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Provincial Legislative Assembly

The Prospector.

The Leading Newspaper in the Kootenays
The "Prospector"
$2.00 Per Year

VOLUME 20. CRANBROOK, B. C. SATURDAY MORNING OCTOBER 17th, 1914. No. 42.

British Columbia's Richness

The fast developihg Land of Opportunity ıIt's Natural Resourtes unlimited

We are in receipt of a folder this week that is published by and with the authority of the Provincial Government of British Columbia outlining the possibilities and probabilities of the province. In unmistakable terms it calls B. C. the Dominion's Greatest Province; the Empire's Pacific Gateway; the Panama Canal s Northwest Terminal, and the fast developing Land of Opportunity.

Reference are made to its natural resources, agriculture, timber, water, mines and mining, fish and fisheries, recreation, etc. In its references to the Richest Portion of America in its Natural Resources it goes on to say:

It has an area of three hundred and ninety-five thousand square miles; a coast-line of seven thousand miles; twenty million acres of wheat land; five million acres of fruit land; fifteen million acres of standing timber; largest coal areas in North America; its mines have produced four hundred and sixty million dollars; its fisheries one hundred and sixty-five million dollars; the finest and safest harbors on the Pacific Coast; the best all-year climate, by the records; the banner Province of Canada.

It is very optimistic as to the future and says that agriculturally, it is at the threshold of a great future.

It has the last great stand of Douglas fir, red cedar, spruce and hemlock timber. Its mines of coal, lead, gold, silver, and copper steadily increase their output. It is the centre of the halibut, salmon and herring fisheries. It is the big-game hunter's and the angler's Promised Land. Scenically, it must be seen to be appreciated, description cannot do it justice.

AGRICULTURE.

Mixed farming, fruit-growing, vegetable growing, poultry-raising, dairying, stock-raising, and truck-gardening are carried on successfully in the Province.

British Columbia fruits—apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, grapes, and peaches—have won the highest awards at exhibitions in Great Britain, Eastern Canada, and the United States.

British Columbia potatoes won the Stillwell $1,000 cup in 1912 at New York City, U.S.A., for the best collection of potatoes. Open to the whole Continent of America.

British Columbia is rapidly extending home and foreign markets.

British Columbia's fertile virgin soils yield heavy crops.

British Columbia has irrigated and non-irrigated lands for the farmer, as well as pre-emption and homestead lands.

British Columbia farmers enjoy an equable year-round climate. No extremes of either cold or heat. Good roads and good schools.

British Columbia is particularly well adapted to mixed farming.

British Columbia has wide areas suitable in every respect for cattle-grazing, horse-raising, and sheep-ranching.

British Columbia's Department of Agriculture spends many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually for the farmers and fruit-growers.

Any British subject, a widow, or single woman over eighteen years, who is self-supporting, or alien who declares his intention of becoming a British subject, may take up pre-emptions in British Columbia. Three years' residence and improvements to the value of $5 an acre and fee of $10 secures Crown grant in fee-simple. Aliens must become naturalized. Pre-emptions, 160, 80, and 40 acres. Crown land may be bought up to 640 acres at $5 and at $10 an acre. Timber lands holding as high as 8,000 feet of milling timber west of Cascades (Coast Range), or 5,000 feet east of Cascades, to the acre cannot be pre-empted. Coal, mineral, petroleum, and natural gas do not pass under Crown-grant lands.

TIMBER—WATER.

British Columbia timber consists mainly of Douglas fir, red cedar, spruce, and hemlock—fir and cedar being the bulk of the stand.

To the timberman, the manufacturer of pulp, paper, etc., and all manufacturers who use soft woods as the principal factor in their output, British Columbia offers very great opportunities.

An abundance of water-power, easily convertible into electric power, is available near most of the heaviest stands for the use of the manufacturer or the lumberman.

British Columbia Douglas fir is famous for heavy construction-work, and for inside finish as well.

British Columbia red cedar is admittedly the finest for shingles.

Vancouver Island alone can furnish one billion feet of merchantable timber a year for one hundred years to come.

Climatic mildness allows of continuous all-year work in the logging camps and mills.

The Provincial Forestry Department, ably handled, lessens the dangers and the destructiveness of forest fires.

Deep-sea harbours with natural dockage are adjacent to many of the forests of British Columbia.

The opening of the Panama Canal will put British Columbia timber to the front in the markets of the world.

MINES AND MINING.

It is officially estimated that the Crowsnest coalfields alone contain coal sufficient to supply five million tons of coal a year for seven thousand years.

There are 300,000 square miles of land open to prospecting for mineral. An individual free miner's licence costs $5 a year. A licence to prospect for coal over a square mile of unreserved Government land costs $100 a year.

Iron ore exists in large bodies. Some of them are close to extensive coal areas and water-power. Steel and iron manufacturers are invited to examine conditions.

Gold, silver, copper, and lead mining are firmly established on a paying basis. Mining for zinc is in its initial stage.

British Columbia smelters are handling many hundreds of thousands of tons of high and low-grade ores, and making thousands of pounds of blister-copper and also of refined lead.

Marble, fireclay, limestone, sandstone, and brick-clay are subsidiary products, chiefly used in building, the manufacture of cement, etc.

British Columbia mining affords a first-class field for capital, handled by experienced and careful investors.

The industry, in practically all of its branches throughout the Province, is developing in a stable and satisfactory manner.

The incoming of railways, the extension of the present railway system of British Columbia, will undoubtedly stimulate mining in the Province, and render accessible areas known to be mineral-bearing.

FISH AND FISHERIES.

British Columbia's salmon-pack for 1913 was 1,353,901 cases, a gain of 888,007 cases since 1904.

British Columbia is at present shipping frozen fresh halibut and salmon to Great Britain.

The halibut banks are of immense area. Their commercial possibilities are very important.

The herring fishery in British Columbia has been developed to a comparatively limited degree only, considering the scope of which the industry is capable.

The opening of the Panama Canal offers a short cut for fresh salmon, halibut and cod to Old World markets.

British Columbia produced almost half of the entire fisheries value for fiscal year of 1912-13. Over seven million dollars' worth more than Nova Scotia, the next Province in importance.

British Columbia salmon-pack represents close to one-quarter of entire pack of Pacific Coast.

Splendid modern fishery establishments, canneries, and cold storage are found in various points in the Province.

The shipping of fresly caught sea-fish from British Columbia to eastern and middle Canada, and the entire United States, is likely to develop into an important branch of the trade.

The present active railway development in the Province will give the fisheries more and quicker routes for the disposal of the fish, and develop new fishing-grounds in British Columbia.

RECREATION, ETC.

Grizzlies, mountain-sheep, goats, moose, deer, caribou, and cougar for the hunter. Salmon and trout and river and lake and sea-fishing for the angler. British Columbia salmon take the fly. Experienced guides and good hotels available. Four thousand miles of magnificent automobile roads in a delightful climate. Peaks, glaciers, waterfalls, mountain lakes, superb national parks, canyons rivers, and wilderness scenery. World-famous motor highways.

NUGGETS.

British Columbia's educational system is second to none in North America. Schools are free, well-taught, numerous, and undenominational.

Serious crime is at a minimum in the Province, both in the cities and country.

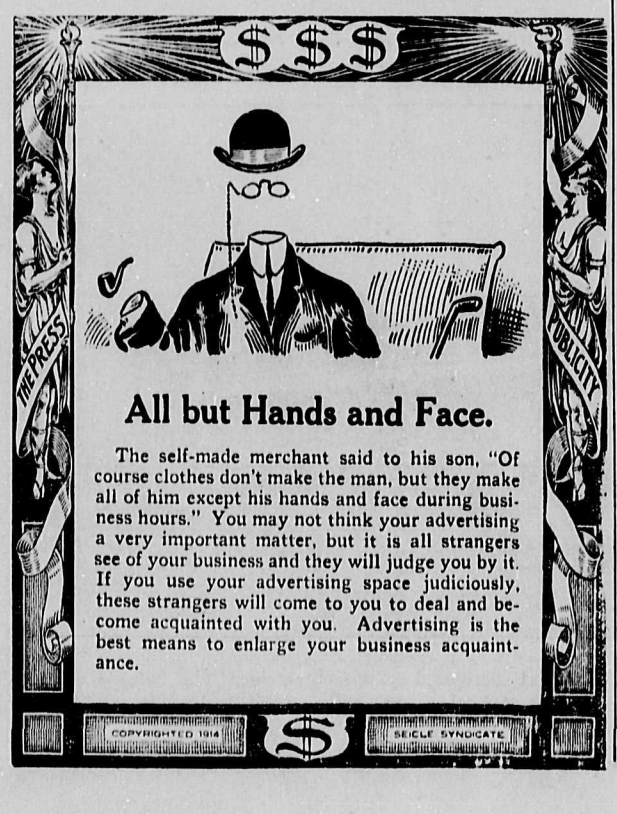
The great majority of the population is Anglo-Saxon; chiefly British.

Manhood suffrage prevails and voting is by ballot.

The University of British Columbia is now in course of construction.

British Columbia's climate secured site of Dominion Observatory.

General and any special information desired will be furnished free upon writing to the Bureau of Provincial Information, Victoria, B. C.



Canadians on Salisbury Plains

Magnificent Reception accorded the Canadian Troops upon arrival at Plymouth

Plymouth, Oct. 16.—"There came a gallant ship full sail to Plymouth hoe."

Macaulay's lines in which he sang of a stupendous incident of English history will doubtless come to the minds of many when they learn that the mighty transports and convoy bearing the Canadian contingent to the great clash of arms is now snug and safe within the waters of Plymouth sound and as far as the Homoaze. The troops began to disembark early this morning, going to Salisbury plain.

The Canadian troops will not be able to say they found a lukewarm reception even though they came into England almost by stealth. If there was any grumbling on the subject it will come from the people of the famous seaport who were unable, owing to the restriction of attendant circumstances, to give such a demonstration as they would have desired.

Plymouth has seen a few sights in its time but there has never been anything like this.

PEOPLE WERE SURPRISED.

The arrival of these transports came as a surprise to the great majority of people of Plymouth. The first ships steamed slowly in during the early morning. The folk on shore were watching them more or less idly, which is not a surprising matter considering they have been able to watch the movements of a good many vessels which are strangers to Plymouth during the past few hateful months. It was the men on board who themselves made known their arrival, for as the great vessels draw in shore the soldiers of the Maple Leaf were heartened mightily to find the first incident in their momentous mission accomplished and broke into wild cheers. With eager enthusiasm to look out on the rich land of Devon they swarmed out on to the top decks and into the rigging and cheering passed from ship to ship.

WHY, IT'S THE CANADIANS.

"No ordinary crowd of soldiers aboard these boats," was the thought passing among the still puzzled onlookers. Then in a flash the real character of these voyagers dawned upon the watchers.

"Why, it's the Canadians."

The exclamation passed from one little group of beholders to another. Straightway the cheers of those on the transports received a response from the good folk of the port. The news spread further and each company of watchers added to its number every minute.

Hats and flags were waved both afloat and ashore and from the deck of at least one of the transports there came a skirl of bagpipes. The relief at reaching port was intense among the Canadians. The disappointment was correspondingly intense among the townsfolk because there had been no means of bestowing a hearty welcome other than by an abnormal display of lung power.

Be this as it may, the Canadians will not forget their reception at this port, the demonstration being all the more noteworthy because it was so completely spontaneous. If there were any formal reception for the commanders of the transports by the military and naval heads of the port it was purely of a private character. The public demonstration was entirely between the folk of the three towns and the contingent of the rank and file.

The weather almost throughout the voyage was ideal, scarcely a single man being seriously inconvenienced by the penalty most often imposed on ocean travellers. The case of the horses, though, was not so happy. For this reason they were landed directly on arrival. A great many of them reeled and staggered on being led ashore, but soon recovered themselves and are now being comfortably established on the land. Life on board a transport is of a confined character both for man and beast and the latter feels it more than his master. The cramped quarters, too, make life difficult in other ways, but on board the Canadian transports there was quite regular routine. Everybody turned out at 5:30 a.m.

There was the daily drill, especially in the way of physica exercises, and the men were quick to devise methods for keeping fit and trim. Boxing bouts were a great feature and the men of one company challenged others in a tug-of-war. Every transport was a temperance ship.

Those who have already come ashore say life on board throughout the voyage was of the happiest character, the only disadvantage being there was scarcely room enough to move about and little to do except go through the same exercises over and over.

In spite of these drawbacks the men from Canada were never more fit than at this moment. On nearly every ship a newspaper was published and it gave the latest war news received by wireless, the editor also devoted some portion of his meagre space to small incidents happening on board.

There will be many a laugh in Canadian homes over some of these personal paragraphs when the mail carries these newspapers back along with letters to those left behind.

The voyage at night was conducted with the portholes shrouded, but down below decks the crowded companies contrived to enjoy a good deal of innocent revelry.

The folk on the shore at Plymouth were surprised to find the Canadians apparently were not familiar with "It's a Long Way to Tipperary." Probably they were too busy to learn it when at Valcartier. Songs of a more domestic character were in evidence on the transports.

Only a small portion of the men received shore leave when the transports berthed, the privileges being granted to men who had friends and relatives in the neighborhood. Some of these came early ashore on various duties, but with the exception of removing horses there was no general movement toward disembarkment and future proceedings are still uncertain.

FANTASTIC STORIES CIRCULATED.

Plymouth just now is naturally under especially strict control and the Canadians are probably as comfortable aboard as they would be ashore.

The weather, having been very unsettled, has picked up again, and the men in the uniform of the Maple Leaf will probably pass through a smiling Devonshire when they do begin the journey inland.

England has been awaiting the arrival of the contingent for months past. Military necessities have hitherto rendered it impossible to give precise information concerning the movements of the troops from the Dominion and in consequence some fantastic stories concerning them have been circulated.

Many voluntary agencies in England are eager to assist in their well being, while here special efforts are being made to keep the contingent supplied with newspapers from the Dominion of Canada colony in London. London is considering several proposals for their comfort.

DISEMBARKED IN RAIN.

Plymouth, England, Oct. 16 1. a. m.—The Canadians received a debarkation order from the war office unexpectedly this morning. Despite the rain, crowds of people turned out to watch the landing and entraining of the troops, which began with a contingent of Strathcona Horse.

The various contingents were headed through the streets by their bands and pipes. Owing to the difficulty of berthing the transports in consequence of the neap tide the debarkation of the Canadians is expected to be slow.

SOME REACH SALISBURY.

Salisbury, England, Oct. 15.—The country folk for many miles around lined the streets of Salisbury during the whole of this afternoon and late in the evening to give the Canadian troops a rousing welcome on their entry into the famous city, but much to their disappointment there was no sign up to nearly midnight of any of the contingent arriving. It was, in fact, just on the stroke of 12 when the first detachment made its appearance. The men looked none the worse for the long sea and train journey, and on reaching camp they were refreshed with tea that had been brewing for something like 16 hours in expectation hourly of their arrival. The remainder of the troops will be brought in tomorrow.

Contrary to all previous reports, the camps are all on Salisbury plain within three or four miles of each other and the men will live under canvas.

In more ways than one the Canadians will find their new quarters a great improvement on Valcartier, where sand and dust in particular caused some trouble. The grounds are judiciously situated on gentle slopes and are well drained, so the men should be quite dry.

Military necessities render it impossible to say anything concerning many matters upon which the Canadian public will be eager for information. The voyage to Britain was a delightful one and on every transport there was maintained the same eagerness and fine spirit which were shown in the days before sailing. It is understood there is a clean bill of health, but a good many horses have died on the voyage. The task of disembarking such immense numbers of men and material is naturally tremendous but arrangements are working with complete smoothness.

CHAMPION JUSTICE AND LIBERTY.

The Western Morning News for today says the arrival of the first contingent of the Canadian forces at Plymouth was an event of good augury for the future of the country.

"These splendid men have come, some of them nearly 6,000 miles to testify to the unity of the Empire and to take their share of the burden which rests upon Britons the world over of being the stoutest champions of liberty and justice.

"Even if their numbers were smaller," adds the News, "we should hail their arrival as a symbol of the solidarity of the British race, but they come a large number in themselves and yet are only the earnest of many more to come if they are needed to help in defeating the imposition of German tyranny and militancy on the world. The cheers they raised for the old country when they steamed into harbor yesterday and the splendid spirit they displayed showed they have both the will and the power to give a good account of themselves at the front and prove worthy comrades of the dauntless band of heroes who, under Sir John French, have won the unstinted admiration of our French and Russian and Belgian allies, and indeed of the whole world."

London, Oct. 15.—How the secrecy of the port of arrival of the Canadian troops was maintained, says a Plymouth message, may be gathered from the fact that Plymouth's population of nearly 250,000 was officially ignorant that the Canadians were to disembark there. All the same, many thousands of people have lined the harbor front all day, cheering transport after transport as they have, with stately dignity, threaded their way in across the harbor to the inner waters on their way to the government anchorage.

The heartiness of the welcome has been unmistakable, all classes of the population having turned out and left their work to greet Canada's sons.

Men with megaphones have shouted words of welcome. In response to cries of "Are We Downhearted?" have come across the stretch of waters such negative replies as have startled even the sturdy and lusty folk of Devon. On the approach of the Canadians the men working in the government dockyards dropped their tools and ceased their labors to greet them, while the men of Kitchener's army, training near the sea front, stopped their drill and shouted lustily.

Strathcona's horse came in for a gratifying reception. They could be distinguished by a special banner displayed on the liner's bridge.

Those who have come in close touch with the contingent are delighted with the soldierly bearing and the heartiness of the troops and their splendid spirit. They will do Canada credit and are to be a sturdy help in the field.

Boer Rebel Whipped in First Engagement

London, Oct. 16.—A despatch to Reuters from Capetown says that Col. Bristow, the officer appointed by Gen. Botha to take over the command of the rebel lieutenant, Col. Solomon Gerhardus Maritz, reports that one of his patrols has engaged a part of Maritz' force at Raledraai and taken 80 prisoners.

Capetown, via London, Oct. 15,—As a result of Col. Maritz' rebellion in the northwest of the Cape provinces, Gen. Louis Botha, premier of the Union of South Africa, is taking the field earlier than he originally intended to do. Gen. Botha is placing himself at the head of several strong Dutch commands organized on the old burgher lines, which affiliated with regiments trained by the union defense force.

The other rebels within the union having openly declared themselves the Government considers itself not obliged to deal gently with them out of consideration for certain Dutch people who, though they are not strong supporters of the government, are said to have drawn the line at rebellion.

The government also is adopting stern measures by arresting prominent men who are suspected of sowing sedition, charging them with high treason.

Gen. Hertzog, who has been one of Gen. Botha's most bitter opponents, has placed his services at the disposal of the premier.

"Truly, I am in Great Straits"

If some relief is not soon forthcoming the local corps of the Salvation Army will have to be withdrawn from Cranbrook. Such is the only decision that can be arrived at from a letter received from Brigadier Green of Vancouver that was addressed to the mayor and read at the council meeting on Tuesday.

In reading this week's War Cry, the Army's official organ, we learn that the General of the Army is making a special appeal to all from the youngest to the oldest for assistance to help relieve the distress. In this appeal the General says, "Truly, I am in a strait." Practically the whole of the income of the Army has been stopped, owing to many organizations being formed and working to obtain subscriptions for the soldiers' funds. "Not that these are perfectly right in their way, but we are housing today about 4000 men and women, handicapped through folly or misfortune, and who are now in the social institutions and being cared for by the Army. Unless some assistance is not received immediately these men and women will all be turned adrift at a time when it is more difficult to earn one's living than the oldest living Britisher can remember."

Then the Army have hospitals for the sick, hospitals that have been visited and most highly commended by Queen Mary for the benevolent and useful work accomplished in them. "Where would the sick go at these times when all the hospitals and all kinds of institutions are commandeered for hospital use for the valiant heroes who have been wounded in the service of their country?" The maintenance of these hospitals and homes cost at least $500 per week.

The above is a part of the problem that is perplexing the heart and mind of the General and his staff at these times. The General is making an appeal for $25,000 to help those in need who have no claim on the patriotic funds. This sum will keep open for twelve months the doors of all the homes for aged poor, for homeless children, and the hospitals for poor sick, which otherwise may be closed. "Truly," as the General says, "I am in a strait."

We bring the above to our readers' attention for one reason above many others, i. e., the fact that the Army has so many sympathizers in this district who, perhaps, do not know or do not realise the straits the Army is in today, and who would be most willing to tender their mite for its support in this time of its greatest need. The Army, in spite of what many people would have us believe, has done a lot of good service in this district; many hardships have the officers had to bear and much abuse has been given them, but they bore it all without complaint and to their honor be it said. Many have been the hours of entertainment they have been the means of providing in the camps for the benefit of the lumberjack and the laborer. These men from the very nature of their occupation and their environment never would go into a church or a church minister go and visit them. But the Army men go and they should be honored the more for the hardships they have to endure. These men might be desirous of giving a little if they knew of the Army's need. Perhaps they will; who knows?

Military Orders

DETACHMENT ORDERS
by
MAJOR J. H. POLLEN, Commanding "C" & "D" Coy"

Week ending, October 24th.
Orderly Officer—Lieut. Harris
Next for Duty—Lieut Venus
Orderly Sergt.—Sergt. Scott
Orderly Corporal—Corporal Hamilton

"C" Company

Parade of all ranks, Monday and Friday, at the Rink for Company and Platoon Drill at 7-30 p.m.

Recruits drill Tuesday and Thursday at the Rink 7-30 p.m.

"D" Company

Parade for all ranks every night in the week except Saturday for Drill at the Rink at 7.30 p.m.

N.C.O.'s Class will be held on Thursday at 7.30 p.m. for instruction in Duties and Drill.

"C" & "D" Companies will parade at the Edison Theatre on Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. where a lecture on Company and Platoon Drill will be given to be followed by a musical programme arranged by members of the Corps.

R. D. Davies, Capt.
Actg. Adjutant

The Prospector, Cranbrook, B. C.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Published Every Saturday Morning at Cranbrook, B.C.

F. M. Christian, general manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES $2.00 PER YEAR

Postage to American, European (British Isles excepted) and other foreign countries, 50 cents a year extra.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Advertising rates furnished on application. No advertisements but those of a reputable character will be accepted for publication.

ADVERTISERS AND SUBSCRIBERS.—Unless notice to the contrary is given to local manager advertisements and subscriptions will be kept running and charged up against their account.

20th YEAR CRANBROOK, B.C October 17th, 1414 No. 42

This will be the last issue of the Prospector for some time. In making this announcement to our readers and the public it is with deep regret and with a feeling that comes over one when parting with some big treasure. The Prospector has been published since 1895 without missing a single issue; in that year Mr. A. B. Grace published the first issue in Fort Steele, and later removed the plant to Cranbrook. During the life of the paper it has played an important part in promulgating the interests of the district. In the early part of 1911 the paper changed hands to the present owner, who, in taking over the management felt it to be a great trust; the Prospector being one of the oldest papers in the province. For a time the prosperity of the office was assured, then came a depression in the Fall of 1913 brought about by a series of happenings over which one had no control. The district was being run over with a depressive spirit that was hard to combat with, for really there was no cause. In the early part of this year the crisis in the lumber business, upon which the prosperity of the city has in a large measure depended, reached an acute stage resulting in the gradual displacement of hundreds of men. The abnormal financial situation from which the country has been suffering reached its climax on the outbreak of the European war. Advertising was withdrawn, stationary accounts were curtailed, and a most unmistakable trade depression took place, so much so that our receipts have fallen so much that drastic measures have had to be taken to assist in taking care of the future In consequence of all this the managements of the Prospector and the Herald went into consultation and decided to join interests and unite in publishing one paper and endeavor by a series of economic workings to advance the interests of the two concerns under the one head.

• • • •

The future of the joint paper will be what you make it. Its purpose in the community will be to form a constructive policy on absolutely independent lines for the whole-hearted upbuilding of the district. Within the bounds of fair comment, an intelligent and we hope constructive criticism will be directed on all matters of civic and public interest.

• • • •

The usefulness of the paper will be considerably enhanced by the combination of the two subscription lists to advertisers and one that should be taken note of for future guidance. In the case of subscribers being duplicated, as is possible in this case, the time of expiration will be advanced. When the subscription lists are thoroughly overhauled the number of paid up readers will be published for advertisers benefit. It is most essential to the success of the scheme that is being work out that the management will have the entire support of all the merchants and citizens and at this time we take this opportunity of asking all non-subscribers to become subscribers, and by so doing become a co-partner in assisting to maintain a worthy newspaper in the city.

• • • •

The council were brought face to face on Tuesday with a problem that is perplexing the best civic authorities through the length and breadth of the Dominion today, i. e., delinquent taxes. The problem is a serious one and one that has to be faced and considered seriously. It would be a very unpleasant proceeding if the council were to take hold of a man's property and lands and offer the same for public sale; it would be most uninviting if the council were to take any drastic measures to collect the same. Any scheme whereby the citizens are put to an undue hardship at this time of money stringency would only increase the difficulty and make the circumstances governing the city conditions far worse. Yet at the same time what are the city authorities to do? It looms up as a ghost in the future that if these taxes are not paid the city will not be in a position to pay the teachers' salaries, and then what an uproar would arise in the city. The children would have to be thrown on the home and would lack educational facilities. The future consequences of such a calamity could not be accurately estimated, if an estimate were possible at all. And yet such a condition may arisie. Again, look what a saving to the ratepayers themselves if the arrears were paid. The taxes for next year will be considerably increased if the arrears are not paid; on the other hand if a large proportion was paid the taxes might be lowered.

• • • •

The tax problem before the city council exercised their consideration for a considerable time and the solution they came to was the advocacy of publicity. The names of all the delinquent ratepayers up to November 1st will be published in the local newspapers, so if any of our readers do not want their names to appear "Pay up."

• • • •

The passing of a by-law governing the measuring of wood and the weighing of coal at Tuesday's council meeting was a good one. While there have been no complaints about the amount of coal anyone has received there have been a considerable number of complaints made respecting the measure of cord wood supplied by the itinerents in the city. Shortages have been reported and no redress can be had because the dealer will tell you he sold you the wood by the rick or the load and thus avoids any specific quantity. Such in the future will not be possible, wood must be sold by the cord or a portion thereof. A cord of wood contains 128 cubic feet or a pile of wood with a minimum of air space 4 feet high 4 feet through and 8 feet long. When you buy wood and feel dissatisfied with the quantity received pile it and call in the Chief of Police and receive satisfaction. The bylaw is a good one and should result in benefit to the purchaser.

• • • •

Numbers of school children have of late been making sling-shots or catapults and shooting small stones at bottles and even the hanging electric lights in the streets. Parents of children who have these dangerous playthings in their possession should take note of Sec. 2 of the "Offensive Weapons Act," which provides among other things that a person found to be in possession of a sling-shot shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceding a fine of $200.00 or less than $25.00 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months with or without hard labor or both." Under these circumstances it would be just as well if the parents looked among their children's playthings and burnt all sling-shots found to be in their possession. The chief of police has already confiscated several sling-shots and they form quite an addition to his large curio collection.

GOOD FOR REVELSTOKE

Good for Revelstoke. At the Calgary Irrigation Congress Revelstoke won the first prize for district exhibit and incidently $500.00. The exhibit was in charge of W. E. Smith and W. H. Pottruff.

The margin of winning was very small. Revelstoke received 64.5; North Battleford 64.25, and Kelwood, Man., 63.1 in the district exhibit.

W. E. Smith took second prize for his exhibit of grain and also second prize for grasses and fourth prize for fruits and vegetables.

The secretary of the local association, T. E. L. Taylor, received a telegram from the deputy minister of agriculture, W. E. Scott, as follows:

"Calgary, Alta., Oct. 7, 1914

"Heartiest congratulations on splendid success of Revelstoke first district display, 12 entries. Magnificent exhibit. Good for British Columbia.

"WILLIAM E. SCOTT,
"Deputy Minister Agriculture."

She (to husband who feels seasickness coming on): "Can I get you anything, dear?"

He: "No; just tell me how to keep what I've got."

"How perfectly sweet your costume is, you dear thing."

"It's dear of you to say so."

"Still, it's a bit scanty, don't you think? You might at least powder your nose!"

Council Meeting

The monthly council meeting was held in the Council Chambers on Tuesday evening with Mayor Taylor in the chair, supported by Aldermen Campbell, Genest, Leask, Horie, Cameron and Hickenbotham.

Meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. and the minutes of the previous meetings held during the month were read and on motion adopted.

A letter was read from the citizens asking the council to give data respecting the men employed on the new waterworks system. In reply the particulars were read by the city clerk as gathered that morning by the city engineer, J. G. Glenday, and contained a list of names of 54 married men, 22 single and 5, of whom no particulars were given, accounted for by the fact that the men were not at hand when the engineer visited the works; 2 had been discharged that morning. In commenting on this list the council were agreed that the list was a very fair one and fully carried out the wishes of the council in that city men only should be employed. One man was employed who came from Wycliffe but his circumstances were such that Alderman Horie said that the case was most deserving. In respect to the single men it was stated that they all were supporting dependents; it was suggested that the council look into these statistics of the single men and see if the facts were as represented.

Frank Provenzano was then given permission to address the council, and in his remarks said that there were single men as well as others among the Italians who had been working for the city for the past three or four years and that their livelihood had completely subsisted from the work. They were ratepayers and no reason was forthcoming why they should be allowed to starve because hard times had come; in the past when times were good the Italians were sought after to do the dirty work and now they were being robbed of their legitimate rights. He wanted the council to be fair in choosing men to work for them and he thought the Italians should be given a chance. "I would like to make a bet that I could pick 10 Italians who would do as much work as 15 white men," he said.

H. B. Bird also addressed the council upon the employment question, and said that he had been given a slip from the city clerk to be taken to the foreman of the works for employment and that it was not worth the paper it was written on. He was a ratepayer and he could not see why in giving slips that "ratepayer" could not be written thereon as a guide to the contractor in putting men to work.

Contractor Goode, representing the firm of contractors doing the work, said that he could say this: "That so far as his firm was concerned they had gone to more trouble in meeting the requests of the city of Cranbrook than any other contract that they had ever handled, but they still wished to do their best to co-operate with the council in the methods they wished to pursue to relieve the needy." If he had his way so far as the Italians were concerned, he only wished he had 68 of them working on the job for they knew how to work and some of the men now on the work were entirely new to it and did not always make the progress they otherwise would do if more experienced. So far as Mr. Bird was concerned if he turned up at 7 in the morning there would be work for him to do.

The financial statement was received and presented by the finance committee for payment. The following accounts were ordered to be paid:

Cranbrook Drug & Book Co. $	1.50
Cranbrook Steam Laundry	2.15
Cranbrook Electric Light ...	214.72
Cranbrook Cartage & Transfer Co.	18.60
City Transfer & Warehouse	177.45
C. P. R. Telegraph	3.40
Cranbrook Meat Market	22.00
City Clerk's Sundries	7.65
Kootenay Telephone Lines	25.70
McNeill, R. S.	35.00
Manning, Ira	6.70
McBride, J. D.	1.50
Parrett, T. N.	6.90
City Engineer's Payroll	177.05
City Engineer (water account)	48.30
City officials	325.00
School payroll	1647.89
Police payroll	415.00
Fire Department	275.00
Selby, W. J.	2.00
Herald Publishing Co.	10.70
I. R. Manning, Ltd., ...	69.70
Prospector Publishing Co.	20.00
Hanson Garage	12.00
Hallet, J. W. (School Board Order)	7.00
	$3532.41

The city engineer's report was brief, not much work having been done during the past week. The following was the text submitted:

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit herewith for your consideration report of work done during the month of September, 1914:

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT

Maintenance—Two leaks on the distributary system were repaired at a cost of $4.70, averaging $2.35 per leak.

Six leaks were repaired on the supply main at a cost of $19.00, averaging $3.17 per leak.

Services—One new service was installed on Durick Avenue at lot 2, block 28.

SEWERAGE DEPARTMENT.

Disposal Works—Trays over Primary Filters were cleaned off twice during the month and works were generally maintained.

Siding around primary filter was replaced.

Plumbing Permits—One plumbing and sewer connection permit was issued during the month.

J. C. GLENDAY,
City Engineer

On motion of Alderman Hickenbotham and Horie the report was received and filed.

The question of an auditor was brought up for consideration and it was on motion of Aldermen Hickenbothan and Horie "That the City Clerk be instructed to offer Mr. J.P. Sullivan the position of auditor at a salary of $200.00 for the year 1914 —carried.

On motion of Aldermen Horie and Campbell it was proposed that the assessment roll be extended to November 16th and close on that date.

Aldermen Horie and Hickenbotham moved that Bylaw No. 142 known as "The Coal Weighting and Wood Measuring Bylaw" be read the first time—carried. On motion it was read a second and third time. The passing of this bylaw was felt to be urgent on account of the season and so it was put through and now the signature of the mayor being attached it becomes law. It would be just as well if wood merchants became acquainted with the laws embodied in this bylaw for their future guidance. Only complaints had been received as to the measuring of wood and none with the weighing of coal, but it was felt best to embody the two in one. This bylaw calls for a cord of wood with 128 feet cubic measurement and sold as a cord or fraction thereof and not as ricks or loads.

The council were brought face to face with a serious problem as to how to get in their back taxes. It appears that there is a matter of between $30,000 and $35,008 back taxes on the books and it was pointed out that if this money could be collected the city would be in excellent shape to go on with the work in hand and extend it if necessary. It just amounts to this that if the taxes are not paid next year's taxes will be increased to meet the demands on the finances of the city when they could be comfortably lowered if the arrears were in the treasury.

To meet this difficulty Aldermen Horie and Genest moved that taxpayers in arrears be notified that if the arrears for 1912 and 1913 were not paid by November 1st that the names and amounts be published in the local newspapers—carried.

Council adjourned 11.15 p. m.

Orange Gathering

(Contributed)

The open meeting and social of the Star of the West Lodge, No. 99, Ladies Orange Benevolent Association, held in their lodge room in the Royal Black Knights of Ireland hall last Tuesday evening, was well attended, the hall being comfortably filled with members and their friends and all enjoyed the program very much.

The hall was nicely decorated with flowers and flags, and on a pedestal covered with the union jack and sitting in the centre of the hall, rested the open Bible.

R. S. Garrett occupied the chair, and the meeting was opened by the gathering singing "The Maple Leaf Forever," after which the following took part in the program:

Miss Vera Bradwin, recitation; J. F. Broughton, song; Mrs. Laurie, address; Mr. Coutts, song; Rev. O. E. Kendall, address; Mrs. S. Ryckman, instrumental; Rev. W. K. Thomson, address; J. F. Smith, bagpipes.

Mrs. Laurie, worthy mistress of the above lodge gave a very able address in which she brought out the aims and objects of the association as follows:

1. The upholding of the grand principles of the Protestant religion.
2. To oppose all encroachments on our public school system.
3. To resist that infamous thing known as the Ne Temere decree, using our influence for a Federal marriage law, recognising the validity of marriages performed by qualified clergymen of any religious denomination, or other person vested by the law with that power.
4. Our motto is "One School, One Flag, One Language (the English)."
5. To be an Auxiliary to the Orange Association and aid them in every possible way.
6. To shed our influence for good wherever we may be placed, to visit the sick and do all in our power to alleviate suffering and grief wherever found.
7. To care for the orphans of Orange brothers and sisters, and to see that they are educated in the Protestant faith, if it is possible for us to do so.
8. To try and strengthen our members, by inducing as many earnest Protestant women and young girls of sixteen and over to join our lodges, and thereby do all we can to prevent that deplorable mistake of mixed marriages, so fruitful of trouble to all concerned.

Canada today is a Protestant nation and we must endeavor to keep it so. The separate school is unnecessary and unwarranted. Many people think the Orangemen and women like to annoy the Catholics but that is not the case as true Orangemen and women are sorry for the Catholics because they know they are a deluded people, kept down by the system of the church in which they have been born and brought up. Mrs. Laurie concluded by saying "I hope that I have gained your interest in our order in such a way that you will wish to join us in our stand for Protestantism in Cranbrook."

Rev. O. E. Kendall said he had listened with pleasure to Mrs. Laurie's address and was pleased with the objects of the association and glad to know that it was a light giving agency. In South America, a Catholic country, 70 per cent of all children were born out of wedlock, and when the United States took over Cuba they found 80 per cent of population illigitimate, and history tells us that similar conditions largely apply to all Catholic countries. He advised the ladies to be tolerant in all their works, and do all because of love.

Rev. W. K. Thomson said he was in sympathy with everything the worthy mistress had said and judging by

ing by the able address the ladies association will do a splendid work for Protestantism. Show that you are buoyed up with the belief that you have a true conception of life. The Eucharistic Congress, or at least some phases of it, such as the carrying of the host should never have been allowed in a protestant Canada in the 20th century. London refused it, Canada permitted it. Protestants must be true to their principles and be tolerant but not too tolerant. Just as truely as Germany had for years been quietly preparing for this war or buying a little land or a strong position here and another one there, so the Roman Catholic system is quietly laying her plans to win Canada, and one day she will disregard the neutrality of home life, etc., and endeavor to get control of Canada. She won Quebec by her quiet work and her quiet mode of preparation. The Roman Catholic system cannot give us freedom—but oppression and tyranny. Are the Protestants preparing for the clash.? If we were true as the Roman Catholics we would do all in our power to win them to our faith, but only by love, and not by being too easy and too tolerant. Jesus gave us a clear conception of liberty and let us take no other than that for our guide.

At the close of the musical program and addresses the ladies of the Order served coffee, cake and sandwiches, after which the meeting was closed by singing "God Save the King.

Back from Kootenay

The Hon. Thomas Taylor, Minister of Public Works, returned yesterday from a tour of the Kootenay districts. He visited Revelstoke, Nelson, Cranbrook and intervening points, inspecting the status of various public works which are in progress and informing himself as to present conditions and the outlook for the Winter.

"While the disruption of the normal position due to the war is, of course, making itself manifest in the Interior of the Province, as well as at the Coast cities, I can assure you that I was agreeably surprised to find the general situation so satisfactory. On all sides there is a determination to see the thing through and with everybody co-operating to make the best of things, matters are not nearly so bad as they would be if this courageous spirit were absent.

"I found that the problem of unemployment was not nearly so pressing as in the Coast cities. This is due, no doubt, to railway activity, which still continues. The Kettle River Valley line is making splendid progress and employing a large number of men. The C.P.R. is also employing a big staff on the double-tracking and other undertakings.

THE KOOTENAY CENTRAL LINE.

"In respect to the Kootenay Central branch of the C.P.R., I was informed that construction throughout its entire length would be completed by December 31 and the last spike driven shortly thereafter. The final connecting rail will probably be laid at a point about ten miles to the south of Invermere.

"The work of constructing the swing bridge to the north of Invermere is being pushed forward, and steel is being laid as rapidly as the road bed can be made ready. Another twenty miles has been taken over by the operating branch of the railway, and trains to that part will be brought forward by the end of the present month carrying both freight and passengers. The telegraph line has been brought to steelhead, and the system before long will be in operation to Edgewater.

BANFF-WINDERMERE ROAD.

"The work on the Banff-Windermere automobile road is being brought to a conclusion this year. Some seventeen miles have been constructed on the western division, where it leaves the main wagon road from Golden to Invermere. About twenty-two miles have been completed on its northern section, running from the main line of the C.P.R. at Castle. In addition to this the road has been "roughed" out for some further distance on the western end, to enable the newly-arrived settlers pre-empting in the Kootenay River Valley to use it as a sleigh road during the Winter season. The completed work will leave in the neighborhood of thirty-four miles to be tackled next year.

"In addition to the natural beauty of mountain scenery which the road passes through in its route across two mountain ranges, it traverses points of special interest in the ochre beds of the Vermilion River, the high red cliffs of iron deposits, the pictograph marking of ancient tribes, on their war forages, and the famous radio-active Sinclair Hot Springs, which have recently been in part developed.

"Nelson I found to be going along in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, so characteristic of the metropolis of the Kootenays. This is one of the most solid and promising centres in the Interior and unquestionably has a splendid future. Its citizens have recently inaugurated a weekly market scheme, as you have in Victoria and I was told that it is proving quite the success anticipated. An especial effort is being made to drive out the Chinese vegetable peddler, who has been too aggressive a competitor against the white farmer and rancher.

"The people of Nelson are entering into the work of lending a helping hand in the war with the same patriotic fervor as obtains in the Coast cities. While I was there they were making arrangements to form a local branch of the Red Cross society.

"The fruit growers in Nelson and vicinity are preparing to take an aggressive part in the campaign to sell more apples, which has been inaugurated by the Dominion Government. Twenty-eight boxes of prize fruit from the display at the twelfth annual Nelson Fruit Fair have been shipped to Calgary, where they are on view at the Irrigation Congress.

"The armory at Nelson has been re-opened on instructions received from the D.O.C. at Victoria, Col. Roy, and drilling and training of volunteers for the second contingent will take place at once."—Colonist.

The Union Jack Forever

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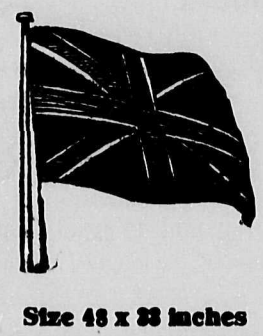

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Size 48 x 88 inches

Good quality Bunting, guaranteed fast colors, bound at top with canvas with brass eyelets for rope.

The Prospector ..... 1 Year
The Calgary Daily Herald ..... 4 Months
The Union Jack
All for $ $2.75

UNION JACK FREE COUPON

..... 1914

THE PROSPECTOR, Cranbrook, B.C.

Enclosed please find 2.75 for which send The Prospector 12 months, The Calgary Daily Herald 4 months, and the Union Jack to the following address:

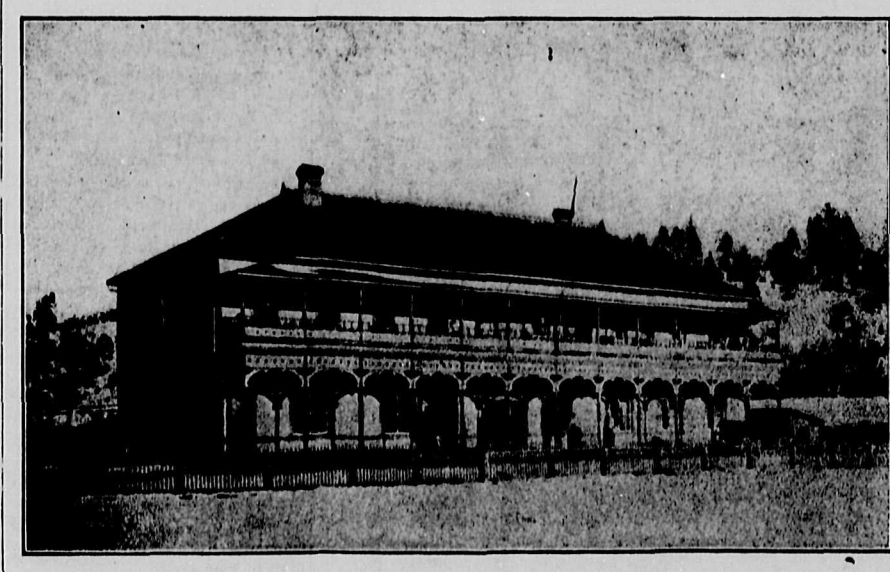
Name .....

Address .....

Wasa Hotel, Wasa, B. C.

An Ideal Tourist Resort, near Cranbrook, East Kootenay, B. C.

BOATING ON LAKE LAWN TENNIS COURT



Good hunting and fishing in season. Experienced guides obtainable. The hotel is electrically lighted throughout. Splendidly furnished. Hot and cold water. Excellent cuisine. Livery and auto service in connection with hotel.

Good Automobile Road through the scenic Kootenay Valley.

Professional Cards
and
Lodge Notices

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

Court Cranbrook No. 8943.
Meet in Maple Hall, on 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month.
J. McLACHLUN, C.R.
Louis Pearson, Sec., P.O. Box 518.
Visiting Brothers Cordially Welcomed

OVERSEAS CLUB

(Cranbrook Branch)
Meets in Maple Hall on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in every month, at 8 p.m. Membership open to British Citizens.
E. Y. Brake, Pres.
W. J. Lower, Sec.-Treas.
Box 247.
Visiting members cordially welcome

CRANBROOK LODGE. No. 34

A. F. & A. M.
Regular meetings on the third Thursday of every month.
Visiting brethren welcome.
H. Hickenbotham, W.M.
J. Lee Cranston, Sec.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHAPTER

No. 125, R. A. M.
Regular meetings:—2nd Tuesday in each month at eight o'clock.
Sojourning Companions are cordially invited.
Ex. Comp.—A. C. Shankland, E.
Cranbrook, B.C.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Cranbrook, B.C.
Crescent Lodge, No. 33
Meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. at Fraternity Hall.
A. Hurry, C. C.
E. Halsall, K. of R. & S.
Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

I.O.O.F., KEY CITY LODGE

Uo. 42
Meets every Monday night at Ew Fraternity Hall.
Sojourning Oddfellows cordially invited.
E. H. McPhee, N. G. — S. L. Coop, F. S.
W. Harris, Sec'y.

PRIDE OF CRANBROOK

Circle No. 153
Companions of the Forest
Meets in Maple Hall, First and Third Wednesday of each month at 8:00 p.m., sharp.
Mrs. A. M. Laurie, C. C
Mrs. A. E. Shaw, Sec.
Visiting Companions cordially welcome. 36tf

CRANBROOK LODGE

No. 1049
Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., in Royal Black Knights' Hall on Baker Street.
W. Matthews, dictator.
F. Carlson, Box 756, Secretary.

The Cranbrook Poultry and Pet Stock Association

President—A. B. Smith.
Meets regularly on the First Friday evening of each month.
Information on Poultry matters supplied.
Address the Secretary—W. W. McGregor, Cranbrook.

Loyal Orange Lodge No. 1871

Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in Royal Black Knights of Ireland Hall at 8 p.m. sharp. Visitors Welcome.
R. S. Garrett, W. M.
W. Dunstan, Rec. Sec.

Cranbrook Farmers' Institute

Pres.—A. B. Smith
Sec.—A,b. H. Webb
Meetings are held on the Third Thursday in the month at 8 p.m. in the Old Gymnasium All Welcome.

Women's Institute

Meets in the Maple Hall First Tuesday afternoon in every month at 3 p.m. The fancy work classes meets on 3rd Friday evening in the same place at 8 p. m.
Mrs. E. H. Leaman, President
Mrs. J. Shaw, Sec-Treas.
P. O. Box 442.
All ladies cordially invited.

KING EDWARD SCHOOL

Principal, Miss V. M. Cherrington
Evening classes if necessary. Terms on application. Day courses are more advisable.
Total Course, $36.00, covering three months' tuition.
Hight School course $3.50 per week.
School Course ..... $2.50 per week.
Kindergarten ..... $1.25 per week.
Private Classes by Arrangement
Drawing, Painting, etc., a Specialty
Bookkeeping, Stenography Shorthand.

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P.L.S. & C.E.
CRANBROOK, ... B.C.

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Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries
Money to Loan
Imperial Bank Building
CRANBROOK, - British Columbia

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Physicians and Surgeons
Office at Residence, Armstrong Ave.
Office Hours:—
Forenoons - - 9.00 to 10.00
Afternoons - - 2.00 to 4.00
Evenings - - - 7.30 to 8.30
Sundays - - - 2.30 to 4.30
Cranbrook, - - - - - - B.C.

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Norbury Avenue Next to City Hall
Open Day and Night Phone 233

W. R. BEATTY
Undertaker,
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CRANBROOK, B.C.
P.O. BOX 585 PHONE 346

Cranbrook Cottage Hospital
GARDEN AVE.
Matron: Mrs. A. Salmon
Terms on Application
Phone 259 P. O. Box 845

TIMBER SALE X 245

Sealed tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 28th day of September, 1914, for the purchase of 15,000 railway ties situated in the vicinity of T. L. 32660, near Elmira Creek, East Kootenay.

One year will be allowed for the removal of the timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B. C. 36-4t

The Homeland's Call

By Ronald McCaskill.

Hearken, ye whelps of the Lion!
Stir ye, awake from your dream;
Hark to the world-flung challenge,
List to the eagle's scream:
Thrown in the teeth of the nations
Terrible; menacing; grim:
Hear ye the words of defiance,
Hurled to the Empire's rim?
"Stand from the path of my southern mate.
Stand aside lest ye be too late
And I tear thee limb from limb."

Hearken, ye whelps of the Lion,
Hear ye his arrogant cry?
"Where is there one to dare me,
One who'll do battle and die?
Fear I the bear that was conquered,
Cowed by the small yellow man?
Heed I the squeaks of an upstart
I ground in the dust of Sedan?
Who talks to me of the Lion's sway?
A lion's cubs may be eagle's prey!
And mercy is none of my plan."

Hearken, ye whelps of the Lion,
What says thy mother's roar?
"Who is this Teuton boaster
To prate so loud of war?
Long have I stood his insults,
Long have I leashed my might
But never brooked dishonored peace.
The time has come to fight!
Rise then ye whelps of the Lion's
Thy mother's call is the Empire's need
And battle for the right!

"Send me the men from the Southern Cross
Eager to do their part;
Send me my sons from the frozen north,
Men of the mighty heart.
Give me the men from the sun-baked veldt,
Bred to the rifle's crack;
Send me alike both rich and poor;
No fear that men I'll lack;
Making one cause with my sons at home,
Warring on land or on salt sea foam,
To fight for the Union Jack."

Maclean's Magazine, October.

RUSSELL AND RUSSELLISM

Mr. Editor:

Your generosity in the matter of space for letters for and against Russellism is most commendable. In view of the large income gathered from the members of this cult—some $202,000 annually—and its vigorous propagation, a healthy discussion of its merits and demerits is opportune. But, the difficulties of presenting the matter at sufficient length for print are many, therefore through your kindness we invite all purchasers of books on the doctrines of Russellism, and all who are interested to any degree in it, to attend the Baptist church in this city on Sunday evening next when the pastor will present Some Facts which all should know. These Facts, exposing Russell and Russellism, are such as can be substantiated in a court of law if necessary.

REV. O. E. KENDALL

Pruning Schools

In view of the success which attended the pruning schools conducted in the province during the spring of this year by the department of agriculture the department has announced that it will offer the courses again.

The qualifications necessary to become a pupil at the school are that the pupils be willing to do pruning work, that he be connected with an orchard where he will work as a pruner or foreman in charge of orchard work or that he be an orchardist or permanent resident whose pruning school experience will be of benefit to the district as a whole. The following are the conditions upon which a school will be established:

"The department of agricuture will provide a competent instructor and pay his expenses. The local administration of the pruning schools will be placed in the hands of a responsible local body, such as the farmers' institute, the fruit growers' association or the board of trade, who will be responsible for the guarantee of a minimum of eight pupils, but not more than 11, with the proper qualifications, at a fee of $2 each, to take 10 lessons of three hours a lesson, the school extending over five days. Where the number of pupils in a district justifies, two pruning schools may be arranged for in which the minimum guarantee will be 16 pupils and not over 24.

"Besides the actual practise in the orchard, of which the course will consist chiefly, where the pupils will prune trees under the supervision of the instructor, there will be lectures on the theory of pruning, which will include talks on pruning as related to the formation of fruit buds and to plant growth, also the subject of top grafting undesirable varieties will be dealt with, along with many other points of interest.

"The pupils will provide their own pruning tools, the necessary tools being a pair of pruning shears, a saw and a pocket whetstone. A pruning pole and a light ladder may also be necessary for large trees."

Of All Human Blessings
Personal Liberty Is Prized the Highest

AMERICANS holding such ideals have built the name and established the fame of BUDWEISER. For 57 years its quality, purity, mildness and exclusive Saazer Hop flavor have stood above all other bottled beers as the Statue of Liberty towers above the sky line of New York harbor. Its sales exceed any other beer by millions of bottles.

BOTTLED ONLY AT THE HOME PLANT
ANHEUSER-BUSCH
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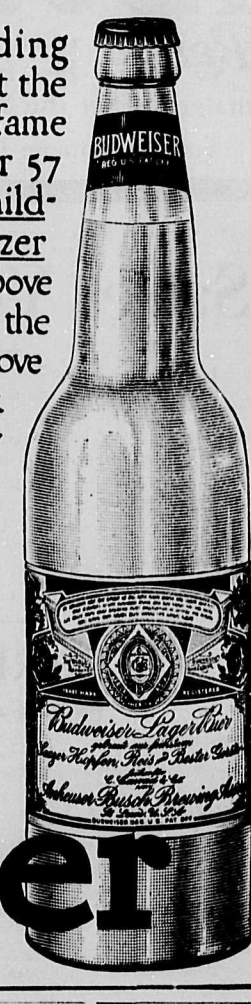


A. C. Bowness
Distributor
Cranbrook, B. C.

Budweiser
Means Moderation

Lenient to Debtors

Much satisfaction is expressed in financial and commercial circles at the fact that British Columbia is in the fortunate position of not yet having had to resort to the principle of the moratorium, this being apropos of a London press cable setting out that British financial circles would view with alarm the introduction of the system in western Canada, in view of the fact that much British capital is invested in mortgages and other securities. The general feeling throughout the province, as far as it can be ascertained, is that the policy enunciated by the Premier, Sir Richard McBride, a few days ago, is the correct one to be followed at the present time. This is, in brief, that while the moratorium shall not just now be invoked, the government shall take cognizance of any harsh and needlessly aggressive actions against debtors, and that, if the situation demands it, legislation will be sought to provide the remedy, such legislation to be retroactive in its scope.

As indicating that this declaration on the part of the provincial government is likely to prove adequate, it may be mentioned that at Vancouver following the policy of showing consideration to parties who are undergoing foreclosure, which Mr. Justice Clement has put in force since the declaration of war, His Lordship gave several parties three months to meet a final order, where ordinarily thirty days are only given. In other cases where an order nisi only was being asked, His Lordship suggested leniency to the applicants.

In one case in which an order of foreclosure was demanded, the defendant had paid $3,700 on a $6,800 purchase of land, and the solicitor asked for foreclosure within 30 days.

"Thirty days is all right in good times, but it is not enough today. Besides this man has got a substantial interest in this property. He must have three months," declared His Lordship.

"But we have already shown him leniency. Twice we have agreed to let him have time on his promise to pay, and each time he has failed," argued the solicitor.

"That shows he is anxious to have the property and pay you off when he can raise the money. He should have three months," retorted the judge.

In another case where a defendant had paid $1,600 on a $3,300 purchase, an enquiry showed that he had only been in default since July of this year.

"That is a clear case for allowing the defendant three months in which to meet his obligations," said the judge.

"I would feel like making the term longer, only I am aware that in many of these cases to defer justice means hardship to the plaintiff who has obligations to meet, just as to grant justice means a hardship on defendants. But I think all reasonable consideration should be shown where a plaintiff has made substantial payments," said His Lordship during the discussion of the case.

In another case where three months were allowed, the defendants had paid $1,000 on a $3,150 purchase, and were $240 and interest in arrears.

All the above cases were in regard to agreements to purchase land. In the case of mortgages which are threatened with foreclosure, there is a statutory provision which allows a defendant six months between the time the order nisi is taken out and accounts passed and the time the final order for foreclosure is made.

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum on the following lands situate in the district of Southeast Kootenay, British Columbia, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at or near the N. E. corner of Lot 11960 and being the S. E. corner of the Dr. T. C. Witherspoon claim, thence North 50 chains; thence West 80 chains; thence South 50 chains; thence East 80 chains; to the point of commencement, making 400 acres more or less.

Located this 1st day of September, 1914.

T. C. Witherspoon, Locator
John Virgo, Agent
Witness: Arthur Rowley. -40

WATER NOTICE.
(Diversion and Use.)

TAKE NOTICE that Edward Covell (rancher) whose address is Kingsgate, B. C., will apply for a license to take and use one-half cubic foot per second of water out of two springs about 50 feet apart, known as (unnamed), located about 300 ft. S. E. of N. E. cor. Lot 6424, which flow S. W. and drain into and sink on Lot 6424. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about 100 yards S. E. of N. E. corner post of Lot 6424, and will be used for irrigation and domestic purposes upon the land described as Lot 6424, G. 1, K. D. This notice was posted on the ground on the 3rd day of October, 1914. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914," will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Cranbrook, B. C. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper.

EDWARD COVELL, Applicant
—41

FREE MINER'S LICENSE

I, Lester Clapp, Cranbrook, British Columbia, Free Miner's Certificate No. 79810B, has this 5th day of September, 1914, staked this ground as a Placer Mining lease:

Commencing at this post planted about one mile west of Bridge known as the Middle Bridge between Mission and Wycliffe, B. C., on south bank of the St. Mary's River and to run west 1500 feet, thence south 2323 feet, thence east 1500 feet, thence north 2323 feet to place of No. 1 post, containing 80 acres and known as Mining Lease No. — — and that I shall within 30 days make application to the Gold Commissioner for a lease of the above described ground. The term for which this lease is applied for is 20 years.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1914. LESTER CLAPP.
—38

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following land, Block 4593, East Kootenay, commencing at a post placed one mile east of the C. P. R. Survey line at 34 mile post
thence west 80 chains,
thence north 80 chains,
thence east 80 chains,
thence south 80 chains.
Surveyed as Lot 5926.
Dated this 7th day of August, 1914
J. LIVINGSTON, Locator
JOHN BARGETT, Agent
—39

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following land, Block 4593, East Kootenay, commencing at a post placed one mile east of the C. P. R. Survey line at 32 mile post
thence west 80 chains,
thence north 80 chains,
thence east 80 chains,
thence south 80 chains,
surveyed as lot 5930.
Dated this 7th day of August, 1914
J. LIVINGSTON, Locator
JOHN BARGETT, Agent
—39

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following land, Block 4593, East Kootenay, commencing at a post placed one mile east of the C. P. R. Survey line at 32 mile post
thence west 80 chains,
thence south 80 chains,
thence east 80 chains,
thence north 80 chains,
surveyed as lot 5927.
Dated this 7th day of August, 1914
J. LIVINGSTON, Locator
JOHN BARGETT, Agent
—39

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10.00 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—30690. Jan. 3rd-tf.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a reserve, notice of which appeared in the B. C. Gazette on the 27th of December, 1907, is cancelled in so far as it relates to Lot 11804, Group 1, Kootenay District, for the purpose of the sale of same to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

R. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands
Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C.,
4th June, 1914. 24-3m

A decided economy in fuel consumption is effected by using nickelled steel in

McClary's Kootenay Range oven. It attracts and holds the heat far better than most oven materials. See the McClary dealer. 53

Sold by Patmore Bros., Cranbrook, B. C.

Save Your Soles

A stitch or a tack in time saves shoemaker's bills. Every man can be his own cobbler if he has one of our "Friend" cobbler sets. Complete outfit, including lasts, stand, nails, knife tacks, awls and directions for soling for $1.25.

Better ones, very complete, at $2.00 and $2.50.

We also sell leather soles, thread, wax, etc., at low prices.

F. PARKS & CO.

Hardware and Mill Supplies

CRANBROOK - - - B. C.

Railroad Y. M. C. A.

A Mass Meeting will be held in the Railroad Y.M.C.A. on Sunday October 18th, at 4.15 p.m.

Good singing will be enjoyed and a Cornet Solo will be given by Mr. E. W. Ketteringham; the speaker is Mr. G. H. Thorpe the new secretary.

All men are heartily welcome.

Methodist Church

Pastor, Rev. W. E. Dunham

Sunday services—The Pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Morning subject: "The Trinity in Experience."

Evening subject: "Making Men like Christ."

The choir will render an anthem at each of the above services.

Onward Adult Bible Class at 3 p.

All are invited to the above services.

Presbyterian Church

Rev. W. K. Thomson, pastor.

Morning service, 11 a. m. Subject —"The Word and the World."

Sunday School and Bible Class, 3 p. m.

Evening service, 7.30 p. m. Subject The first of a series of addresses on "The Four Great Religions of the World—Mohammedanism."

Devotional Service Tuesday 8.15 p. m. Subject—"Eternal Life."

"For wisdom is better than rubies, and all things that may be desired are not to be compared to it." Prov. 8-11.

Salvation Army Hall

The Salvation Army will hold a bright salvation service on Saturday night at 8 o clock. On Sunday at 3 p. m. Sunday School, and at 8 p. m. a gospel service. All are invited with a hearty welcome.

CAPT. HUSTLER.

Baptist Church

Pastor, Rev. O. G. Kendall.

Services 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Morning topic "Strongholds of Sin. How to Cast Them Down."

Evening topic "Russell and Russellism Exposed by Facts Proven by Mr. Russell."

Sunday School, 3.00 p. m.

Baptist Young People's Union Monday 8.00 p. m.

Weekly meeting for prayer Wednesday 8.00 p. m.

You are cordially invited.

Suggestive Questions

For Sunday School Lessons

(Copyright, 1914, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D. D.)

OCTOBER 18, 1914

(Copyright, 1914, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D. D.)

In the Garden of Gethsemane. Mark xiv:32-42. (Compare Luke xxii:39-46.)

Golden Text—Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation. Matt. xxvi:41.

1. Verse 32—What time of the day was it when they went to the placed called Gethsemane?

2. Why did he not want all his disciples close to him while he was praying?

3. Verse 33—Why did Jesus take Peter, and James, and John, to be a little nearer to him than the rest of his disciples?

4. What reflection was it, if any, the other disciples, that Jesus chose the company of Peter, and James, and John, on this, and on some other occasions?

5. Why was Jesus thrown into the agony of soul as indicated in this narrative?

6. Verses 34-36—Would you say, or not, and why, that it was the anticipation of the death on the cross that terrfied Jesus?

7. Would Jesus have been glad or not, and why, if God had taken the cup of suffering from him?

8. What benefit has this suffering been to Jesus, and mankind, in all the years since that time?

9. Most, if not all true Christians, have one or more gethsemanes in their life time; are these times of soul agony, a bane or a blssing, and why? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

10. What example does Jesus give us in the manner in which he prayed?

11. Would you say that this suffering of Jesus was wholly subjective, or was God in any sense punishing him for the sins of the world? Why?

12. Would it be a blessing in this present life, with other conditions as they are, if God were to make suffering impossible? Why?

13. Verses 37-38—Were the disciples to be blamed for sleeping, while Jesus had been praying in such soul distress? Why?

14. What is the benefit of human symuathy when we are in real heart trouble?

15. Verses 39-40—Why did Jesus go away and pray the same prayer that he had offered before?

16. When we pray for something we actually need, is it right or wrong, and why, for us to keep on praying until God gives us some sort of an answer.

17. Verses 41-42—Jesus now had evidently got light from God, as his mind is made up to "drink the cup." Why had God not answered him sooner?

18. If the crucifixion was a necessary, and not contingent, event, why did Jesus discuss the matter with his heavenly Father?

19. Why is it that God very frequently keeps his most faithful children in the dark as to their future duty, notwithstanding that they cry unto him night and day?

Lesson for Sunday, Oct. 25, 1914. Jesus and Judas. Matt xxvi:14-25, 47-50; xxvii:3-10.

Local News

Business as usual. In spite of the war we have just received a new consignment of Picture Framing, making our stock the most complete and up-to-date in the Kootenays—Kilby Frames Pictures.

Donations for the St. John's Ambulance Corps, or the Red Cross Fund, will be gratefully accepted and same may be left at either Mrs. J. H. King's or Miss M. E. Paterson's.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

Lord Cobden of England who is largely interested in this part of the country has been so vind as to send to Mr. V. Hyde Baker of this city $100 to be used for the Cranbrook Relief fund.

WANTED—At once some energetic person to handle our new war and patriotic picture, "Doubling the Watch," made in Canada. Send 25c for colored sample copy of same and our terms. Malone Moulding & Framing Co., Ltd., Montreal.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

The Cranbrook Branch of the St. John's Ambulance Corps wish to thank Mr. V. Hyde Baker for his donation of $10.00; also Mrs. Geo. F. Stevenson for a contribution of two pairs of socks and Mrs. Logan for one pair of socks.

The turkey shoot which was postponed from Monday, Thanksgiving Day on account of inclement weather will be held on the Range on Monday, October 19th, commencing at 2 p. m. An entrance fee of $1 will be charged which will cover cost of ammunition.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

On Tuesday evening Mrs. John Leask entertained in her commodious home on Garden avenue the Fellowship Bible Class of the Baptist Church and their friends. A choice program of musical and literary selections was rendered by the members and friends. Games were indulged in and a merry time was enjoyed by the large company in attendance. After refreshments at the mid-night hour the company dispersed voting that the event was one of the best celebrated this season.

W. W. KILBY
PRACTICAL PICTURE FRAMER
ARMSTRONG AVENUE
P. O. Box 802 Cranbrook, B.C.

ROOMERS WANTED—Meals served, breakfast a specialty. Cor. Lumsden avenue and Edward street. Phone 374. Mrs. J. S. Mennie. *29-4t

$15.00 REWARD—Bay Pony Mare, 3 years old, branded V on left shoulder and C G on right shoulder, shod on front feet. P. Heroski.

The Devil's Work

London, Oct. 16.—The police have found at Willisden, a suburb to the northwest of London, a building occupied by Germans with foundations and roof of heavy concrete. They arrested 22 Germans.

The premises were being used by C. G. Roeber, a German music publisher, as a factory. The police laid their plans and conducted a successful raid. In large force they surrounded the building and then entered it and took into custody 22 German subjects. The factory is one story. Within they found the thick concrete foundations and it was discovered that the roof also was of concrete and between three and four feet thick. The site of this factory at Willisden commands several important railroad junctions.

The Paris premises of this same firm were blown up recently on orders issued by the French government.

CONSUMPTION TAKES HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE

Hundreds of people succumb to consumption every day.

Science proves that the germs only thrive when the system is weakened from colds or sickness, overwork, confining duties or when general weakness exists.

The best physicians point out that during changing seasons the blood should be made rich and pure and active by taking Scott's Emulsion after meals. The cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion warms the body by enriching the blood; it peculiarly strengthens the lungs and throat, while it upbuilds the resistive forces of the body to avoid colds and prevent consumption.

If you work indoors, tire easily, feel languid or nervous, Scott's Emulsion is the most strengthening food-medicine known. It is totally free from stupefying drugs.

Avoid substitutes.

14-42 Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario.

Meeting of Veterans

A meeting of the Veterans' Brigade was held in the City Council chambers last night. The meeting was well attended and much enthusiasm was shown in the military cause of the times. The following names were called and answered:

Capt. R. D. Davies, 107th E. K. R., R. H. G. and 2nd Devonshire; Capt. J. P. Tisdale 107th E. K. R.; Leit. Halsal, 107 E. K. R.; Lieut. Bourne, 107th E. K. R.; Lieut. Venus, 107th E. K. R.; Lieut. Harris, 107 E. K. R.; R. Q. M. S. Marchant, 107th E. K. R.; Sergt. Rilay, 88th Connaught Rangers; Sergt. Sainsbury, 17th County of London; Sergt. Scott, Tuniskilling Fusiliers 27th and 107th E. K. R.; C. Sergt. Henry, 107th E. K. R. and 5th H. L. I.; C. Sergt. Soden, 107th E. K. R. and R. M. L. I.; Cpl. McLaren, Scottish Horse, S. A. C.; Cpl. Thompson, 13th Middlesex Queens Westminster; Gunner J. F. Smith, B. C. Battery Garrison Artillery.

It was felt that the Veterans' Brigade should be disbanded in Cranbrook, the members thought that the usefulness of its members would be much greater in the volunteer movement now being promoted in the city or in any work that was active in the military cause. This was owing to the unwillingness of the original members to take upon themselves the various offices necessary to its success and the few that attended its meetings.

The advice of these soldiers would prove of big value to the raw recruits now being enrolled. Capt. Davis representing the Volunteer Club, extended to the veterans a hearty invitation to join the club.

The members disposed of the balance of money now lying in the bank to their credit by giving it to a deserving veteran who is at the present time in poor circumstances.

The 'Rexall Store'

The Store with a Reputation

KOOTENAY'S GREATEST DRUG & BOOK STORE

The **Beattie - Murphy Co., Ltd.**

"Where It Pays to Deal"

Cranbrook - B. C.

NOTICE

In the future, charges will be made at regular rates for announcements or notices of meetings, concerts, teas or other functions, which are being held for the purpose of making money, either directly or indirectly, or whether for churches, for charity, or for any other other purpose.

This means 2c per word for the 1st insertion and 1c for each subsequent insertion, with a minimum charge of 25 cents.

Herald Publishing Co.
Prospector Publishing Co.

Appendicitis

Cranbrook people who have stomach and bowel trouble should guard against appendicitis by taking simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as compounded in Adler-i-ka, the German remedy which became famous by curing appendicitis. A SINGLE DOSE relieves sour stomach, gas on the stomach and constipation INSTANTLY because this simple mixture antisepticizes the digestive organs and draws off the impurities. Beattie- Murphy Co. 43-2t

HOW CHILDREN GROW

Children grow by nourishment—not overloaded stomachs or rich foods but qualities that are readily converted into life-sustaining blood; too often their digestive powers cannot procure these qualities from ordinary foods which results in weakness, dullness and sickness.

If your children are under-size, underweight, catch cold easily, are languid, backward, pale or frail, give them Scott's Emulsion which is pure medicinal nourishment. It sharpens the appetite, builds healthy flesh, firm muscles and active brains. Scott's is growing-food for children. Refuse alcoholic substitutes.

Ambassador's Verdict

Paris, Oct. 14.—Georges Clemenceau publishes a letter, which, he says, he received from an American diplomat according to a conversation which Ambassador Bernsdorff had with a German-American banker at Newport. The bank handed the ambassador a check for the German Red Cross and then asked: "What does the Kaiser expect to get from France if he wins?" Ambassador Bernsdorff, according to this letter, replied: "These are the German commandments regarding France. We shall demand:

One—All the French colonies, including Morocco, Algeria and Tunis.

Two—French territory from Sain Valery to Lyons, or one quarter of France with 15,000,000 inhabitants.

Three—An indemnity of two billion dollars.

Fourth—A commercial treaty enabling German goods to enter France free of duty for 25 years without reciprocity and then a resumption of the terms of Frankfort treaty.

Five—The suppression of recruiting in France for 25 years.

Six—The demolition of all French fortresses. France to surrender, 3,000,000 rifles, 3,000 guns and 40,000 horses.

Eight—Free patent rights without reciprocity for 25 years.

Nine—France to abandon diplamatic relations with England and Russia.

Ten—A treaty of alliance with Germany for 25 years.

Regarding Russia, Ambassador Bernsdorff added, according to this letter: "We shall buy her and then exterminate Britain. The latter will attack Russia for treachery and both would call on us for help. Above all, we must crush France and reduce her to the condition of Turkey or Portugal, even if it be necessary to kill five million Frenchmen."

Stress of War

London, Oct. 10.—A. Basle, Switzerland dispatch to The Standard says: "The constant check of the Austrian army and the ceaseless rolling of the tide of Russian onslaught, culminating in the capitulation of Lemberg, one of Austria's most precious jewels, has shaken belief, hopes and ambitions in the very hearts of the Viennese.

"Thousands of educated men, who from age or unfitness are not in the fighting line, have joined the army of workless. Lawyers, actors, bankers, authors, painters—men in every walk of life—all are idly parading the streets of the mourning capital interchanging sorrowful impressions and wandering from one cafe to another, their nerves shattered by the inexorable fate awaiting them. Among them are prophets foretelling the future of Austria and mischief makers spreading the news of mythical Austro-Hungarian victories and exaggerations of Austrian defeats. And then these people return to their melancholy hearths, exhausted, tortured and obsessed with the one idea of compulsory idleness.

"This enervating moral impression of the multitudes of Vienna is thus deplored by the celebrated writer Grossmann:

"Work! Give us work. Unemployment will drive us mad! Give us hard labor, eighteen hours per day work, after which we can fall off to sleep like tops.'

"But work there is none, neither for the men of mental professions nor for the most ordinary laborer. Most of the factories and warehouses have been closed. The building of public edifices and private houses has been suspended, and the vast majority of those who have not joined the army are left without occupation, and, consequently are reduced to distressing financial straits. This unemployment, which is occasioned very largely by the cessation of importation of raw products from foreign countries, has been followed by an unconscionable increase in the prime necessities of life.

"'We are inevitable approaching a great calamity of general famine,' said the owner of large mill at a recent meeting of Viennese charitable institution. He has received an order from the army for a supply of 2,000 wagons of bread cakes. 'A loaf of bread will soon be sold in Vienna for five crowns,' he added."

Frequently, in the French War Office reports of fighting, distances are stated in kilometres. The simplest way to convert kilometres into miles is to divide by 2, divide the result by 4 and add the two results. Thus, 500 kilometres divided by 2 equals 250; 250 divided by 4 equals 62.5, and 62.5 added to 250 gives 312.5; so that there are that number of miles in 500 kilometres. To convert miles into kilometres multiply by 8 and divide the result by 5.

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

REIMS CATHEDRAL AGAIN BOMBARDED

Paris, Oct. 15.—The Temps says a German shell fell in Reims cathedral Tuesday and destroyed the gallery of an Apse. Three other shells, according to the newspaper, demolished a part of the law courts. The public attorney was buried in the ruins of the court building. He was extricated, suffering greatly from shock.

ADOPT GERMAN METHODS.

London, Oct. 10.—The Standard correspondent at Petrograd, under date of October 4, sends the following:

"During the fighting in and around Lublin, a prosperous town in Russian Poland, with a population exceeding 50,000, the Austrian soldiers at first neither pillaged nor destroyed the villages, confining themselves to requisitioning the harvest and belongings without payment. But, proportionately with the position of Austria becoming more and more precarious and the fighting more severe they proceeded to massacre and plunder the civilian population. Many villages are now level with the ground.

"The Austrians in their retreat burned hamlets and villages, destroying the more solid buildings with field guns. Women were insulted, and the Austrians kidnapped women who were compelled to accompany them in great numbers throughout parts of their march.

"The peasants had their fields and farms converted into pits and trenches. A million soldiers were busy digging these for three weeks. Some trenches are four to five yards wide, and the surface is now barren and covered with big stones.

"Hundreds of thousands of hands, it is computed, will have to be employed in the work of reclaiming farms. It is difficult to estimate the extent of material losses, but in round figures it is about $40,000,000.

A story was told by the Marquis of Tullibardine about an old lady in the Highland who engaged the young son of a crofter to act as page, and fitted him out with a livery, which was to be worn on special occasions.

On the day of a dinner party a shockhead was thrust into the drawing-room, and a voice inquired:

"Please, ma'am, am I to put on my ain breeks or yours?"

ASK FOR
FIVE ROSES FLOUR
The World's Best

Send for Five Roses Cook Book—

COUPON
Write Name and Address plainly. Don't forget to enclose Ten Cents in stamps
NAME
ADDRESS
NAME OF DEALER

BEING A MANUAL OF GOOD RECIPES carefully chosen from the contributions of over two thousand successful users of Five Roses Flour throughout Canada. Also Useful Notes on the various classes of good things to eat, all of which have been carefully checked and re-checked by competent authority.

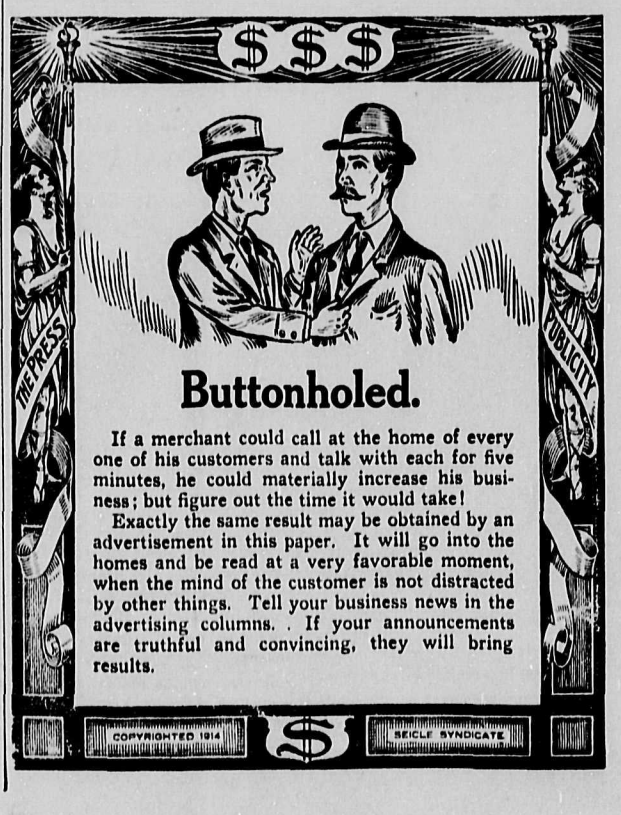
Address your Envelope to LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LIMITED, WINNIPEG

Cranbrook Jobbers, Ltd.
DISTRIBUTORS, CRANBROOK

P. BURNS & CO. Ltd.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PROVISIONERS

Try our Shamrock Brands of
Choice Cooked Hams, Smoked Hams, Bacon & Pure Lard

ALL OUR MEATS ARE GOVERNMENT INSPECTED
and of the best quality



CRANBROOK HERALD AND PROSPECTOR

VOLUME 16 | CRANBROOK, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22nd, 1914 | NUMBER 43

"HARD TIMES" DANCE

Now that we are having hard times everyone should patronize the "Hard Times" dance. Little, if any, clothes are required, and the more dissolute the more likely they are to gain a prize. It is a well known fact that people are known by their companions, but this is the exception that proves the existence of a rule, and one's companions in this coming dance may be just as distinguished ethically as their clothes are demoralized actually, so the only thing to be done is to accept the gifts the god's give and enjoy what is sure to be there, good music, a good floor and good partners; what more can anyone want?

WAR AND THE ADVERTISER

The Westminster Gazette has a very incisive article on the subject of advertising during the war. It is too long for reproduction, but its main argument is well worth mentioning. It speaks of the ill effect produced since the outbreak of war by a number of firms who have ceased to advertise, thus dislocating the business machinery of the country, giving less work to the printer, the paper-maker, the bill-poster, the advertising agents, increasing distress and unemployment. Wiser firms have adopted a different policy, viz., to reach out for new markets by additional advertising. The Westminster Gazette claims that business houses which have followed this policy are doing their part to reduce the inevitable harm of war. They are the only ones who are living up to the motto, "Business as Usual," and they will come through the war strengthened and with enhanced reputation. At no time is advertising more likely to poduce permanent results. New needs are being revealed by the war; markets which have been closed to us are now open; advertising is part of the normal machinery of every prosperous business; it represents the cheapest, the quickest and the most certain means of acquiring new business. Prosperity will not come to the man who does nothing to evoke it, but to him who lets the world know that he is in business, that he intends to remain in business, and that those who wish to do business will find him eager and willing in their service. In an editorial during the early part of the week The Victoria Colonist enforced this same view, and pointed to the fact that it was carrying more outside advertising than ever before. This shows that those in the best position to judge that there is business to be done, it also shows that they recognise advertising as the legitimate means of getting their share.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. O. E. Kendall, pastor

Services 11.00 and 7.38 p.m.

All the services will partake of the nature of preparation for the evangelistic campaign during the month of November.

The morning topic will be "With Jesus in Soul Winning."

In the evening the subject will be "Modern Evangelism"—its need, nature and results.

Sunday school 3.00 p.m.

Fellowship Bible Class 3.00 p.m.

Baptist Young People's Union Monday 8.00 p.m. Monthly Devotional Meeting topic: "Girding on the Armour."

Weekly Prayer Meeting, Wednesday 8.00 p.m. The Holy Spirit in Soul Winning.

The local Baptist Church will celebrate its thirteenth birthday on Sunday, November 1st, Rev. Doctor Spender of Vancouver, B.C., has been procured to give the special messages on that day. As a preacher he needs no introduction to the people of Cranbrook. He has been heard with great acceptance both in Baptist churches and in other connections and interests in the city. On Tuesday evening Nov. 3rd the congregation will engage in an old fashioned tea-meeting and concert which the most of us enjoyed back East and in the Old Country. Further details will be announced next week.

The Baptist Church of this city has completed arrangements for an active campaign during the month of November, beginning with the celebration of the 13th anniversary of the church on November 1st and 3rd, the meetings will be continued throughout the month. Rev. Doctor Spencer of Vancouver will assist the pastor Rev. O. E. Kendall in this work.

Doctor Spenser brings to the work the wisdom and experience of thirty years strenuous activity in pastoral and evangelistic effort in Canada and England. He has been heard in this city on different occasions when presenting the interests of The Baptist Denomination, and the British Columbia Moral and Socil Reform League. The fads and fancies of Modern ism find no place in the theology of Dr. Spencer. Like all other preachers and evangelists of our day who are getting the ear of the masses, he finds that the orthodoxy preached and defended by the Christian Church for centuries meets the needs of the human heart as no other system can. The presentation of his message is masterful, convincing, lucid, and is deeply spiritual.

L. P. ECKSTEIN DEAD

Word has been received in the city of the death of L. P. Eckstein, of Fort George. Particulars are not to hand. P. E. Wilson is looking after his business. Mr. Eckstein left Fernie some three years ago, going first to Edmonton, and afterwards to Fort George, where he acted as solicitor for Foley, Welsh & Stewart, railway contractors. He opened a law office in Fort George and has been practising his profession there since. Mr. Eckstein practised law in Grand Forks and in New Westminster. He sold his practise here to A. Macneil.—Fernie Free Press.

ELKO NOTES

(By Fred Roo.)

The reason these notes did not appear last week was, the regular editor was down in the Roosville and Tobacco Plains buying Irish Apples and vegatables for the Fernie millionaires and other wild animals.

The party responsible for the changing of Gateway, B.C. to Newgate, B.C., should be sent to the original Newgate for the rest of their natural life.

Ken. R. Foster, the popular government Vet. Surgeon and family passed through Flagstone in their auto going north this week.

According to English papers, Richard Harding Davis has quit the European war zone in disgust. Evidently he has decided that General Sherman was correct in his observation.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton left Elko via the All Red Route, Saturday for Netley Abbey, south of England. Mr Newton is head gardener for Colonel Pyne of the Waldo orchards, and also was overseer of the B.C. Government Experimental Fruit tracts. Several driving parties accompanied them from Waldo to Elko to wish them Bon Voyage and a safe return. Its quite possible that the Newton's will return in the spring with a lot of new settlers for the Roosville valley.

If the big Daily newspapers would cut out nine tenths of the fake war news and give the cost of such rubbish to the Fernie and Elko Canadian Patriotic Fund, it would be far better than having the European Monarchs in seventeen different places at the same time, which brings to our mind when re read it this version of the famous nursery rhyme, Emperor, Kaiser, King and Czar, how we wonder where we are.

Messrs. Bleasdell, Erne and Crow, big game hunters came in from the South Fork this week with the Rain bow Trout and Venison.

C. C. Snowden, the Calgary Oil man, was in Elko last week and mistook the writer for J. D. Rockefeller Well, with the price of wigs, toupees and hair going up the way it is, we don't give a dam if we are bald; another thing we'd sooner have our health than J. D.s money and dyspepsia, and we don't have to poultice our conscience when we retire.

Winnipeg paper, head line, (Food is going down) Sure, we are putting it down in Elko all the time it was going up.

Some men are born to greatness and others have it thrust upon them and can't get away from it, but the man who predicted the European war is getting to be a goshed darned nuisance.

Mr. and Mrs. Lou Foisy and family with Mrs. John Young motored to Flagstone this week visiting with the Harby's, chauffeur Alex Birnie at the wheel.

The Ladies Aid gave a very successful Cookery Sale and 5 o'clock tea, Saturday, at the Elko Drug Co's Ice Cream Parlors; Mrs. R. Joyce, Mrs. Ray Hirtz and Miss Irene McKee poured the tea, while the other ladies attended to the sale of cakes,etc The Ladies Aid are to be congratulated on the success they have made of these sales during the past summer.

The Elko Heavy Dragoons assembled in Westmoreland Park Sunday, further particulars suppressed by order of Jim Thistlebeak, war correspondent.

Just a few words from the Toronto Telegram: "What use is it to flaunt across the door a sign saying: 'Business as Usual' if the proprietor is in a state of coma? What profits it to use a 'Made in Canada' stamp if a firm ceases to advertise its wares and thus creates the impression that it is not making anything at all?"

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—and—
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HOW TO MAKE BRITISH COLUMBIA PROSPEROUS

(By A. E. Watts)

Whilst the greatest war rages that history ever recorded, financial affairs and the minds of the people are almost paralyzed and little attention is paid to any other maters until the pinch of necessity is felt, the timid and weak-minded imagine it is a sin *to think, speak or read of anything* else, but it is well to bear in mind that there are many phases of patriotism. The valiant fighters and the hungry multitude must be fed. If we allow ourselves to become stupified and paralyzed with the contemplation of the appalling magnitude of the greatest struggle the earth has ever known, we sink to the lowest depth of uselessness; yet this condition prevails and is caused primarily by fear and apathy. Politicians try to show their patriotism by declaring that nothing must be considered but war. That is sheer nonsense when we see hungry multitudes willing to become producers and thereby provide the sinews of war, which if properly *directed, their idleness instead of being* as it is a source of weakness may be made a source of mighty strength. Hungry multitudes in droves hasten to the cities because there is no employment for them on the land.

Government paternalism has been sneered at by those of narrow perception and short sightedness; yet the principle has been recognized as correct by the greatest authorities, and practical experience has shown that it has lifted countries from poverty to affluence. For example, Denmark. True the principle will not convert the ordinary work-dodger into a thrifty industrious farmer, but it would give a chance for all to work and produce, and those who will not do that should not be allowed to eat.

Can any reason be advanced why an attempt should not be made to utilize the thousands of acres of productive land now idle, to provide work for willing workers. *Or why some assistance* should not be given to the industrious settlers, poverty stricken in their endeavors to find the means of subsistance during their life's work of pulling stumps and preparing a farm or orchard, many such cannot afford to buy a pig or a cow, and yet are surrounded by one of the finest cattle ranges on earth. Money advanced to such on their improved land, with a lien on cattle the government might supply, would be one of the best investments for benefits to be derived by the farmer, the people and the government.

It would attract and encourage people from the cities to the land.

It would lift an enormous burden *off the struggling hard-working settler* and make him prosperous and happy.

It would provide a permanent source of income for the government in many ways.

It would attract and sustain attendant industries which always follow prosperous agricultural operation the smokeless chimneys and silent factories would be no more.

It wold provide work for idle railway employees and thousands of others.

It would provide the merchants with business from many sources now dried up.

It would make the country self-sustaining, instead of importing and existing on borrowed capital.

It would export and handle real cash.

It would provide cheaper food for the mases.

It is not hard to imagine what might have been had the policy been adopted which the writer has propounded and recommended during the past years; *but it is not too late to urge the governments* to enact the necessary legislation. Public opinion must be expressed in decided tones. It is a well known fact that governments quickly accede to public demands when prompted by common sense. An example occurred recently when many people were complaining that no land in this vicinity was open for preemption. The writer suggested that a petition be presented to the British Columbia government asking for crown lands to be thrown open. At a joint meting of Conservatives and Liberals the suggestion was adopted—and at that meeting some wise-acres said nothing could come of it—before the petition was completed the lands were *thrown open for free settlement.*

The authorities did well and can do still better, and they will certainly do so if supported by public opinion; but if the public are too apathetic to express an opinion or formulate an idea, they must remain in the same old ruts of grumbling, criticising, and repeating the same old thing; that politics are controlled by a few grafters and heelers; if that be true, then the community that permits that state of affairs to exist have themselves alone to blame for it. Politics and public *agairs are the business of all af us,* and if the public are too idle to take part in controlling the same in detail, then the latter will continue to have control of affairs usurped by a handful of men whose egotism is only excelled by their impudence and effrontery. Miniature "Tammany Rings" exist and rule wherever the people are too idle to take an interest in public affairs; but when the public weaken up and take a hand in the game, the gangs forming the rings soon disperse and take to cover. They cannot stand the scorching searchlight of public opinion when openly expressed.

It is not fair to blame a government for what some local political ring imposes *upon the populace, especially* if the so-called ring of anyparty unjustly usurps power, whether by illegally packing meetings or otherwise. If the voice of the people can be throttled and smothered by a few manipulations then such people deserve to have their franchise as free men taken from them, and to sink to the thraldron, serfdom and iron heel of oppression which our forefathers sacrificed their lives to abolish.

It is just as much the duty of patriots to defend the principle of justice to all locally as it is to defend the same principle in imperial and international matters, let lethargy and apathy destroy the former and the latter could no longer exist. Lethargy and luxury destroyed the mightiest empires, its birthplace being locally amongst the common people. Local critics ponder and think it may hurt, it may be an unusual experiment; but think and then act.

Take an active interest in the control of public acairs, you who squeal and sometimes even curse because power is held and used by what you call a clique; whose fault is that? Where are you when important meetings are held? At the club, opera, ball room, barroom, at home with slippers on, reading novels; after something luxurious, yes! whilst some few hard-working manipulators hold a semi-public meeting and steal your *franchise and your right to recommend* men to seats in high places and handle the emoluments of power, and when it is too late you howl and curse the government for all the ills which flesh is heir to.

You may ask: "What has this to do with the prosperity of the country?" It is the crux of the whole question; it is here that the vital matter of choosing legislators is decided, if you think the people do that you are mistaken. If you doubt it, do your duty as citizens and attend meetings and find out how things are done. It is here that legislators are not only chosen but advised what course to follow. If you wish to suggest reforms in any matters this is the place where it can be done, and your voice and vote will count whether you be a mechanic, farmer, hotel keeper or clergyman, and the latter surely should not fail to do their duty as true patriots in considering and advising how to hold the scales of justice evenly and fairly between the warring elements, whether on local or imperial affairs.

To Farmers and Stock Raisers

At the next meeting which will be duly advertised, the writer will (if permitted) explain "Government Paternalism" as suggested in the way of assisting those who are the basic source of wealth and prosperity.

How the government can assist in the establishment of creameries, which can be made a source of great wealth in this community.

Why the people should ask for an "amendment to the Land Act," so that clerks, railway employees or other persons engaged in avocations which make it impossible for them to take up land as pre-emptors or homesteaders, owing to the residential *clause which might be omitted,* providing the pre-emptor by deputy or otherwise does the usual or statutory work and improvements, of course with stipulations to prevent speculators from taking advantage of the change; but to give every possible encouragement and assistance to the bona fide worker, to become a producer of wealth by the financial and moral assistance of the government. That the question is of paramount importance to the people under present financial conditions there can be no two opinions. Owing to the terrible state of affairs caused by the devastating war, authorities advise the people to produce food to supply the armies and the hungry victims of the *conflict.*

Pharoah commanded the Israelites to make bricks without straw, ancient style. The modern way—give a poor man and his family virgin soil and tell him to produce food for armies, navies and the hungry millions of helpless victims. We will ask our government to be a little kinder than Pharoah and to supply at least the straw or its equivalent.

Our next issue will contain an article by the same writer entitled "Why the Lumber Trade in British Columbia is Nearly Extinct and How Legislation Can Revive It."

THE TERRIBLE "DOGS OF WAR"

Sermon by Rev. C. L. Cowan ("Cleric")

In spite of nations arming to the teeth, I had always hoped that no cause would have arisen necessitating the loosing of the "dogs of war." But war with all its horrors, its bloody carnage, its barbarism, its toll, has come with terrifying swiftness. Two months ago we were congratulating ourselves on the peace of the world *and the progress of Christian civilization;* today we stand aghast at the terrific European conflict and bemoan a relapse into worse atrocities than ever dreamed of by pagan Attila.

Portents of World-Peace

Long years ago the prophet Isaiah had a vision: "They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their *spears into pruninghooks: nation* shall not lift up the sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." How far is the prophet's dream correct? Is it correct at all? My own opinion is that he foresaw what is actually developing in this decade. Dark as the present is, the portents are of a world-wide peace. We cannot read our papers today and fail to be convinced of this fact that the nations are seeking other means than war to settle disputes. A "parliament of nations" has been suggested, to which all differences may be taken; "disarmament," is another theory; still another is a "permanent peace congress," to which shall be granted "a greater military power than that now possessed by any two of the world's greatest nations." I think the first is the most feasible at present. Disarmament, at the present stage, with nations not educated up to the ideal would lead, as has been clearly proved in the present war, to dishonesty in the case of some. The last, that of *creating a new military power, to pre*serve the balance of the world's peace fails, as a writer points out, "considering human nature is what it is, who would manage the business, would insure that they managed it with far-sighted statesmanship?" Whatever be the final solution of the problem the signs of the times are encouraging, and lead us to joyfully anticipate the day when "nation shall not lift up the sword against nation."

Causes of War

They are legion—from the precipitate *shaving of a moustache* to the annexation of a neighbor's territory. I can but mention a few. "Military philosophers," said E. W. Thomson, in the University Magazine two years ago, "tell us that war comes of man's spiritual indigestion after long peace which never yet led classes and masses to what the soul profoundly craves—plain living, high thinking, arduous and heroic exertion. By lengthy peace commercial ideals become dormant. Through long, unbridled commerce certain despicable human elements—the avaricious, the cunning, the unscrupulous, the ostentatious, the devotees of comfort, pleasure and luxury—flourish, flaunt, allure, soften, corrupt, by establishing their ideals in imitative multitudes. Nations en masse wax fat, bilious, confused, in a sort of vertigo, vaguely aware of a pressing need for those boons of deprivation, asceticism, strenuous work, poverty, which mankind generally has never learned to obtain save through bloodletting and experience of the terrible, fierce, and great passions of lamentation, pity, despair, exultation in strife and sacrifice. Those philosophers declare instinctive in humanity a sense that it is well to forsake the glittering tables, dash down the winecup, tear off robes of feasting, wave away the mimes, the lutes and the dancers, laugh to scorn shrieking traders and moneymangers, strip for combat, and once more prove how the spirit, cabined in flesh, can defy the stare of death."

Let that be as it may, one thing is *certain that wars have arisen because* of commercial greed and the desire to acquire colonies. Lust of money and lust of land have brought about wars that have almost decimated countries, indeed, extinguished some!

We are being reminded today by the press that the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 was the outcome of a telegram forged by Bismarck! A dirty stain, surely, in the history of Prussia.

The cause of the present war, the initial stage of it at any rate, was Austria's anger over the shooting of Prince Ferdinand by two Bosniaks. That could have been satisfactorily patched up and war averted in spite of Austria's excessive and unjust demands of Servia; but there was an*other factor to reckon with, namely,* Prussian militarism. Could that gaping and blood-seeking monster have been strangled in youth, the nations today would not have been in the grips of death in Europe. But true to its arrogant and cruel nature—a nature that permits civilians to be slashed by presumptious self-conceited officers—war was declared on Russia and France, and the excuse, forsooth, self-defence.

The "Scrap of Paper."

Meanwhile, Britain had been doing all that lay in her power to keep the sword in the scabbard. I have just read the "Correspondence" issued by the government respecting the European crisis. None can read the telegrams and communications without being convinced that Britain sought peace. Of the 159 telegrams, etc., Sir E. Grey sent over 60 from July 20th to August 4th. The others are mainly from British ambassadors at Berlin, Paris, Rome, Russia and Vienna. Each note breathes an indescribable longing to avert the threatened cataclysm. The "conversations" corroborate conclusively what the foreign secretary said in the house of commons: "We have worked for peace up to the last moment, and beyond the last moment." When France and Germany were asked if they, in event of war, would respect the neutrality of Belgium, France replied: "The French government are resolved to respect the neutrality of Belgium." (Correspondence p. 66); but Germany evaded the point (Ibid p. 65).

It was then clear what Germany meant to do in Belgium. But the *Belgians had faith in German honor.* In the Belgian "Gray Book" we read that on July 31st, Von Buelow assured the Belgian foreign office that their neutrality would be respected, and yet within 48 hours the same Von Buelow delivered the German ultimatum! Of course the Belgians were offered indemnity for the passage of the German troops through their country; but they naturally refused to assist because such a course was tantamount to declaring war on France. The Germans got angry and declared they would hack their way through Belgium and this they proceeded to do.

Then Belgium appealed to Britain to aid them. Could Britain refuse? *Could she break her pledge to help?* Could she stand aside and see the doctrine, "might is right," put into practise: Would it have been right to calmly witness Belgium dismembered, her soldiers helplessly slain, her women brutalized, her cities razed to the ground by a brutal bully, May I ask, is it right for any nation, great or small, treaty or no treaty, to be indifferent about the wrongs, the cruelties that have been perpetrated upon unoffending, peace-seeking Belgium: I ask again: Is it a moral thing to stand aside if we believe in the brotherhood of man, in Christ, Christ stood by the oppressed—can we do less? Dare we do less? But apart from brotherhood we had a treaty—a writ*ten promise—signed also by Austria,* Russia, Prussia and France to respect Belgium's neutrality.

But, said the German: "Will you go to war over a scrap of paper?" (The German trembled with emotion when he asked the question, not, I am sure, over Britain's projected action but over his own sin). Britain answered "Yes," for that "scrap of paper" represented honor. It was the proud boast of the pagan Romans that they never broke their word, never repudiated a contract. Christian Great Britain could not be less honorable! Had she deserted Belgium, after pledging to help her to keep her territory inviolate, when that country was overrun by hordes of buccaneering brigands and her land and people bleeding under the heel of the jack-boot of accursed Prussian militarism, Britain's act to all time would have been held up to execration. That would have been the meanest treachery, and would have been to lose herself, for with tutony Britain might have said, and by her act did say, "If I lose mine honor, I lose myself."

Germany broke her plighted and scattered honor to the winds; but this is in keeping with her history and her teachings. Wantonly and lavishly she *has spilt blood, today she is keeping* true to her nature. One of Frederick the Great's maxims was: "Do not make the foolish mistake of not breaking alliances when you believe that your interest requires it." Be sure the Prussian learned his lesson thoroughly! But with Britain it is different. With her it is death before honor. We all believe with the Chicago Herald that:

"Without words, and faith in them, and keeping of faith in them, there could be no order, no security, no property, no sanctity of the home, no reverenced law, no culture, no civilization. There could be only disorder, anarchy; only the law of tooth and claw; nothing but chaos. The sanc*tity of the spoken or written word* that man gives to his fellow-man is the most vital, the most sacred of all the conceptions of the human mind."

What Britain is Fighting

Whilst it is true that Britain is fighting for her honor, she is also endeavoring to suppress a mad military autocracy that acts as if I might were right and drives the weaker to the well. Many perhaps think that all this talk about Prussian militarism is exaggerated. It is not so. Out of their own mouths comes their con*demnation. One of the leaders of the* German war party wrote a book in 1911 entitled "Germany and the Next War," which may be regarded as authoritative. Here are a few sentences: "The efforts directed towards the abolition of war must not only be termed foolish, but absolutely immoral, and must be stigmatized as unworthy of the human race." "World power or downfall." "We must remain conscious . . . that we cannot under any circumstances avoid fighting for our position in the world, and the all-important is not to postpone that war as long as possible, but to bring it on under the most favorable conditions possible." "France must be so completely subdued that she can *never come across our path.*" These quotations will make it evident what we are fighting. Bear in mind that our quarrel is not with the German peasant, nor is it with the Germany of art, of music, of theology, of science, of literature, of integrity and industry; no! we shall need that Germany again; but we are praying and fighting that forever out of Europe shall be swept that accursed spirit of domineering, ferocious, blood-letting, terrifying Prussian militarism! Prussia has lived by the sword, and by it shall die.

Pray for Success to Britain

I do not defend war as war—heart and soul I am sick of the dreadful carnage, the bloody cruelties, the barbarian rapacity, the dreadful human toll—but I do try to vindicate Britain's course as an honorable one, and the only one to secure permanent peace in Europe. And so I have no compunction at all in asking you to go home and in your prayers to beseech Almighty God to give success to the allies in this war oppression, barbarism, and militarism.

"There is but one task for all
For each one life to give:
Who stands if freedom fall
Who dies if England live?"

CONGRESS HEARS GERMANY RAPPED

Washington, Oct. 15.—President Wilson's neutrality proclamation was torn to shreads in the house today when Representative Gardner of Massachusetts flayed the Germans and expressed the opinion that God would visit defeat upon them.

"It is true that with respect to the present European war my views are not those of a neutral," said Mr. Gardner. "I am entirely convinced that the German cause is unholy and, moreover, a menace to the principles of democracy. Furthermore, I believe the God of battles will visit defeat upon the Germans.

"But no matter which side wins we must remember that since the beginning of time victorious nations have proved headstrong and highhanded. We must begin at once to recognize our military strength if we expect to be able to resist high-handedness when the day of necessity comes."

He stated his opinion that the Unit*ed States is unprepared for any kind* of war and the the effect of vast sums of money spent by Carnegie in his peace propaganda had tended to blind Americans to the fact that their national security from a military point of view is undermined.

"I simply cannot understand," said Mr. Gardner, "how any intelligent student of history can fail to se that we are impotent to defend ourselves and to enforce the Monroe doctrine by moral suasion and financial might alone. The time has not yet come when the United States can afford to allow the martial spirit of her sons to be destroyed and all the Carnegie millions in the world will not silence those of us who believe that bullets *cannot be stopped with bombast nor* powder vanquished with platitudes."

BAYNES LAKE RANCHER WINS CASE IN COURT

Fernie, B.C., Oct. 16.—At the regular sitting of the county court here in the case of W. A. Barter and D. W.Hart vs. David McIntyre of Baynes Lake, the jury rendered a verdict in the form of answers to some twenty questions agreed upon by Judge Thompson and the counsel for both sides, which was entirely in favor of the defendant. The defendant had bought some land from the plaintiffs, agreeing to pay a certain sum in cash and five annual instalments, for which promissory notes were given. The plaintiffs brought suit upon the default of the second payment, the defense being that the land had been misrepresented.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL No 589

Cranbrook, B.C., October 22nd, 1914

EDITORIAL NOTES

The coalition of the Herald and Prospector has been arranged for purely economic reasons. Politics has no part in the scheme, the intention of the management being that an attempt be made to raise the status of the paper above party politics. If this policy is approved by the people a paper of ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE will be maintained; but this depends entirely upon the financial support accorded by the people. Owing to the extraordinary depression in business the financial affairs of both papers have recently been unsatisfactory, and it was decided by the proprietors of both papers to close the Prospector and to operate the Herald under the title of the "Cranbrook Herald and Prospector." An agreeable arrangement was made with Mr. Thompson to retain his position as managing editor and the workmen to receive remuneration on the co-operative plan with an additional bonus if a profit was made by the business. For reasons unknown Mr. Thompson on Wednesday morning locked up the Herald office and took the keys to the proprietress—hence the reason for the delay in getting out the paper and the job printing work for which customers were waiting.

• • • •

The co-operative plan suggested to the workmen was as follows: Union scale of wages to prevail, payment to be made per collections received after fixed charges are met; in the event of there not being sufficient money to cover the wages in full the balance to be made immediately same is collected. In addition to this a five per cent. bonus of all the profits will be given to them and credited and paid as soon as the collections warrant.

• • • •

It was felt that owing to there being quite a large amount of printing to be done in the city, and that at this time of money stringency collections are very hard to make, this plan was suggested for the benefit of all concerned.

COMMUNICATION.

Cranbrook, B. C., Oct. 23

The Editor Cranbrook Herald:

Dear Sir,—At a social given by the Orange ladies, as reported in your issue of the 15th October, two reverend gentlemen are credited with remarks about Roman Catholics that call for comment.

Number three of the objects of the League is "To resist that infamous thing, the Ne Temere decree." The public must be by this time perfectly satisfied that this decree brought into force those greater precautions against careless or improper marriages that were already in force in other parts of the world, and makes it perfectly clear to Catholics that to receive the Sacrament of Marriage Catholics must observe the regulations of the Church. No civil law could in any way affect the decree any more than it would any internal regulation of the Church governing the other sacraments, and the only persons who have any cause for complaint are the Catholics who are inconvenienced by its disabilities. But recognizing its great influence towards a higher morality, and the evil tendencies of the time, they are quite contented to obey it.

There is, however, a sort of backhanded compliment in these sort of swaggering strictures against Catholics. It is recognized that there are no party divisions in the Church to read different meanings into her doctrines, according to one's fancy. In the dark days of Catholic persecution in England, the imposition of a simple oath known to be against the Catholic conscience was recognized among their enemies as a sufficient means of convicting Catholics of their opinions. So today the consolidating effect of her marriage regulations is viewed with alarm by her enemies.

On the calumnies against the Church in South America some illuminating remarks fall from the editor of the Southern Cross, the great English paper at Buenos Ayres: "These men are given a free hand here to preach in their churches and in the open streets. They are never molested by word or deed, although the offenses against good taste of which they are guilty would bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of a Paris Apache. We have seen them distributing tracts vilifying the religion of the country at the church doors and at the gates of the cemeteries on the Day of the Dead. The truth of the case is that these canting hypocrites are a complete failure. The results of their proselyting work in Latin America are practically nil, and the old women who finance the colporteurs are being deceived. Besides these people are producing a very bad impression of the Protestant Church in Latin America. We do not object to these men asking for money from their co-religionists, but we do object to the lies about Latin America which they disseminate over the world. And in the long run they do nothing but waste time and money and bring discredit on their own countries."

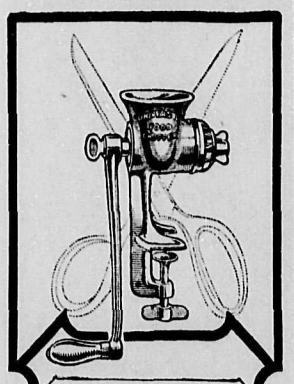
Speaking of the proportion of children born out of wedlock "History tells us that similar conditions apply largely to all Catholic countries" say the reverend gentlemen. Comparing Ireland where illigitimacy is practically unknown to England or Scotland, this style of reasoning would be entirely in favour of the Catholic country. The fact remains that the Catholic religion is the state religion of all the ten Republics of South America. In spite of wars, pestilence, political upheavals and the destruction of their works and buildings, at different times, the Catholic missionaries continue to do magnificent work in these vast countries of mixed races, numbering many millions.

It comes very strangely from one professing religious tolerance to learn that he would prevent the carrying of the Sacred Host at the Eucharistic Congress in Protestant Canada. He is so far wrong in thinking that it was forbidden in London, that the restrictions suggested were on account of the vast throng numbering hundreds of thousands of persons who participated in the ceremonies. Public opinion in England and in Canada to this gentleman's chagrin, no doubt, seems to be in favor of Britons being free to follow their consciences and no amount of bigotry or chicanery is likely to bring a return of those dark ages when it was otherwise.

It was hardly a happy comparison to liken the Catholics to the German army seeing that we English are fighting side by side with soldiers of Catholic countries against the German oppression. Rather the other way about and the Germans are doing the work that these gentlemen would like to assist in, the demolition of those old monuments of the piety of former ages. As an example of the tolerance of the Catholic clergy in the war the priest who translated the English clergyman's prayers to the dying man, as reported in the papers, should serve as a rebuke to those who sit in safety squirting their venom.

Is there not somewhere in the religious paraphernalia of these men a maxim which says: "Bear not false witness against thy neighbour."

A CATHOLIC.



WE HAVE THEM IN ALL SIZES

F. Parks & Co.

Hardware and Mill Supplies

Cranbrook, B.C.

SACRED CONCERT GIVEN IN METHODIST CHURCH

The cantata "The Good Shepherd" by T. McPattison, was given in the Methodist church last Wednesday evening by the choir and orchestra under the baton of Mr. Charles F. Nidd.

The Church was filled to its utmost capacity by a very appreciative audience, shown by the marked attention given each number in its order.

The choir numbered twenty-two voices and was made up as follows: eight sopranos, four contraltos, four tenors, and six bassos, and was remarkably well balanced.

The orchestra numbered eleven pieces, blending beautifully as an orchestra, while the accompaniment to the chorus and solo work was satisfactory to a very marked degree of sympathetic efficiency.

The fine and closely written harmonies in the chorus work, though not of an elaborate nature were sufficient to call forth the best efforts of all performers, and, as indicated by the wrapt attention of the audience, the old time true love of four part composition.

Mr. Nidd had complete control of every feature of the program, and the excellent training manifest in both choir and orchestra, showed the painstaking care with which the entire cantata had been characteristically prepared.

While it would be invidious to make comparisons of the soloists it is only fair to say that each one rose to the occasion and acquitted himself or herself well. It was also noteworthy to see that the solo work was well carried through by the members of the choir itself, no recourse to outside talent being necessary.

It is some years since anything in the nature of a sacred concert has been given in Cranbrook and it is to be hoped that in the near future that local music lovers may have another opportunity of another treat such as this.

The choir and orchestra were very kindly entertained by Mr. and Mrs. G. Patmore at their home on Fenwick avenue after the performance.

PUBLIC MEETING OF SUNSHINE SOCIETY

The second public meeting of the Sunshine Society was held Monday, October 19, in the Presbyterian Sunday School room. The convenors of the various committees gave complete reports of all work done by them since the Society organized a month ago.

The investigating committee reported having investigated and reported 19 families in need of food and clothing.

The relief committee reported as having assisted the families investigated as near as it was possible to do so.

The donations given by the school children as a thanksgiving offering were arranged in boxes and distributed to the different families on our list on Thanksgiving Day.

The store committee reported having received 213 articles of women's wear and given to the relief committee 44; 178 articles of men's wear and given out 20; children's wear 237 pieces and given out 23.

The sick committee reported having looked after several people reported sick and assisted them as much as they could.

The treasurer reported having on hand $175.85.

The society is now thoroughly organized and in good working order, and we feel that we can assist all the real needy of Cranbrook this winter but we sincerely hope that now the water works has employed so many men we will not have much to do.

MRS. A. A. JOHNSON, Sec.

Stranger (after being ruthlessly butchered by rural barber for five minutes)—Are you interested in poetry?

Barber (astonished)—No, sir.

Stranger—Indeed, I thought that you might be trying to give an imitation of the "Man with the Hoe."

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Wasa Hotel, situate at Wasa, near Cranbrook, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914.
The Unionist Investment Co., Ltd
EARNEST H. L. ATTREE, manager for Company

42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT
(Section 20)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of wholesale liquor license, No. 107, for the sale of liquor by wholesale in and upon the premises known as Bowness' Wholesale Liquor Store, situate on Baker Street, in the City of Cranbrook, B.C.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914.
A. C. BOWNESS,

42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the North Star Hotel, situate at Kimberley, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914.
HARRY H. DREW,

42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Central Hotel, situate at Marysville, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914.
PAUL HANDLEY,

42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Windsor Hotel, situate at Fort Steele, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914.
H. MATHER,

42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT
(Section 20)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of wholesale license No. 92, for the sale of liquor by wholesale in and upon the premises known as the Cranbrook Brewery, situate near Cranbrook, upon the lands described as Lot 29, Group 1, South East Kootenay.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914.
Cranbrook Brewing Co., Ltd.
HARRY HESSE, Manager

42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Wycliffe Hotel, situate at Wycliffe, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914.
HARRY EDWARDS,

42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Tourist Hotel, situate at Bull River, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914.
J. McTAVISH,

42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Perry Creek Hotel, situate at Perry Creek, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914.
ARTHUR BURGE,

42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the International Hotel, situate at Kingsgate, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914.
H. L. SAWYER,

42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Imperial Hotel, situate at Fort Steele, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914.
B. W. WERDEN,

42-4t Applicant

GOOD MORNING!
We Are Introducing
American Silk
American Cashmere
American Cotton-Lisle
HOSIERY

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

GUARANTEED for fineness, style, superiority of material and workmanship. Absolutely stainless. Will wear 6 months without holes, or new ones free.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER to every one sending us $1.00 in currency or postal note, to cover advertising and shipping charges, we will send post-paid, with written guarantee, backed by a five million dollar company, either
3 Pairs of our 75c. value American Silk Hosiery
or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value American Cashmere Hosiery
or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value Amer'n Cotton-Lisle Hosiery
or 6 Pairs of Children's Hosiery

Give the color, size, and whether Ladies' or Gent's hosiery is desired.

DON'T DELAY.—Offer expires when a dealer in your locality is selected.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOSIERY CO.
P. O. Box 244
DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

42-12

Digestive Disorders Yield When

the right help is sought at the right time. Indigestion is a torment. Biliousness causes suffering. Either is likely to lead to worse and weakening sickness. The right help, the best corrective for disordered conditions of the stomach, liver, kidneys or bowels is now known to be

Beecham's Pills

and the right time to take this famous family remedy is at the first sign of coming trouble. Beecham's Pills have so immediate an effect for good, by cleansing the system and purifying the blood, that you will know after a few doses they

Are the Remedial Resort

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents

Boys Winter Overcoats

We have just received a nice Assortment of Overcoats for Boys from four years to twelve years.

Prices range from $4.50 to $9.00

Bring the boy along to see them

Pictorial Review Patterns

Halsall & Co.
LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS

Armstrong Ave.

THE NEAL INSTITUTE
CRANBROOK - - BRITISH COLUMBIA

A FEW DRINKERS inspire a strained tolerance in others. But most of them get the "big stick" quick.

Hurt thus, they pull on their whiskey chain, find it tautly wrapped around their very souls and despairing, seek bottom in the 'slough of sottishness.' Truly lucky ones take the NEAL treatment.

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Capital Authorized	$10,000,000.00
Capital Paid Up	7,000,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	8,266,000.00

D. R. WILKIE, President
HON. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Vice-President

Accounts of Corporations, Municipalities, Merchants, Farmers and Private Individuals invited.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued available in any part of the world.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT—Special attention given to Savings Bank Accounts. Deposits of $1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed from date of deposit.

CRANBROOK BRANCH: H. W. SUPPLE, Manager

A Good Home

is what is dear to every man. A home is where Peace, Comfort, Contentment and Plenty is found. That is the reason men throughout British Columbia, when "Cranbrook" is mentioned think of the provisions Jos. Brault has made for an ideal home at the

Canadian Hotel

P. BURNS & CO., LTD.
Packers and Provisioners

CANADA APPROVED

BUTTER

New Zealand and Shamrock Creamery—40c per lb. or 2 lbs. for 75c.

Empress Crown Creamery—35c per lb, or 3 lbs for $1.00

PURE LARD—3's, 55c; 5's, 85c; 10's, $1.70; 20's, $3 30.

COMPOUND LARD—3's, 45c; 5's, 75c; 10's, $1.45; 20's, $2.50.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Kootenay Hotel, situate at Moyie, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914.
W. J. BREMNER,

42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Yahk Hotel, situate at Yahk, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914.
RILEY & LARSON,

42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Central Hotel, situate at Moyie, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914.
V. DESAULNIER,

42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the International Hotel, situate at Moyie, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914.
MICHAEL J. BONNER,

42-4t Applicant

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum on the following lands situate in the district of Southeast Kootenay, British Columbia, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at or near the N. E. corner of Lot 11960 and being the S. E. corner of the Dr. T. C. Witherspoon claim, thence North 50 chains; thence West 80 chains; thence South 50 chains; thence East 80 chains; to the point of commencement, making 400 acres more or less.

Located this 1st day of September, 1914.

T. C. Witherspoon, Locator
John Virgo, Agent
Witness: Arthur Rowley. -40

WATER NOTICE.
(Diversion and Use.)

TAKE NOTICE that Edward Covell (rancher) whose address is Kingsgate, B. C., will apply for a license to take and use one-half cubic foot per second of water out of two springs about 50 feet apart, known as (unnamed), located about 300 ft. S. E. of N. E. cor. Lot 6424, which flow S. W. and drain into and sink on Lot 6424. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about 100 yards S. E. of N. E. corner post of Lot 6424, and will be used for irrigation and domestic purposes upon the land described as Lot 6424, G. 1, K. D. This notice was posted on the ground on the 3rd day of October, 1914. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914," will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Cranbrook, B. C. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper.

EDWARD COVELL, Applicant
—41

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following land, Block 4593, East Kootenay, commencing at a post placed one mile east of the C. P. R. Survey line at 34 mile post
thence west 80 chains,
thence north 80 chains,
thence east 80 chains,
thence south 80 chains,
Surveyed as Lot 5926.
Dated this 7th day of August, 1914
J. LIVINGSTON, Locator
JOHN BARGETT, Agent
—39

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following land, Block 4593, East Kootenay, commencing at a post placed one mile east of the C. P. R. Survey line at 32 mile post
thence west 80 chains,
thence north 80 chains,
thence east 80 chains,
thence south 80 chains.
surveyed as lot 5930.
Dated this 7th day of August, 1914
J. LIVINGSTON, Locator
JOHN BARGETT, Agent
—39

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following land, Block 4593, East Kootenay, commencing at a post placed one mile east of the C. P. R. Survey line at 32 mile post
thence west 80 chains,
thence south 80 chains,
thence east 80 chains,
thence north 30 chains,
surveyed as lot 5927.
Dated this 7th day of August, 1914
J. LIVINGSTON, Locator
JOHN BARGETT, Agent
—39

CANADIAN PACIFIC

VERY LOW FARES
in connection with
EXCURSIONS TO THE OLD COUNTRY

Daily November 7th to December 31st inclusive

Limit: Five Months; Stop-Over and Extension Privileges

Full information re rail and steamship tickets from
ALL TICKET AGENTS

or write

R. DAWSON,
Dist. Passenger Agent,
Calgary, Alta.

Save Your Eyes

¶If there is anything the matter with your EYES, go to the man who has made a special study of visual defects, and one who has the proper facilities for their correction. Our 14 years of experience, and the many cases in this district we have benefited is sufficient proof that you should come here.

¶We guarantee satisfaction.

W. H. Wilson
Optician

TOWN TOPICS

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will put on a play entitled "The Minister's Bride," on the evening of Nov. 16th. Half the proceeds will be given to the Belgian Relief Fund, and as this is a worthy object they expect a bumper house. Full particulars later. 45

James Finlay returned last Saturday from a business trip to his mining property at Hillcrest, Alberta.

J. D. Gilmore returned home on Thursday after enjoying a visit to his relatives at Moosejaw.

CHILD'S IRON COT for sale cheap. Phone 317. 42

WANTED—Room with private use of piano. Apply L. Van Staveren, Y. M. C. A., City. *43-1t

Mrs. McGregor will receive on the third Wednesday instead of the third Thursday as formerly.

LOST—On September 15th, a crescent set in pearls, one pearl missing. 43

Send your heads to the Cranbrook Taxidermist.

James Doyle, who is now managing a hotel at Creston, was in the city the first of the week visiting with his family.

Rev. J. A. Clark, of Knox Church, Calgary, will conduct anniversary services in the Presbyterian church on Sunday, November 1st, 1914.

Green repairs Bicycles. Green makes keys. Green repairs guns, etc. 41-2t

The next meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be held at the home of the President Mrs. A. A. Johnson, next Thursday, October, 29th at 3.30 p.m.

On Saturday night at 8 p. m. a gospel service will be held. Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. Sunday school; subject "God's Means of Guiding the Israelites." Evening at 8 p. m., a gospel service. All are welcome.

Miss Cherrington held a most pleasant musical evening on Wednesday at which there was a large attendance. Several local ladies took part in the entertainment, a large number of friends being in attendance.

WANTED—Copies of the Herald of June 18th, 1914, and July 2nd and 16, 1914. Anyone having copies of these dates will confer a favor if they will inform the office as we need same for file purposes.

The Sunshine Society would appreciate it if those contributing food supplies to the Society would kindly deliver the same to the home of Mrs John Leask, Garden avenue. Supplies of clothing will be received as usual at the City Hall every day from 4 to 5 o'clock.

(Mrs. A. A. Johnson,
Sec. Sunshine Society

The Sunshine Society have arranged with the captain of the Salvation Army to act as employment agent, who will furnish work as far as possible to applicants needing employment. Many citizens will need their lawns and back yards cleaned up before winter, wood split, etc., who we recommend to Captain Hustler who will be pleased to assist in securing men to do the work.

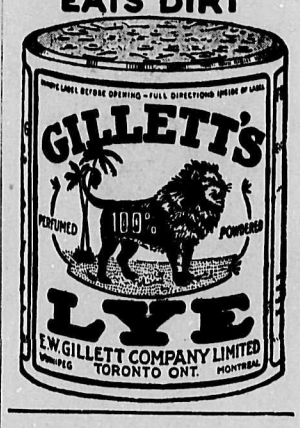
Mrs. A. A. Johnson,
Rec. Sec. Sunshine Society

Green repairs Bicycles. Green makes keys. Green repairs guns, etc. 41-2t

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will put on a play entitled "The Minister's Bride," on the evening of Nov. 16th. Half the proceeds will be given to the Belgian Relief Fund, and as this is a worthy object they expect a bumper house. Full particulars later. 45

TO RENT.—Five roomed cottage with bath and all modern conveniences; good location on Baker Hill; fenced; newly papered and painted throughout. Very warm and comfortable; $18 per month to good tenant. Apply phone 317. 42

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



In last week's issue of the Prospector we quoted Frank Provenzano as having said: "I would like to make a bet that I could pick 10 Italians who would do as much work as 15 white men." This should have read "I would like to make a bet that I could pick 10 Italians who would do as much as 15 Englishmen now at work on the streets." An Italian is as much as a white man as an Englishman and we beg leave to make the correction.

Even thieves are showing patriotism in this great crisis, and Robert Wallace, K.C., addressing the grand jury at the London session, complimented them. "Praise is due to the criminals for the restraint they are exercising during this period of stress and anxiety. There has been a decrease of nearly 40 per cent in crime in the county of London, a fact which gives satisfaction to all who have the interests of the country at heart.

A letter in optimistic and advisory terms has just been issued to the people of western Canada by George J. Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific in charge of western lines. "My personal advice is that this is a time when people should, above all things, hold their heads. The west this year will receive more for its crops and cattle than last year. Foreign capital will not come in until after the war but I do not know that this is an unmixed evil. I believe legitimate business will not suffer on account of the war and that effective steps taken by the government will make a monetary crisis impossible. The empire's existence is at stake and every one must present a bold and cheerful front and be prepared for every sacrifice should the worst come, and that appears impossible."

Quite a number of subscribers are behind with their renewal subscriptions. We urgently need the money at this time of stringency, and as the individual amount is small, it should cause little trouble to those in arrears to pay the printer and make themselves solid with the editor for a first-class obituary notice—in case the Germans get you.

BELGIAN RELIEF.

For two weeks beginning October 21st between the hours of four and five there will be a box located at the old C.C.S. store, Armstrong avenue, for the reception of contributions of clothing, etc., in relief of the Belgian refugees. This is essentially YOUR patriotic duty, when we consider the awful suffering of the people of that little country and the sacrifice they have made which in the end may mean so much to our own country—Canada.

WATER NOTICE
Use and Storage.

TAKE NOTICE that Kootenay Central Railway Company whose address is Montreal will apply for a licence to take and use one-fifth cubic feet per second and to store 18,000 gallons of water out of Copper Creek, which flows southeasterly and drains into Kootenay River about 350 feet south from the South Boundary of Sub Lot 44 of part of lot 4596 of the East Kootenay District (Mile 55.3 of the railway). The storage-dam will be located at about 500 feet distant South 71 degrees O E from the west Post No. 10 of the said Sub Lot 44. The capacity of the reservoir to be created is about 18,000 gallons, and it will flood about Two Hundredths acres of land. The water will be diverted from the stream at the aforementioned dam, and will be used for Steam Locomotive purpose upon the Railway described as Kootenay Central Railway.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 20th day of October, 1914.

A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914," will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Cranbrook.

Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper.

Kootenay Central Railway Company, Applicant.
By J. G. Osborne, Right of Way and Lease Agent, Calgary, Agent.
The date of the first publication of this notice is 23rd day of October, 1914. 43-4t

CHURCH COLUMN.

METHODIST CHURCH

W. E. Dunham, Pastor.

Sunday Morning: The pastor will preach at 11 a. m. Subject "God Is Love."

At 7.30 there will be a song service at which the cantata "The Good Shepherd," will be repeated with pipe organ accompaniment, interspersed with congregational singing. Mr. Chas. F. Nidd, organist and choir master.

All are cordially invited.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Pastor, W. K. Thomson

Morning service, 11 a. m. Subject—Report of Sabbath School Convention.

Sunday School and Bible Class, 3 p. m.

Evening service, 7.30 p. m. Subject "St. John's Paradox Concerning the Dead." Rev. 14-13.

Anthem morning and evening.
Choir Leader—Mrs. E. Paterson.
Organist—Mr. H. Stephens.

"Faithful are the wounds of a friend but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful." Prov. 27-6.

CATHOLIC CHURCH

Sundays—Low mass at 8:30 a.m., high mass, 10:30 a.m.; Sunday School from 2 to 3 p.m.; Rosary and Benediction at 7:30. p.m.

Mondays and holy days of obligation— Mass at 8 a.m.

P. Piamondon, O.M.I

ORDERS GIVEN OUT FOR SECOND CONTINGENT

Orders received at Regina from Ottawa regarding the mobilization of the reinforcing contingent from Canada give details as follows regarding the quota required from the 95th regiment. In all 252 men are called for. The local militia regiment being of similar organization, viz., eight companies to the 95th, it is reasonable to suppose that they will be asked to furnish the same number, averaging just over 30 men per company or 61 men from the two Cranbrook companies. The orders further state that the men will be equipped and prepared locally, but whether with their own companies or at the headquarters of the regiment at Fernie or of the District at Victoria is not made clear.

AN UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE CANADA PROSPEROUS

"Wake up, Canada!" is the title of a practical little book issued by the Board of Trade of the city of Toronto, which is being distributed very widely. The book is issued in the hope that every Canadian who reads it will agree that there exists today an unparalleled opportunity to make and keep Canada prosperous. A brief introduction precedes a list of articles imported into Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, and the list shows that they amounted in value to the following totals: From Germany $14,686,069, from Austria $1,787,473, from other countries $601,855,332. The introduction to the book is a forcible appeal to Canadians to purchase Canadian goods whenever possible.

ASK REMISSION OF FINE.

J. F. Morris, an insurance agent, was this morning fined $400 and costs by Magistrate Shaw for having issued two policies in an unregistered insurance company. In imposing the fines, Magistrate Shaw remarked that he thought that Mr. Morris was but technically guilty and that he would join with Crown Prosecutor W. M. McKay in urging upon the attorney-general that the fines be remitted.

It appears from the evidence given that Mr. Morris who was representing registered board companies, insured the contents of a building for $9,000. Later the underwriters and insurance companies cancelled the insurance. Mr. Morris was asked by the insured to secure for him re-insurance in another company, and endeavored to do so. Finally he was told that Seeley & Company would accept insurance of $2000 and to oblige his client he placed that risk with them.

Mr. Morris was summoned for having placed the insurance which was in two policies in unregistered companies.

Magistrate Shaw said that he thought that it was only technical guilt on the part of Mr. Morris, but as the section of the act did not give him any option, he must fine him $200 and costs on each charge. His worship remarked that he would concur in the suggestion of Crown Prosecutor McKay that representations be made to the attorney-general for a remission of the fine.

The hotel patron had waited fully an hour for a very slow waiter to serve two courses.

"Now, my man," he said to the waiter, "can you bring me some tomato salad?"

"Yes, sir," said the waiter.

"And," continued the customer, "while you're away, you might send me a picture postcard every now and then."

WANT ADS.
2c. per word for first week, and 1c. per word for each week after

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—Strong cutter used only six weeks. Apply Herald.

FOR SALE—A good second-hand wood stove, nearly new. Apply Herald office. 40

FOR RENT.—A five room modern cottage in good location on Garden avenue; vacant September 15th. Apply W. J. Atchison. 35-tf

THOROUGHBRED WHITE WYANDOTTES FOR SALE; LEWIS STRAIN; EXTRA GOOD STOCK. APPLY W. M. HARRIS. 42

FOR SALE.—Twenty young pigs, eight weeks old, and two brood sows. Cheap if taken at once. Apply W. J. Hamilton, city. 42-2t*

NOTICE—Strayed to my premises, near Mission, about three months ago, one bull, brand S.O. left hip. Owner will kindly pay expenses and remove at once.—C.F. McPhee. 44-3*

WANTED—Horses for winter pasture—Have abundance of good grass, stubble, straw stacks and four miles water frontage. Price $1.50 per head month.—George Gow, Cowley, Alta. 39-4t

WANTED.—Some live person to represent us for the sale of Canada's War Patriotic Picture, "Doubling the Watch." Send 25c. for colored sample copy and our terms.—Malone Moulding & Framing Co., Ltd., Montreal, Qec. 41--t

WANTED.—A live manager to represent the INLAND COMMERCIAL AGENCY in this town. Must be good tpyist and bookkeeper, with a knowledge of the collection business, and must be ready to devote whole time to it. Apply at once, stating previous experience to Box 392, Penticton, B.C. 41-2t

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LOST.—On Tuesday afternoon near Burwell avenue, black and gold mourning ring, set with small diamond; inscribed on inside with name of James Kent. Finder will be rewarded on return to Herald office. 42

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A. F. & A. M.

Regular meetings on the third Thursday of every month. Visiting brethren welcomed.
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No. 1049
Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in Royal Black Knights' Hall Baker Street.
Wm. Matthews, Dictator
Frank Carlson, Sec., Box 756

Loyal Orange Lodge
No. 1871
Meets first and third Thursdays at 8 p.m. in Royal Black Knights of Ireland Hall, Baker Street.
R. S. Garrett, W.M.
W. C. Dunstan, Rec. Sec.

I.O.O.F.
KEY CITY LODGE, No. 42
Meets every Monday night at Fraternity Hall. Sojourning Oddfellows cordially invited.
E. H. McPhee, N.G. S. L. Coop, Fin. Sec.
W. M. Harris, Rec. Secretary.

DURHAM ENCAMPMENT NO. 12, I.O.O.F.
Meets first and third Wednesdays in each month.
A cordial invitation extended to visiting brothers.
R. W. Russell, Chief Patriarch
H. White, Scribe

A.O.F., COMPANIONS OF THE FOREST
Pride of Cranbrook Circle, No.153
Meets in Carmen's Hall 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month at 8 p.m. sharp.
Mrs. A. Laurie, C.C.
Mrs. A. Guthrie, Sec.
P. O. Box 602
Visiting Companions cordially welcome.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
Cranbrook, B.C.
Meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. in the Fraternity Hall
Alex. Hurry, C.C.
E. Halsall, K. of R. & S.
P. O. Box 522
Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

MAPLE LEAF REBEKAH LODGE, NO. 19
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Fraternity Hall
Sojourning Rebekahs cordially invited.
Sis. Lilia Blaine, N.G
Sis. Ada Hickenbotham, Rec. Sec

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS
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Meets in Maple Hall second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 8 p.m. sharp.
John Shaw, C.R.
L. Pearron, Sec., Box 618
Visiting brethren made welcome

OVERSEAS CLUB
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Membership open to British citizens.
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Meets in the Carmen's Hall first Tuesday afternoon of every month at 8 p.m. and the fancy work class meets on third Friday evening in the same place at 8 p.m.
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Mrs. J. Shaw, Sec.-Treas
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All ladies cordially invited.

THE CRANBROOK POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION
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P. O. Drawer 499

CRANBROOK FARMERS' INSTITUTE
President—A. B. Smith
Secretary—Alb. H. Webb
For information regarding lands and agriculture apply to the Secretary, Cranbrook, B.C.
Meeting—The third Thursday of each month, at old Gym, at 8 p.m.

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1 to 6 p.m.
7 to 8 p.m.
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MOYIE

The weather for the past week has been bright and warm; but on Friday it changed and rain and wind prevailed since then.

Mr. Norton, the Methodist missionary here, went to Kingsgate on Saturday to hold services there. He returned on Sunday afternoon and held service here in the evening which was well attended considering the stormy weather.

That Moyie is not behind the times is shown by the fact that a special Thanksgiving service was held in the Methodist church here which was well attended.

The church was prettily decorated with flowers and special music was furnished by the choir.

That hard times does not effect the residents of Moyie, may be seen by the fact that two of our citizens, Messrs. Bates and Nutt have recently invested in pianos for their homes. This shows confidence in the place and may be taken as a good omen.

Mrs. Ewings, who has been dangerously ill is now recovering fast and her many friends will be pleased to learn that she will soon be about the house again.

Munroe Bay is a favorite spot for fishing these days; and many of our residents have made some good catches of late. One lucky fisherman landed 60 in a few hours one morning.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church here held a meeting recently in the parlors of the church and after some discussion it was decided to hold monthly meetings during the winter at the homes of the different members. The Aid Society has been taking the summer months but all seem quite enthusiastic about taking up the work again for the winter. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Nordman.

It was announced that Rev. Mr. Westman of Calgary would hold a meeting here last week and give a lecture illustrated with latern slides Unfortunately the illness of his child necessitated Mr. Westman's speedy return home, so the lecture has been postponed to someday in the near future.

The hunting in the vicinity of Moyie is excellent this year and many of the residents of neighboring town are taking advantage of it. Mr. Lloyd Crowe of Cranbrook spent several days here this week the guest of Charlie Nordman and Messrs. Nordman and Crowe have been camping at Green Bay where the hunting is good.

Mrs. Pitman came home Sunday after spending over three weeks in the St. Eugene hospital at Cranbrook Mrs. Pitman has quite recovered from her illness and her many friends are pleased to welcome her home again.

That the owners of the Society Girl Mine near here have not lost faith in the mine, it being able to produce ore is shown by the fact that a gang of men is at present at work in the tunnel and are following a lead, which they hope will result in the striking ore in paying quantities.

Messrs. Henry Sambol and Fred Eagle of Kimberley spent several days here hunting this week. They motored down from Kimberley and report having had a splendid trip.

Mrs. Harrison of Lethbridge, sister of Mrs. Kenny of this place, who has been visiting here for some time has returned to her home in Lethbridge.

Mr. J. Martin of Cranbrook spent the week end here visiting friends.

There has been a lot of petty thieving going on here of late and the police have now taken the matter up so it is hoped the thieves will soon be tracked down. Some time ago a small house situated near the Moyie hotel was broken into and some of the trunks stolen. This little house had been used as a sort of store room for trunks. Then another of the small houses situated near the school house and belonging to Mr. Bottomly was broken into and two beds, a carpet, and a cooking stove were bodily carried off. This is getting to be a serious matter and those destroying other peoples' property in this way should be caught and severly punished.

DR. DeVAN'S FRENCH PILLS A reliable Regulating Pill for Women. $5 a box or three for $10. Sold at all Drug Stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

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BAYNES

Little Thora Muir who broke her leg some time ago is convalesing rapidly.

Mr. R. Hume was a visitor at Fernie last week-end.

The hum of the Baner planer has been a welcome sound the last few days.

Hunting parties are popular in this part. Gold Creek is getting to be something of a resort. For hunting and fishing try this locality.

Three automobiles from this district belonging to Mr. Ross of Waldo, Mr Griffith of Baynes, Dr. Foster of Gateway, made a tour of the Windermere country last week. The party numbered twelve, i.e., Mr. and Mrs. H. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. D. Griffith, Dr. and Mrs. Foster, Rev. C. L. and Mrs. Oowan, Mr. and Mrs. T. Anderson, Mr. E. Hudson, and Mr. S. Coll

Presbyterian Services will be held in Adolph Hall at 11 a.m., and in Ross Hall at 7.30 p.m. Subject: at evening service: "The Humbug."

Mrs. Smith's daughter from Montana is visiting here at present.

FORT STEELE

(Special correspondence)

Messrs. Galbraith, Duncan, Whelpley, Baker and McCallum, motored over to Cranbrook on Thursday last to meet the Grand Master of B.C., (James Stark, Vancouver) who was paying his official visit to Cranbrook Lodge, No. 14.

J. Fink and his brother motored over from Cranbrook and renewed old acquaintances last week.

W. W. Douglas and wife from Bull River were visitors in Steele, Friday last.

Ernie Howard arrived in town on Saturday last to relieve Bill Myers at the Imperial. Bill is going out *hunting at an early date.*

Messrs. Richardson, Ward, Binmore and Hicks, left on Sunday morning for Sheep Creek for a week's hunting and fishing up the mountains, we do wish them every success.

John W. Wolfe, who has carried on business as a shoemaker here for a good many years was taken ill Monday, his condition is rather serious.

One of Emperor Williams sausage manufacturers was up for trial here Monday, for creating a disturbance at Wasa, he was sent to Nelson for a period and will afterwards be sent to the detention home until after the war.

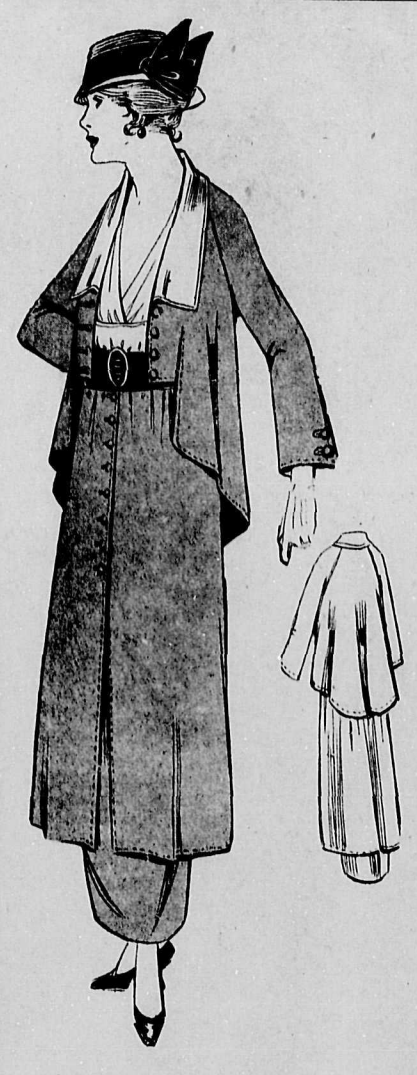
Bill Yeasling has gone trapping up the St. Clair Pass; it took Jim White and a four-horse team to clear him out of town.

Chas. J. Reynolds left for Bull River Falls Monday to do some work for the Bull River Electric Light & Power Comapny.

Robt. Barber, Bill Myers and W. Taenhouser have gone to St. Clair Springs, they will be gone over a week if the shooting is right. Bob took his car along.

Arthur Nicol left on Tuesday for New York. Arthur has a few goats he is taking to the Zoological Gardens by request, it is to be regretted that after all his trouble and labor he had the misfortune to lose three out of a bunch of six.

A beatiful specimen of the loon was seen swimming on the Kootenay on Momday, it took several of the Crack shots no less than thirty shell to hit it, and then some crazy fool swam the river to get it.



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That Will be of Special and Unusual Interest

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Friday, October 23

It is an event you have been waiting for — an opportunity to have a custom tailored suit made at a moderate price, and this line is one of the newest and most complete made.

Carstens, Goldstone, Limited, are described by the trade as the "House of Practical and Stylish Clothes"; every garment they make possesses a distinction that is compellingly attractive.

A feature suit at $27.50 that we would particularly like you to see, comes in three styles and in several of the new clothes in Copen, Maroon, Purple. Blue and Black; the coats have cape effect backs and the skirts are the newest flare tunic styles.

Mr. Carstens will take your measures and each garment will be tailored to your individual requirements.

Delivery will be made in ten days.

THE FINK MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
MAIL ORDER DEPT.

WARDNER.

(From our own correspondent)

C. M. Pennock returned Friday from a business trip to the prairie.

William Carlin was a visitor from Fort Steele last week.

Mrs. Breckenridge left for Regina last Thursday and will spend the winter there.

Fred Burgess has moved his family to Cranbrook.

Mr. McCollum, of the P. Burns Co., spent the week-end in town the friend of Bert Johnson.

W. F. Burgess, C.P.R. agent, returned Friday from a holiday spent in Spokane and West Kootenay towns.

J. McHavish, J. A. Manning and Bob Kellock, of Bull River; Constable Dixon, Chas. Wilson and Chas. Martin, of Wardner, are attending the Hindos murder trial at Fernie.

Miss Eva Burgess spent the week-end with her brother at Fernie.

Otto Wisner, superintendent of the C.N.P.L. Co's planing mill is doing some expert work for the Canyon City Lumber Co. at Canyon City this week.

Mr. Robson, of Fernie, was a business visitor Monday.

The C.P.R. have taken off the watchman at the bridge.

Some excellent football was witnessed last Saturday afternoon when a Soccer Football match was played between teams representing the Y.M.C.A. and the East Kootenay Light Infantry. Considering that the majority of the players were in want of *training; that the ground was in a* somewhat patchy state and that a high wind prevailed the football was of a high class, and the spectators were treated to an enjoyable afternoon's display The match ended in a win for the Y.M.C.A. by the odd goal in three, and the result on the whole is a fair index of the play. Neither of the teams' forward contingent apparently had on their shooting boots. The goals for the Y.M. were scored by Fairbairn and Richards, the latter from an excellent centre by Welsh, the Y.M.'s crack right winger. The Volunteer's goal was from a melee in front of their opponent's goal. The backs and the halves worked hard, the pick of them perhaps being Rumsey.

A return match will be played on the ground behind the Government building on Saturday afternoon next 24th inst, starting at 2.30 p.m., when Soccer enthusiasts can be assured of a full afternoon's enjoyment.

A remarkable proposal comes from Belgian leaders: "We realize," they say, "that our nation is seriously hampered by the lack of one national language. It is impossible to make either Flemish or Walloon universal, because of the rivalry of races. We don't desire to encourage the further use of French, wishing to maintain our distinct individuality and cultivate British rather than French characteristics. Therefore we propose that Belgium should adopt English as her national language, making herself the sister nation of the England of the Isle.

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