109

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.

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VOL. 4 COURTENAY, B. C., THURSDAY AUGUST 3 1916 NO. 37

Royal Insurance Co
Sun Insnrance Co.
London Assurance Co.
Northern Assurance Co.

GEO. J. HARDY

Real Estate and Insurance Agent
Auctioneer

Telephone 10 COURTENAY

COMOX LUMP
COAL

$6.00 Per Ton

Delivered in Courtenay

All Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention

D. KILPATRICK

Phone 43 Courtenay

Cook by Wire

Electricity provides the cleanest, the most sanitary and the most hygenic method of cooking

The Electric range closely parallels the wood or gas range but excells either in flexibility of operation

With the Electric Range you cook under ideal conditions because

Each cooking unit can be switched to high, medium or simmering heat and kept there as long as needed
It is the acme of cleanliness
Practically no heat escapes into the room
The air is not vitiated
There is no contamination of food
You save food values through the retention of the essential salts and meat juices, on a six pound roast the saving is nearly a pound
All the latest standards of range construction are used, including high oven, thermometer or glass door, porcelain splashers
The fire risk is lessened because there are no open flames

We will gladly give you information on rates and electric ranges

Courtenay Electric Light, Heat & Power Co., Limited

Phones: Office 35, Res. R98 Office: Mill Street

Local Lines

Pte. Fred Wood is visiting his brother C. S. Woods.

It has been reported that this years prairie crop will equal last years.

M. Manson arrived in town on Tuesday evening. He will be here for a few days.

The Courtenay baseball team will go to Powell river on Sunday. Any one wishing to make the trip with the boys should see J. McKenzie at once.

The Royal Bank's new safe arrived on Tuesday and a shelter has been erected for it on the opposite side of the premises now occupied by the bank.

H. C. Brewster, leader of the Liberal party in B? C., and M. A. McDonald, Liberal candidate for Vancouver, are now touring the northern part of the province.

The Bella Coola Courier says:—It must now be concluded that run of Sockeyes at this point is a failure The catch is the smallest since the cannery started. The hnmpbacks are already arriving in the usual large numbers and are being canned

At the International egg laying contest at Victoria a pen of six white leghorns laid 142 eggs, while a pen of S. C. Reds laid 118. The White Wyandottes still lead in number of eggs laid for the nine months, 896 eggs, while the largest number laid by a pen of Leghorns was 828.

Sergt. Bates and Ptes. Beasley and Fitzgerald arrived back from Vancouver on Tuesday evening. A number of the boys who went down on Sunday have already gone to Ottawa where the 238th are. Since last week the following have joined Geo. Hulme, D. Cudmore, Wallace Piercy, J. A. Mitchell, N. O. Boden, A. Knight, W. Leighton, Harry Stewart, A. Olson, J. W. Fraser, Tom Robinson, Elmer Loggie, W. A. Cowie, Chas. J, Skittles, H. Watkinson, P. Whelan, P. Dargie, John Duncanson, J. Hornby, Frank Monacgo.

Cooke & Mattheson, the butchers who were burned out, have dissolved partnership and sold their stock to the Co-Op Society. Mr. Cooke intends enlisting, and Mr. Matthewson will work for Shepherd's. Many friends will be sorry to see them quit business in our city. They established the custom of buying from the ranchers all the produce they could possibly handle and paid spot cash for it, which was greatly appreciated.

Lost—Between Comox wharf and Union Bay, bunch of keys; reward B. Whittle, Riverside hotel.

For Sale—White Wyandotte Pullets, some laying, 3 for $5; cockerels $2 each; yearling hens from $1.50 each heavy laying strain. J. G. Randall, Royston Station P. O., V I., B. C.

Wanted—Local agent to represent Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada in this district. Splendid proposition for good man. For particulars send application to F. M. McGregor, District Manager, P. O. Box 242, Victoria, B.C.

Car For Hire—H. W. Heberden; phone X92.

Welding—cast iron, aluminum, brass, steel, etc, Ford Garage.

Plant your fruit trees in the fall, and keep your order till I call. F. R. F. Biscoe, Courtenay, P. O.

Ford Garage for Nobby, Goodyear and Duulop auto and bicycle tires and accessories. Bicycles for sale.

Comox Creamery Butter
40c per lb. this week

Mr. K. Grieves spent the week end with Harry Loggie

A house was struck by lightning on Sunday evening at Vancouver.

Ald. Hurford is at Vancouver this week on business for the creamery and the GoOp. Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams of Vancouver spent a few days with thier daughter, Mrs. D. Kilpatrick.

There was not a quorum at the special meeting of the council announced to take place on Monday evening.

Mayor Kilpatrick's sawmill is being kept fairly busy these days besides the large amount of lumber required at the mines, a carload of timber was shipped east to the Welland canal last week.

To those who enlist with them the Foresters Battalion are offering on their return free improved farms, free training in college, free board and lodging while training, $1350 loaned by government, no distinction as to rank or length of service. All farms to be within easy reach of transportation. The above all guaranteed by the government.

A letter from a soldier who enlisted from here, writing from Camp Borden, Hants, Eng. says:—"They are working hard at musketry drill and it looks as though the 102nd band will be no more, they break up the greater number of Canadian bands here, put the fit in the ranks and the unfits on work around camp or discharge, ours is not smashed yet, but we are drilling more than banding, and two bands that came over on the same boat with us are, and one is selling their instruments to a London firm of brass instrument makers. The authorities say that too many Canadian Bands come over and they don't know what to do with them, at the present time there is fifteen hundred bandsman at Shorncliffe that they have no use for. Every Battalion brings a band, and only one band goes with a division, which is somewhere about forty thousand men, so you will see what a nuisance bandsmen are when they are unfit for the ranks, and there are quite a few in ours."

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. Evening service 7:30 p. m. All welcome

Miss Ph. Boden, of Estevan, Sask., is visiting at N. H. Boden's.

Miss Kathleen McNaughton is the guest of Miss Amy Kilpatrick.

Courtenay defeated the Powell River baseball team on Sunday, the score being 2 to 1.

A meeting of the Union St. property holders will be held in the City Hall Friday evening to discuss the advisibility of widening Union street.

The following donations to the Canadian Patriotic Fund have been received.

Mr. D. Kilpatrick	$5.00
Dr. H. P Millard	5.00
Mr. W. Duncan	5.00
Hicks, Beach & Field	2.00
Mr. H. Stewart	2.00
Mr. J. McKenzie Jr.	2.00
Booth & Son	2.00
Mr. Fechner	1.00
Cooke & Matthewson	1.00
Shepherd & Collins	1.00
Mr. W. Aitken	1.00
Mr. Hames	1.00
Mr. Emde	1.00
A Friend	1.00
Mr. Aston	1.00
Mr. G. Leighton	1.00
Mr. P Dargie	1.00
Mr. C. Wood	1.00
W. G. R.	1.00
Mr. J. Stevenson	1.00
Mr. G. Tarbell	1.00
Mr. H. Loggie	.50
Friend	.50
Mr. H. McKenzie	.50
H. Kushida	.50
I. Kobayakana	.50
Mr. F. Movitz	.50
	$40.50

(To be continued.)

PLEASE PAY UP

We Have Been Burned Out and Need the Money Badly

As a general rule subscribers to the Review are prompt in paying their subscriptions, but there are quite a few who seem to forget that it costs something to print a paper, even a modest effort like The Review. To the latter we would make the request that they liquidate their indebtedness as soon as they can find it convenient to do so. If they owe two or three years and feel they cannot afford to pay it all at the present time, surely they can arrange to pay at least half the amount. This notice is for all who are behind in the payment of their subscriptions.

Buy Your Apricots Now

AS THE SUPPLY IS LIMITED

We are going to have a large supply of Italian Prunes this year, per crate 65c

A full line of Groceries and Provisions are now on display

Box 256 **SHEPHERD'S** Phone 40

McPHEE & MORRISON
DEPARTMENT STORE

Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes
Paints, Oils, Etc.

We carry in stock Bricks, Lime, Cement, Doors and Windows

Get our prices for goods in large quantities

Telephone 1 Courtenay

TOO LITTLE BLOOD MEANS MUCH MISERY

That is What Makes People Pale, Weak and Languid.

The one source of most of the misery that affects men and women and growing children, is poverty of the blood. If you consult a doctor he says you are anaemic, which really means bloodless. That is what makes people drag along, always tired, never real hungry, often unable to digest their food, breathless after the slightest exertion, and too often on the verge of complete breakdown.

More weak, anaemic people have been made strong, energetic and cheerful by taking Dr. Williams Pink Pills than by any other means. These pills actually make new, rich blood which reaches every part of the body, strengthens the nerves and brings new health and strength. The following is proof of Dr. Williams Pink Pills to restore health. Mr. Geo. Turner, New Haven, N. S., says:—"No doubt due to constant hard work I got in a badly run down condition. It took very little exertion to tire me, and my appetite was far from being good. Often I had headaches, and when going up stairs, or after any slight exertion my heart would palpitate violently, and I grew considerably alarmed about my condition. I decided to take Dr. Williams Pink Pills and after using a few boxes I felt much better. I continued using the pills for some weeks longer, and they completely cured me. I can warmly recommend this medicine to men who are weak or run down."

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

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

Wife (with newspaper)—It says here that men grow bald because of the intense activity of their brain.

Hub—Exactly! And women have no whiskers because of the intense activity of their chins.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good. One bottle of MINARD'S Liniment, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N. S.

Foe Ships in American Harbors

There are eighty-eight German and twelve Austrian ships in American ports with a total net tonnage of 308,479, lying idle on account of the war. The merchant ships may leave when they like, but warships must remain till the termination of the war. The reason why none of the merchantmen leave port is because the Allies maintain an effective patrol outside the three mile limit.

Defeat

What is defeat? Nothing but education, nothing but the first step to something better.

In this Matter of Health

one is either with the winners or with the losers.

It's largely a question of right eating—right food. For sound health one must cut out rich, indigestible foods and choose those that are known to contain the elements that build sturdy bodies and keen brains.

Grape-Nuts

is a wonderfully balanced food, made from whole wheat and barley. It contains all the nutriment of the grain, including the mineral phosphates, indispensable in Nature's plan for body and brain rebuilding.

Grape-Nuts is a concentrated food, easy to digest. It is economical, has delicious flavour, comes ready to eat, and has helped thousands in the winning class.

"There's a Reason"

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

Forestry Farms

Changing the Treeless Prairie Into a Park-Like Country

"Saskatchewan requires more Forestry Farms. Then there would be at least two lectures continuously on the road to hold meetings, giving lectures on forestry, shelter-belts, etc. The gospel of tree-planting should be brought to farmers. These lectures could take the names and locations of farmers who are anxious and ready to plant trees, send in the lists to the head office in the province, and inspectors should be sent out to examine each farm, so as to advise farmers where to plant, and how to prepare the ground for the following year's planting. It is all right to expend money on the general Conservation Commission to enthuse citizens the Dominion over on what our natural resources are and how they should be conserved, but the practical working end of the problem should not be neglected. Give Saskatchewan forestry farms and practical men to meet progressive farmers, and in a few years the treeless, wind-swept prairies would be changed to a park-like country, with trees on every farm."—Saskatchewan Farmer.

They All Went Away Together

P. A. BONNOT'S RHEUMATISM CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

And With It Went All Those Symptoms Which Mark the Earlier Stages of Kidney Trouble.

Grand Clairiere, Man., (Special.)—"All persons who suffer from rheumatism should use Dodd's Kidney Pills." This is the statement volunteered by Mr. P. A. Bonnot, a well-known resident of this place. Asked to give the reasons why Mr. Bonnot said:

"I suffered for three years from rheumatism. I consulted a doctor without getting any results. Four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills fixed me up."

That rheumatism is caused by sick kidneys failing to strain the uric acid out of the blood was again shown in Mr. Bonnot's case. His earlier symptoms were: heart flutterings, broken and unrefreshing sleep, fitful appetite, a tired nervous feeling, a heaviness after meals, neuralgia and backache.

When he cured his kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills the rheumatism and all the other symptoms of kidney trouble disappeared.

A Millionaire's Restitution

Wm. F. Cochran of Baltimore says "Burning with passion for humanity, and feeling a sincere and deep yearning to make my life count for something, I am seeking to make restitution in some degree to society for the debt which as a parasite all these years I owe it. Particularly am I concerned about that section of society in the sweat of whose brow I have eaten my bread, and upon whose backs I have had a free ride—labor."—Baltimore Christian Socialist.

Choked for Air. Some little irritant becomes lodged in the bronchial tubes, others gather, and the awful choking of asthma results. Nothing offers quite such quick and positive relief as Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. The healing, soothing smoke or vapor penetrates, clears the passages and gives untold relief. Usually it completely cures. It has behind it years of success. It is the sure remedy for every sufferer.

According to a heart specialist, if one retires to bed at ten instead of twelve he saves the heart 876,000 foot-pounds a year. Lying down half an hour daily lessens its labor in the same period by 219,000 foot-pounds.

It Will Cure a Cold.—Colds are the commonest ailments of mankind and if neglected may lead to serious conditions. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will relieve the bronchial passages of inflammation speedily and thoroughly and will strengthen them against subsequent attack. And as it eases the inflammation it will stop the cough because it allays all irritation in the throat. Try it and prove it.

Italian Royalty's Narrow Escape

Italy's Queen narrowly escaped raiders who dropped bombs near the train on which Queen Helena and the Princesses Jolanda and Haralda were travelling. The royal party was on the way from a section of the front to Venice when the Austrian aeroplane made the attack. The lights in the train were extinguished and the railroad line was in darkness, but despite these precautions bombs fell on the line near the train, breaking telegraph wires.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A Back Door Dodge

When German meets German then comes the tug of wits. The butchers of Cologne do not at all care for the State organization of meat supplies. One enterprising son of "Kultur" secreted five tons of meat in his premises and sold it to "good customers" at the back door. When faced with the discovery, the wily butcher pointed to the regulations which specified that the restrictions only applied to meat sold over the counter. The law has been made more specific.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Stamps as Spy Messages

Arranged to Convey Information of a Naval or Military Nature

The Italian Government has forbidden the exportation and the German Government the importation of used and unused postage stamps, according to information received from Switzerland by Hugh Clark, a New York philatelist.

American dealers' supplies of stamps from Italy are thus suspended; and those from Germany are delayed because they must come by way of Roumania and the Orient, whereas formerly they reached here by way of Italy.

The British Government does not permit German stamps to be sent out by way of Holland or the Scandinavian countries, according to local philatelists, and the French Government is equally strict.

The letter received by Mr. Clark carried the intimation that two secret codes built upon the use of postage stamps sent through letters had been discovered by the Italian and German authorities, and that these were responsible for the respective decisions of the two governments. Through these codes certain numbers and types of stamps, imported or exported, were said to be conveying information of a naval or military nature.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

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.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

(SEAL)

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Prevent Collisions in Darkness or Fog

Announcement has been made that William Marconi will bring out shortly a new device which should put an end to danger of collisions between ships in darkness or fog. It is described as a simple contrivance, easily installed, which will be operated from the bridge of a ship.

Roumania's credit holds firm. Her 5 per cent loan for $24,000,000 was over-subscribed by $16,000,000.

ACHING BONES AND SORE JOINTS CURED! ALL RHEUMATIC TENDENCIES DESTROYED!

Away Go the Crutches, Every Sufferer Made Well Quickly

Old age is usually afflicted with rheumatism. Very few past fifty escape its tortures.

Many it bends and deforms. Upon the countenances of others it marks the effects of its awful suffering. Nerviline will cure rheumatism. It takes the pain out of throbbing muscles and swollen joints. It untwists gnarled knuckles. It does this quickly and surely.

NERVILINE

Nerviline is not used internally. You just rub it on—lots of hard rubbing is required for a minute or two, and then you feel Nerviline penetrating through the tissues; you feel it drawing out the congestion, feel it sink in deeper and deeper till at last it touches the core of the joint or the heart of the muscle affected.

You won't stay in pain with Nerviline—no one ever does. Just try it—you will be amazed at its magical power over pain, a power it gets from the extracts and juices of certain rare herbs and roots it contains. It's harmless—any child can use Nerviline, can rub it on for a sore throat, for a bad cold, for stiff neck, for earache. No family remedy half so useful.

The large 50 cent bottle is the most economical; trial size 25 cents. All dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Baker's Bread in Great Britain

"The ordinary whitened bread has on occasions when analysed been found to contain wood-dust, bone-dust, alum, sulphuric powder and salts or magnesia, which enables the flour to take up far more than the normal amount of water. As this emasculated flour known in the trade as 'seconds' is naturally of a grey and unattractive color, it is put through a process of bleaching in order to endeavor to give to it the look of pure fine wheaten flour. There are two principal ways of achieving this—both processes highly injurious, especially to the digestive organs and teeth of children. One is the mixing of alum with the flour, the other bleaching it by means of chemical fumes. There is no law to prevent either, and no obligation to give the purchaser any maximum of wheat in the loaf."—Dr. Wm. A. Brend in the Nineteenth Century.

"My mother always told me that in taking you I was marrying beneath my station."

"Beneath your station, eh? That wasn't a station your family had; it was just a water tank."

Boy labor at the Woolwich Arsenal fetches from $5 to $10 per week.

Fighting or Paying

Nothing might well earn greater disapprobation on the part of the public than that the wife or other dependent of an enlisted soldier should suffer need. Is not the separation from husband or son, with the days and nights of anxiety that necessarily follow, a sacrifice greater far than the dollars which are the contribution of those who escape these penalties of separation for many months, and perhaps forever? Besides, the patriotic citizen does not and will not cavil at paying. Even though here and there to pay is a hardship, there is recompense in the knowledge that not in the history of the British Empire has there been opportunity for so great service to the cause of humanity and civilization.—London Free Press

"Get a spoon, Freddie. Mother has something for you."

"A big spoon or a little spoon?"

"What difference does it make?"

"Makes a heap of difference. Is it medicine you got or ice cream?"—Kansas City Journal.

Van Dusen (at Van Rock's country seat)—Mr. Van Rock, I love the very ground your daughter walks on!

Van Rock—Well, it's for sale if you have the price.

THE RIGHT OIL IN THE RIGHT PLACE

NO lubricant is good enough for *every* purpose. You don't want to use the same oil on a high-speed, low-power tractor as on a low-speed, high-power tractor. You can't use the same oil in your thresher as you do on a spindle.

The Imperial Oil Company makes a special oil exactly suited to every part of every farm machine.

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

Recommended by leading builders for all types of internal combustion engines, whether tractor or stationary, gasoline or kerosene. It keeps its body at high temperature, is practically free from carbon, and is absolutely uniform in quality.

PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL

An excellent all-round lubricant for exposed bearings of harvesters and other farm machinery. Stays on the bearings; will not gum or corrode.

CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL

The most effective and economical lubricant for steam engine cylinders; proven superior in practical competition with other cylinder oils.

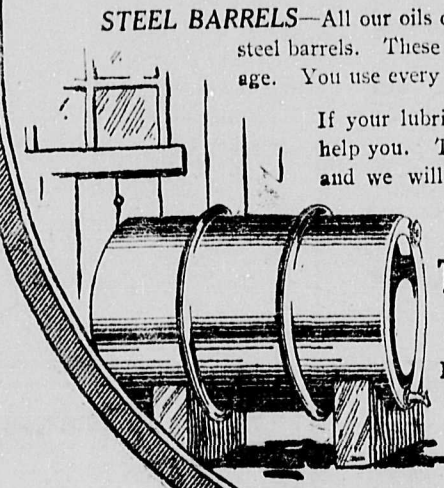
ELDORADO CASTOR OIL

A high-grade, thick-bodied oil for lubricating the loose bearings of farm machinery, sawmills and factory shafting.

THRESHER HARD OIL

Keeps the cool bearing *cool*. Does not depend on heat or friction to cause it to lubricate.

STEEL BARRELS—All our oils can be obtained in 28-gallon and 45 gallon steel barrels. These barrels save their cost by eliminating leakage. You use every drop you pay for. Clean and convenient.



If your lubricating problem gives you trouble, let us help you. Tell us the machine, the make, the part—and we will gladly give you the benefit of our experience in selecting the proper lubricants.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

RAIDING THE ENEMY'S TRENCHES HAS NOW BECOME GRIM WORK

HAND TO HAND FIGHTING IN SURPRISE ATTACKS

The Monotony of Trench Existence Broken by Preparing for Raids, and in Affording an Opportunity for Our Soldiers To Get at Close Grips With the Enemy

Between the British and German modern machine warfare, wherein every man was supposed to have become a pawn without initiative of his own, has been developing perhaps the deadliest form of sport imagination can conceive—where every combatant places his cunning, his strength and his skill in hand-to-hand fighting against those of his adversary.

Hardly a day passes that there is not a trench "raid" by one side or the other, and sometimes several such sallies. No subject is more tabooed in its details by the censor. Commanders do not want to let the enemy know why their raids succeed or fail or why the enemy's succeed or fail. Invention fights invention; secrecy fights secrecy.

All the elements of boxing wrestling, fencing and mob tactics, plus the stealth of the Indian who crept up on a camp on the plains and the teamwork of a professional baseball nine, are valuable to the player.

The weapon that is least needed is a rifle. A club or a sandbag or an Indian battle axe or spiked club is better. A good slugger without any weapon at all may take an adversary's loaded rifle away from him and knock him down and then kick him to death.

The monotony of trench existence these days is broken by preparing for raids and against them. Battalion commanders work out schemes of strategy which would have won them fame in smaller wars. Fifty men or a thousand may be engaged in a raid. It may be on a front of fifty yards or a thousand. Its object is to take as many prisoners and kill and wound as many of the enemy as possible in a few minutes; and then to get back to their own trench. The assaulters try to hold on to the piece of trench they have taken, the guns are turned on them, the bombers close up on either side, and machine guns and rifles are prepared to sweep the zone of retirement.

An uncanny curiosity gives the soldiers incentive for the raids. Ordinarily they never see their enemy hidden in his burrows across "No Man's Land" from their own burrows. Unseen bullets from unseen snipers crack overhead. Unseen guns suddenly concentrate in a deluge of shells. For months this sort of thing goes on and the trenches of the adversaries remain always in the same place; the grim monotony of casualties and watching continues. This arouses the desire to "get at" the enemy which the trench raid satisfies. It means springing over the parapet and rushing across "No Man's Land" into the very houses of the enemy and man to man on his door step proving which is a better fighter.

To go over the parapet ordinarily means death. In order to make any such rush there must be "interference," as they say in football, and the barb wire in front of the enemy's trench must be cut. This is usually done by the guns, which become more and more deadly in their ability to turn accurate sprays of destruction on given points. They cover the rush and they cover the return of the raiders with their prisoners.

But the guns are not all; there are all kinds of organized trickery in order to enable a body of soldiers to get into the enemy's trenches for a few minutes of activity, when the occupants throw themselves on their invaders at such close quarters that it is a question if even a revolver is now a practical weapon. It cannot be thrown over a traverse and a bomb can. Running into a German around the corner of a traverse a blow may be better than a shot.

There have been trench raids where every man who went out was responsible for a casualty or prisoner, while the raiders' own loss might not have been one in ten to the enemy's. There are also failures. Success requires that every detail should work out right. The British inaugurated trench raiding, which the Germans promptly adopted. Where its development will end no one dares venture to say.

Overrated German Efficiency

German efficiency will be less made of in the future. Its limitations are as obvious as those of an analytical conclusion. It solves a given problem, working from premises laid down, but it is baffled by the unexpected and lacks imagination to foresee new conditions. It sees narrowly in a straight line, and when deflected by unconsidered obstacles which imagination might have provided for, it is like a locomotive off the track.—New York Times.

Thousands of Factories Mobilized

The British Minister of Munitions announces that he has made further orders under the munitions of war acts, 1915 and 1916, under which 259 additional establishments have been declared controlled establishments under the acts. A total of 3,337 establishments has now been declared controlled.

Asquith Points Way to Victory

Increasingly Close Co-operation and Vast Resources of Allies Bound to Triumph

In observance of the thirtieth anniversary of his election to the House of Commons from East Fife, Premier Asquith visited his constituency for the first time since the outbreak of the war, addressing a great meeting of his supporters and many who in past years, had been his opponents.

The Premier made a touching reference to the death of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener as "leaving a place in our constitutional life that none else can fill, and a memory that will live as long as the British Empire." Lord Kitchener had bequeathed to the country an array of armies, said the Premier, and it was for the country to make the best use of these.

In a survey of the situation, Premier Asquith declared that the Russian advance was one of the most brilliant feats of the war.

The Italians, Mr. Asquith said, were making resistance to the Austrian onslaught which every day was becoming more effective. As for the French, nothing could exceed the valor with which they were maintaining the defence of Verdun. Co-operation among the General Staffs of the allies was becoming more intimate and complete every month. British assistance had been offered to Gen. Joffre, and the steps which would be taken were those dictated by sound strategy.

"This war is not merely a struggle of armies," the Premier continued. "It is a struggle of material and economic resources, and these will prove in the long run to be the deciding factors."

After speaking of the effectiveness of the navy's blockade Mr. Asquith said:

"Owing to the rashness of the enemy we were allowed to see another and more stirring, dramatic aspect of the navy's qualities. The naval action of May 31 was worthy of the best and most treasured traditions of the British navy. The Germans were driven back into their ports without so much as making an effort to grapple with the main body of our Grand Fleet, and had the temerity to claim what really was a rout as a complete victory. A couple more such victories and there will be nothing left of the German navy worth speaking about. The truth is slowly leaking out, and its full extent is not yet realized or appreciated. Our command of the seas, so far from being impaired, has been more firmly and unshakably established."

In reference to Ireland, Mr. Asquith said the recent rioting, leading to the loss of many innocent lives, had created a situation which seemed to a majority of responsible Irishmen of all parties to call for a settlement. The history of the relations between Great Britain and Ireland exhibited a tragic series of missed or misused opportunities.

"Don't let us add another to their number," said the Premier.

What he desired, he explained, was a provisional settlement, for when the war came to an end the country would have to take stock of its internal relations, the fabric of the Empire would have to be refashioned, and relations between Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions would of necessity be brought into close and connected review.

A Glorious Trinity

In an Ohio town is a colored man whose last name is Washington. Heaven has blessed him with three sons.

When the first son arrived the father named him George Washington. In due time the second son came. Naturally he was christened Booker Washington. When the third manchild was born his parent was at a loss, at first, for a name for him. Finally, though, he hit on a suitable selection.

The third son, if he lives, will go through life as Spokane Washington.—Saturday Evening Post.

Germans Conceal their Losses

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, the eminent military critic has, after a visit to Paris, where he examined the records of the War Office, compared the lists of German prisoners with those published in Germany, and with the private lists in towns and villages where the prisoners hailed from. He also analysed the figures issued by Berlin for 1914-15, and arrived at the conclusion that 3,500,000 men had been permanently lost to the German fighting forces by Jan. 1, 1916, leaving only 5,000,000 out of the original 9,000,000 maximum possible recruitment of German men effective for war.

You can put all the United States except Alaska in Brazil and have 200,000 square miles left.

Bulgars Have Set Example

Unlike Germans, Respected Red Cross on Lady Paget's Hospital

There was a large party at King's Cross to welcome Lady Paget and fifty-four other members of the Serbian Relief Fund Hospital staff at Uskub on their return to London. A well known member of Lady Paget's party said: "We have travelled back to England via Roumania, Russia, Sweden and Norway. On October 22 the Bulgarians entered Uskub. Their advance was so rapid that there was no possibility of getting the patients safely out of the hospital. Lady Paget pluckily decided to stay behind to look after them. The line of battle went right through the hospital buildings, but the Bulgarians respected the Red Cross flag.

"There were 800 patients, about half of them being Serbs, and the other half Bulgars. The Bulgarians, I believe, did what they could to help. They told us they were anxious to stand well in English eyes. The refugee population, kept alive from the relief fund stores, numbered many thousands. Lady Paget organized daily relief for about 4,000 people.

"King Ferdinand, and both the young princes came to Uskub before we were permitted to leave. None of them, however, came to the hospital. After leaving Uskub we were detained in Sofia for a month. Lady Paget was the guest of the Queen of Belgium. I was allowed to visit the British prisoners—of whom there were about thirty—and they all spoke well of their general treatment. Two prisoners we were able to bring away, Private Morris and Private Woodbine, the latter being blind."

Prince Edward in Cairo

The Prince of Wales' visit to Egypt resulted in many beggars of Cairo blessing his name, though he is ignorant of the fact. A correspondent saw the Prince making some purchases in the bazaar, and, when the business was concluded, he approached the merchant and asked him if he knew whom he had had the honor of serving. The merchant shook his head, and when informed of the truth he burst into loud lamentations. He had shamelessly overcharged the Prince, and nothing could convince him that he could not suffer an ignominious death. The correspondent promised, if the merchant distributed largesse to the poor in the Prince's name he himself would personally intercede with the Prince on the merchant's behalf. The merchant thankfully agreed.

Tommy (to Jock, on leave)— What about the lingo? Suppose you want to say egg over there, what do you say Jock—Ye juist say "Ooof," Tommy—But suppose you want two? Jock—Ye say, "Twa oofs," and the silly auld fule wife gies ye three, and ye juist gie her back one. Man, it's an awuf' easy language.—Glasgow Herald.

"I gorry, I'm tired!" "There you go! You're tired! Here I be a-standin' over a hot stove all day, an' you workin' in a nice cool sewer!"

WHAT IS NEEDED TO CONVINCE GERMANS THEY ARE DEFEATED

TAKING OF TOWNS WILL IMPRESS THE PEOPLE

Officer of Prussian Guard Believes That Each German Victory For Which They Pay so Dear, Brings Them Nearer to Defeat, But Nation is Kept in Ignorance

The London Daily Mail's Berne correspondent, writing on internal conditions in Germany says:

"The morale of the civilian population is considerably shaken by privations and the morale of the army to some extent is affected by the news from home, as well, no doubt, as by the heavy losses at the front. An officer of a Prussian Guard regiment recently said:

"'We can win more victories at a price, but each victory brings us nearer to defeat.'

"But the nation is kept together still by a carefully inspired fear of intended reprisals by the Allies—murder, pillage and arson—and by the idea that the Allies intend after victory to tear the empire to pieces.

"The German army and civilians are by no means in a mood to throw themselves on the mercy of the Allies, nor are they reduced to the condition of a garrison whose fighting men see their rations daily reduced.

"To break the fighting spirit of a nation at bay, something more than economic pressure must be applied. The Germans must see with their eyes that they cannot hold the lines (in the enemy's country, remember) which they have prepared. Just as the early confidence of civilian Germany was inspired by names on the maps—Brussels, Antwerp, Lille, Belgrade, Warsaw, Monastir—so their morale and their mental staying power, undetermined by privations, must finally be broken by names on the maps.

"After making every possible inquiry of everybody I could find who has lived in Germany recently enough to be fairly competent to judge, I believe that if the Germans are forced permanently to evacuate one large town on the Western front, whose name could not be lied off the map, we might at last be able to say that the internal conditions of Germany were bringing victory within sight."

An Irish soldier had lost his left eye in action, but was allowed to remain in the service on consenting to have a glass eye in its place. Being a typical "absent-minded beggar," he appeared on parade one day minus his left "lamp."

"Nolan," said the officer, "you are not properly dressed. Why is your artificial eye not in its proper place?"

"Sure, sir," replied Nolan, "I left it in my box to keep an eye on my kit while I'm on parade."

"Would you call Uncle Peter a stingy man" "Well, no; I'd merely say that he had all his generous impulses under perfect control."—Boston Transcript.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild

Letter Received From Lady Lawley Expresses Appreciation of Work of Canadian Women

The following is an extract from a letter received by the Montreal branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild from Lady Lawley, Hon. Secy. at the Guild Headquarters in London, Eng:—

"I hardly know how to thank all those who have so kindly contributed, and hope you will come to my aid by conveying the expression of Her Majesty's appreciation to the various branches and individual workers who have contributed to your last consignment. Her Majesty was much interested in the Indian made socks, and much astonished what one of Her little petticoats has been and is doing for the cause, as we see that in addition to 6 cases of comforts made from the proceeds of this little petticoat, there is more to follow.

"The South African picture books are delightful, and I will send them to one of the Officers' Hospitals.

"The dressings have been despatched to Cliveden Hospital as requested.

"I must not forget to mention the comfort bags from Yarmouth, which were lovely and will be much appreciated.

"Should you by any chance get any women's and children's things, I should now be glad of a few, as I am asked for some for widows and orphans of officers, and as you know, our department for women and children has been closed.

"Could you let Mrs. Hamilton know that her shirt was quite correct?

"With renewed thanks,

Yours truly,
(Signed) ANNIE LAWLEY
Hon. Secy.

Advantages of a "Bantam Battalion"

Out west they are raising a "Bantam" Battalion. One has already appeared in the vast "somewhere in France," and an officer referring to it, said that he was much struck by their sturdy appearance. In point of endurance he considered it not improbable that they would march an average new army battalion to a standstill. For trench warfare he considers that they will have a very distinct advantage over tall men, more particularly of the reckless type so familiar to platoon officers, who grow weary of reiterating the injunction, "Keep down."

Wireless Saves Many Lives

The History of Marconi's Great Discovery is Short, But Most Dramatic

There is one man whose name stands out amid the conflict of the European war for what he has done to save life. While other destroy, he preserves.

And this man is Chevalier Marconi, who invented and perfected the wonderful "wireless" telegraphy. To him belongs the credit of saving life all over the world, since to his great invention thousands of people owe their rescue from maritime disaster.

The history of wireless telegraphy is still short. As recently as 1899 messages were first sent from England to France, while in 1902 the "waves" he had mastered, carried greetings between Canada and England.

The first case on record of "wireless" being employed by a ship in distres occurred on March 3, 1899. On this date the R. F. Matthews ran into the East Goodwin lightship during a heavy fog. The weather conditions would, in the old days, have rendered the work of rescue very difficult, if not impossible. But the R. F. Matthews was equipped with what was then a novelty—Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy. Messages were sent ashore and speedily brought lifeboats to the rescue.

During the next ten years instances are recorded of wireless aiding ships in difficulties, but not until 1909 was public interest really roused in this matter.

On January 23, 1909, just ten years after the case of the R. F. Matthews, the Florida rammed and sank the great White Star liner the Republic, off the Nantucket Lightship, some thirty miles from the American coast.

The story of the loss of the Republic is the story of the pluck of Jack Binns, the wireless operator. Binns at once began to send out urgent calls for help "C. Q. D." Through the boundless air the magic letters sped, being recorded by every wireless receiver for hundreds of miles. And in answer ships changed their courses and hurried to the scene of the disaster.

Sixty miles away was the Baltic, separated from the sinking liner, with its two thousand human souls, by a dense fog. And from half past six at night the Baltic scoured the surface of the ocean on its errand of mercy. All through the long hours Binns sat at his instrument sending out messages and directions to the ship coming to the aid of the Republic.

And then, at night, after a day of zigzagging two hundred miles on the ocean, the Republic sent the welcome word to the Baltic that they were close together. The lookouts on the ships could see nothing, but the wireless operators knew. And so the passengers of the Republic were saved by means of wireless telegraphy.

This splendid rescue brought the use of wireless for saving life well before the world. Shipowners at once began to see the necessity of having their vessels fitted with it. Marconi had fully proved his right to the honor of saving life.

The following year, after the saving of the Republic, wireless telegraphy was put to still another use. In the autumn of that year an American inventor named Wellman set out in his dirigible balloon, patriotically called America, to cross the Atlantic. In theory the idea was good; in practice it went wrong. Presently Wellman and his band of devoted helpers found themselves drifting aimlessly about over the wide Atlantic, with apparently little hope of rescue. But the wireless operator with the balloon succeeded in calling aid to the stricken airship.

This was one of the first cases where two of the marvels of the age—wireless telegraphy and airships—came into contact. Since then wireless telegraphy has been adapted to all sorts and sizes of air craft.

While the Republic was the instance which first drew attention to the powers of wireless, the story of the Titanic excels it in drama. On its maiden voyage across the Atlantic this gigantic liner struck an iceberg in mid ocean on the night of April 14, 1912.

On board were 2,201 passengers and crew, while the vessel itself had cost well over one million pounds to build. Yet in a moment she became a helpless wreck.

The wireless operator sent his call for help broadcast into the air, and it was answered by the Carpathia, which vessel steamed as quickly as possible to the rescue. But before she had reached the scene of the disaster the Titanic had sunk. Out of the 2,000 odd human beings 712 were saved from the lifeboats of the ill-fated vessel. And it is quite accurate to say that, but for the wireless call, most, if not all of these must have perished from exposure.

But it is not possible to mention even all the most remarkable rescues effected by wireless. There was the Vulturno, which caught fire 1,000 miles west of the Irish coast, and in answer to the wireless appeal no less than eleven ships went to the rescue, saving altogether 521 lives.

Then again, when the Empress of Ireland was struck by the Storstad a wireless call ended in the saving of 452 lives.

But the instances are endless. And the modern usages of war have multiplied them. Of this period nothing as yet can be written; we must wait till the coming days of peace.

But brief mention may be made of the Lusitania, when 764 lives were saved.

A word here as to the call used—S. O. S.—is not out of place. "C. Q. D." the original call for danger was adapted from the old "all stations," or general, call of the telegraphy. But at the first International Wireless Congress it was suggested and approved that a better call was "S. O. S.," which by its arrangement of dots and dashes is different from any other call.

"S. O. S." has no special meaning. It is not intended to express "Save our Souls!" or anything else equally dramatic. This call is an international one, and has the same meaning in all languages.

As the number of vessels carrying wireless equipment increases, so the peril of the sea grows less. Marconi has robbed the ocean of much of its terror; Old Neptune is slowly being muzzled.—From Answers, London.

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, AUG. 3, 1916

At a nominating convention of the Socialist party in Nanaimo, held Sunday, Mr. Herbert Skinner was nominated as Socialist candidate at the coming electio...

British casualities on all fronts reported during July are as totalled, 7084 officers and 52,591 men. Those include killed, wounded, missing and prisoners.

Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, announced in the House of Commons that a total of 329 enemy ships had been seized in harbors of the Entente Allies since the war began.

There will be a Socialist candidate in this riding. We have learned that his name is Mr. Pritchard, and that he is considered a good speaker. If he works hard he will doubtless give both the other candidates a run for their money.

It is publicly stated that the Royal bank building protrudes 18 inches onto Union street. If this be true it should be pointed out to the bank authorities now, before the building is erected, and thus save them and the citizens future annoyance.

J. Harrington the Socialist candidates in Vancouver says the Liberal campaign funds seem very plentiful at this election Probably when Brewster and McDonald get around to Comox they will loosen up a little. There's some people here who need the coin.

It is characteristically German that the captain of the Deutchland should announce that his vessel is a merchant submarine' no war vessel would dare sink it except after visit and search' and removing the crew to a place of safety, The Lusitania of course was diffierent, it had women and children on board.—Montreal Herald.

Dominion revenue for the first three months of the present fiscal year amounted to fifty-six million dollars as compared with thirty-six million in last year. The expenditure including interest on the national debt was twenty-seven millions which is less than last year. Considerable of canada's war expenditure is being paid out of current revenue.

Toronto, July 29,—Hamilton hotelmen assembled last night to discuss trade affairs after the coming into operation of the prohibition law decided to advance their rates 50 cents per day.

In view of the coming into operation of the prohibition law, the license department is threatened with trouble by patent medicine vendors who are flooding the province with alleged remedies, one of which was yesterday found to contain 46 per cent, of raw whiskey. Many of them in addition to spirits contain harmful drugs such as cocaine and codeine.

Letter to the Editor.

Editor Courtenay Review

Dear Sir;—In your paper last week in one of your editorials referring to the fire in the City of Courtenay you state "that the City Council has carefully side stepped the water question for nearly two years although certain citizens have been pegging away getting estimates as to the probable cost of bringing water from Brown's river." You say a private company wishing to instal a system and another section of the citizens wishing to instal its own system. The Municipal Ownership promoters say a Hydro Electric system from Browns river can be installed for $50,000, while practical builders here say it cannot. It would be very interesting to know who the "practical builders here" are.

The private company say that a system of water can be installed from Millard's creek for $13,000 or thereabouts,

The $13,000 which you quote to instal the private system from Millards creek apparently is incorrect, because Engineer Knewstubb's report of 1913 quotes $21,000 for a system from Millard's creek to Courtenay, and gives his opinion that the surroundings of this source are very objectionable and insanitary.

But you, Mr, Editor, say in either case there would not be sufficient revenue from the City of Courtenay to pay operating expenses let alone paying dividends or paying for the plant. You omit to observe that we would have good service of water and light which is a pressing necessity even although there were no dividends by adopting the Brown River system.

The following quotations from practical constructing engineers to instal a water and light system from Browns river are as follows:—

The engineers estimate of the cost of a water and electric light system combined is:

To instal a water system from Browns river using a 14 inch main and including 3 miles of distributing pipe throughout the city.	$35,000
This would supply as well as a good water system. sufficient power for an electric plant, which, complete with 3 miles of distribution throughout the city would be	$15,000
	$50,000
This water system would provide for a population of 20,000 people and power could be developed at from 2 to 3 cents per K, W. hour.	
To raise this 50,000 the city could sell bonds to the amount of about 52,632 dollars at 95 bearing 6 per cent interest payable in 30 years.	
The cost to the city by means of a sinking fund would be	
Supposing 52,632 is borrowed at 6 per cent, the City would have to pay interest on $52,632 at 6 per cent per anum	3158.00
To pay off 52,632 in 30 years a yearly sinking fund would have to be placed in the bank of	1000,00
The expense of operating would be 3 men at 1,200 per year each	3600.00
Depreciation and repairs on Investment annually of 50,000	1000.00
	$8,758.0
To pay this off we would have 1st 150 consumers of water at 1.50 per month or 18.00 per year	2700.00
2nd 150 consumers of light at 1,50 per month or $18.00 per year	2700.00
	$5400.00

This leaves a balance of $3358,00 which would have to be paid out of the general revenue,

To meet this sum would entail a tax of 5 mills on the dollar to the ratepapers annually,

The charge of $1.50 per month for water and $1.50 for lights would be a flat rate, and consumers would have all the water and light they wished to use. instead of having a meter running up every time a tap was turned or a light switched on,

Mr, Editor, and fellow Ratepaypayers, it is high time that the people in Courtenay would without further delay compare the two propositions on their true merits. 1st to permit a private company to instal a system from Millards creek where the water is polluted from the insanitary surroundings and in any event the limited supply would not be sufficient to provide power for the Electric Light for the City in addition to domestic water supply, or

2nd, Will the ratepayers exercise sound judgment by deciding to instal a combined system of water and light from Browns river which can be installed for $50,000 by the rate payers taxes and save the future annoyance of purchasing an unsuitable system installed by a private company, in which case the city will have to pay a handsome bonus added to the original cost of installation.

This is a question the ratepayers should give their careful attenion to immediatiey,

Yours truly

John Johnston.

Lake Trail, Courtenay B. C., Aug. 2nd, 1916.

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

OTTAWA.

Labor has Condemned the Prohibition Act

Trades and Labor Councils of Coast Cities Pass Strong Resolutions

Reasons Why Workingmen Should Vote Against the Bill

Organized labor has declared its position with reference to the B C. Prohibition Act with no uncertain sound, the result of close investigation of and keen discussion on the Bill having resulted in the straight declaration by the Coast labor bodies that the Act should be condemned and that the workingmen of British Columbia should do all in their power to defeat the measure at the polls.

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council the most representative central organization in British Columbia, at its meeting on July 20th, passed a strong resolution against the Act, the closing paragraph reading as follows:

"Resolved that the Trades and Labor Council in Vancouver, B. C. in harmony with representative bodies of organized labor elsewhere places itself on record as opposed to the British Columbia Prohibition Act and to the principles involved therein."

In adopting the above resolution the Vancouver Trades Council was but following the steps of the New Westminster Trades and Labor Council which on June 14th passed the following resolution:

"Resolved that this Council go on record as opposed to prohibition as contained in the proposed Bill, from an econmic and social standpoint and report this decision to the various unions with the request that they help to defeat the Bill."

The resolutions above noted are in line with the action of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council and the Prince Rupert Labor Council.

Workingmen Have a "Kick" Coming

The discussion in connection with the passage of these resolutions showed plainly that workingmen believe they have a just "kick" in connection with the Prohibition Act. It was stated that the measure is class legislation of the rankest type inasmuch as it allows the man of means to secure all the liquor he desires by importing it from outside points, but at the same time places a handicap on the workingman who can only afford to buy his beer by the glass. This argument is directly along the remarks of Mr. Parker Williams, Member for Newcastle, on discussion of the Bill in the House, when he openly declared the Act to be class legislation and stated that while he "would vote for Prohibition that would prohibit he would never have anything to do with such lopsided, jug-handed imitation such as the present bill."

The Act is also objectionable to trades unions inasmuch as many of its clauses were declared to be unBritish and unfair. It was pointed out that clause 29 provided that any person could tell a constable that he suspected a man had liquor illegally in his possession. On this information, and without disclosing the name of the informer, the constable could enter a man's house, break into all the rooms, closets, etc., without a warrant. Such provisions were severely criticised by members of the labor councils as absolutely opposed to the British idea that "A man's house is his castle."

In taking the action they did, the councils were also moved by the feeling that they should support the large body of workingmen who are today either directly or indirectly engaged in connection with the operation of licensed premises. It was stated that 3700 men are now thus employed and that 6000 persons are dependent upon them for a living. This does not include over 1200 employees of licensed premises who are now at the front. As the Prohibition Act would mean that these men would be thrown out of work, the councils considered that legislation leading to such action, especially at this time should be vigorously opposed,

Many delegates who took part in the council discussions said that they were Prohibitionists. They stated however, that they were opposed to the Act because it was not a Prohibition Act in any real sense of the term, provision being made in it for the purchase of liquor by importation or otherwise just as freely as is now the case. They plainly stated that they ddi not consider a vote against the Prohibition Act a vote against the principle of Prohibition, as to their minds, the passage of such an act as was proposed would not in any way lessen the purchase or consumption of liquor. As a matter of fact, although it might tend to decrease the consumption of health giving beer (the workingman's usual beverage,) it would actually increase the consumption of whiskey and spirits, a condition which was not for the best interests of the workingman or the province.

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Suits $27 up Pants $7 up

Pressing		Cleaning and Pressed	
Suits	$ .75	Suits	$1.25 up
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Pants	.25	Panls	.50
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Courtenay Review

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F. C. McMILLAN.

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:: LADY :: URSULA'S HUSBAND

BY

FLORENCE WARDEN

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TORONTO

(Continued)

It was late that night, when all the guests had retired to their rooms, that Lady Ursula and her husband were startled by a shrill scream, and opening the door of their room, they ascertained that the cries, which were repeated came from the room occupied by the Honorable Mrs. Finchden and her husband.

There were curious faces at one or two of the doors, and Lady Ursula, in her dressing-gown, went along the corridor to ask what was the matter. A knock at the door brought Mrs. Finchden herself, sobbing and distraught, to meet the inquirer.

"What has happened? Are you ill? Can I do anything?" asked Lady Ursula gently.

But the poor lady only sobbed and shook her head.

"You can do nothing, nothing. No, I'm not ill. It's my pearls!" cried she in despairing tones.

And then Lady Ursula saw the lady's husband was standing close under the electric light, examining the famous necklace of five rows of well-matched pearls which was the American lady's greatest treasure.

"What has happened to them?" asked Lady Ursula.

"Hush!" said Mr. Finchden, shutting the door, and trying to calm his wife. "We don't quite know yet."

"I know," sobbed the lady. "Someone has got at my necklace, and stolen some of the pearls."

Lady Ursula stared at the necklace in surprise.

"Were there more than five rows?" she asked, as she counted them.

Mrs. Finchden dashed the tears from her eyes ferociously.

"There were five rows of real pearls," she cried. "Out of these five rows three have been changed; I'm sure of it. My necklace has been tampered with."

Lady Ursula uttered an exclamation of incredulity. Mr. Finchden looked up.

"I'm afraid she's right," he said. "It struck me tonight that the necklace didn't look the same, and I've examined it, and I've come to the conclusion that it's been tampered with. I'm going to take it up to town tomorrow morning, and if we're right, I shall go straight on to Scotland Yard, and put the matter into the hands of the police."

CHAPTER XI.

Of the four people in the room, there was only one who remained absolutely calm over this matter of the pearl necklace and the suspicions of the Finchdens.

This was Paul Payne, who listened attentively to what everyone said, with a judicial frown on his face.

"Well," said he, "if you are really sure that the necklace has been tampered with, I'm afraid you have no alternative. You must put it in the hands of the police. The value of the pearls makes the matter a serious one."

The ladies were both a little fluttered by the suggestion.

"Oh, murmered Mrs. Finchden, wiping her eyes, "I shouldn't like that at all. Can't we avoid that? What would papa and mama say? It would be dreadful?"

"My dear, we can't afford to take the loss of eighteen thousand pounds' worth of pearls without turning a hair!" protested her husband.

Paul uttered an exclamation.

"Eighteen thousand pounds!" cried he.

"That is what was paid for the three rows," said Finchden. "Wasn't it, Mamie?"

Mamie, amid her sobs, admitted that it was.

"I can't think how it was got at," moaned she. "When I am not wearing them I leave them in care of Jones, and she is an absolutely trustworthy girl."

"They always are trustworthy, till you find them out," growled her husband.

"Let me look at the things," said Paul.

Finchden beckoned him under the electric light, and the two men looked at the necklace together.

"I'm afraid I can't help you much," said Paul modestly. "I can't see much difference between any of these pearls."

"Ask Lady Ursula," said Finchden sharply.

Lady Ursula had held aloof from all this discussion; she was standing near the door, with her face averted, still as a statue. On hearing her name she turned, and they all saw that her cheeks were very pale.

"Yes, Lady Ursula," urged Mrs. Finchden eagerly. "Go and look at them. Tell me if you don't notice any difference."

Lady Ursula hesitated for one moment, then, without a word, crossed the floor quickly. Finchden, with a nice sense of delicacy, held the necklace behind him.

"Perhaps, Mamie, Lady Ursula would rather not be drawn into this rather unpleasant business," he said.

But his wife scoffed and insisted.

"Drawn in?" echoed she; "how can she be drawn in?"

"I mean," said Finchden hastily, "that if we are going to have to call in the police about it, everybody who has looked at the pearls tonight will be called as a witness, for certain."

Then Lady Ursula spoke for the first time.

"Never mind that," she said in a low voice; "I should like to see whether I can detect anything."

Paul suddenly put his hand upon her arm to draw her back.

"I wouldn't if I were you, child," he said with that air of proprietorship which she loved. "Finchden is right. It would be a bore to have to be called."

It was not at all like Lady Ursula to insist against him, but insist she did.

"I should like to see the necklace," she said quietly.

Finchden thrust it suddenly into her hands. She raised the rows of pearls one by one, examined them attentively, while Mrs. Finchden dried her eyes and watched in anxiety.

Then, a little paler than before, Lady Ursula gave the necklace back into Finchden's hands.

"I can see the difference," she said, "I think the necklace has been tampered with."

Paul was interested. He came nearer.

"Really?" said he. "Can you point out which of the pearls have been changed?"

She hesitated again and again, without looking at her husband, stretched out her hand for the necklace, and touched first one row and then another, until she had picked out three of the five.

"Those are the three rows," she said, "which seem to me to look a little different from the others."

Finchden nodded.

"Yes," said he, "you're right. They're fake, those three rows. They're not the same size as the others, for one thing, and differently graduated. Look."

As he spoke, he showed the pearls once more to Paul, who admitted then that he saw a difference, although he said he could not tell exactly what that difference was.

"I shall go up to town tomorrow," repeated Finchden.

"Well, don't tell mama what you're going to do," sobbed his wife. "I don't mean to let her know anything at all about it."

Her husband shrugged his shoulders.

"I don't see how we can keep it from her," he grumbled. "It will be all over the house tomorrow."

"Not through us," said Lady Ursula gently. "Paul and I will promise not to say a word about it until you wish it spoken about, won't we?"

She addressed her husband without looking at him, and Paul agreed at once. After a few moments more spent in discussion, they left the room together, and went back to their own on the opposite side of the corridor. Once alone with his wife, Paul said with an air of subdued triumph:

"What did I tell you? I said those pearls were not as valuable as they supposed. The only surprising thing about it is that they don't seem to have had any suspicion before tonight that the necklace was fake."

Lady Ursula was still as pale as ever, and she did not answer, but sat down thoughtfully by the fire.

"Did you send back that pearl necklace you proposed to buy for me when we were in town?" she asked suddenly.

Paul seemed taken aback.

"Of course I did. You refused to have it," he said at last, in a tone expressive of some resentment. "Why do you ask?"

But Lady Ursula would not tell him why. She would not say any more about the pearl necklace which had been tampered with, or express an opinion as to the desirability of persuading Mrs. Finchden to make secret inquiries instead of calling in the police.

But she was very absent-minded, very sad, and Paul had to respect her mood.

(To be continued)

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv.

W. N. U. 1113

A Syrian Custom

In Syria sky blue is the mourning color, indicative of the assurance that the deceased has gone to heaven.

Where are the Old Ladies

How the Old Ladies of the Present Age Have Become Transformed

Someone was saying the other day (and she won't mind seeing her idea here) that the elderly woman of today is sowing her wild oats and having the protracted good time of her life. Obviously from the time a woman is married her years are filled with cares and responsibilities, until finally the children grow up, marry, leave home, and, husband having developed the poise and content of the usual elderly person, she finds to her amazement that she is free. Then comes the period of wild oats. She keeps a date book, goes to clubs, has a place on boards of things, travels on the federation special across continent, as likely as not, lives at hotels, sends her own telegrams, orders taxis, treats other women to luncheons and dinners, makes speeches, votes if she has a chance, legislates, uplifts and keeps a telephone on her desk. These are only a few. If she is not interested in this sort of thing you will discover her tucked away in the back seat of a touring car, where she is not the least trouble in the world, and is always under all circumstances, a perfectly splendid credential of respectability. Two generations ago women of her age were senile, and sat in the chimney corner where they would be out of the way. But the chimney corner went out of architecture, and she was just as naturally uprooted. There are fewer old ladies' homes than there promised to be. Not while grandmother can wear her granddaughters' shoes and hats and sashes and beads is she going to an old ladies' home. A generation ago there promised to be a call for an old ladies' home in every block. It's wonderful how we old ladies have become transformed, and fairly forced another issue. Of course, we are sowing our wild oats. We have made a place for ourselves. Hurrah! Really there are no old ladies. Ask the milliner.—Women's Clubs Magazine.

For Campers

The spot where your tent is to stand should be open. Have it as close to the woods as you wish, but so that the sun will shine on your tent. Sunlight is the healthiest thing in the world. It is the best disinfectant. If you pitch your tent under the thick trees, there will always be an unhealthy dampness, and mosquitoes will flock in. Then, too, in thunder-storms there is less danger in the open than under trees. The all-important reason, however, for pitching your tent in the open is the matter of health.

Do not put up the tent in a hollow. Water will lodge under it with the first shower. Set it on a little knoll. All this holds good whether you use an A-tent, wall-tent, lean-to, or any other sort of shelter. Once the tent is up in place, dig a drain around it exactly under the edge of the canvas, so that all the water will run off the tent into this drain and be carried away."—Peter Johnson, in the May St. Nicholas.

Parcels for Wounded Soldiers

Nearly forty-nine thousand parcels have been sent, to date, by the Canadian Red Cross to sick and wounded Canadian soldiers in the various hospitals. The contents of these parcels were not chosen at random, but were according to each man's request.

A recent list includes notepaper, toilet articles, mirrors, pipes, tobacco, socks, soft boots, canvas shoes, stylo pens, books, sweaters, khaki shirts, underwear, fruit, flowers, puzzles, mouth organs, playing cards, sweets.

"Comfort bags," as these parcels have become known, have achieved such fame among the soldiers as to cause sometimes an embarrassing demand. Most of the articles thus sent out come in generous measure from the Red Cross branches in Canada.

An item in the British and Colonial Printer gives an idea of the extent of the German paper famine. Shortage of paper is so severely felt, it runs, that grocers, booksellers, drapers, etc., print their invoices on old paper taken from old circulars and old prospectuses which previously have been printed on one side only. Factories for making old newspaper and old books, now unsaleable, available for a second use are being established in Leipzig and Elberfield, and also in the neighborhood of Berlin.

What Canada Offers

Settlers coming here from the United States may rely upon finding cheaper land and lower taxation than they have at home, to say nothing of the better price they can get over here for their high grade wheat because of the advantage we secure in the British market owing to our superior system of grading.—Winnipeg Telegram.

Teacher—Tommy, what is the difference between angling and fishing?

Tommy—Well, the rich man angles and the poor man fishes.—Chicago Herald.

Women are now employed in the block-system signal service for the Lyon-Mediterranean railway in France.

For the Big Drive

Hold the Foe Off and Prepare For a Knockout

To whichever part of the European fronts we look the most remarkable fact is still the refusal of the allied commands to be provoked into a premature offensive. Evidently the British have only to be unleashed on the west and the Crown Prince's effort must be arrested; so, too, the Austrians can be concentrated upon the Trentino because no special pressure is being put upon them in the east and southeast. There can only be one rational interpretation of these facts, and in France the army and civilian public realize it so well that they bear the strain without a whisper of complaint. The allies have now a definite ascendancy and at any moment they can reduce the enemy to a defensive on any and every side, but the autumn offensives in the Champagne and Artois taught their authors many things. They effected more in a few days than the Crown Prince won on the Meuse in three months. Here is the measure of the difference of strength today.

The German command undertook the battle of Verdun because it could not contemplate a larger operation, and it is now so deeply involved that it cannot draw out. The allies, on the other hand, are so bent upon a vastly larger operation, which they hope will be decisive, that they prefer to risk local and momentary losses rather than postpone the day when they will be fully ready to deliver in common their knockout blow. It would, therefore, be unfair to General Joffre and the General's officers and men directly concerned to regard the struggle north of Verdun as a fair trial of strength. Vast as are its proportions and the sacrifices involved, it is over-shadowed by a coming event incomparably greater. Enemy strategy, whether on the Meuse or the Adige, is to destroy this menace. It is at once the weakness and strength of the allies that while putting forth at these points just a sufficient defensive effort they must never compromise the supremely important work of preparation.—London Chronicle.

Villages With no Fighting Men Left

A remarkable record of service in connection with the war is held by the remote Scottish island of Lewis. Out of a population of 28,600, close on 4,500 are with the colors. In many villages not a man fit for military service is left. Already over 300 of the islanders have given their lives in the war. The following letter, dated Windsor Castle, May 10, had been received by William Grant, journalist, Storoway, from Lord Stamfordham, the King's private secretary:

"I have received and laid before the King the specially bound copy of your 'Loyal Lewis' Roll of Honor, which you have been good enough to forward through Mr. Ian MacPherson for submission to the King.

"His Majesty wishes to express his appreciation of the gallant service rendered by the people of the island of Lewis, at the same time sympathizing with the families of those who have given their lives in this terrible war."

An Ice Mine

Probably the strangest mine in the world is to be found in Pennsylvania. It is an ice mine, which freezes in summer and thaws in winter. It is 40 feet deep and from 10 to 12 feet in diameter, up which pours a peculiar cold mist coming from openings found all the way from the top to the bottom. As soon as warm weather arrives frost appears on the walls of the shaft and soon tiny icicles form rapidly, until in the warmest weather huge icicles, often two feet thick, reach from the top to the bottom of the mine. Geologists can offer no explanation. The owner built a shed over the mine, but had to tear it down because as soon as the sun's rays were cut off the ice melted. Its normal thaw sets in in October.

The former Pacific Mail liner Nile has been sold to a Chinese syndicate for $750,000. Shortly after the outbreak of the war it was taken by Great Britain, and since then has been one of the most active merchant ships aiding the British navy. It has seen service in all Oriental waters, has carried troops from China to India to France, and for several months acted as a transport across the English Channel.

First Stoker (weary)—I'd like to find the merchant 'oo invented boilers. Second Stoker (also weary)—Boilers, be blowed! I'm lookin' for the blighter 'oo found out that coal would burn.—Punch.

One defect of German diplomacy seems to be a foolish habit of letting important papers lie around loose.—Charleston News and Courier.

When a man begins to shout that he is just as good as anybody, that is one sign that he isn't.

Valuable deposits of coal have been discovered in Nigeria.

Rural Credits

British Columbia Adopts the New Zealand Rural Credits System

British Columbia has adopted the New Zealand system of government loans to farmers. Four years ago the British Columbia government sent a royal commission to Australia and New Zealand to investigate the rural credit systems in operation in those dominions. The report brought in by the commission was very favorable and the government secured the enactment of legislation to make it effective. Under the new Agricultural Credits Act the government has borrowed $1,000,000 at 5.63 per cent, and will re-loan this money to the farmers throughout the Pacific province. It is expected that the cost of this money to the farmers will be about one per cent. over what the government had to pay for it, but even this rate of six and a half per cent. will be considerably lower than the average now being paid by farmers in British Columbia or in the Prairie Provinces. A report from Victoria, B. C., says that the government expects to loan $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 to farmers during the coming year under the New Zealand system.—The Grain Growers' Guide.

Oats of Barbed Steel

German Slim Trick to Kill the British Horses

Barbed oats are the instruments of offence invented by Germans. The War Office has had to issue to responsible officers in charge of cavalry and other mounted forces an order that every bushel of oats now must be examined carefully before it is used. It has been discovered that some of the sacks of oats purchased in the United States contained little pieces of steel, shaped like oats, and painted yellow. These are barbed, and a horse that swallowed one would have little chance of life. The placing of the barbed oats in the food is considered to be the work of Germans who have obtained employment in American granaries in order to kill the horses at 3,000 miles range.

A Gallant and Hardy Breed

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the dangerous character of mine-sweeping. Trawlers and drifters, being of moderate draught, have a certain advantage over heavier ships, for they can often pass in safety above mines which have been laid at a certain depth to catch deeper riding victims. On the other hand, the very nature of their duty compels them to spend most of their time in mine-infested waters, and the appalling risks they run are too often brought home to us by the casualty lists. But the erstwhile fishermen who man these boats are a gallant and hardy breed, too inured to the vicissitudes of wind and weather to be much impressed by the hidden and deadlier perils that now lurk beneath the grey waters.—The Navy.

Huns Fooling the Dutch

Revelations are accumulating about the cunning character of the German intrigue to arouse feeling against the allies. Baron von Kuhlmann, the notorious German publicity agent, is clearly indicated as the author of the insidiously spread canard, now fully exposed, that the allies intended to land troops in Holland. Some of the Dutch papers are pointing out that this palpable lie obscured the vital issue about the torpedoing of the Dutch ships by the German submarines.

The Lord Mayor of London will become a vegetarian the day he gets some one to cook vegetables properly. Sir Charles Wakefield, an ex-mayor, endorses the same determination. A new vocation for cooks is looming up in these times.

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

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Feline Agility

A cat can turn completely over and land on its paws in a fall of fifteen inches.

Visitor—But whatever induced you to take up safe-cracking for a living? "Oh! I dunno, lady. I guess I had a natural gift for it."—Life.

What The Huns Would Do

Germany's Idea of the Meaning of the Freedom of the Seas

The "freedom of the seas" that Germany wants is freedom to paralyse the sea-power of the maritime States, and first of all the sea-power of England. That, as she well knows, was the invincible obstacle to universal over-lordship against which Napoleon, who "was her oppressor, and is her model," dashed himself in vain. Were it removed from her path by the "reforms" she advocates in international law, she would be free to pursue her ideal well-nigh unchecked.

We know what that ideal is. We have learnt it from her speakers and writers, but most from her actions. It is a German domination in all branches of human activity, founded upon the brute force of a vast army which is moved by an autocratic government. Does any man fancy that, if Germany had the power upon the water that she has in Belgium or in Poland, she would not use it with the same unscrupulous ruthlessness? Would there be fewer Lusitanias and fewer Sussexes when she was strong than when she is weak?

She would bind herself, no doubt, by solemn treaties, but she would keep them as she kept the solemn treaties that pledged her to defend Belgian neutrality and the laws that forbid her to sink merchantmen at sight. That consideration alone must constrain maritime nations, like England and America, to retain their fleets. Did they foolishly reduce their navies Germany might at any moment tear up the new treaties consecrating the "freedom of the seas" and destroy their trade on that plea of military necessity which justifies all lawlessness and all wickedness in her eyes.—London Times

Most infants are infested by worms, which cause great suffering, and if not promptly dealt with may cause constitutional weaknesses difficult to remedy. Miller's Worm Powders will clear the stomach and bowels of worms and will so act upon the system that there will be no recurrence of the trouble. And not only this, but they will repair the injuries to the organs that worms cause and restore them to soundness.

Pulling "Bismarcks" to Pieces

The latest war auxiliary in Germany is the de-copperising of statues for the needs of the arsenal. Much adverse and unprintable comments have been passed because some corporations have laid violent hands upon Bismarck monuments. Replacing copper with iron has been taken as of ill omen. One paper went as far as to head an article against the crime, 'Oh for an hour of Bismarck!"

A Pill That Lightens Life.—To the man who is a victim of indigestion the transaction of business becomes an added misery. He cannot concentrate his mind upon his tasks and loss and vexation attend him. To such a man Parmelee's Vegetable Pills offer relief. A course of treatment, according to directions, will convince him of their great excellence. They are confidently recommended because they will do all that is claimed for them.

The Saturday Holiday

The beginnings of the Saturday half-holiday might be traced to an old-time custom among Southern planters. "On Saturday's," says Professor Sanford in "The Story of Agriculture," "for either the whole or a part of the day, the slaves were released from field work. In many cases they used this time and Sundays in which to earn money for themselves by hiring out and doing odd jobs. There were many instances in which slaves purchased their freedom and that of their families with money earned in this way."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheria.

The Sacred Bridge of Pekin, which a few years ago, no one was permitted to tread upon except the Emperor, is now freely used by the Chinese pedestrians.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Waiter—Yes, sir, omelettes has gone up on account of the war.

Diner—Great Scot! Are they throwing eggs at each other?

Gloves With Fingers

It was in the twelfth century that gloves with separate fingers were first worn.

NO ALUM

MADE IN CANADA

Canada's Supply of Nickel

Rich Deposits in Cobalt District of Great Value to the Empire in Time of War

When the supply of nickel has become one of the foremost needs of the Empire it is well to recapitulate the resources that Canada holds of the coveted metal.

The total production of matte at Sudbury, Ont., in 1915 was 67,703 tons, containing 39,216,165 pounds of copper and 68,077,823 pounds of nickel, and valued by the producers at £2,070,000. The tonnage of ore smelted (part being previously roasted) was 1,272,283. The production in 1914 was 46,396 tons of matte, containing 26,896,825 pounds of copper and 45,517,937 pounds of nickel, and valued at £1,438,000.

The reported recovery of nickel from the ores of the Cobalt district was 55,325 pounds of metals, and 200,032 pounds of nickel oxide. The recovery in 1914 was 392,512 pounds of nickel oxide. About 60 per cent. of the Canadian nickel production is exported to the United States, and a far larger quantity of nickel finds its way to the United Kingdom through United States refineries than is exported directly from Canada.

The Canadian Government have an agreement from the U. S. smelters under which there is a practical certainty that none of our nickel goes to the enemy.

Delicate Young Girls, Pale, Tired Women

There is no beauty in pallor, but proof of plenty of weakness. Exertion makes your heart flutter, your back and limbs ache, and you sadly need something to put some ginger into your system. Try Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they make you feel alive, make you want to do things. They renew and purify the blood—then come strong nerves, rosy cheeks, laughing eyes, robust good health. You'll be helped in a hundred ways by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are an old family remedy of great renown. Thousands use no other medicine and never have a day's sickness of any kind. Get a 25c. box today. Sold by all dealers.

Safety First

In "Farm and Fireside" is an account of the simple method that ought to be employed everywhere by which a farmer saved his property: "One pail of water standing at the foot of a ladder leading to the haymow saved our barn," we read. "Lightning struck the barn, killing two calves, then ran along to the top of the haymow. My husband grabbed the pail and ran up the ladder in time to put out the fire, but if he had had to wait to draw that water it would have been too late." So if full protection is not possible, don't neglect to keep a few pails of water handy.

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

The Memory of the Dead

In several cities in Canada there are monuments to local heroes who fell in the South African war and generally a small bronze plate is big enough to contain the dozen or so names. The monuments that will rise when the present great war is ended will be different in that respect. The casualty lists in one encounter today would cover the base of the largest memorial now standing.

The Worst is Yet to Come

"Hell let loose," says Vorwearts, the organ of German socialism in describing the food riots in Berlin. It may be exaggeration. Even if true, however, it is nothing compared with what is going to "break loose" when the still deluded German people come to fully realize the extent of the crime committed against them by Prussian Junkerism.—New York Herald.

The old gentleman's wife was getting into a carriage, and he neglected to assist her. "You are not so gallant, John, as when I was a gal," she exclaimed, in gentle rebuke. "No," was his ready response, "and you are not so buoyant as when I was a boy."

Tea in Burma

Most of the tea raised in Burma is pickled and eaten as a condiment.

W. N. U. 1113

Woman Found In a Zeppelin

What a French Officer Saw in Burning Wreckage

Among the interesting statements gathered at Revigny by the correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" regarding the end of the Zeppelin brought down in flames by the French is that of an inhabitant of the region whose evidence suggests that there was a woman on board the airship.

"I was scarcely more than twenty yards away among the people crowded round the burning mass of the monster sky-raider," he said, "when I saw a French officer, whom I knew, scrutinizing through his fieldglass a particular heap of burning wreckage, the flames of which lit up the night.

"He handed me the glasses, exclaiming, 'Look, there is no mistake, about it, a woman was with them.' True enough, I could plainly see through the glasses two slender feet shot with high-topped, high-heeled fashionable boots. They were undoubtedly the feet of a woman."

NO MEDICINE AS GOOD FOR LITTLE ONES

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else. The first few doses make her realize there is nothing to equal them in making baby well and keeping him well. Concerning them Mrs. C. E. Stilwell, Winthrope, Sask., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and have found them so good for my little ones that I always keep a box in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Verdun

"It will, however, only be in restrospect, when the war is over, that we can fully appreciate the part played by the army of Verdun and its contribution to the general result. We cannot yet be sure of the exact reason, or balance of reasons, for the German choice. There were certainly dynastic and economic, as well as military reasons. The many failures of the German Crown Prince had to be redeemed, and the idea that a striking victory here would confirm and extend Germany's hold upon the mineral basin of Lorraine, which is essential to her iron and steel manufacturers, was probably not foreign to the decision. Among military reasons, probably the strongest was that France could be given a knock-out blow, whereas another thrust into Russia would not be decisive, even if successful, and any success upon the British front in France was highly problematical."—G. H. Ferris in London Chronicle.

Lake Tanganyika, which has been frequently mentioned of late in connection with General Smuts' campaign, is 2,700 feet above the sea. It is about 400 miles long, indented by capes so that steamers take three days to get from one end of the 400 miles to the other.

Customer (in barber's chair)—So you haven't heard Von Thumper, the famous pianist? Barber—No. Them long-haired fellers never patronize me—why should I patronize them?—Musical America

"I gorry, I'm tired!" "There you go! You're tired! Here I be a-standin' over a hot stove all day, an' you workin' in a nice cool sewer!"

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A Real Lever Simulation

GOLD WATCH FREE.

A straightforward generous offer from an established firm. We are giving away Watches to thousands of people all over the world as a huge advertisement. Now is your chance to obtain one. Write NOW, enclosing 25 cents for one of our fashionable Ladies' or Gents' Albert, sent carriage paid to wear with the watch, which will be given Free. (These watches are guaranteed five years, should you take advantage of our marvellous offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us and show them the beautiful watch. Don't think this offer too good to be true, but send 25 cents to-day and gain a Free Watch. You will be amazed.—WILLIAMS & LLOYD, Wholesale Jewellers (Dept. 158), 89, Commercial Road, London, S.E. England.

Heligoland Germany's Bulwark

A movement has been organized in Germany for erecting a monument in honor of Count Caprivi, the second Imperial Chancellor, on the island of Heligoland. It was during that statesman's rule in the affairs of the nation that Lord Salisbury ceded the island in exchange for Zanzibar. Speaking the other day in the Reichstag, Herr Waldstein, a Radical Deputy, said:—"We have all been asking ourselves with a certain feeling of horror what would have happened if Heligoland had still been today a British fortress. With the deepest feeling of gratitude we must remember today the man who by the Treaty of Zanzibar made the island the mightiest bulwark of our German coasts."

Policeman: What are you standing 'ere for? Loafer: Nuffink. Policeman: Well, just move on. If everybody was to stand in one place, how would the rest get past?

Parents!

You may rest assured of one thing, Cowan's Maple Buds will not harm your children — buy them for yourself and yours.

A-10

Dizziness

and Specks before the Eyes

Liver derangement is the cause behind these distressing conditions, and only restoration of perfect natural action can effect lasting cure. That is why Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is so immeasurably superior to the old-fashioned cathartic liver-pills and aperient salts. Such things can only give passing relief by forcing the liver to unnatural action, and have to be continued. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief strengthens the liver, and so brings about natural action in a natural manner.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver trouble.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.

Price 50 cents. from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

or direct from the Sole Agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul-street, Toronto. War Tax 2 cents extra.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief

LIVER TONICS
Prepared from ANTACIDS
CARMINATIVES
LAXATIVES

THERE'S NOTHING LIKE
LEATHER
JAMES E. ASTON
Practical Shoemaker and Repair
Next to Hardy & Biscoe

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

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

Palace Livery & Feed Stable
Horses and Buggies for Hire at
Terms cash.
We also attend to wood hauling
JAS. CAIRNS & SON
Proprietors
Courtenay Phone 25

ICE CREAM
Parlours
—ALL KINDS OF—
Soft Drinks,
Ice Cream, Lunches,
Tobaccos and Candies
Cold Lunches, Salads and Sandwiches on sale at
J. R. Johnston's
Marocchi Bldg. Courtenay

You cannot eat your cake and have it
But you have the satisfaction of knowing that the ingredients are of the highest grade when purchasing at the Courtenay. Customers swear by, not at, "Purity" Bread for quality
Cakes of all descriptions made to order
Courtenay Bakery
WM. AITKEN

Columbian
Health Salts
15c.
Sanazone
The Ideal Disinfecting Fluid
50c.
ROBERTSON'S
DRUG STORE

6th Co. Can. Engineers

Training That Is Uuseful In Civil Life

Innumerable Trades Taught Men Who Enlist in Engineering Units for Overseas

It is not generally known that in addition to being taught everything that an Infantryman is instructed in, the Sapper of the Canadian Engineers learns many things useful in civil life He is therefore continually being prepared for the return to civil duties at the end of the war.

He is taught bridge building, building construction, road building use of explosives, geometry, construction of piers, derricks, incinerators, drains, water systems, the use of blocks and tackles, knots, lashing and splicing. Careful men who are going to enlist should remember this. More men are wanted, and wanted quickly, for the Engineers. Sixty men are wanted immediately.

Men desirious of enlisting in the Engineers should apply at the nearest Army Doctor or Recruiting Station, or communicate direct with the Officer Commanding at Headquarters, North Vancouver, B, C. On receipt of Attestation papers and Medical History sheets, transportation will be forwarded for journey to Vancouver.

The officers and non-commissioned officers school of Military Engineering commences on Monday 31st of July. Any one can join this school and successful candidates will obtain a Sergeants certificate before going Overseas. A considerable number of men have received commissions after obtaining this certificate.

Creditors Trust Deeds Act and Amending Acts

NOTICE is hereby given that Thomas Dixon Hind of Comox, late of Courtenay, B. C., carrying on business as Tailor and Gentlamn's outfitter, has by deed of assignment dated the 24th day of July, 1916, assigned all his real and personal property, credits and effects which may be seized or sold under execution to me, Arthur W. H. Shepherd, of Courtenay, B. C.

And further take notice that a meeting of Creditors will be held at the office of Mr. Theed Pearse, Mill St., Courtenay, on Thursday, the 10th day of August, 1916, at 5 o'clock, and you are hereby notified to attend either in person or by representation.

All creditors are further required to file with me particulars of their claims, and any securities held by them, duly verified, within thirty days of this notice after date which I, as assignee, will proceed to distribute the estate, having regard only to such claim as shall then be filed.

Dated at Courtenay this 28th day of July, 1916.

ARTHUR W. H. SHEPHERD.
Assignee

Card of Thanks

We take this opportunity of thanking the people of Courtenay and the surrounding district of Comox for their generous patronage during the past year that we have been in business.

COOKE & MATTHEWSON

FOR SALE

TENDERS will be received either at Cumberland or Courtenay up to Sept. 1st, 1916, for 10 acres of land partly cleared, belonging to the late John Higgins, of Comox, B. C., now deceased

10 per cent. of offer to be deposited with offer.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WESLEY WILLARD
Official Administrator

FOR SALE

TENDERS will be received at my office at Cumberland or Courtenay B. C., up to Sept. 1st, 1916, for 4 acres of land and improvements belonging to the late George Williams, of Comox, B. C., deceased.

Terms cash, 10 per cent. of purchase price to be deposited with offer.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WESLEY WILLARD,
Official Administrator

First-Class Plumbing
Hot Water and Steamfitting
Jackson & Whittle
Phone 9 Courtenay

Business Section Destroyed by Fire

About 10 o'clock on Friday night the Courtenay Opera House was discovered to be on fire. Bert Whittle, the manager, was just closing up, and when turning out the red lights at the rear heard a crackling noise which he thought was the large water tank which supplies the hotel running over. After putting out the lights he gathered up the films and was just going out the front door when he heard the cry "fire," Shortly afterwards the bell on the Presbyterian church rang out its warning,

A large crowd of citizens quickly gathered, and everything possible was carried out of the Opera house first, the picture machine and the piano being saved. All the shops on that side of the street were quickly emptied of their contents, and had there been any dynamite in town Anderton's office might have been blown up and Marocchi's saved. The fire quickly spread to all the buildings on the south side of the street, and the heat soon set fire to the Calhoun and McKean blocks where the occupants assisted by many willing workers, were clearing the stores of goods. The Royal Bank also caught about that time and a shot was put into it after most of the furniture had been taken out It did not do any good however, and the building burned up, Wet blankets were held over the corner of the Riverside hotel and water poured on the roof by willing workers, and the building was saved, the only damage being to the windows and the paint.

The Perez block on Isabel street was the last to go. It caught from the large shed back of the Calhoun block. The water in the well under the "Review" office had by this time been exhausted, and it was impossible to save the block, In it were Robinsou's Cafe, Mrs. Hallinay's private school, and the Review, with a large press room at the rear.

The following are the sufferers by the conflagration, and the estimated losses ;

Opera house $5000, contents $2000, insurance $5000. Fechner's block $5000, insurance $3000 Fechner's pool room, loss $1000. Whittle & Jackson loss about $2000. Fechner's building, lately occupied by J. Fitzgerald, $600. The only offices occupied in the upper storey of the Fechner block was Dr. Morrison, dentist, whose loss is very small, C. Russell the barber who had just purchased the business lost about $200, no insurance.

P. L. Anderton, real estate dealer, lost a few valuable articles, including the paraphenalia of the Woodmen of the World, which was stored upstairs. Some goods belonging to Hugh Stewart were also in this office. Marocchi's bakery was totally destroyed. Joe Tinto was the only occupant of the rooms upstairs and it was owing to the forethought and courage of Miss Maude Creech that he was wakened and got out. The loss is about $3000 with $1000 insurance. J. R. Johnston's confectionery store was also in this building and his loss is about $100, not including a ton of ice he had just put in that morning and which the fire only melted a little over half. Marrochi's also had about 100 loads of mill wood piled up on the lot next to their shop which made a hot fire and ignited Capt. Beadnell's office, which was soon destroyed. Everything of value was in the safe but the Captain's fishing rod which those who carried out the furniture somehow overlooked. The thick underbrush here formed a screen which saved the new city hall. The trees and fence on the side of Isabel street also screened Dr. Millard's house which was saved; his garage got quite a singing but the constant spraying of water prevented its burning.

On the north side of Union street the sufferers are the Royal Bank, building $5000, contents $2500, insured; Loggie Bros., gents' furnishings, lost their fixtures and small quantity of stock, no insurance. P. McBryde's bakery loss about $500 in stock and $600 on the oven. The Calhoun block in which they were located cost about $7000 two years ago was insured for $4000. The McKean block was the next building totally destroyed, insurance $5000. In it were Kushida, the Jap tailor, who loses $300; Robertson's drug store, loss estimated at $6000, insurance $3000. Upstairs is the Knights of Pythias hall and other offices, the loss is $400. The race track tables were stored there and no trace of them has been seen since, loss $30. The Parez block in which Cooke & Matthewson, butchers, was also totally destroyed, together with Mr. Parez pool room upstairs; the loss on the block is $6000, the pool room $1000, small insurance; Cooke & Matthewson's loss is estimated at $600, insurance $350.

Shepherd's grocery was in the next building, also belonging to Mr. Parez. This loss was estimated at about $1700,

Mr. Simms, the jeweller, building was a total loss. A great deal of the more valuable stock was in the safe. A lot of other goods and tools were destroyed, loss $1000, covered by insurance.

Chas. Brown's furniture store was saved by strenuous efforts with water and blankets. The roof was badly damaged by heat, the side windows broken and the paint scorched, which is covered by insurance.

The Parez block on Isabel contained 4 small stores, one was vacant, the next was occupied by Thos. Robinson as a cafe, he got practically all of his belongings out and suffered only about $100. Mrs. Halliday's school was next and the forms and blacboards etc., were destroyed; loss will not exceed $100. The Review offices were situated in the end of the building. Most of the type, and a large quantity of paper was saved. The pressroom containing stones, two presses and paper cutter were destroyed, loss exceeds $1000, no insurauce.

The Orange Lodge had some regalia in Loggie's store which was lost.

The origin of the fire is wrapped in mystery. The theory of a faulty electrical connection is refuted by the fact that the wires were disconnected when the soldiers vacated the premises last march. Boys have been in the habit of collecting up stairs and smoking, and the theory that this is how the fire originated is strengthened by the fact that a couple of suspected youths were seen coming out of the passage between the two buildings about 9.30 o'clock.

Insurance adjustors have been in town all week.

When the fire in the Review office was at its hottest it was decided to dynamite Mr. Perez's cottage next to it. A heavy charge smashed the building to kindling, which was quickly thrown into the blaze, and a clear space kept which checked the flames. Had a wind been blowing the whole residential section in the orchard would have been wiped out. The saving of the Riverside hotel no doubt saved the Willard and McPhee blocks.

R. Willoughby, the tailor whose shop was in the building occupied by P. L. Anderton, and owned by Harry Idiens and others, lost a few customer's suits, also some cloth and other material. Willing hands had carried most of his goods out piled them in the street opposite, and they were destroyed when the opposite buildings were burned. Mr. Willoughby's sewing machine was saved, but was run into by an automobile and one leg broken off. He has fixed it up with a wooden one and it works just as good as ever His loss is about $400, no insurance.

Try a Review Ad.

McBryde's Bakery & Tea Rooms
Calhoun Block Courtenay
Firstclass certificate Technics of Breadmaking and firstclass certificate Baking Confectionery Technical College
McBRYDE'S BREAD
Sweet and Moist
Malt Brown Bread a Specialty
Guaranteed Pure
Remember the address - Next the Royal Bank of Canada

Money To Loan
We are open to receive applications for Loans on Improved Farm Property in the Comox District
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