orders of General Von Bissing, the military commander. She was suspected of being a spy, but after two months obtained a new pass from another German commander, but that also was confiscated.

Realizing that her only means of escape was by subterfuge, she went to the home of a friend in Antwerp and emerged from the house in disguise. She was carried in the cart of a Belgian cheesemonger part of the way to the Dutch border and smugglers guided her the remainder of the way.

"There were times," said Mrs. Carter, "when we were crawling on the ground, and it was eleven hours before we reached the barbed wire that marks the border. Then I was literally poked and rolled through the lines of twisted wire to safety."

Value of Wireless

Is Proving a Great Life-Saver in Connection with Accidents at Sea

During the fiscal year of 1915 the inspectors of the radio bureau at Washington reported 26 cases of vessels leaving United States ports which met with accident or disaster requiring the use of wireless to summon assistance. Four of these calls were due to fire, twelve to running ashore, stranding or getting into an ice jam, three to breakage of machinery, four to collisions, one to shifting cargo, one to vessel being storm-battered and waterlogged, and one to being torpedoed.

Except in the case of the Lusitania, which was torpedoed, the assistance rendered resulted in but two lives being lost. Since the closing of the fiscal year the following marine disasters have occurred in which the use of wireless helped to save a number of lives:

On September 15, the Fabre liner Santa Anna, bound from New York to Naples with 1,700, caught fire in mid-ocean, and all the passengers and crew were saved. The S.O.S. call brought the Italian steamer Ancona to her aid, 600 passengers were safely transferred, and the burning vessel was escorted to the Azores.

Six days later the Greek liner Athinai, bound from New York to Piraeus and Saloniki, caught fire 650 miles east of Sandy Hook, with 470 passengers and crew on board, and had to be abandoned. The Anchor liner Tuscania responded to the S.O.S. call and took off 341 passengers in lifeboats, and the remainder were brought to New York on the freighter Roumanian Prince.

The inspectors of the radio bureau stated that the report of the Athinai showed conclusively that many persons might have been lost and the cause of the loss of the steamer never known if the vessel had not been equipped with wireless apparatus.—New York Times.

Report on Ross Rifle

British and Canadian Arm Will be Discussed in Parliament

It is understood that all the facts in regard to the Ross rifle will be placed before parliament next session. There have been varying stories in respect to the Canadian arm, some of them favorable and some very unfavorable. It has also been reported upon by experts and discussed in the British house, when it was announced some months ago that a mysterious official: "This is how I am in-ada. This report has never seen the light of day on this side of the Atlantic. That the full facts may be known, it is expected that all papers will be brought down and that not only the working of the Ross rifle but the British arm as well will be dealt with.

British Women Busy

Since the war began to drain Britain of men so heavily the number of women workers has increased. There are now 50,000 women clerks employed in London, against 35,000 in 1912. The increase in other cities is in proportion.

Before the war began there were 1,000,000 more women than men in Britain.

The French minister of war has sent to the military governors of Paris and Lyons and the generals commanding the military districts of France large placards reading:

"Keep silent: Be careful: The Enemy is Listening."

It is ordered that these placards be placed in railway trains and street cars and other public places.

A motorist, who was touring in Ireland one day met a native who was driving a donkey and cart. Thinking he would like to have a little fun at the Irishman's expense, he began:

"What is the difference, Pat, between your turnout and mine?"

"Oh, not a great dale," promptly replied Pat. "Shure, the donkey's in the shafts in the wan, and on the seat in the other."

MAKING FARM WORK INTERESTING BY MEDIUM OF JUNIOR FAIRS

CHECKING DEPOPULATION OF RURAL DISTRICTS

One of the Best Ways to Further the Progressive Agriculture Movements is to Interest the Boys and Girls in the Work Through Holding Annual Fall Competitions

The Junior Fall Fair as it is being carried on in Saskatchewan, was first inaugurated by the district representative in Ontario and the county agent of the United States.

In Ontario the Junior Fall Fair is known as the Rural School Fair. In the United States it has taken the form of societies, such as "The Corn Club Boys," "The Canning Girls," the "Baby Beef Boys," etc.

In Saskatchewan the department of agriculture and the department of education co-operate in this work. The object aimed at in holding these fairs is two-fold. In the first place the children are given the educational line embodied in the work. And, secondly, the Junior Fall Fair has proven one of the best ways of linking the farming public and the department together that they may become acquainted and thus further the interests of progressive agriculture.

The following is a brief outline of the work:

During the spring months the agricultural secretary visits the teacher and children for the work in connection with the fair.

The general details are as follows: The boys and girls of each school nominate three of their number to act as directors on the Junior Fall Fair board. After the nominations have been concluded a meeting is held at some central point for the purpose of electing a president and secretary treasurer.

All the business and management in connection with the fair is arranged by the board of directors; that is, when the material supplied by the department is given out in the spring a complete list is kept of the pupils receiving the same, thus when the Junior Fall Fair takes place all products are automatically entered. It is the duty of the president of the School Fair board to sign all cheques and have general supervision over all matters pertaining to the fair.

The secretary-treasurer is a busy person and should be one in a position which would allow his or her writing, with the agricultural secretary the plots grown by the children during the summer. This makes it possible for the secretary-treasurer to report to the board of directors, who, in co-operation with the school teachers and agricultural secretary, prepare the premium list.

This co-operation of the board of directors, school teachers and agricultural secretary creates a greater interest among the boys and girls of our farms in agriculture; helps bring the life and interests of the school more closely in contact with the home-life of the pupil; encourages the boys and girls in a common and natural appreciation of the beautiful in nature, as well as giving them something definite to do and to have something which they can call their very own.

The school children carry on the work on plots at home. These plots are of a uniform size, generally 1-100 of an acre, which makes the work of comparison more simple. All seed grain, garden seeds and tubers are supplied by the department of agriculture. Eggs are also supplied for hatching purposes. Only pure strains are supplied thus making the children familiar with the better side of farming.

The agricultural secretary visits the plots of each boy and girl during the summer, scores them, and makes suggestions of a practical nature where the occasion warrants. This is the key to the lasting effects of the fall fair work.

The fair is held some time during the months of September and October, as suits the district in which it is to take place. The rules and regulations are the same as any agricultural society fair, and all prize money is paid by cheque, arrangements being made at the local banks re cashing of the same.

General benefits derived from school fair work:

1. Rural depopulation is checked. The children whose early impressions are lasting have not a craving for other lines of work when farming is made interesting and instructive through the junior fall fairs.

2. A community interest is created, thus bring people together socially, which means much towards elevation.

3. Children are interested in progressive agriculture. When children become interested it is much easier to interest the parents.

4. Rural education is put on a firmer footing. The boys and girls of today are the men and women of tomorrow.

5. Social advantages:

(a) The training received by the boys and girls in the fall fair work will help them to be of greater service to the community in which they live.

(b) Agriculture and other lines of education are placed on a firm, practical footing, recognizing the fact that the future of Saskatchewan depends to a great extent on how well both are carried on.

Prize money is contributed by the municipal councils, school trustee boards and individuals interested in the junior fall fair work.

An objection has been raised to giving cash prizes, but it is thoroughly understood that the children are not to compete for the monetary value of the prize, but for the educative value and incentive to grow or produce some article better than other pupils produce. All money should be paid by cheque and in this way the children are acquainted with banking.

The line elevator companies with headquarters in Winnipeg, who operate country elevators in Sasaktchewan, are donating a scholarship of $100 to be used in a course in agriculture or domestic science at the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, to the boy or girl in each municipality making the highest score in competitions. Competitions at the annual junior fall fair between the age of 14 and 18 years are eligible to compete for this scholarship.

Geography in Germany

Bavarian Children Are Taught Some Queer "Facts"

The school authorities in Bavaria have published notes on war geography for the children attending the public schools. The following information is given regarding Russia:

The Russian territory already occupied by the Germans is four times as extensive as the Kingdom of Bavaria, but is only one-seventy-fifth of the entire Russian empire. But the greater part of Russia is thinly populated, and the most populous districts are already in German possession, so that Russia can now show only six-sevenths of her former population.

At the beginning of the war, Russia had fifty million more inhabitants than Germany and Austro-Hungary combined; namely, 170 millions against 120 millions. After a year of warfare this position had been reversed; Russia now has only 145 millions, whereas the Central Monarchies rule over 156 millions.

The new territory occupied in east and west as an extensive as the entire Kingdom of Prussia.

69 B.C. Surveyors Have Joined Colors

That 69 British Columbia surveyors have joined the colors is an interesting announcement made by Mr. G. H. Dawson, the surveyor-general. Of these four have fallen in action, four have been wounded, two are prisoners in Germany and fifty-nine either are serving at the front, waiting instructions at Shorncliffe to proceed to the continent, or training in British Columbia. Victoria's total contribution is twenty-one. Two of these have given their lives for their country—namely, Captain J. H. McGregor and Lieut. E. K. Colbourne, and two are prisoners, Lieut. R. D. Gillespie and Pte. J. M. Milligan.

Saskatchewan produced 10,000,000 bushels more wheat this year than did Kansas, the largest American producer. Let us own up like good sportsmen, and see if we cannot do better.—New York Wall Street Journal.

Temporal Powers Of the Papacy

This is German Bait to Ensure Sympathy of the Roman Catholics

The restoration of the temporal power of the papacy is the latest bait offered by the Germans to enlist sympathy of the Roman Catholic cause. According to a Swiss correspondent of the Standard, Prince von Buelow's visit to Switzerland was connected with a scheme for the restoration of papal sovereignty after the war. This would serve both as revenge upon Italy for her so-called perfidy to her former allies of the Triple Alliance, and would conciliate Roman Catholics throughout the world.

Although the kaiser and his advisers are Lutherans, the German press is running a campaign, inspired by the Wilhelmstrasse to support this proposal. Thus the Allegemeine Rundschau, of Munich, urges that the pope's supreme authority and divine mission make it necessary that he should enjoy absolute freedom and sovereign independence.

The threat is made that if Italy should prove reasonable, Germany will abandon the idea of making Rome the capital of a reconstructed papal state, but if met by refusal, Germany would inflict the supreme humiliation upon her of establishing the seat of the pope as a sovereign in the capital of the Italian nation.

By His Right

An Irish chauffeur in San Francisco who had been having trouble with numerous small boys in the neighborhood of his stand discovered one day on examining his car that there was a dead cat on one of the seats. In his anger he was about to throw the carcass into the street when he espied a policeman.

Holding up the carcass, he exclaimed: "This is how I am insulted. What am I to do with it?"

"Well, don't you know? Take it straight to headquarters, and if it is not claimed within a month it becomes your property."—Harper's Magazine.

The Courtenay Review

And Comox Valley Advocate

A Weeky Newspaper, Pubished at Courtenay, B. C.

N. H. BODEN, Editor and Proprietor

Subscription $1.50 per Year in Advance

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1916

The municipal elections take place next Thursday, and while there was no apparent rush of candidates until this week, two distinct parties are now in the field, one led by the present mayor, and the other championed by Horace McPhee. Both the platforms appear elsewhere in our columns, along with the names of the candidates, After declining to again accept nomination, Ald. Robertson was prevailed upon last night by an influential delegation to reconsider and stand for election in Ward 3, thus filling Mayor Kilpatrick's ticket. In most municipalities it is customary for the mayor to occupy the chair for two years, and no one can accuse the present mayor of "hogging" the job. He has filled a most difficult position for the past year with credit to himself and to the municipality, and the electors will make no mistake in re-electing him to again fill the responsible position, and it should also be their duty to elect the gentlemen he has selected for his advisors for the ensuing year. They are well-known business men, and three of them have served the city credibly last year.

The ticket headed by Horace McPhee is composed of reputable citzens, and business men, two of whom served in last year's council. They would be quite capable of filling all the chairs very comfortably and we trust they will be elected at some future time—but not this time.

With the removal of restrictions upon B. C. Potatoes ertering the States, a large trade is opened up for growers, and prevailing prices are bound to be influenced. The market on the prairies, in Australia New Zealand and other overseas is being steadily developed, and now that the neighboring market is thrown open, growers should feel confident of good returns for the 1916 crop. B. C. potatoes are singularly free from disease, and if, as is anticipated, the Legislature prohibits the growing of potatoes on one patch for more than three years in succession, a vice peculiar to the Oriental growers, no trouble need be feared in that respect, and open markets will continue. It is indeed good news for the Comox Valley.

No Canadian can but feel proud of the action of the Prime Minister of Canada in raising the authorised Canadian Military establishment to half a million officers and men. It means that Canada double her military contribution to the Empire, and to the forces of civilization, and it is to show the Kaiser and his hordes of Huns that the Empire is merely getting into her stride. This acceptable New Years resolution is in line with what our brothers are doing in other parts of the Empirer From Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and the West Indies, and other outlying portions, there comes a never ending stream,—the lion's cubs licking their jaws for the prey.

That Canadian men will respond, that their women-folk will speed them on their way, that neighbors and friends will do their utmost to fill the gaps caused, that the many eligibles in the Comox Valley will come forward (whether Conservative, Liberal, or Socialist) that there will be a great outburst of patriotism in place of the hitherto smoldering fires—we do not doubt. Let every eligible come forward now, for now is the acceptable time, before the time comes when all the "hang backs" are looked upon as such, and avoided by all citizens. The girls of the valley do not need to send white feathers for they can do their duty in urging the young men in other ways. Half a million men for Righteousness, and Libetry Freedom and Truth.— the Canadian resolution and resolve for 1916.

Notes By The Way

The amount of lumber exported this year already totalled 63 1-2 million feet at the end of November, and would have been even greater but for the Panama Canal being held up by landslides, thereby stopping tonnage. Two hundred million feet of lumber has been purchased by the Allies in the Southern States, a large proportion of which would have been supplied by this coast but for the canal failing to perform its functions.

When in 1912, the Canadian Northern Railwy selected Port Mann as its terminus, many people were induced to buy lots in that promising locality. The apparent terminus is now Vancouver, and the speculators are sore. some $3,000,000 worth of land having been bought on the strength of the intentions of the railroad.

The naturalized Japanese of Vancouver are anxious to join a battalion for active service' and only await authority from Ottawa to go ahead. Well done, Canadians!

Sir Geo. E. Foster intimates that a second domestic loan may be necessary in 1916, The Canadian people recently subscribed $100,000 and as soon as the Government say the word that amount will be forthcoming again. It will call for much thrift in the meantime and the minimum amount of stock will be placed lower than $100, as was the case with the first loan.

Money is accumulating in the bank vaults again. Why? Because the Canadian people are growing more produce and buying less.

"The Week" Victoria, predicts that the "slackers" in Canada need not deceive themselves. Our Government will follow the lead of the English Covernment in less than a month. That this is the last call to the young unmarried men, and after January it will be "Hobson's Choice."

St. John's school re-opened on Thursday.

VIOLIN

Lessons given on the Violin and Music

G. BARRASS

Harmony Orchestra

Riverside Hotel COURTENAY

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway

Christmas and New Year Excursion Rates

Good going Dec. 24 and 31, final return limit Jan. 4, fare and one-fifth for round trip

Through Passenger Trains leave Courtenay 11:35 on Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Victoria and Way Stations

RETURNING---Arrives at Courtenay at 16:10, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

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CUMBERLAND

Municipal Elections

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Electors of the Municipality of the City of Courtenay, that I require the said Electors at the Municipal Office in the City of Courtenay on the

Monday, January the Tenth

at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the Municipal Council as Mayor and Aldermen, and on the Board of School Trustees.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:—The candidates shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the municipality as proposer and secconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and two p. m of the day of the nomination; the said writing may be in the form numbered 5 in the Schedule of the Municipal Elections Act, and shall state the names, residence and occupation or description of each person proposed, in such manner as sufficiently to identify such candidate; and in the event of a poll being necessary, such poll will be opened on

Thursday, January the Thirteenth

at the Municipal Office, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly,

The peisons qualified to be nominated for and elected as the Mayor of any City shall be any person who is a male British Subject of the full age of twenty-one years, not disqualified under any law, and has for the six months next preceding the day of nomination been the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property in the City of the assessed value, on the last Municipal Assessment Roll, of one thousand dollars or more over and above any registered judgement or charge, and who is otherwise duly qualified as a municipal voter.

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected as Aldermen of a City shall be such persons as are male British Subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, and who are not disqualified under any law, and have been for the six months next preceding the day of nomination the registered owners, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property in the City of the assessed value, on the last Municipal Assessment Roll, of five hundred dollars or more over and above any registered judgement or charge, and who are otherwise duly qualified as municipal voters.

In a City School District of the first, second or third class, any person being a British Subject of the full age of twenty-one years actually residing within the District, and having been for the six months next preceding the date of nomination the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property in the City School District of the assessed value, on the last Municipal Assessment Roll, of five hundred dollars or more over and above any registered judgement or charge, and being otherwise qualified to vote at an Election of School Trustees in the said School District, shall be eligible to be elected or to serve as a School Trustee in such City School District.

Given under my hand at Courtenay this third day of January, A. D. 1916.

W. A. W. HAMES,
Returning Officer

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Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Comox Co-Operative Society will be held in Agricultural Hall, Courtenay, on

Tuesday, February 8th. 1916

at 8 p. m. At the same time and place a meeting of the creditors of the above Society will be held to hear the report of the directors for the last six months, and to make arrangements for the future carrying on of the business.

W. DUNCAN
Chairman, Board of Directors.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the patrons and shareholders of the Comox Creamery Association Ltd. will be held at the

Presbyterian Church Basement

Thursday, January the 20th

at 8 p. m.

as some questions vitally concerning the dairy interests of the District will be brought forward. It is earnestly hoped that all the milk producers will make a special effort to attend.

Holiday

Chocolates

The Best Brands at the Cheapest Rates

Books, Stationery
Safety Razors,
Perfumes, Toys,

and suitable Xmas. Gifts

Robertson's

Drug Store

Letter to the Editor

Editor Review :

Sir, Upon perusal of the little sheet labelled " Citizens' Ticket," the gramatical construction of which jars one's nerves, particularly when he knows that the composition is the handiwork of one sufficiently posted in educational matters as to sit if not qualify, as a school trustee, moves me to the conclusion that the platform was made to get in on, not to stand on. In support of this opinion I beg to discuss the planks step by step.

1. No salary plank. I would like to ask who but one, the ex-alderman whose name appears on the ticket, ever thought of asking salaryfor his services? The mere mention of aldermanic salary is distasteful to the ratepayer who has learned during the past year that to the faithful (Liberal) belong the spoils.

2. Electric Light Plank. Not bridge planks which took up twice as much time in discussion from some of the aldermen as did this all important question of electric light. What a reversal of opinion from one year ago when the same aldermen and other municipal aspirants declared they would drive the electric light out of the town ? At that time electric light was only monopolistic, unholy and not to be touched by any loyal citizen. Now it is a great benefit, we are told by the citizens' ticket. Not more so than one year ago when it was decried from every McPhee platform and street corner. The electric light company has not yet received a franchise. Why ? Because certain of the aldermen were pledged to "buck" it. They were afraid to let it go to the vote of the property holders fearing, as we all know, that the service would be pronounced acceptable. The electric light company did not ask for an exclusive franchise, but only for the privilege of doing business in our city by the approval and consent of the property holders. Realiznig that the public demand for the electric light is irresistible these same aldermen who wanted to kick the company out of town now, Judas like, come out with their commendation of it. But the electors will not be "buncoed" by this citizens' ticket's change of front, for they know that should these same aldermen be re-elected they would still carry on the war as of old and we would be in the same position one year hence as now. We are told that we will be furnished with the very best expert advice from lawyers and engineers. We to our sorrow have already had too much of this kind of advice, what we need now is a little everyday common sense and less quibbling and obstruction " By their fruits shall ye know them." No, Mr. Editor, the leopard cannot change his spots nor can the public be deceived all the time.

3. The Extravagence plank. A candid admission, indeed, by the late chairman of the finance committee, Mr Johnston, who was responsible along with two others who usually did his bidding for the financial matters of the city. To refresh his memory I might cite a few instances of the waste of the city's funds viz.: over $400 for the services of the first returning officer. $300 for the services (?) of a city constable who was selected from the outside in preference to our own citizens, and who gave the double cross to the city on his dismissal and to whom Alderman Johnston and another member of the finance committee at the last meeting of the council gave an extra $15 in recognition of his valuable services in complying with the instructions of the police commissioners and board of works The payment of a month's unnecessary salary to a teacher who stayed up all night previous to the last election in order to print a "big boost" for the defeated mayoralty candidate and his aldermanic supporters and who, by the way, never gave an account of the proceeds of the school concert held for the purpose of buying necessary school equipment. Many other instances can be cited in which the city's funds have gone to the favoured few, even when the lowest tenderer was not accepted beceuse he was not a friend or supporter of the solid four. No Mr. Ex-Ald Johnston and McKenzie you cannot pull the wool over the eyes of the electors at this election as you did last, for we have seen what measures you are capable of endeavouring to foist on the public.

4, Ratepayers' Ass'n plank. A commendable idea, provided it is not made a political (Liberal) machine as is at least one of our public associations in this city, viz. the board of trade.

6. Fair Valuation, low taxation plank. An honest repudiation of the work of the late assessor, now a candidate for municipal honors and the appointee of the solid four, Mr. Anderton. Evidently the Citizens' ticket has another supporter they wish to befriend, as assessor, who will devise some new method of taxation.—Marvellous finance by exceptionally brilliant men. For the " Love of Mike " don't keep your " light " hidden under a bushel, but patent your new discovery of how to lighten taxation. Sell your idea to some of our neighboring cities and with the proceeds pay your taxes and creditors and keep the change.

6. Waterworks System plank. Municipal ownership : water as soon as necessary. In the name of Heaven how much longer do you expect the women and children of this city to go on drinking the dregs of dirty wells, containing anything from dead vermin and cats to cesspool contamination We need water good water, now, have needed it for years, and from the tone of Citizens' ticket will go on needing it for years to come. Water, water everywhere and not a drop fit to drink. The city to instal a system from Brown's river. Impractible for two reasons. First, No water during the dry period of summer, there not being sufficient water flowing in Brown's river in August, 1915 to moisten a grindstone, much less to supply a town calculated to have a population of 5,000 people in 20 years. To construct a retaining wall and reservoir system would alone cost over $50,000, and then there would not be sufficient water to generate a hydro electric system capable of supplying the city at its present population. The provincial water commissioner's findings will corroborate this estimate and statement. Besides, there would be the distribution to account for which Ex-Ald Johnston admits would cost over $30,000, which we would have the pleasure of paying for by retiring the boads as they became due, paying $1300 a year in extra taxes and then owning the plant in 20 years. But 20 years is the life of a wooden pipe water works system, the kind calculated to be installed here, and by that time the city would own a worn out system, have paid water rates $1300 yearly in extra taxes, the cost of plant and the interest on the debentures. An $80,00 to $100,000 waterworks system for a city of 500 population. On the same principle as buying a man's suit for a three year old boy, or the construction of a large house for the privilege of living in the woodshed. " High Finance " developed to perfection.

7. Employment of returned soldiers plank ---Another commendable idea, if put into practice, and I would suggest that the citizens' ticket candidate for mayoralty honors recommend the retirement of the local postmaster in favor of one of our returned wounded soldiers to the position in recognition of his services to his king and country.

8. The white labor plank.---The inference is that some labor done for the city last year was done by other than white men. Not very complimentary to at least some citizens. Possibly some of our aldermen had some of their "dirty linen" washed by a chinaman and charged the bill to the city. This the auditor should look into and report before election day.

9. Just proportion of taxation plank---Unfortunately this applies to some large property holders who have not improved their property but are holding it for speculative purposes. There are hundreds of acres of wild land in this city which the government previous to incorporation taxed as wild land at 40 mills or 4 per cent. of valuation or 8 times the ordinary rate for improved property which should be taxed on the same principle as provincial government taxation or at 80 mills on the dollar. This would add considerably to the city's revenue and at the same time compel the owners to improve their lands held only for speculative purposes or sell them for what they are really worth to people who would improve said lands, increase our population and augment the city's revenue. This method of taxation would lighten the burden of taxation from the shoulders of the man who is building up the city by improving his property and thereby becoming a producer and an asset of the municipality. If wild land within the city limits were taxed as wild land, at 80 mills, we would soon be in a position to instal, own and operate electric light, water works, and sewerage systems without scarcely feeling the extra burden imposed upon us by their instalation and operation.

10. Consideration of petitions plank.---Good indeed, provided the petition does not get the careful consideration accorded the petition from residents of the orchard praying for electric street lighting. Carefulness which necessitates unnecessary delay is a dangerous weapon. Yours truly,

ELECTOR.

DAN. KILPATRICK FOR MAYOR

To the Electors of Courtenay

In response to requests from numerous friends and electors I have consented to stand for re-election to the office of Mayor for the ensuing year, 1916, and should I be favored with your confidence and am re-elected I assure you I shall consider it a sacred duty to work for and in the interests of the City without regard to any interests foreign to the City

1. Rigid economy in all departments with efficiency unimparied.

2. Taxation to be reduced to the minimum and property to be assessed at present and not inflated values. I favor light taxation consistent with the needs of the City, the avoidance of speculative expenditure and the careful looking after of the City's resources.

3. All public improvements to be done by residents of the City and not outsiders.

4. Streets to be opened where necessary and present roads kept in good repair.

5. Give the present electric utility a chance to make good and in the event of a franchise being asked of the City, consent shall be given on the sole condition that the City can buy at any time at a fair valuation, and in the event of a disagreement the matter to be determined by arbitration, and that present rates be not raised to householders or City.

5 (a). Before any franchise is granted for electric light or any other utility, the matter to be submitted to the property owners for their approval or otherwise.

6. If elected I promise to give a business man's administration and strongly feel that the Council should be free from any suspicion of party or personal matters and that discussion of the City's affairs should not be marred by acrimonious debate but carried out in a business like manner and as harmonious as possible.

If elected with a Council pledged to reforms and a business administration I see no reason why our City should not go ahead and new industries be induced to locate inside our City limits.

Thanking you for your support last year and asking a continuance of it, and yours for a brighter, busier and more progressive Courtenay for 1916.

Yours truly,

D. KILPATRICK

For

Aldermen

Ward 1

G. B. Leighton

Fred Kerton

Ward 2

N. H. Boden

M. Perez

Ward 3

Wm. Duncan

W. G. Robertson

respectfully request your vote and influat the Polls next Thursday

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY . . 10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

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

(Continued)

"You seem pleased over that," said Geoffrey.

"Of course I am, my boy. It enables one to do a little burglary without the chance of being found out. And you are to assist me. But I am not going to start on my errand before midnight, so till then I shall stay here and smoke. At that hour you will please join me."

"I am to accompany you, then?"

"Yes, you are going to be my confederate in crime."

Geoffrey joined the others downstairs. Delight and thankfulness were written on every face. Never had Geoffrey found his family so tender and loving.

Usually, Marion had had her feelings under control, but tonight it seemed as if she could not make enough of her cousin. She hung over him, she lingered near him, until Vera laughingly proclaimed that jealousy was rendering her desperate.

"I cannot help it," Marion said half tearfully. "I am so glad. And if you only knew—but that does not matter. I am beside myself with joy."

"I suppose that woman upstairs is all right," Ravenspur said coldly.

He was by no means pleased that Mrs. May should have intruded twice in that way. And each time there had been some accident. With so much sorrow weighing him down and with the shadow of further disaster ever haunting him, Ravenspur was naturally suspicious.

It seemed absurd, no doubt, but that woman might be taking a hand against the family fortunes. The last occasion was bad enough, but this was many times worse. In the circumstances, as he pointed out, nothing could exceed the bad taste of this intrusion into a deserted house.

"She may not have known it," Mrs. Gordon said quietly. "Who knows but that she had discovered some plot against us and had come to warn us? Perhaps the enemy divined her intentions—hence the accident."

"But was it an accident?" Gordon asked.

"Something mysterious, like everything that occurs to us," his wife replied. "At any rate, she is breathing regularly and quietly now, and her skin is moist and cool. Ralph said he had seen something like it in India before. He is convinced that she will be all right in the morning. Don't be angry, father."

Rupert Ravenspur constrained himself to smile.

"I will not forget what is due to my position and my hospitality, my dear," he said. "After Geoffrey's miraculous escape, after the heavy cloud of sorrow so unexpectedly raised, I cannot feel it in my heart to be angry with anybody. How did you manage to get away, Geoffrey?"

Geoffrey told his tale again. It was not nice to be compelled to invent facts in the face of an admiring family; but when the truth could not have been told without betraying Tchigorsky and blowing all his delicate schemes to the winds. He was not sorry when he had finished.

Marion wiped the tears from her eyes.

"It was Providence," she said. "Nothing more nor less."

"Little doubt of it," Gordon murmured. "Geoff, have you any suspicions?"

"I know who did it, if that is what you mean," Geoffrey said, "and so does Marion."

The girl started. Her nerves were in such a pitiable condition that any little thing set them vibrating like the strings of a rudely handled harp.

"If I did I should have spoken," she said.

"Then you have not guessed?" Geoffrey smiled. "The masts and the sculls were sawn by a girl in a blue dress and red tam-o'-shanter cap. The girl who is so like—"

He did not complete the sentence; there was something in Marion's eyes that asked him not to do so. Why he could not tell; but there was nothing to be gained by what was little less than a breach of confidence.

"What does it mean, Marion?" Ravenspur asked.

"Geoffrey and I saw such a girl not long before Geoff set out on his eventful voyage," Marion explained quietly. All the fear had gone out of her eyes; she met the gaze of the speaker tranquilly. "She passed me as I was painting; I have been close to her once before. But I don't understand why Geoff is so certain that the mysterious visitor tried to drown him.'

"I've no proof," Geoffrey replied. "It is merely an instinct.

As a matter of fact he had plenty of proof. Had he not seen the girl hastening away from his boat? Had he not seen her return, after the boat had been beached and mourn over the wreck like some creature suffering from deep remorse?

But o tthis he could say nothing. To speak of it would be to betray the fact that Tchigorsky was still alive and active in pursuit of the foe.

"That woman can be found," Ravenspur said sternly.

"I doubt it," said Geoffrey. "She has a way of disappearing that is remarkable. You see her one moment and the next she has vanished. But I am certain that she is at the bottom of the mischief."

And Geoffrey refused to say more. As a matter of fact, nobody seemed to care to hear anything further. They were worn out with anxiety and exertion. They had had little food that day; the weary hours on the beach had exhausted them.

"For the present we can rest and be thankful, Ravenspur said as he rose to go. "We can sleep with easy minds tonight."

They moved off after him all but Geoffrey and Vera. Mrs. Gordon could still be heard moving about one of the drawing rooms. Marion had slipped off unobserved. She hardly left equal to bidding Geoffrey good night. The tender smile was still on her face as she crept upstairs.

Then when she reached her room it faded away. She flung herself across the bed and burst into a passionate fit of weeping. And then gradually she sobbed herself into a heavy yet uneasy slumber.

"Well, I suppose I must go, too?" Vera said, tired out, yet reluctant to leave her lover. Tell me what it means, Geoff?"

"Have I not already explained to you darling?"

"Yes, but I didn't believe one word of it," Vera replied. A kiss sufficed to wash the bitterness of the candour away. "I don't believe you were picked up by a yacht. I don't believe that you were in any danger. I don't understand it."

"Then we are both in the same state of benighted ignorance," Geoffrey smiled. "You are right not to believe me, dearest, but I had to tell the story and I had to play a part. It is all in the desperate game we are playing against our secret foe. For the present I am a puppet in the hands of abler men than myself. What I am doing will go far to set us free later."

Vera sighey gently. She sidled closer to her lover. Mrs. Gordon was coming out of the drawing room, a sign that Vera would have to go.

"I feel that I don't want to part with you again," she whispered, her eyes looking into his and her arm about him. "I feel as if I had nearly lost you. And if I did lose you, darling, what would become of me?"

Geoffrey kissed the quivering lips tenderly.

"Have no fear, sweetheart," he said, all is coming right. See how these people have been frustrated over and over again. They have come with schemes worthy of Satan himself and yet they have failed. And it has been so arranged that those failures seem to be the result of vexatious accident. But they are not. And they will fail again and again until the net is around them and we shall be free; you are to sleep in peace tonight."

With a last fond embrace Vera slipped from her lover's side. She smiled at him brightly from the doorway and was gone. Geoffrey lighted a cigarette that presently dropped from his fingers and his head fell forward.

He started suddenly; the cigarette smelt pungently as it singed the carpet. Somebody was whispering his name; somebody was calling him from the stairs. Then he recognized Ralph's croaking voice.

"Tchigorsky,' he muttered sleepily. "I had forgotten that Tchigorsky wanted me."

(To be Continued)

W. N. U. 1083

Says Germans Will Desert U.S.

The London Daily Mail quotes Geo. von Skal, the New York correspondent of the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, as saying that there will be a general exodus of German-Americans from the United States very soon.

"Thousands of German families are making preparations to leave," he said. "No one in Germany can realize what German-Americans are suffering. They are more and more conscious of their Teutonic descent. Emigrants have often been represented for alolwing themselves to become Americanized too quickly, but today they are showing themselves true adherents of the German cause openly and with little regard to their own interests."

Von Skai thinks that America will be badly hit by the loss of many loyal Germans.

Canada's production of shells has attracted attention in Japan, where the steel industries have lately been engaged in the production of shells and other munitions for the Russian army. With a view to studying the development of the shell making industry in Canada, Major H. Kenedo, director of the arms factory of the Imperial Tokio Military Arsenal at Atsuta, Japan, is in Canada and called on the members of the shell committee. He was introduced to Chairman-General Bertram by the Japanese consul-general, Mr. Yada. The necessary facilities are being extended to him for the inspection of Canadian shell making processes.

Shippers' Association

Co-operative Marketing of Live Stock in Saskatchewan

Co-operation is slowly but surely winning a place in Canadian agricultural. The co-operative marketing of grain and also the joint purchasing of stock and other supplies have been practised to some extent, but not until last year was the joint marketing of stock attempted.

Under this system carloads of stock from Saskatchewan are made up by the shareholders and forwarded to the larger market centres where competitive bidding is assured. There the animals are sold under the direction of the associations' manager and the proceeds from the sale, less the cost of transportation, the manager's commission and the other necessary charges, are distributed to the persons supplying the stock. Each shareholder's stock is branded with paint, or in some other harmless manner so that the animals belonging to each may be sold separately, thereby insuring to each the exact return from his stock. The associations are simple in their working and as the animals are not paid for until the proceeds are received from the purchaser little initial capital is required.

The Hanley Farmers' Stock shipping Association, of Saskatchewan, was the first one formed. This association was registered early in 1914, and had an authorized capital of $500, but at the close of the year it had a paid up capital of only $12. Yet the association shipped fifteen carloads of stock during the year, made of 1,162 hogs and 38 cattle.

The hogs sold in Winnipeg at an average price of 7.24 cents per pound. After deducting the transportation charges, the manager's commission, the selling commission, and other necessary expenses, and allowing for shrinkage, the shippers received an average price of 6.33 cents per pound, home weight. The cattle shipped were all common in their classes, being bulls, dry cows and stockers. An average price of 4.49 cents was realized in Winnipeg, which, after deducting shrinkage and expenses, left a net price of 4.8 cents per pound, home weight, for the shippers. Basing his calculations on prices paid in the neighboring towns, the manager estimated that the association, during the year, saved the farmers of the district upward of $1,680 on hogs alone.

There are a number of these associations, now in different parts of Saskatchewan, and general satisfaction is being expressed with the results obtained, so that it is confidently expected that expansion along this line will be rapid.

Editor Appointed

George Batho to Run Agricultural Publications for Manitoba

The appointment of George Batho as editor of agricultural publications for the Manitoba department of agriculture was announced recently.

His duties will be to furnish farmers of the province with all the practical information which the department of agriculture and the agricultural college can supply. This form of assistance will be greatly extended in future.

It has been recognized that in the matter of publicity the Manitoba department of agriculture has fallen behind all other provinces in Canada. The minister of agriculture believes that the large staff of professors and instructors at the agricultural college, the extension service section, the demonstration farms system, the weed branch an other departments must necessarily become the source of more information of a practical nature for the farmers of Manitoba, than they have been in the past. So insignificant has been this work in the past that the Dominion authorities urged upon the minister of agriculture the appointment of an agricultural editor under the special federal grant to the province for agricultural instruction. Under this grant the new appointment is made. Mr. Baho's marked ability as a journalist, his sound judgment, and his intimate knowledge, not only of agricultural canditions but also of public questions in Manitoba, were considered as making him admirably fitted to build up an important branch in the provincial department of agriculture.

The weed question is one of which the farmers need much instruction. Mr. Batho will give the farmers the cream of Prof. Bedfords ideas on weed eradication. Prof. Bedford is now in complete charge of the weed problem, R. G. O'Malley, chief weed inspector, having resigned, as announced in the Free Press several days ago.

For the last twelve years Mr. Batho has been editor in chief of the Nor'-West Farmer. His early years were spent on a farm in Wellington county, Ontario. He later learned the printing trade as a supplemental to his intention to enter the field of agricultural journalism.—Free Press.

Washington (D.C.) women have taken to carrying canes.

Scotland is taking to the use of mechanical potato planters.

During the 10-year period ended in 1909 on all the railroads of Great Britain and Ireland only one passenger was killed for every 72,000,000 carried.

Charge of the Highlanders

Germans Offered Charging Britons Money and Watches

A thrilling description of a dashing charge of a Highland regiment near Loos is given in the following letter from a Scottish member of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

"Our division," the letter says, "after a week of furious bombardment of the German trenches the like of which the world has never heard before, and which sounded, especially on Friday, September 24, like several thunderstorms rolled into one, were ordered to take Loos.

"A battalion of our local regiment was chosen to lead the attack. Up over the top of the parapets of the trenches they got at 6 a.m. on the eventful Sunday morning for the famous charge. Everything was still, and the 'Jocks' didn't run, neither did they shout, but in silence, with a slow walk, and with deadly determination written on every face to get at close grips with their diabolical enemy, the line went along in silence till suddenly the deadly German machine guns spoke.

"A sheet of lead met our brave fellows, and they toppled over in all directions. Those not hit, went through this sheet (it never yet rained so hard), through the second line, and into the third line, where 'Allegamne' had his machine guns. Our lads were now upon them, ferocious as lions who had tasted blood and driven absolutely mad in the hellish carnage.

"They were upon them with the dreaded bayonet. Terrified yells of 'Mercy, kamerad,' were heard in all directions.

"Devils who a moment before had been pumping lead by firing machine guns now held up watches, purses, etc., for our men to spare their lives.

"But these grand Scottish lads of our famous regiment were not to be stopped that day. Leaping right over the tops of the various lines of the German trenches, bare knees showing, kilts swishin, performing the so-called impossible task of piercing the German lines, they did not stop even then, for the Germans were out of their trenches and over the crest of the hills, great, big, fat, hulking, blue-clothed cowards, fleeing for their lives with the Scotties after them at full tilt.

"Every house in the village had its machine guns, which wrought havoc, but that didn't stop our fellows. Into the houses they went, and soon the dead Germans were shovelled with the bayonets out through the windows into the street. After clearing the village they set off after them again over the open country to Hill 70, clearing the ground of the encumberers as they went. 'Twas a famous victory.' But, oh, looking back, it was a sight to make angels weep—the fruits of scientific murder (it is not war), and that on a tremendous scale!"

Cost of Living

Average Increase in England is About Forty Per Cent.

According to a report to the trade and commerce department from Canadian Trade Comimssioner Bickerdike, of Manchester, the average increase in the retail prices of food affecting the average working class household in England is about 40 per cent. since the beginning of the war.

Compared with July, 1914, British meat has increased about forty per cent. in the whole, and imported meat only a little over five per cent. Flour and bread have advanced about forty per cent. each. Since the beginning of 1915, when the movement to increase wages began, in comparison with the increased cost of living, about four and a half million people, according to the board of trade estimates, have had their wages increased by over $3,750,000 per week. These figures relate only to organized labor. In other industries where individual employers have granted advances, it is estimated that three million workers have received increases amounting to $2,500,000 per week.

Homestead Entries Show a Decrease

Six Thousand Less Homesteads Taken Out This Year as Compared With Last

For the first nine months in the present calendar year there was a net decrease of 6,741 in the total number of homestead entries taken out in Western Canada. The province of Manitoba alone shows an increase in homesteads, the total number for the nine months of this year being 3,036 as compared with 2,776 for the corresponding period of last year. In Saskatchewan, entries this year total 4,605, as compared with 7,672 last year.

In Alberta this year's entries were 5,090, compared with 7,812 last year, and in British Columbia there were 382 entries this year compared with 694 last year.

In the statement showing the nationalities of the homesteaders for the month of September it is interesting to note that there were 12 Germans and 113 Austro-Hungarians who made homestead entries.

Prairie and Bush Fires in Canada

Manitoba Heavy Loser and all the Provinces Suffer Through Dry Periods

Canada during 1915 lost over ten million dollars' worth of forests through unnecessary fires. In face of the fact that the forest resources of the country are within measurable distance of depletion through the enormous annual waste, the 1915 depredations are sufficient to cause grace concern.

Information compiled by the Canadian Forestry Association, with the assistance of the Dominion forestry branch and provincial departments, prove that more than twelve thousand forest fires, large and small, occurred in Canada during the past spring, summer and fall, or an average of 1,400 a month between snow and snow.

In Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick and British Columbia about eighty-five per cent. of the losses were due to settlers' fires. Quebec and British Columbia have secured splendid results from their "permit" laws, by which all settlers are obliged to obtain the supervision of a forest ranger before setting out their clearing fires. Ontario has no such law and has suffered serious consequences but it is recognized that the minister of lands, forests and mines has the problem under consideration and may evolve an adequate remedy in the near future. New Brunswick has already made a good start in the regulation of settlers' fires, and will probably spread the plan across the entire province.

Perhaps the outstanding fact of the season's forest destruction is the absence of any serious loss along the lines of railways governed by the Dominion board of railway commissioners and their forest protection regulations. Before the imposition of these laws the Canadian railways were pointed out as the chief offenders in burning of forests. Now, however, the non-government lines under the board's control are annually presenting a record of fire immunity which places them permanently among the minor causes of damage to the country's timber. As a matter of fact only two or three fires of over ten acres in extent were attributable this year to those lines where the system of the railway commission has been put completely into effect. On two railways of relatively small mileage, to which the board's regulations do not apply, no less than 200 fires were reported. Many of them were serious in extent and at least 600,000 acres were burned over by fires, due either to locomotives or men travelling along the right-of-way of these two roads.

Manitoba lost more than $1,000,000 in damage to mature timber and young growth in 1915. The total area burned over was 800,000 acres, according to official reports thus far received. Final reports will probably show an increased loss. The fires in Manitoba took place mainly in the latter part of May and the early part of June and were particularly destructive in the vicinity of the Hudson Bay Railway.

In the province of Saskatchewan the most destructive fires took place during the same period as in Manitoba, but the fires were confined more to the areas under effective patrol and the total destruction is not so great. The present figures indicate a total burned area of about 160,000 acres and a total damage of $170,000.

In the southern portion of Alberta there has been an exceptional amount of rain throughout the season so that the fires reported from the region south of the Peace River country and Athabaska Landing are comparatively small in number and covered only about 25,000 acres, on which the damage is estimated to be about $1 per acre.

In the valleys of the Peace River, the Lower Athabaska river, and the Mackenzie ricer conditions have, on the other hand, been phenomenally dry, resulting in fires that have been more destructive than in many years previous. Probably not less than half a million acres were burned over. As a good deal of the country burned over is probably incapable of producing merchantable timber, the loss would not be over $200,000.

In British Columbia the area patrolled by the Dominion rangers is confined to the railway belt. In the eastern portion of the belt rains occurred at fairly regular intervals, and while there was at several times considerable danger from fire, the ranger staff was able to cope with the situation effectively, with the exception of the month of August, in the Lower Fraser valley, where several fires got beyond control. While 10,000 acres of logged-over land were burned, the fires were kept out of the merchantable timber only 1,000 acres of which were burned.

A man entered the shop of a Jewish haberdasher, and, going up to the counter, asked: "Say, mister, have you got shirts?"

"Yes, sir," replied the old Hebrew hoping for a customer.

"Clean ones?" asked the man.

"Yes, sir; very clean."

"Then," cried the man, "for heaven's sake, put one on."

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14-48

Germany's Crops Have Failed

Editor of Wall Street Journal Gives Some War Impressions

"Gearmany's crops have failed. Only two-thirds of a crop has been harvested this year in that country, and there is where he pinch comes. Ordinarily, Germany requires three hundred thousand Poles every season to assist in its harvest. The failure this year has been due to the shortage of labor and to the unfavorable weather conditions. This has struck at the very basis of Germany's financial strength. She is now forced to pay cash for food in such neighboring countries as Switzerland and Denmark, and gradually her gold supply is being drained, leaving a smaller reserve on the strength of which paper currency may be issued. As a result, Germany's food supply has been cut in two. Her soldiers must be fed and the people behind the trenches are forced to do without regular rations. Accordingly we are hearing of the bread riots in Berlin and the offers of peace which Germany inspires with such magnanimity."

This constitutes the most startling of a series of startling and informative statements pertaining to the war recently made by Mr. Clarence W. Barron, editor of the Wall Street Journal. He visited Europe in November of last year for the express purpose of acquainting himself with the underlying principles of the great world struggle and the articles which came from his pen following that trip have been embodied in the well known book "The Audacious War."

It is Mr. Barron's opinion that Germany and Austria have reached the maximum in the strength of their forces in the trenches and in the utilization of their national resources.

"They are at the point now," he said, "where they have no reserves."

On the other hand, the allies were just beginning to approach their maximum strength.

Referring to the recent Anglo-French loan, Mr Barron said that the bonds of the allied nations were being widely sold throughout the United States. This was due largely to the sympathy of the majority of the people across the line with the allies.

"The ally of the allies is the federal reserve act, combined with our workshops and steel plants," declared Mr. Barron. "Germany realizes that the base and the backbone of this war is on the North American continent."

'Tis a Marvellous Thing.—When the cures effected by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil are considered, the speedy and permanent relief it has brought to the suffering wherever it has been used, it must be regarded as a marvellous thing that so potent a medicine should result from the six ingredients which enter into its composition. A trial will convince the most skeptical of its healing virtues.

Game Raising Farm

From the first game farm in Minnesota tables of epicures will be supplied with pheasants and mallard ducks within two years and possibly within one year, if present hopes are realized.

"We will raise ruffed grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants and ducks on the farm," said the superintendent of the Game Protective League. "This is only a starter on the 'more game movement.' More than a hundred citizens, most of them farmers, will begin game breeding next spring both for sporting purposes and for the market.

"Every game bird raised and sold in captivity helps to protect the State's supply of wild game, and if my plans work out Minnesota will within a few years be the greatest game producing state in the Union.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

"Isn't that a Bourguereau?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle as they stopped for a moment to look at the new pictures.

"Oh, my, no," replied her hostess, Mrs. Nurich; "it's a lion. But I told Josiah when he brought it home that it looked a good deal more like one of them things you mention."

ARLINGTON

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THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited

58 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

W. N. U. 1083

America's Debt to England

Commerce of Neutrals Rests on the Protection of the British Navy

Our government, for certain reasons which ought to be apparent to all, cannot, and certainly should not adopt an attitude on this subject which is a shade more threatening than the one it has taken, says the Boston Transcript, expressing a sane American view of the note to Britain. No doubt it must define and confidentially assert the rights of neutral nations at sea in time of war. But the big central fact remains that the commerce of all neutral nations at sea, including our own, rests for its very existence on the protection of the navy of Great Britain. But for that protection our ships would today be huddling in our harbors, our goods would be piled up on our wharves, and our factories, save for what they might make for home consumption, would be idle. The seas would be the prey of fighting squadrons and ravaging cruisers. Outrages of the William P. Frye type would never have ceased.

This is true, and it is also true that the allied powers have the sympathy of the world in the use so far as that use is legitimate, of the one effective weapon that they possess against German militarism—the control of the seas. Against the terrible stress of German land preparation their means of resistance for a time fell short, and even now they avail no further than to keep the enemy at bay. To withhold supplies from the German nation is the allies' one great hope of winning the war and of defending free institutions the world over against the mailed fist of Prussian absolution. We say that this, being so terribly true, amply warrants the United States government in refraining from any menacing tone in asserting its rights as a neutral to trade ad libitum with any other neutral. Our government does well to abstain from threat, and to say instead: "Relying upon the regard of the British government for the principles of justice so frequently and uniformly manifested prior to the present war, this government anticipates that the British government will instruct their officers to refrain from these vexatious and illegal practices."

If the American people believed that President Wilson had any intention to stab the allies in the back, at the time of their most crucial need of all their resources, they would not approve the stand he has now taken.

Worn Worried Women

Her Many Duties Affect Her Health and Often She Breaks Down Completely

It is little wonder that there are many times in a woman's life when she feels in despair. There is no nine hour day for the busy housewife. There are a hundred things about the home to keep her busy from the time she arises until it is again bed time. What is the result? Often her nerves give way, her good looks suffer, her blood becomes thin, her indigestion is disturbed and her system threatened with a complete breakdown. Every woman should do all possible to protect her health and good looks, and there is one way in which she can do this, and that is by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These actually make new, rich blood, strengthen every nerve and every organ, bring the glow of health to the cheeks and brightness to the eye. These pills have done more to make the lives of thousands of women sunshiny than anything else in the world. Mrs. Daniel Theal, Waterloo, Ont., says: "I was very much run down, my blood was thin and watery and I would faint at the least excitement. I suffered from headaches and dizziness and often it seemed as though there were clouds before my eyes. Finally I was forced to go to bed with weakness. I doctored for six weeks while in bed without receiving any benefit. Finally I was induced to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and when I had taken ten boxes I was completely cured, and never felt better in my life. I am convinced that what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me they will do for others and I warmly recommend them to all weak women."

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

Friendly to The French

The Athens Messager is quoted in a Havas despatch from the Greek capital as saying that there is plausibility in the report that Djemal Pasha, Turkish minister of marine, will co-operate with the entente allies in the rebellion which, according to Constantinople advices, he had organized against the Turkish government in Syria and Palestine.

Djemal Pasha has always been friendly to the French, the newspaper states.

"There's a church near," said the country farmer to his paying guest; 'not that I ever puts my nose in it."

"Anything the matter with the vicar?"

"Well, it's this way. I sold the old vicar milk and eggs and butter and cheese, and, seeing as he patronized me, I patronized 'im. But this new vicar keeps 'is own cow and 'ens. 'If that's your game,' I thought, 'we'll 'ave 'ome grown religion, too,'"—Tit-Bits.

Magic "Nerviline" Ends Stiff Neck, Lumbago

Any Curable Muscular or Joint Pain is Instantly Relieved by Nerviline

Get Trial Bottle To-Day

You dont have to wait all day to get the kink out of a stiff neck if you rub on Nerviline. And you don't need to go around complaining about lumbago any more. You can rub such things away very quickly with Nerviline. It's the grandest liniment, the quickest to penetrate, the speediest to ease muscular pain of any kind.

One twenty-five cent trial bottle of Nerviline will cure any attack of lumbago or lame back. This has been proved a thousand times, just as it was in the case of Mrs. E. J. Grayden, of Caledonia, who writes: "I wouldn't think of going to bed without knowing we had Nerviline in the house. I have used it for twenty odd years and appreciate its value as a family remedy more and more every day. If any of the children gets a stiff neck, Nerviline cures quickly. If it is earache, toothache, cold on the chest, sore throat, Nerviline is always my standby. My husband once cured himself of a frightful attack of lumbago by Nerviline, and for a hundred ailments that turn up in a large family Nerviline is by far the best thing to have about you."

More Respect for Allies

Germans See They Are Not the Whole Thing

Very significant at this time is the publication in the leading Roman Catholic organ, the Kolnische Volkszeiung, of a rebuke addressed by one of the army chaplains to the arm chair fire-caters at home. He declares that many of the letters written from the homes of Germany to the husbands and sons in the field disgust and dishearten the soldiers at the front, the best of whom are tired of the bitter losses and terrible sufferings caused by the war. He denounces the habit of classing Germans as supermen, and says that the German troops at the front have learned to respect their foes so that they do not echo many of the sentiments expressed by their ultra-patriotic friends and relatives at home. The whole letter is really an appeal for less war enthusiasm and more reasonable appreciation of the point of view of Germany's foes. This, too, would have been impossibe six months ago.

It is the rise in the cost of living, and especially in the price of food, that increases more than anything else the growth of war weariness. A remarkably outspoken comment on the food question which appeared in the Socialist Vorwarts was as follows:

"One of the most dangerous deceptions perpetrated during the war is the pretence that Germany, although cut off from all her oversea supplies, can feed her own population. The fact is that the population of Germany cannot be properly fed by products of our own country. The war has proved beyond all doubt that it is impossible to produce enough articles of nourishment or to raise a sufficient number of cattle to feed the German people without foreign assistance. It is true that we shall be able to hold out for some limited time, but only at the cost of the health and strength of the nation, now being undermined by systematic deprivation and underfeeding."

Sleeplessness.—Sleep is the great restorer and to be deprived of it is vital loss. Whatever may be the cause of it, indigestion, nervous derangement or mental worry, try a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the action of the stomach, where the trouble lies, they will restore normal conditions and healthful sleep will follow. They exert a sedative force upon the nerves and where there is unrest they bring rest.

"The other day two parties of wounded soldiers, from different hospitals, were taken to a place in Surrey in England. "At tea-time they mingled, and a wounded Colonial, catching sight of another son of the Dominions, became strangely excited and made his way to the other man's side. He had recognized his rescuer.

"They went to the Dardanelles as strangers, but during a terrible fight the first was badly wounded and was carried from the field of death by a stranger. Now rescuer and rescued, both wounded, had met for the first time since that day. The rescued soldier was in tears as he poured out his thanks to the man to whom he owed his life."

General Sherman once stopped at a country home where a tin basin and roller towel sufficed for the family's ablutions. For two mornings the small boy of the household watched in silence the visitor's toilet. When on the third day the toothbrush, nail file, whisk broom, etc., had been daily used, he asked: "Say, mister, air you always that much trouble to you'se'f?"

TRAPPERS

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Ship to Rogers. We give liberal grades, full value in cash and quick returns. We have best market in America for Furs, Hides, etc. No commission. Write today for free price list.

Trappers' Supplies at Factory Prices

ROGERS FUR COMPANY, Dept. T St. Louis, Mo.

History of Canadian Herd of Buffalo

Now Totals Over Two Thousand Pure Bred Bison

The Canadian government buffalo herd was started in 1897 by the gift of three Texas buffalo presented by Mr. T. G.Blackstock, of Toronto, to Rock Mountain Park. These animals were placed on exhibition in the paddock at Banff, and the following year their number was increased by a similar gift from Lord Strathcona, who presented the government with thirteen head from his Silver Heights herd at Winnipeg. This herd gradually increased until by 1909 it totalled nearly 100 head.

In 1906 the government entered into negotiations with Michael Pablo, of Montana, for his herd of pure blood bison on the Flathead Indian reserve. This herd was known to be the largest herd of pure blood bison then in existence but was not believed to number more than about 300 head.

Pablo had for years tried to get the American government to give him enough land on which to keep the herd and at last they announced that the Flathead reserve was to be thrown open, which meant that Pablo would be forced out and compelled either to find a new range or a purchaser for the herd.

Howard Eaton, the well known guide and friend of Theo. Roosevelt, heard of the matter, and secured an option from Pablo for $300 per head. He then went to Washington and tried to get the U.S. government to buy the herd. Roosevelt and the Bison Society urged the purchase but congress refused to pass an appropriation and Pablo had to look somewhere else. Through Alex Ayotte, immigration agent at Missoula, the matter was brought to the attention of the Canadian government which realized the opportunity offered. Before the United States authorities realized what was happening the bargain was completed. It was supposed that there would be about 300 buffalo, but the total finally captured amounted to 708. The price paid was $250 per head, f.o.b., at Edmonton.

The task of rounding them up proved much more difficult than was anticipated. It called for perserverance, endurance and horsemanship of the highest order. The buffalo were extremely wild and swift of foot and could outrun the fastest horses.

The first year, 1907, 400 buffalo were secured—200 males were shipped in the spring and 211 cows and calves followed in the autumn. As it had not been possible to get Buffalo Park fenced and ready in time for these arrivals, they were placed in Elk Island Park—a fenced enclosure, 16 square miles in area, established several years before for the protection of elk and moose.

There are still know nto be a large number of buffalo left on the range and although Pablo now had many other offers he agreed to let the Canadian government have the remainder at the same price. In the autumn of 1908, therefore, another round-up was made, and eight miles of wing fence and a large corral were built. After six weeks hard riding the animals were all rounded up and the tired cowboys went home to sleep. That night, led by an old clever bull, the entire herd escaped by climbing an almost perpendicular cliff and broke away to the mountains.

The next year Pablo decided to put them in huge wooden cages out in the range and to haul these cages the thirty miles to the station. There they were unloaded into a small corral to await shipment. The last and final struggle then occurred—that of getting them on board the train. The great brutes resisted to the last. It took nine days to load 200, and eight of them killed themselves in their struggles. The majority had to be drawn on the cars by means of a block and tackle.

During 1909 the buffalo from Elk Island Park were also transferred to Buffalo Park at Wainwright, with the exception of about 60 which were left at Lamont for exhibition purposes. Last year the buffalo at Banff, with the exception of 17 males, were also transferred. There are now 13 at Banff, 108 at Elk Island, and approximately 2,000 at Buffalo Park.

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. MASTERS.

Canada's Exportable Wheat Surplus

According to on official estimate of the wheat yield in Canada this year, out of a total yield of 337,258,000 bu., there will be an exportable surplus of 228,132,000 bushels. The average loss in cleaning, and allowance of 10 per cent. for grain not of merchantable quality, is estimated at 33,625,000 bu.

The total amount retained for seeding next year's crop, say 14,000,000 acres at 1.75 bu. per acre, is placed at 24,500,000 bushels.

To Make Bombs For Britain

Bombs have been added to the munitions products which Canada is now producing for the British war office. An order for 50,000 of these projectiles has been received by the commission and is being placed for speedy delivery.

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

MATCH SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER" with a 4½ inch stick—"THE EDDY-STONE TORCH" for outdoor use—"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "SILENT 5," but for every use

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EDDY'S

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 $1. POST 4 CTS. FOUGERA 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 ITALIENNE FORMAT EASY TO TAKE
THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD THERAPION IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

DIAMOND DUST RAZOR SHARPENER

Will Sharpen your **Razor** Better and Quicker than can be done in any other way. **Lasts a Lifetime.** Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. post free **25 cents** Duro Razor Strops **75 cents** O. K. Strops **$1.50** **Best Made.** **Canada Hone Co.,** Wawanesa, Manitoba, Canada.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength, No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address:

THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

Stories of Disorder In India Unfounded

Most Comprehensive Official Denial of Reports From the Germans

The India Office has made formal announcement that German press statements circulated in foreign countires regarding disorders in India are absolutely untounded. The announcement specifically denies the report that a revolt has broken out anywhere in India, or that Brahmins, Buddhists and Mohammedans have unifed to make difficulties for the "detested British," as stated from German sources.

Denial likewise is given to the assertion that the Rajah of Bhagalpur has headed any uprising, or that grave disorders already have occurred in Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, Alahabad and Maspur, or that rebels have interfered with the departure of native troops, causing the British troops to retire and subsequently occupying their barracks and arsenals.

"There is not a word of truth in these statements from beginning to end," the secretary of state for India announces. "There is no such person as the Rajah of Bhagalpur. If the Nawab of Bahawalpur is referred to, he is a minor, eleven years of age."

A pleasant medicine for children is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and there is nothing better for driving worms from the system.

"Yes, sir," said the trust magnate, proudly, "I am the architect of my own fortune."

"Well," rejoined the friendly critic, "all I've got to say is that it's a lucky thing for you there were no building inspectors around when you were constructing it."

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

CIVIC ELECTIONS

CITIZENS' TICKET

Our Platform

1. The Mayor and Aldermen shall give their services free of salary for the ensuing year.

2. Realizing the benefit the electric light is to the City, and realizing this question is the cause of great strife in our City, we pledge ourselves at the very earliest date to procure the very best expert advice from engineers and lawyers on an agreement to be entered into with the Courtenay Electric Light, Heat & Power Company with a view to immediate settlement of this question; such agreement to contain a franchise of not more than ten years.

3. Under the present financial conditions, we deeply regret the great waste of the City's funds and pledge ourse ves to carry out the necessary works of the City with economy and sound business judgement.

4. With a view of carrying out clause 3 and other matters affecting the City, we would recommend that a Ratepayers' Association be formed.

5. That all the property be appraised at a fair valuation and that the rate of taxation be kept as low as possible to meet the necessary expenditure.

6. We favor the City owning its own water system and as soon as necessaay, and as times warrant it, the City instal a water system from Brown's River.

7. The City should assist in finding suitable employment for our returned wounded soldiers.

8. All work paid for by the City shall be done by white labor.

9. Each and every person shall pay their just proportion of taxes.

10. Any question presented to the Council by any Citizen shall receive careful consideration.

Mark Your Ballot Thus:

FOR MAYOR:

H. M. McPhee x

FOR ALDERMEN:

WARD I

John Johnston x

P. L. Anderton x

WARD II

R. U. Hurford x

J. W. McKenzie, jr. x

WARD III

W. J. Carroll x

James E. Aston x

A PUBLIC MEETING

will be held in the OPERA HOUSE on

Monday, January 10th, at 8 p. m.

In Support of the Platform of the above Candidates

All other Aspirants for Civic Honors are Invited to Attend and Address the Meeting

Vote for the Citizens' Ticket!
Vote for an Honest Administration!
Vote for a Clean Town!

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE:
J. H. McIntyre, Chairman
D. Bubar, Secretary
H. Idiens,
E. H. Peterson,
Geo. Endall,
W. H. Kirkwood