Provincial Legislative Assembly

Our Glasses
appeal to particular people.
—
Wilson - Optician

The Prospector.

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Women's Institute

A meeting of the Women's Institute was held in Carman's Hall on Tuesday afternoon when a large attendance was present. The chief feature of the afternoon's work was the receiving of the report from the delegates who attended the B. C. convention held at Nelson last week.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Leaman, who in a few words outlined the work for the afternoon session making special reference to the sad bereavement of Mrs. J. F. Kilby of Nelson. The president asked the members to rise and sing "Nearer My God to Thee." Mrs. Kilby was an active society worker and at the time of her death was the representative from Kootenay and Boundary on the advisory board of the Women's Institute.

General routine business followed, such as the reading of the minutes of the last meeting and the receiving of correspondence. In the correspondence a letter was received from the Department of Agriculture advising that a grant for the term on the 35 members was 50c each which amounted to $42.50.

Reference was made to the cancelling of the Fall Fair, the members generally being sorry this could not be held.

Mrs. J. R. McNabb gave a practical demonstration on the making of tea cakes, which the members enjoyed as refreshment with their cup of tea after the report of the delegates from the conference. The receipt for the tea cakes is as follows:

Four cupfuls flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, large tablespoon of lard and one of butter. Rub lard and butter into flour very finely. Mix fairly soft with cold water. Roll out to a desired thickness. Cut and bake in a moderately hot oven about 15 minutes.

Mrs. McFarlane then gave her report in brief of the work done at the convention to which the members of the institute listened with great interest. The report reads as follows:

The convention was opened by the singing of the Maple Leaf Forever at 9.30 a. m. Thursday.

The president, Mrs. Davis of Chilliwack, the president of all institutes in British Columbia, conducted the Convention.

Mrs. Kilby opened the meeting with an address of welcome. The chief thought was that by helping ourselves to live up to our motto, "For Home and Country," in so doing do we help others, for there was no standing still; we either make progress or retrograde.

The president's address was replied to by the Nelson president, Mrs. H. Ross. Her chief thoughts dwelt on how much the department has helped us in comparison to other provinces, for instance Alberta. In getting a demonstration of either cookery or sewing we have to pay $1.50 a ticket for the course and also have to guarantee 25 members for each session. Mrs. Ross spoke of the power for good that the Women's Institutes are. They say "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world," but I think that when men give the women a chance to help rule the world, it will be a much cleaner and sweeter place for the occupant of the cradle than it is today.

The next speaker was Mrs. James Johnson, replying for her husband who brought greetings from the Farmers' Institute begging for more active co-operation between the women and the farmers.

Mrs. Keeman of Kaslo welcomed the new institute. Her keynote was that the Women's Institutes should stand shoulder to shoulder with each other and their executive.

Mrs. Gilroy of Willow Point replied, asking for any help that any could give and they had each o. the four delegates come open for advice.

The next was the roll call of all delegates, and each responded with splendid ideas of how institutes could help each other. One asked for the laws of British Columbia in regard to women and children, and two or three spoke on undue criticism. Others touched upon co-operation in every work for home and country, some were for helping other institutes to organize and some thought that the convention was a big assistance. There we got ideas from all the institutes which would help the individual one, and that we should all be boosters and not knockers for our institutes.

Mrs. J. S. Crowell of Nakusp gave a paper on the "Advantages of Exhibitions and Flower Shows," and spoke at quite a length along this line.

Mrs. Trowley of Boundary Country replied asking the delegates to try and influence the children in the cultivation of flowers for exhibition.

This closed the first morning session; there were thirty-one present.

We adjourned for lunch, to open again at 1.30 for committee work. Mrs. Shaw acted on the resolutions committee and myself on the school committee.

The first item on the programme was the Welcome Address of the Mayor, who gave us a very hearty welcome and hoped our stay in the city would be a pleasant one, and little we thought how sadly it would end. I was called on by the chairman to reply to this with a few remarks.

Mr. W. R. McLean, M. P. P., gave a splendid address, complimenting the ladies on their business ability in conducting their meetings according to parliamentary rules. He also said from what he knew of men's meetings that the ladies could teach them a lot of things along that line, and if we continued progressing that era long we should be granted the franchise, because they felt they could not keep it from us any longer. Mrs. Shaw was asked to propose a vote of thanks for his able remarks, and seconded by Mrs. Keeman of Kaslo.

A paper on the "Advantage of a Permanent Home for Institutes and How It May Be Acquired" was given by Mrs. James Johnson of Nelson. She spoke of how all other lodges or societies had their homes, yet the institute whose motto is "For Home Country" like the cuckoo lives in other bird's nests.

A discussion was led by Mrs. Islip from Burton who said they got the old school house and by getting up concerts, etc., had furnished it. Nelson pays $35.00 a month rent for their rest room and each member was taxed $2.00.

A paper on co-operation with school trustees was written by Mrs. Keen, who is a member of the school board of Kaslo. She brought out the contention that if it is right to have men and women teachers, it was also right for women to act in the capacity of school trustees, and also urged the parents to visit the schools and the teachers. The discussion was led by Mrs. Makinson of Arrow Park, who suggested the advisability of getting a nurse to visit the schools as well as the medical officer. The meeting then adjourned, (refresnments being served) to assist in preparing the banquet for the departing soldiers, 59 being present.

Friday morning's meeting was delayed until ten o'clock owing to the serious condition of Mrs. Kilby, she having been unconscious since the previous afternoon, the doctor saying it was only a matter of a few hours that she could live.

The first business was five-minute reports from all secretaries. These were very good and brought out the various work undertaken by the different institutes. Cranbrook's report was the only one commented upon and received applause.

This was followed by a lengthy address on "First Aid" by Dr. Vigneaux of Nelson which was very interesting and instructive.

The meeting adjourned until 2 p. m. to meet at the home of Mrs. Hunter across the lake, where we had an outdoor session, instead of the picnic arranged, owing to the serious condition of Mrs. Kilby. Thirty-eight members were present at the meeting.

Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock we met at the wharf, the Department of Agriculture taking us up the lake eight miles in a launch.

The first paper in the afternoon was "How We May Beautify Our Homes and Community" by Mrs. C. S. Squires of Robson, who dealt fully on the decoration of the interior and exterior as well, suggesting that we should live as near to nature as possible and not try to improve on God's handiwork. Mrs. G. A. Hunter of Nelson led the discussion in making our homes beautiful to help safeguard our family, by its hospitality and freedom, always having a place for the strangers, the hostess feeling content if she has only bread and butter for them. Several other ladies followed with remarks on the dress of today, especially among the young girls, who in many cases are too scantily covered.

The next paper was by Mrs. Ross, the president of the Nelson Institute, on "How the Institute Can Live Up to its Motto, for Home and Country." Her chief remarks were placed on patriotism and in helping the stranger and foreigner make his home in our country. Mrs. Holmes of Nelson replied in the same strain. This was followed by Mrs. H. H. McClure with a paper on "How Women May Become Self-supporting in our Rural Districts." This was really a splendid paper, and well worth the institute hearing, and we hope that some time in the near future we may be able to secure this to be read in our own institute meeting.

The chairman, Mrs. Davies, then spoke of the different courses and lectures which were being provided for the fall and winter itinerary, Miss Livingstone being on her tour now, and a series of First Aid and sick nursing lessons to occupy several days being included.

Reports of committees took up the rest of the afternoon and evening, a splendid supper being served on the grounds by the Nelson institute, the gathering closing by singing "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King," over 100 being present. This closes the first convention held in East Kootenay.

After reading the report the presentation of a large Union Jack to the Cranbrook institute was celebrated by the members standing and singing "God Save the King." The flag will be hung over the hall during their meetings or upon any patriotic occasion.

The meeting closed with the members singing "The Maple Leaf Forever."

$1,500 Reward

Brown's Summit, N. C.

Mr. Editor:

Dear Sir,—In view of the letter which appeared in your valuable paper of Aug. 29 by O. E. Kendall in which he denounces what he calls "Russellism," I would be greatly favored if you would kindly insert the following challenge.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am

Yours faithfully,

W. W. GILES.

$1,500 REWARD.

Read the following propositions, then show it to your preacher and other friends.

To whoever interested: I have deposited $1,000 in the American Exchange National Bank of Greensboro, N. C., and $500 in the First National Bank of Miami, Florida, to be paid to the first person who proves through any court of justice in the United States or Canada that Pastor Russell is guilty of immorality such as is the "gossip" of those ministers who preach "for pay." These deposits have remained till May last, and will do so longer if requested.

If you write either bank, send them postage.

I have known Pastor Russell for 15 years and believe his teaching of Bible doctrine is the only teaching which is in strict harmony with the entire Bible, both Old and New Testaments.

Many good men claim that Pastor Russell is not only the greatest Bible expositor on earth, but so meek and full of love for God and humanity that he does not turn aside to defend his reputation from slander.

Hence, I make the foregoing proposition in his defence.

I will also pay the following cash premiums for the texts below, viz:

Fifty dollars for a text which says the soul is immortal.

Fifty dollars for a text which says the soul goes to heaven or hell immediately at death.

Fifty dollars for a Bible text which says there is no probation or salvation after the Adamic death.

Fifty dollars for a bible text wherein is found the word "Trinity" (not a hymn book text), and $50 will be paid to any one who proves an error in Bible Chronology which is promulgated by Pastor Russell.

All Bible Commentators tell us that the "Mother" spoken of in Rev. 17-5 is a symbol of the Roman Catholic Church and if this be true I will gladly give $50 to the first person who gives me logical proof that the "Daughters" (referred to in same verse) are not symbols of the many other churches.

W. W. GILES,
Brown's Summit, N. C.

Result of Garden Party

Editor Prospector, City.

On behalf of the committee in charge of arrangement of the "open air entertainment and dance" on Mr. V. Hyde Baker's grounds on August 19th, I wish to thank publicly the ladies' committee who so ably and cheerfully contributed their time and services. I wish also to thank Mr. H. Banfield, Mr. Robt. Aikens and their assistants whose labors made possible the splendid equipment on the grounds.

The returns are not complete, but Mr. Supple, the treasurer, has in hand over $1150.00.

The committee feel they have reason to be gratified with the results which were made possible by the splendid co-operation of the Citizens of the City and District.

Signed on behalf of the committee,

GEO. F. STEVENSON,
Chairman

A new act respecting stock brands in the province of British Columbia was passed March 4, 1914.

Sir John French

The World's Work tells a story about the commander-in-chief of the British forces in France that you all ought to know. It says: "Sir John French, sixty-two years of age is one of the foremost generals of the British army. He stands, with the exception of Secretary of War, Earl Kitchener, as probably the most striking military figure in England. His eventful career has led him to India, Africa and Canada, and always with brilliant results. In the Boer War he was the one English general who was uniformly successful. His soldiers were popularly supposed to have had no sleep. At the time of the siege of Kimberley, he was shut up in Ladysmith with the Boer lines ever circling closer, and no retreat possible for the English troops, even if they had wanted it. But if Kimberley, with its great treasure of diamonds was to be saved from the Boers the beleaguered troops had to be relieved and Sir John was apparently the only man who could accomplish it. The Boers were allowing trains to run out of Ladysmith carrying the women and children to safety, and in one of these—by squeezing under the seat of a second-class carriage—French managed to escape. Once outside the Boer lines he made his way to the Cape, where he was put in charge of about eight thousand cavalrymen. With horses dropping every mile, stopping only long enough to annihilate every Boer force sent to impede their progress, he swept through the Free States, riding both day and night until he reached Kimberley. He was just in time. Two days more would have seen its enforced surrender. His family intended Sir John for the church, but he chose the navy instead, and joined the Britannia. However, he left the navy for the army in 1874, and in a long series of battles he soon proved his military skill. He commanded the 19th Hussars from 1889 to 1903, rising steadily in rank after that until, in 1907, he was made inspector-general of the forces, and in 1913, Field Marshal. His once fair hair is gray now, but his Irish blue eyes have not lost their sparkle, and his keenness for long tramping has kept down the extra pounds which his stocky figure has shown a tendency to put on."

Titanic Struggle

London, Sept. 2—The Chronicle correspondent, from an unnamed port in France, gives a description, obtained from officers near Mons, on August 26. He says:

"All soldiers agree that Wednesday's battle was by far the most terrible. Certainly it came at the end of several days' fighting, but they tell me the Germans put more strength into that day's work than perhaps any other.

"An officer told me it was a terrible day. I think the Germans felt that here was an opportunity to wipe out the British force, and they brought up vast numbers of their best and freshest men. They assailed the British position not only with determination, but with what I can only justly call ferocity.

FIRST TIME ARMIES MET.

"No doubt the German general staff was of the opinion that the British force could not stand before an attack by an enemy twice as strong in numbers and much stronger in artillery. It was really the first occasion in history on which a battle has taken place between a German and a British army and I think when we can read its story as we can that of Waterloo, it will be found that the battle, in which twice as many men were engaged as at Waterloo, deserves far higher place purely as a military achievement.

"It was really something awe-inspiring, another officer said in speaking of the same day, to see those terrific German rushes. The attacking forces were well served, too, by artillery, and that has not always been the case. Generally the artillery fire of the Germans has been rather poor.

"When you saw the rush start you thought nothing on earth could stop it. That those tremendous charges were stopped and the attackers driven back in disorder, is due in the first place, I am certain, to the magnificent marksmanship of the British soldiers. The officers naturally expected a good deal in this particular direction, but I don't think they thought the men would do so superbly in actual warfare.

WAS MOST SERIOUS DAY

"At the end practically of a week's hard marching and harder fighting and in the face of perhaps the fiercest frontal attack ever delivered in modern warfare, it must have surprised the Germans. Judging from what they saw, the officers state that Wednesday was the most serious day for Germany since the war began.

'To the Gods of Battle'

Oh, may the God of War,
Through blood and strife once more
Strengthen our arm!
Through battles fierce and long,
Guide our boys with a song,

Keep them from harm.
May the world-famous Thor
Rise from his grave once more,
Rise in this might,
And with his hammer brave
Strike our boys to save,
Strike for the right.

As war clouds darker grow,
And lives lost long ago,
Shudder once more,
May He who rules this earth
Send light and joy and mirth
To this unhappy earth
When war is o'er.

Sedan Anniversary

Fourty-four years ago Tuesday the first emperor of united Germany, William I., took the historic frontier fortress of Sedan from Napoleon III. in the Franco-Prussian struggle, where on Tuesday another mighty William is battling not alone against France, but against the combined forces of many nations. When the last Napoleon retired into the basin of the Meuse on that histroic day 44 years ago and took his stand at Sedan against the army of William he had 104,000 men.

When he sent his sword to the emperor of Germany after the seige of Sedan, Napoleon III. gave the German emperor 86,000 trained soldiers, accoutrements and baggage. This army of 86,000 men represented some of the choicest fighting men in all France.

Tuesday, the anniversary of the battle and surrender of Sedan a host of men infinitely larger, better equipped and fortified with death-dealing instruments hardly dreamed of by the first German emperor and the seventh King of Prussia, is battling in the historic basin of the Meuse not far from Sedan.

The surrender of the fortress of Sedan and its garrison on September 2 1870, not only virtually ended the Franco-Prussian war, but resulted in the overthrow of the French empire and the creation of the republic

Our Indian Army

The announcement that Great Britain intends to use some of her Indian forces in the European campaign is attracting considerable attention to the troops in the far east and is causing wide speculation as to their fighting abilities. It is known that in his own land the Indian soldier is hard to beat, but this will be the first time he has been tried out against the forces of a first class white foe since he came under British command. The army in India consists firstly of British troops, about 80,000 and secondly of native troops, largely Mohammedans, about 160,000. In addition, the native army reserves number nearly 40,000 men and the imperial service troops furnished by native states contribute 22,000 more, including cavalry, transport corps and sappers. Further, there are 39,00 European and Eurosian volunteers, efficient. The Indian army has its own factories for making rifles, cordite and gun carriages, while it also possesses a flying corps of great efficiency.

R. D. Cameron Resigns

R. D. Cameron, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., is about to leave Cranbrook to take a situation as superintendent of an Industrial School for boys in East Kildonan, Winnipeg, Man.

During Mr. Cameron's stay in Cranbrook which originated on November 15th, 1912, he has been a great favorite with the boys of the "Y." He has been the means of increasing the interest in the work carried on in that institution and furthering the work for which the Y. M. C. A.'s throughout the country were originated.

Mr. Cameron has had the work of that institution at heart and has spared no effort to make the local branch one of infinite use and benefit to all comers and to the city in general. He has instituted athletics during the summer and amusements during the winter. He has been instrumental in raising the tone of sports in the community and there is more than one of the boys of the "Y" who will carry a kindly recollection of his influence. Mr. Cameron took a great interest in the volunteer movement that resulted in four of the "Y" boys enlisting.

An active church worker and a faithful performer in following out his convictions, his example has been useful among the class of men with whom he came into contact from day to day. It cannot but be a loss to the institution that he is leavinb and his successor, though we wish him all the best success in the work, will find his task is a hard one to fill to come up to the standard set by his predecessor.

Mr. Cameron expects to leave Cranbrook some time next week. In his future work he will have the best wishes of the boys and his friends in the city.

Death of Peter Barr

The death took place on Friday, August 21st, at his late residence, corner of Sussex and Glenelg-sts., of Peter Barr, at the age of 67 years, 9 months and 21 days.

The late Mr. Barr was well known in the north country, being for 29 years in business at Irondale, and 10 years at Gooderham. On retiring he moved to Lindsay in November of 1911, the business at Gooderham being taken over by his son, P. A. Barr. He was born in Lanark County in the year 1846. There is left to mourn his loss his beloved wife, four daughters and one son, namely:—P. A. Barr of Gooderham, Mrs. J. Beech of Cranbrook, B.C.; Mrs. M. Bulser of Namaka, Alta.; Mrs. Jessie Curry of Halburton, Ont.; Mrs. L. Hare of Calgary, Alta. There were two daughters who had predeceased him. His brothers and sisters are.—Mr. Dan Barr of Ottawa; Mr. Robt. Barr of Tatlock; Mr. Alex. Barr of Hall's Mills; Mr. Dave Barr of Hall's Mills; Mr. Thos. Barr of Hall Mills; Mr. John Barr of Saskatoon, Sask.; and Mrs. A. Thompson, Toronto; Mrs. A. Craig and Mrs. Chas. Craig of Brightside.

The funeral of the late Mr. Barr was held on Monday 24th, at Kinmount, after the arrival of the morning train from Lindsay. Several of his old friends and acquaintances attended the funeral, and the pall-bearers were all friends of the deceased. The funeral service was held at his residence at 10.00 a.m., conducted by Mr. Winfield, and the burial service by Mr. Walker at Kinmount.—Lindsay, Ontario.

Canadians in the Field---1812-1813

(Reprinted from The Colonist.)

Many deeds of daring done during the War of 1812 are remembered in Canada. Indeed, the bitter struggle between the Americans and Canadians was rich in brave exploits, either side having to its credit a number of brilliant feats. The needless conflicts caused bitterness to be harbored at the time in the hearts of both parties to the quarrel; but, fortunately, that bitterness has died away.

The War of 1812-13 furnishes a rich field for the student of independent and minor operations. Small bands of soldiers did wonderful deeds. Actions were fought with such determination that the killed and wounded were out of proportion to the number of men engaged. The troops of both sides were riflemen, never wasting a shot, and always shooting to kill. Many engagements took place in the forests, and the Indians, who served as auxiliaries, were, as ever, ruthless and cruel. There can be no gainsaying that America had good ground to complain of the Red Man's doings. On the other hand, the Canadians found themselves obliged to defend their homes against armies of invasian. No help could be looked for from across the Atlantic, for the United Kingdom had to grapple with the greatest danger she ever encountered in her history. During the years the war in America was dragging its course, Great Britain fought Napoleon in the Peninsula and conquered France at Waterloo. Canada, sparsely populated, was thrown on her own resources. Against her she had a great Union, in comparison practically unlimited as to money and men. She therefore had to use every card in her hand, and one of the strongest cards was the Indian. Under Tecumseh the Red Man fought with all his wonted cunning.

That the feats which are described here were all performed for Canadians in no way implies that the records of the United States army are wanting in daring and successful deeds. On most occasions the Americans fought with dash, and their greatest successes were obtained when matters looked blackest for them.

LAURA SECORD'S EXPLOIT

Laura Secord's name is revered by the Canadians in much the same way as is that of Grace Darling in England. Of her deed the verse-writers of Canada, and they are many, have spun their rhymes; and no history of the wonderful North-land would be acceptable to the Canadians did it fail to mention her name and chronicle her heroism. Tales have been told, dramas woven, songs sung to her honor; and as time goes on her memory is destined to be kept green by the people of the great Dominion.

LAURA SECORD AT QUEENSTON HEIGHTS.

Mrs. Secord was a daughter of Thomas Ingersoll, a United Empire Loyalist, who moved from the United States to Canaha after the War of Independence, and founded Ingersoll. Laura married Mr. James Secord, and at the outbreak of the war of 1812 they were living in Queenston, on the banks of the Niagara River. When the news came to the Canadians that an army of invasion was being formed on the opposite bank, James Secord, like most Canadians able to bear arms, volunteered for the defence of his country. He ranked as captain when the first decisive battle, Queenston Heights, was fought. Towards the end of the day his wife Laura, as she picked her way among the wounded and dead, came upon her husband lying among the dead. The wife took the wounded volunteer into her arms and made her way to the house. There she found that, although he had received two desperate wounds, he still breathed. All the Winter she nursed and tended him, and when in June the secret of the intended invading army came into her possession, her husband being a cripple, she determined to risk making the long journey alone.

The Battle of Queenston Heights—a decisive Canadian victory—had cleared the Americans out of Canada but in the Spring of 1813 they had obtained possession of a strip of territory along the Niagara River. Queenston and the Secord's home lay inside the territory occupied by the Americans, and James Secord and his wife were cut off from all communication with the Canadian army. General Dearborn, leader of the American army, had secured a firm footing on Canadian soil. Once across the frontier, he attempted to drive his army like a wedge into the interior of the country, but the Canadians resisted fiercely. For them everything was at stake. Indeed, this war was carried on more like a war of extermination than a campaign such as one would expect between two peoples speaking the same mother tongue. Villages, homesteads, crops, were given over to the flames, and the capital of each country was in turn burnt.

In his attempt to penetrate into Canada, Dearborn met with success for a time; but at length the Canadians managed to force him to retire to the Niagara. This caused much dissatisfaction in the United States, for Dearborn's army was considered sufficient for the enterprise, and the General found himself likely to be superseded in command should he not without loss of time recover the evacuated territory. Not only the people of the United States but the soldiers were dissatisfied with their want of success. Retreating, the Americans were pressed closely by the Canadians, who, although scracely strong enough to attack, took possession of all the strategical points evacuated by General Dearborn. A body of the Canadians, commanded by FitzGibbon, an energetic Irishman, entrenched themselves at De Cou's house, a spot commanding a number of tracks leading into the interior of Canada. Until FitzGibbon and his men were driven from their stronghold, Dearborn could not advance. He sent Colonel Boerstler,

(Continued on Page 2.)

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F. M. Christian, general manager

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20th YEAR CRANBROOK, B.C September 5th, 1914 No. 36

THE SONG OF THE SONS.

(Rudyard Kipling.)

One from the ends of the earth—gifts at an open door—
Treason has much, but we, Mother, thy sons have more!
From the whine of a dying man, from the snarl of a wolf-pack freed,
Turn, for the world is thine. Mother, be proud of thy seed!
Count, are we feeble or few? Hear, is our speech so rude?
Look, are we poor in the land? Judge, are we men of The Blood?

Those that have stayed at thy knees, Mother, go call them in—
We that were bred overseas wait and would speak with our kin.
Not in the dark do we fight—haggle and flout and gibe;
Selling our love for a price, loaning our hearts for a bribe.
Gifts have we only today—Love without promise or fee—
Hear, for thy children speak, from the uttermost parts of the sea.

ENGLAND'S ANSWER.

Truly ye come of The Blood; slower to bless than to ban;
Little used to lie down at the bidding of any man.
Flesh of the flesh that I bred, bone of the bone that I bare;
Stark as your sons shall be—stern as you fathers were.
Deeper than speech our love, stronger than life our tether,
But we do not fall on the neck nor kiss when we come together.
My arm is nothing weak, my strength is not gone by;
Sons, I have borne many sons but my dugs are not dry.
Look, I have made ye a place and opened wide the doors,
That ye may talk together, your Barons and Councillors—
Wards of the Outer March, Lords of the Lower Seas,
Ay, talk to your gray mother that bore you on her knees!—
That ye may talk together, brother to brother's face—
Thus for the good of your peoples—thus for the Pride of the Race.
Also, we will make promise. So long as The Blood endures,
I shall know that your good is mine; ye shall feel that my strength is yours;
In the day of Armageddo, at the last great fight of all,
That Our House stand together and the pillars do not fall.
Draw now the three-fold knot firm on the nine-fold bands,
And the Law that ye make shall be law after the rule of your lands.
This for the waxen Heath, and that for the Wattle bloom,
This for the Maple-leaf, and that for the southern Broom.
The Law that ye make shall be law and I not press my will,
Because ye are sons of The Blood and call me Mother still.
Now must ye speak to your kinsmen and they must speak to you,
After the use of the English, in straight-flung words and few,
Go to your work and be strong, halting not in your ways,
Baulking the end half won for an instant dole of praise.
Stand to your work and be wise—certain of sword and pen,
Who are neither children nor Gods, but men in a world of men!

Emergency Notice

Germany and Great Britain at War

A severe financial crisis is gripping the whole world, and we are compelled to reserve the right to demand payment of this bill of goods at any time. We strongly advise you, while the war is on, to refuse all Credit and only sell for cash.

To all the Citizens of Cranbrook and District:—

It was well said at a public meeting in Cranbrook recently, that the country or nation, which, being at war can succeed in keeping its commerce alive, is the nation that must ultimately win out in the gigantic struggle now going forward.

The notice to which prominence is given above is sent out by one of the best known wholesale grocery houses in Canada.

It is selected from a score of such communications recently received by merchants, because it indicates in brief, clear cut language, the attitude being adopted by wholesale firm all over the country toward the retail merchants. That it is no mere bluff, merchants have good reason to know by the drafts that come in by almost every mail, and are frequently attached to the bill of lading which means that goods must be paid for BEFORE delivery is taken.

There is a section of the purchasing public that is under the impression that the strenuous efforts being put forward by the merchants, individually and collectively, to collect outstanding accounts are animated by no better motive than personal greed. These people, who have not the feintest idea of business principles, can be heard exclaiming to the effect that the local retail merchant is morally bound to demand instead of contract credit in times of depression. To this section of the public, the above notice may well prove the commencement of an education. Whether it conveys anything to them or not, we the undersigned, in the interests of the whole community, desire to take this opportunity of warning the purchasing public, that in view of the abnormal situation existing, the period of easy and indefinate extension of credit has passed into history. We are not doing what we are urged to do by the notice—Sell For Cash—but we are issuing this appeal to the patriotism that keeps commerce alive by paying its bills promptly when due.

Ira R. Manning, Ltd.; Little & Atchison; J. Manning; J. Leask & Son; Cranbrook Trading Co.; F. Parks & Co.; J. D. McBride; Patmore Bros.; W. H. Wilson; Raworth Bros.; The Fink Mercantile Co., Ltd.; Cranbrook Co-operative Stores, E. A. Hill & Co W. F. Doran, McCreery Bros. Halsall & Co., The 41 Market Co.; P. Burns & Co.; Cranbrook Meat Market; The Beattie-Murphy Co.; Cranbrook Drug & Book Co.; East Kootenay Greenhouse Co.; Cranbrook Sash & Door Co.; Herald Publishing Co.; Prospector Publishing Co.; A. L. McDermot; A. C. Bowness and Robt. Frame.

Germany's Gibralter

(From a Correspondent, Heligoland, North Sea.)

I am visiting Heligoland, the German Island in the North Sea, after a two years' absence. The changes are astonishing. Formerly a fishing island and holiday resort, it has become a Gibraltar of the North Sea, a great naval fortress on which the Germans have spent millions of marks.

When the works in progress are finished in two years the Kaiser will have a powerful base protecting the mouths of four rivers, including the Elbe and the Weser. It will also be the best point of support for his navy. Germany will never regret the exchange of Zanzibar for Heligoland with Great Britain in 1890.

A protecting sea wall has been built half round the island and from the high "Oberland" the biggest and best Krupp guns on disappearing platforms command all approaches from the sea. A tunnel pierces the island from west to north, through which ammunition and other material may be safely taken. Huge searchlights discover every distant vessel at night and there is a wireless station.

To the south of the lower part of the island (the "Unterland") a new island has arisen from the waters. It is half as big as Heligoland itself and has been built of materials brought from Germany. This new island provides shelter for torpedo-boats, destroyers, submarines, and small cruisers. There are now in harbour there 40 torpedo-boats and 12 submarines. Magazine and other depots and sheds for waterplanes and airships have been erected.

No one without authority is permitted to pass along the road leading to this new island; and there are scores of traps for the unwary photographer. The cliffs which connect "Oberland" with the "Unterland" are "fortified" with barbed wire.

Six years ago the garrison was 100 strong. Now it is 1,200. Just now the German High Sea Fleet is assembled here for the manoeuvres, during which Heligoland is to be attacked.—English Paper.

Canadians in the Field

(Comtinued from Page One)

with 600 men, including fifty cavalry and two field guns, through the bush to surprise De Cou's post.

AN OVERHEARD CONVERSATION.

As a reward for the valiant part he had played at the Battle of Queenston Heights, James Secord had been granted by the Canadian Government a small tract of land, which lay some distance outside the village of Queenston. On the farm he and his wife lived, himself a cripple; and to their house, on the evening of June 22, 1813, came two American officers, who demanded food. While partaking of it, they discussed the situation and Dearborn's plans in a tone of voice loud enough for Mrs. Secord, who was waiting on th at table, to overhear everything they said. She quickly guessed that some move against her country's troops was meditated, and she paid careful attention to everything that passed between her two unbidden guests. When they had finished their meal and departed, Laura Secord repeated to her husband all that she had heard, and he agreed with her that an attempt to surprise the Canadians' post at De Cou's house would certainly be made. That night the husband and wife discussed the situation, and, the husband being unable to leave the house, the wife decided to try to steal through the American lines to warn FitzGibbon.

LAURA SECORD'S RUSE.

Laura Secord arose at dawn. She had thought out every step of her journey and arranged a plan by which she hoped to pass the American pickets thrown out at the edge of the forest. Dressing herself in a jacket and short flannel skirt, and without shoes or stockings, she took her milking pail in one hand, her three-legged milking stool in the other, and set out to where her cow was lying. As soon as she quitted the house, she saw the pickets alert at their stations. She had not gone a rod from her house before the soldiers kept watch over her actions.

But to all outward appearances the woman's only object was to get the milking over as soon as possible, for she walked straight to the cow and commenced to milk. The beast had always been a quiet one, but this morning something was apparently wrong. The soldiers, as they looked on, saw the animal kick over the pail and run a short distance towards the woods before being brought to a standstill by the rating of the farmer's wife. Again Mrs. Secord settled down to milk, and again the cow kicked over the pail and ran still nearer to the forest. One of the Americans sauntered over and offered his assistance; but Mrs. Secord expressed a determination to master the cow if she had to follow her about all day. Then she sat down and once more slyly pinched the astonished animal. In this way, by short and easy runs, and all under the observation of the unsuspecting picket, the cow and the woman reached the edge of the forest, passed into it, and far finally enough for the woman's purpose.

Mrs. Secord then, flinging pail and stool aside, ran as fast as her bare feet would carry her, to warn the Canadians and their allies, the Indians, of the approach of a foe.

Underfoot the beech roots raised their gnarled and knotted backs through the soil; fallen trees and their dead branches lay at every angle to be scrambled over as best she could; tangled clumps of briars and scrubby thorn, interwoven underbrush and rank grasses, and limbs of standing trees so low that she found it impossible to proceed upright. Again and again she was under the necessity of driving the rattlesnakes from her path by slashing at them with a goad which she carried. But without pausing she pressed on, keeping an anxious lookout in front for signs of friend or foe.

FITZGIBBON'S VICTORY.

Night falls early in the woods. Dimness in the clearing is blackness under the interlocked branches of the forest. The passage through the woods had been very trying to her, and during the last part of the journey she made but little progress. Her clothing was torn, her feet blistered and bleeding, and her strength all but left her. So it was when, with whoop and spring, a band of Indians pounced upon her, she was not unthankful that at length her long journey was ended, whatever might be her fate. It happened that the Indians were allies of the Canadians; and Laura Secord, woefully bedraggled, was carried before the commander, FitzGibbon.

FitzGibbon and his Indian auxiliaries acted with promptitude and decision, and the result of Laura Secord's remarkable journey through the woods was the complete discomfiture of the American army, for FitzGibbon captured every man and officer.

THE GLENGARRIES AT OGDENSBURGH

The storming of the French fort Presentation, at Ogdensburgh, was one of the most daring exploits of the War of 1812. The expedition was coolly planned and carried out with irresistible dash by Highlanders of the real fighting stock, heirs to the deeds of a long line of warriors, many of them the direct descendants of those brave mountain men who poured down from the hills to be scattered at Culloden, and who, for their failure to win or fall, were transported to the shore of the then savage continent, North America. The sons of those who fought at Culloden again fought against Washington, and when the War of Independence ended they left their all in the United States and journeyed to Canada rather than live under any flag but the Union Jack. It was these men that stormed Ogdensburgh.

Anticipating the arrival of many United Empire Loyalists—as those were called who quitted the United States after the struggle for independence—the Government of Canada set aside a large track of land along the Northern bank of the St. Lawrence. In the county of Glengarry these Highlanders made their houses, taking up farms, and by their industry soon turned that part into the garden of Canada. They were as successful civilians as they had been brave soldiers.

To the settlement thus formed, about 1803, came a very welcome addition. When peace with France was patched up in the first years of the nineteenth century, the authorities in England disbanded a number of regiments. Among them was a Highland regiment, Roman Catholics all; a regiment that had been raised for continental service by the individual exertions of Alexander Macdonnell, of Glen Urquhart. He was a fighting priest, who could with equal faith lead his flock towards heaven or on to battle. In the regimental marches to and fro, Father Macdonnell went with his men as chaplain of the corps, with true paternal love in his heart and true fighting fire there as well.

When the Treaty of Amiens was signed, and ordered were issued for the disbandment of this regiment, Father Macdonnell applied to the British Government to be allowed to take his men to Canada. He was given means for transportation; and the men, with their priest at the head, marched into the Highland settlement of Glengarry. Possibly, when they settled down upon the banks of the St. Lawrence to clear their farms for the plough, they dreamed that their fighting days were past for ever. If so, they were unfortunately mistaken.

TAKING OF QUEENSTON HEIGHTS.

The war broke out. Queenston Heights had been carried and retaken, and the cold Winter of the Northern zone of America came down and effectively put an end for a time to active hostilities. But long before this took place—in fact, at the first serious news from Washington—Father Macdonnell's fighting blood had stirred in him and the fiery cross was sent through the land. The Highlanders lay by their axes, donned their tartans, took down their broadswords from their places on the ceiling beams and repaired to the rendezvous where Colonel George Macdonnell—"George the Red," as he was called, after the Highland manner of distinguishing one of a name from another by some personal peculiarity—was ready to drill the men and lead them afterwards. "George the Red" was a near relative of the priest's, and a fighting Highlander through and through. The men he gathered around him were called the Glengarry Fencibles, and during the war proved themselves sore stumbling-blocks to the ingenious and valiant Americans.

The Glengarries were given a great stretch of the St. Lawrence to guard, their headquarters being at Prescott, in Grenville County, Ontario. After their long schooling against the highly trained troops of France, it must have been a curious experience for these men to engage in the semi-guerilla fighting that took place in the War of 1812. On the American side of the river, and directly opposite Prescott, is Ogdensburgh. Between the Canadian and the American towns the St. Lawrence flows, at this point, quite a mile and a quarter in width, a strait of beautiful waves in Summer but a mass of grinding ice floes in early Winter, it presents a curious spectacle; a wind-swept plain, glittering in the sunlight and, eerily white under the moon, broken in rugged furrows and dotted here and their by air-holes—breathing places an acre or more in extent, from which ascend, when the temperature is very low, clouds of vapor as if from huge cauldrons. The freezing over of the great rivers of America is a gradual process, the ice men, but at length fell exhaused on the ice from loss of blood. His men, growing out from either bank until one clear night the ice floes are jammed, then ragged edges are joined, their giddy whirlings cease, and the grinding roar is hushed. As the days pass the ice becomes so thick that it can bear any burden that man ever places upon it. Such was the river in the month of February, 1813.

At Ogdensburgh stood an old French fort, and in this fort a Captain Forsyth held command with 500 American soldiers and a proportionate number of artillery. Early in February, Forsyth, with a small company at his back, had crossed the river late one night on a foraging expedition. This audacious proceeding enraged the Glengarries. Father Macdonnel and "George the Red" laid their heads together. The outcome was the order that Ogdensburgh must be stormed without delay. The leader at once set about preparing for the action.

MACDONNELL'S PLANS.

His plans were as simple as they were bold. A stretch of ice more than a mile wide, offering no shelter from shot or shell, lay between the Highlanders and their foe. From the walls of the fort eleven cannon looked over this ice plain. But Macdonnell hoped to reach the cannon before the cannon would have time to reach him. Morning after morning he marches his men out upon the frozen surface of the river, and for hours at a time used the ice as a drill ground. To the Americans at Ogdensburgh, who at first watched every movement of their dangerous neighbors, it appeared as though Macdonnell was determined to keep his men in thorough training for the Spring campaign. Not only did the Highlandmen march and countermarch, but they hauled with them a couple of ugly-looking field-guns. Day by day their ventured farther out upon the ice in their practice, until the centre of the river was reached.

On the morning of February 22, 1813, the Highlanders as usual turned out upon the ice. Four hundred and eighty of them there were, all told, and the two old field-pieces dragging behind them like the tail of a beaver. From the walls of the fort at Ogdensburgh the usual number of soldiers took their places to watch the drill. Captain Forsyth himself watched the spectacle for a time, but having seen enough of it, went to his breakfast. As he sat over his meal an officer came to him and said that he thought there was something suspicious about the Highlanders this morning. Forsyth thought otherwise, and went on with his breakfast. The junior officer, unfortunately for the Glengarry men, felt uneasy and sceptical, and resolved to keep a watch over the ice. Not many minutes passed before his shout from the walls of the fort caused the soldiers to spring to their arms. The Highland hosts had suddenly, in two columns, dashed straight for opposite sides of the fort.

"George the Red" himself headed the left wing. His men held the ropes of the two field-guns. Foremost in the right column ran Captain Jenkins, a Canadian born and bred. On they dashed for the fort, running as fast as legs would carry across a frozen river. But half a mile of ice is a long road to travel, and before the columns had progressed many hundreds of yards the first storm of grape-shot came sweeping across the field of ice to meet the oncoming columns. Another hundred yards forward and the musket-balls began to drop in the ranks, and men leaped into the air to fall flat upon the glittering ice.

It was the leader's plans to carry Ogdensburg, brush out of his way any opposition that might there be offered, and place his guns in a position to fire into the fort from the rear, and thus prepare a breach for Jenkins, who was to storm the fort at the opposite side. But Macdonnell had not counted on his movements being so quickly discovered, nor that he would encounter such obstacles when he approached the bank. His men reached the American shore and swept through the village; but when they reached the selected spot for the guns, they were not forthcoming. They had become buried in a great bank of snow and ice that skirted the edge of the river. It took a weary time to hoist them up the river bank and plant them in a commanding position. Meanwhile, the Americans, rare marksmen and cool fellows, utilized the respite from fire.

While Macdonnell's men were floundering in the snowdrift, Jenkins and his column were under a hot fire. No sooner had he started forward than seven cannon were pointed at him, and the grape played havoc with his men, momentarily throwing them into confusion. He himself had his left arm shattered by the very first shot from the fort, but cheering on his men, they all sprang forward. However, they had not gone many yards before a second shot struck the leader, this time on the right arm, completely disabling that also. Notwithstanding his severe wounds—his left arm had to be amputated and his right was never afterwards of any use to him, although it hung by his side—the gallant Canadian pressed stoutly forward to inspire his however, never lost heart. Leaving their commander where he lay, they breasted the fort, scrambled up the bank, formed in order and charged over the breastworks depending on their bayonets to carry the work. At this moment "George the Red" got his guns into position, and with a "Hurrah!" both wings made for the French fort. Forsyth retired with those men who were able to follow him, escaping into the woods that surrounded the place. The Highlanders secured the fort, burnt four armed vessels that lay in the bay, carted a vast quantity of stores across the ice to Prescott, and, having destroyed the fortification, retired to Canadian soil.

The Canadian loss in the gallant affair amounted to eight killed and fifty-two wounded, most of them struck down on the ice by the grape-shot.

This particular model is for young men. It's our 3 button Sack—built with the spirit of youth in every line. $18 to $35.

These first days of Fall find us with Fit-Reform's choicest novelties for the new season.

There is so much that is delightfully new and refreshing in these Fall Suits, that we can't begin to tell you all about them here.

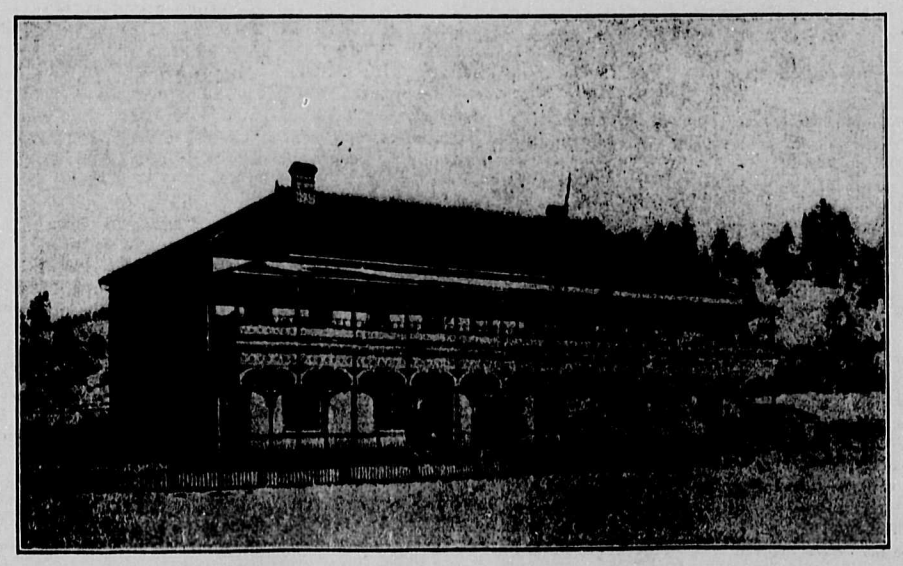
Please consider this our invitation to you to call and see these Styles.

Fit-Reform
McCREERY BROS.
Cranbrook, B C.

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.
E. A. Hill, M. F.
Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

I.O.O.F., KEY CITY LODGE
No. 42
Meets every Monday night at Eew 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.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS
Meets in Royal Black Knights Hall Baker Street
Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. sharp.
Mrs. L. Hayward, rec. sec.
W. B. MacFarlane, chief ranger
Visiting brethren made welcome.

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.

T. T. McVITTIE
P.L.S. & C.E.
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Cranbrook Cottage Hospital
GARDEN AVE.
Matron: Mrs. A. Salmon
Terms on Application
Phone 259 P. O. Box 845

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

Notice is hereby given that a reserve, notice of which appeared in the B.C. Gazette, on October 10th, 1912, is cancelled in so far as it relates to the following expired timber licences:—

4481, 9082, 11347, 21907, 22661, 23116, 24432, 26737, 26926, 28182, 28183, 30358, 31180, 31184, 31185, 31201, 31330, 31481, 32022, 32711, 33411, 33459, 33460, 34221, 34273, 34310, 36502, 37580, 37993, 37994, 41344, 41426 and 43176.

R. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.
Lands Department.
Victoria, B.C., March 31st, 1914.
15-3m.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills
A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at $5 a box, or three for $10. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont

Suggestive Questions
For Sunday School Lessons

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

The Great Commandments. Mark xii:28-44.

Golden Text—Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself. Luke x:27.

1. Verses 28-29—According to Jesus how many Gods are there?
2. Did Jesus at that time believe in the doctrine of the trinity as we do today?
3. Where is the account of Jesus calling himself God, or that he thought himself to be the supreme being of the universe?
4. As there is but one God how do you explain the doctrine of the trinity?
5. Verse 30—Why should love to God be considered the first commandment?
6. What is implied in loving God with all the strength of our nature?
7. Verse 31—Under present day conditions why should it not be possible to love our neighbor as we love ourselves?
8. If we truly love, as Jesus intimates, does that imply keeping all the commandments?
9. Verse 32—Do Christians in their practical working thoughts, think of the Supreme Power as being one God, or three?
10. In so far as people do think there are three Gods, are they heathen or Christian?
11. Verses 33-34—What influence, if any, has a correct creed upon moral or spiritual character?
12. Did Jesus commend this man for his correct opinions or for his desire for the truth, or for some other reason?
13. Verses 35-37—Did Jesus deny that he was the son of David, if not, what does he teach in these three verses?
14. Verses 38-40—Are there hypocrities today as Jesus said the scribes were, if so, describe one?
15. Which are the greater sinners, and why, persons who profess religion and do not possess it, or out and out sinners?
16. What do you suppose is Jesus' estimate of ministers of the gospel wearing clerical garb?
17. What is Jesus' estimate of those who love to be flattered, and angle for the chief places in the church, or at church functions?
18. Verses 41-44—To what extent does Jesus still watch how much people put in the collection plate?
19. Why was the widow's two mites so much praised by Jesus?
20. What proportion of a man's income and why, ought he to give to the cause of religion? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)
21. God commended the widow for giving all she had, did he mean to suggest that we should all do that, or what did he mean to teach us?

Lesson for Sunday, Sept. 13, 1914. The Ten Virgins. Matt xxv:1-13.

VEGETABLES AS FOOD.

It is stated that the local supply of vegetables exceeds the demand and that Chinese gardeners bring green stuff into town and often have to take it back to their gardens. The reason given for this is that this community does not consume many vegetables. If this is true, perhaps the reason is that most people have an inadequate idea of the value of vegetables as food. The objection that a number of householders have to vegetables grown by Chinese may in part supply the reason. A diet consisting chiefly of vegetables is, until one has become accustomed to it, not as satisfying as one in which meat or fish plays a chief part, although it is quite as sustaining. A Newfoundland workman complained when he had to eat light, white bread. He said he wanted the heavy, black bread to which he had been accustomed, giving as a reason that "it stays by a man." Meat and fish "stay by" us longer than vegetables, that is they give a physical feeling of fulness for a longer time. But this fulness has no dietetic value, but rather the reverse.

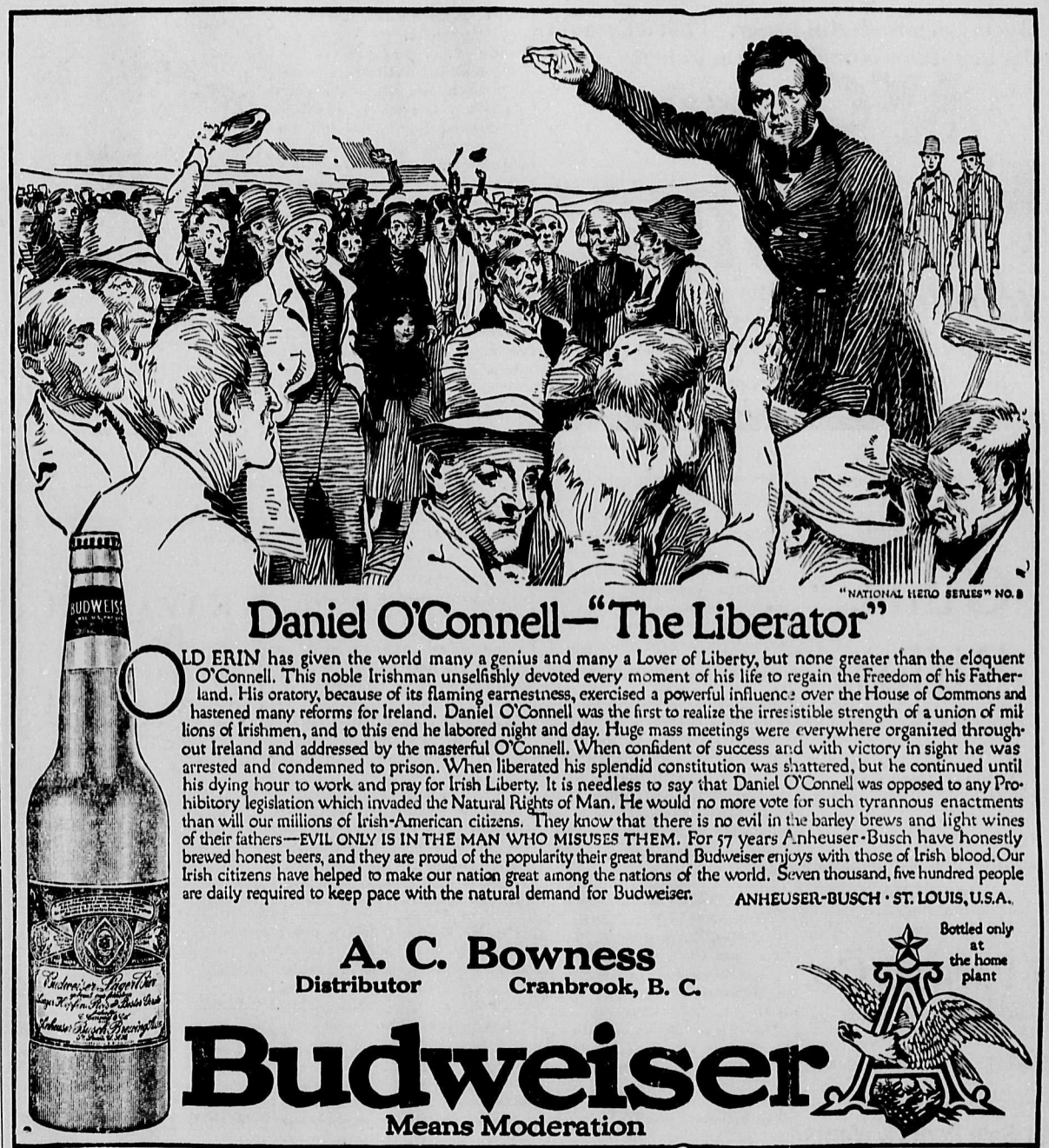
A freer use of vegetables as a diet would have an excellent effect both upon our stomachs and our pockets. Perhaps one reason why more of them are not eaten is that most people do not understand how to cook them. This is a lesson well worth learning.

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



Daniel O'Connell—"The Liberator"

OLD ERIN has given the world many a genius and many a Lover of Liberty, but none greater than the eloquent O'Connell. This noble Irishman unselfishly devoted every moment of his life to regain the Freedom of his Fatherland. His oratory, because of its flaming earnestness, exercised a powerful influence over the House of Commons and hastened many reforms for Ireland. Daniel O'Connell was the first to realize the irresistible strength of a union of millions of Irishmen, and to this end he labored night and day. Huge mass meetings were everywhere organized throughout Ireland and addressed by the masterful O'Connell. When confident of success and with victory in sight he was arrested and condemned to prison. When liberated his splendid constitution was shattered, but he continued until his dying hour to work and pray for Irish Liberty. It is needless to say that Daniel O'Connell was opposed to any Prohibitory legislation which invaded the Natural Rights of Man. He would no more vote for such tyrannous enactments than will our millions of Irish-American citizens. They know that there is no evil in the barley brews and light wines of their fathers—EVIL ONLY IS IN THE MAN WHO MISUSES THEM. For 57 years Anheuser-Busch have honestly brewed honest beers, and they are proud of the popularity their great brand Budweiser enjoys with those of Irish blood. Our Irish citizens have helped to make our nation great among the nations of the world. Seven thousand, five hundred people are daily required to keep pace with the natural demand for Budweiser. ANHEUSER-BUSCH · ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

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Budweiser
Means Moderation

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date hereof, I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a License to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands, situate in the Fernie District of South East Kootenay, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted adjacent to the Northwest corner of Lot 6147 about 40 chains in a northeasterly direction from the Southwest corner of Lot 7398 and being the Northwest corner, thence South 80 chains, east about 20 chains, North 80 chains and west about 20 chains to point of commencement and containing 160 acres more or less, being a relocation of Lot 6147.

Located this 27th day of July, 1914
33- JAMES FISHER, Locator

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date hereof, I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a License to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands, situate in the Fernie District of South East Kootenay, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at the Northeast corner of Lot 7116 and being the Northeast corner, thence South 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains, and east 80 chains, to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less, being a relocation of Lot 7116.

Located this 28th day of July, 1914
FRED LOOMIS, Locator
33- JAMES FISHER, Agent

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date hereof, I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a License to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands, situate in the Fernie District of South East Kootenay, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at the Southwest corner of Lot 7398 and being the Northeast corner, thence South 80 chains, West 80 chains, North 80 chains and East 80 chains, to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less, being a relocation of Lot 7400.

Located this 27th day of July, 1914
FRED LOOMIS, Locator
33- JAMES FISHER, Agent

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date hereof, I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a License to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands, situate in the Fernie District of South East Kootenay, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at the Northwest corner of Lot 7403 and being the southeast corner, thence north about 40 chains, west about 20 chains, north about 40 chains, west about 60 chains, south 80 chains and east 80 chains, to point of commencement and containing 480 acres more or less, being a re-location of Lot 7401.

Located this 27th day of July, 1914
HARLAN I. PEYTON, Locator
33- JAMES FISHER, Agent

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

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Commencing at a post planted at the Northwest corner of Lot 7403 and being the Northeast corner, thence South 80 chains, West 80 chains, North 80 chains and East 80 chains, to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less, being a relocation of Lot 7404.

Located this 27th day of July, 1914
HARLAN I. PEYTON, Locator
33- JAMES FISHER, Agent

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date hereof, I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a License to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands, situate in the Fernie District of South East Kootenay, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lot 7398, being the southeast corner, thence North 80 chains, West 80 chains, south 80 chains and east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less, being a relocation of Lot 7397.

Located this 27th day of July, 1914
FRED LOOMIS, Locator
33- JAMES FISHER, Agent

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date hereof, I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a License to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands, situate in the Fernie District of South East Kootenay, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted adjacent to the Northeast corner of Lot 7116 and being the Northwest corner, thence South 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains and west 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Located this 28th day of July, 1914
HARLAN I. PEYTON, Locator
33- JAMES FISHER, Agent

MADAM LAVAL'S
Cotton Root Compound Tablets
A RELIABLE REGULATOR
These Pills are compounded with the greatest care from the most reliable remedies known to science; such as are being used with much success by the most celebrated physicians known.
They are a specific to the distressing disorders to which the female constitution is liable.
Price $2 a box. No. 2 (much stronger), $5 a box. Sold at all drug stores, or by mail from The Laval Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

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

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that within the time prescribed by law, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Minister of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described land situated in the District of South East Kootenay, B. C.:

Commencing at a post planted at the South East Corner of Lot 10341 thence North 42.63 chains more or less to the South boundary of Lot 7509; thence East 49.51 chains more or less to the West boundary of Lot 7508; thence South 65.47 chains more or less to the North boundary of Lot 10340; thence West 34.74 chains more or less to the East boundary of Lot 7505; thence North 23.13 chains more or less to the N. E. Cor. of said Lot 7505; thence West 15 chains more or less to point of commencement, containing 291 acres more or less.

Located this 27th day of July, 1914.
STEWART MORRIS, Locator
Witness: Fred McDonald.
32-5t

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reserve established by notice in the British Columbia Gazette on December 27th, 1907, is cancelled in so far as it relates to the lands covered by expired Timber Licence No. 33615. The said lands have been surveyed into Lots 11821, 11822, 11823 and 11824, Group 1, Kootenay District, and will be opened to entry by pre-emption at 9 o'clock in the forenoon on Monday, September 21st, 1914. Further information can be obtained at the office of the Government Agent, Fernie, B. C., where all applications for entry must be made.

ROBERT A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands
Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C.,
21st July, 1914.
31,33,35,37,39

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date hereof, I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a License to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands, situate in the Fernie District of South East Kootenay, in Block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted adjacent to the Northeast corner of Lot 7116 and being the Southwest corner, thence North 80 chains, East 80 chains, South 80 chains and West 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Located this 28th day of July, 1914
FRED LOOMIS, Locator
33- JOHN FISHER, Agent

Oven is a wonderful baker. That's because the heat flues completely encircle it.

McClary's

Kootenay

Range satisfies the most exacting cook on every point. Let the McClary dealer demonstrate the fact. 55

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

We have just received our Fall stock of

Guns, Rifles, and Ammunition.

Your inspection and purchases are solicited.

F. Parks & Co.

HARDWARE and HOUSE FURNISHINGS

CRANBROOK, - British Columbia

For Sale Rents & Wants

ANY RESPECTABLE MAN OR WOman can make $2 to $4 a day distributing religious literature in own community; chance for promotion; experience not necessary; spare hours may be used. Home Bible League, Brantford. 35-2

$5 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETing Card sample book free. Solicitors make five to ten dollars daily. Bradley-Garretson, Desk Y, Brantford, Ont. 35-2

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

FOR RENT—Nice 5 roomed plastered cottage. Phone 318, Ed. Shadleton. *33-2t

FOR RENT—A Five-roomed Modern cottage in good location on Garden avenue. Vacant Sept. 15th. Apply W. J. Atchison. 35-1t

AGENTS: "CAUSES AND ISSUES of Europe's Colossal War." Thrilling book on stupendous events. Marvellous seller. Make seven dollars daily. Sample book free. Bradley-Garretson, Brantford. 35-2

Local News

Picture Framing. Picture Framing Splendid selection of mouldings. Come and see them. Kilby Frames Pictures.

Ladies, do not forget the meeting of the "Sunshine Society" that is to be held in the Edison theatre on Friday next. See advertisement.

D. McFarlane left on Thursday for a prospecting trip up the valley in the neighborhood of Finlay Creek. He expects to be away about two weeks.

Grace Gallop of Galloway passed away on Thursday after suffering for some time from tuberculosis. Her many friends will be sorry to hear of her bereavement.

Mrs. W. B. McFarlane returned from Nelson on Monday where she has been attending as delegate to the Women's Institute convention from Cranbrook. A most interesting session was held.

The Taylor Lumber Company ceased mill operating on August 31. Owing to the very unsatisfactory condition of the lumber market, this firm has decided to cease operating entirely, until financial conditions become more stable.

Best Creamery Butter, 3 lbs. for 95c at Crowe Bros.

Messrs. Robinson and McKenzie left on Thursday on a prospecting trip to the west of Cranbrook. If the prospects come up to the present expectation of these men there will be something doing in the district before long and Cranbrook will be materially benefited thereby.

Success to all the men who are prospecting in the district these last few weeks. This district is being rapidly depleted of its lumber and agriculture is carried on but a comparatively small scale, and if it is possible to make some big developments in mining the city will once more come into its own and be the thriving city of a few years ago.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

Word has been received of the death of Richard McArthur, formerly of Cranbrook, who died at the Provincial Home, Kamloops, on the 21st of August, he being 71 years of age at the time of his demise after a lingering illness. Deceased for many years was a familiar figure on the streets of Cranbrook and was better known as "Dick."

TRIPP-DARKIS.

The marriage of Miss Jane L. Darvis of East Florenceville, N. B., to Mr. Harry H. Tripp of Dryden, N. Y., was solemnized at Christ Church on Wednesday, September the second, by Rev. E. P. Flewelling.

The bride and groom were attended by Mr. and Mrs. H. Yorke Parker, and left on the afternoon train for their home in Edmonton.

The Kootenay school, under the care of Mrs. Racklyeft, opened on Tuesday morning. This is a school that has been instituted for the care of the children in the southeastern portion of Cranbrook school district and will fill a long needed want. There are about 15 children in this district that will materially benefit by the school, and it is to the credit of the school board that they are doing their best to meet the requirements of this growing district.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

Mrs. Alex Taylor has returned to Kimberley, after a six weeks' tour among the coast cities. Going by Spokane, she visited 'Frisco, Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver. She was accompanied by her husband, who was compelled to return some time ago, owing to pressure of business. Owing to the whereabouts of the Rainbow being definitely unknown for some time, Mrs. Taylor came to the conclusion that it was safer in the interior than in any of the coast cities.

On Tuesday evening, Sept. 8th, at 8.30 at Maple Hall the Over Seas Club, will give an entertainment to its members and friends, whether members or not, in honor of its fourth anniversary. Admittance will be free. A good programme with refreshments has been gotten up, and a good time is assured to all. The following have kindly consented to take part in the programme: Mrs. Dr. Kennedy, Mrs. J. E. Kennedy, Mrs. R. Admondson, Rev. E.P. Flewelling, Mr. A. Fairbairn, Mr. A. Raworth, Mr. W. J. Robinson, Mr. C. McMillan, Mr. J. Coutts, Mr. G. Hougham, Mr. R. Davis, Mr. T. E. South, Mr. J. F. Smith, Mr. N. A. Wallinger, Mr. C. A. Cock, Mr. W. Leaman, Mr. W. W. Scott.

Crowe Bros. are selling a regular 40c Tea at 3 lbs. for $1.00.

Owing to the war which is now raging in Europe and the unsettled state of affairs generally, the executive committee of the Alberta and Eastern B. C. Section of the Canadian Press Association have decided to postpone the Convention which was to have been held in Vernon, B. C. September 2nd, 3rd and 4th. The Okanagan publishers regret that such a step as this has been necessary and as soon as conditions warrant it the Convention will be again taken up. The publishers throughout the west were looking forward to this convention not alone for the benefit to be derived from such a concourse of men but to be able to take in the district that is so fast becoming known all over the world as one of the largest fruit districts in B. C. if not in Canada.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Church are holding a Bazaar on the 18th of November.

The enrolment of the South Ward school shows 39 pupils with Miss Woodwood and 47 with Mrs. Dean.

20 lbs. Sugar for $1.45 at Crowe Bros.

The Rev. W. K. Thomson will preach at both services in Knox Presbyterian church on Sunday, Sept. 6.

Mining interest is being revived in the district, many parties taking a great interest in the prospects.

Born—At the Cottage Hospital on Tuesday, September 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Ripley of Bull River, twin sons.

James Austin left on Tuesday for Spokane. Mr. Austin has been the city bandmaster for the last two years, the band now being disbanded owing to the financial stringency that now exists.

The W.C.T.U. will hold a parlor meeting at the home of Mrs. H. White, Wednesday, September 9th at 3.30 p.m. A good program is being provided. All ladies interested are invited to attend. No admission.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Small of Canal Flats were in the city this week accompanied by their children. They returned home on Thursday leaving their children to receive tuition at the St. Mary's school, newly organized in the city.

Six Frenchmen left Cranbrook on Thursday for Montreal to sail immediately for France to join the army. Two of the contingent are reservists and the remainder volunteers Those composing the contingent were Joe Nedelec, Pete Bennard, Geo. Cabellan, Louis Filloil, A. Pebet and John Baptiste Guelon.

98 lb. sack Best Bread Flour $3.70 at Crowe Bros.

Mrs. Ed. T. Johnson of Canal Flat died at the Cottage Hospital on Monday evening. The funeral services were held from the undertaking parlors of F. M. MacPherson on Thursday afternoon, Rev. O. E. Kendall conducted the services. Beside the sorrowing husband there are two small children left to mourn her loss

The Wednesday afternoon holiday is to be extended through September. This was the decision of the Retail Merchants at a meeting held in the Y. M. C. A. last Monday evening. There are several members who are in favor of continuing the holiday through the winter and summer or for all time. The possibility is feasible enough.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

The recruiting offices have been installed in the room to the right of the city hall entrance. Mr. Geo. Tisdale is receiving volunteers almost every day and the interest is not abating one whit but increasing all the time. The drilling of the men is well worth seeing and for some would be a great education. The officers in charge are to be congratulated on the work they are doing and the results obtained.

20 per cent. off Crockery, China and Glassware at Crowe Bros.

RHEUMATISM ARRESTED

Many people suffer the tortures of lame muscles and stiffened joints because of impurities in the blood, and each succeeding attack seems more acute until rheumatism has invaded the whole system.

To arrest rheumatism it is quite as important to improve your general health as to purify your blood, and the cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion is nature's great blood-maker, while its medicinal nourishment strengthens the organs to expel the impurities and upbuild your strength.

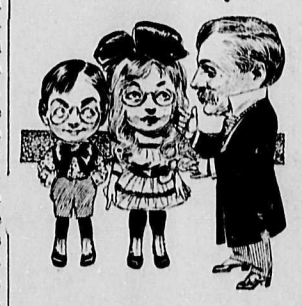
Scott's Emulsion is helping thousands every day who could not find other relief.

Refuse the alcoholic substitutes.

People Should Guard Against 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 antiseptic izes the digestive organs and draws off the impurities. Beattie-Murphy Co. 43-2t

Children's Eyes



require more careful watching than those of the adult. If your child complains of her eyes at all have them seen to at once without delay. Nothing is of more physical importance than the sight. We examine eyes free of charge and make a specialty of Children's eyes. We fix lenses to suit the sight exactly for old and young, and our charges are fair.

RAWORTH BROS.

Jewelers & Opticians

Cranbrook, - - B. C.

Mr. W. W. Kilby received on Tuesday with his mail from the Old country, news of his wife's death. Mrs. Kilby passed away on August 15th at Colwyn Bay, North Wales, and by her own request her remains were taken to her home in Birmingham, Eng., at which place she was interred Mr. Kilby is one of our most respected citizens and his many friends will sympathise with him in his sorrow.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

A special train raced through from Spokane via Cranbrook on Tuesday midnight carrying a specialist to the bedside of D'Alton Grant Coleman, the son of DjAlton C. Coleman, general superintendent of the C.P.R. and resident of Calgary; in spite of all the assistance possible and the best surgical skill the little fellow passed away on Wednesday. He was only 5½ years old and had been suffering for some time. The many friends of the parents will bear with them at the bereavement.

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.

Watch Crowe Bros.' windows for Big Money Savers in Groceries.

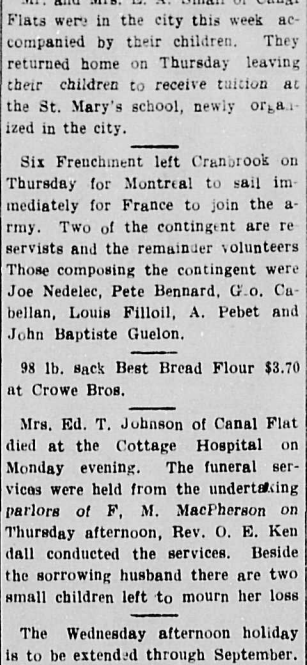
The ladies of the Sunshine Society who have organized for the purpose of relieving some of the needy of Cranbrook and vicinity, will hold a Public Meeting in the Edison Theatre, Friday September 11th at 7.45 p.m. All ladies who can and are interested in this work are urgently requested to attend. Any person having clothing or bedding to donate for this purpose will please call Mrs. Dr. King. The ladies would request that all clothing be sent in in a sanitary condition.

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.



Battle Fleets of the Air in Warfare

(From the New York Sun)

The value of aircraft as a military asset is having its first real test in the European war. Never before have nations thoroughly equipped with vehicles of the air made war on each other.

Will the rival machines annihilate each other until not one is left? Will the swift little French monoplanes drive the huge German dirigibles from the air? Of what actual benefit will the aerial forces be to the armies, where both sides are so equipped?

These questions have puzzled army and naval authorities. In the present war the answer will not be long in coming. Many experts are convinced that the value of aircraft in modern warfare has been greatly overestimated. They scoff at the reports of hundreds killed by a single bomb dropped from an aeroplane.

"Impossible!" they say. "Frenzied hallucinations! Tales of what the layman and the theorist think would happen! Exaggerations born of terror!"

Still the accounts continued to come with increasing frequency; but it will take several months' fighting between the aerial forces of the great European Powers to prove the worth or worthlessness of an aerial fleet.

France has the greatest number of aeroplanes and Germany owns the greatest number of dirigibles. Scouting aeroplanes from the largest part of the equipment, but there are enough armored aeroplanes carrying machine guns to make aerial warfare possible.

The following statistics showing the government owned machines in Europe were prepared by Henry Woodhouse, managing editor of "Flying." During the last year the European nations have been building machines in secret, but Mr. Woodhouse is assured by his foreign correspondents that the figures are approximately accurate:

	Aeroplanes.	Military Dirigibles
France	1,200	20
Russia	800	12
Germany	600	28
England	300	9
Austria	60	8
Italy	60	8

Even in scouting, where the air is clear of rival machines, the aeroplane has its limitations. To keep out of rifle range the work must be done at a height of not less than 2,000 feet. At that height aviators have flown over a regiment of soldiers, camped in green cloth tents, without noticing them. As the flier ascends, elevations on the earth's surface disappear and persons become mere specks. The aeroplane can be seen further than the aviator can see with sufficient accuracy for scouting.

But the fast scouting machine has still another possibility—the destruction of dirigibles. This may or may not mean the wrecking of the aeroplane or the death of the pilot. Vedrines, with the hatred of the dirigible common to all aviators, said recently that he would drive his machine through one of the big German dirigibles and save himself by jumping from the aeroplane with a life pack just before it tore into the side of the big balloon.

Joseph A. Steinmetz, of Philadelphia, vice-president of the Aero Club of Pennsylvania, has invented an aircraft destroyer by means of which a fast scouting machine can blow up the slow moving, armored aeroplane or dirigible. The device consists of a wire that dangles several hundred feet below the aeroplane with a bomb and several hooks fastened to the lower end. The aviator simply steers his machine over the other machine, catches the wire on the enemy's craft and explodes the bomb by contact.

This device has never been tested by actual warfare, but it presents a way in which the smallest aeroplane might destroy the largest dirigible and still have an even chance of reaching the ground in safety. The wire is automatically freed from the aeroplane as soon as the bomb explodes and the aeroplane is left free.

In addition to the large number of scouting machines, each of the European powers is well equipped with armored aeroplanes, upon which rapid fire guns are mounted. Other machines are built especially for bomb dropping.

It is highly probable that the damage possible from bomb dropping has been overestimated. The heaviest weight ever dropped from an aeroplane was 175 pounds, and the bomb has a tendency to bury itself deep in the ground and fire straight upward instead of spreading.

Bomb dropping is an effective way of destroying bridges and is capable of creating disorder in almost any body of troops, because in the bomb dropping aeroplane they see something against which they cannot defend themselves and they imagine that one bomb will annihilate a regiment.

Several types of non-recoil guns have been invented for aeroplanes and are being used by the nations of Europe. Col. Isaac Lewis, U.S.A., developed one of the best known aeroplane guns, which is now being used by many of the armored machines in Europe. This gun is an air-cooled, non-recoil machine gun, weighing 20 pounds and fires 700 shots a minute. J. Scott Sims has invented a heavier gun, weight 170 pounds, shooting seven pounds of gelatinized glycerine at a single charge. There is no smoke, no gas, no recoil and very little noise.

Germany is counting on her big military Zeppelin dirigibles to make her the master of the air in the present war. Actual experiments have proved that 400 pounds of explosives can be dropped from a dirigible without impairing its safety and the recoil of a gun does not affect the equilibrium of a dirigible. The inflated bag takes up the recoil.

The Zeppelins are capable of travelling at a speed of sixty miles an hour for as long as forty hours. They fly silently and are most useful for night flying. They can fly out to sea over battleships, dropping heavy loads of explosives. The modern Zeppelins are equipped with guns fore and aft on both sides and on the top and bottom. They can fire in any direction and the Germans believe that they will be able to pick any aeroplane out of the air before it gets near enough to be dangerous.

In making a comparison between the German Zeppelins and the French aeroplanes, Alfred W. Lawson, editor of "Aircraft," says:

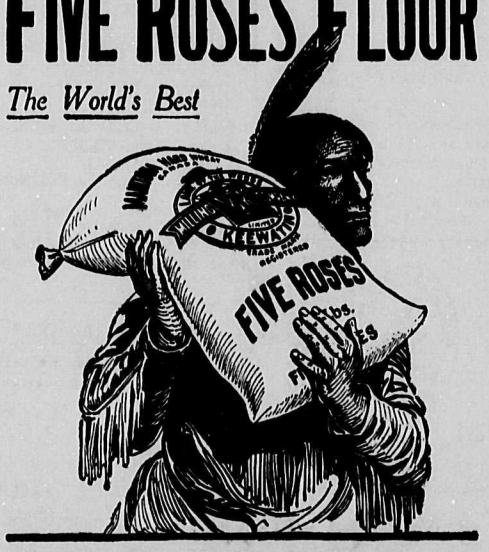
"The Zeppelin airships could actually make the French army at the front a negligible quantity if permitted to operate without restriction by flying completely over the troops and using their explosives to put out of commission the French bases of supplies and ammunition, and also by destroying unfortified railroad bridges and the like over which fresh troops, provisions and ammunition would have to be sent to the army at the front. In other words, if the German Zeppelins were able to work without restriction the German armies could be notified of the French manoeuvres, and besides destroying its base of supplies, would be enabled by so doing to permit the unhampered movements of the German army.

"All this could be accomplished and the war terminated in short order by a German victory, except for one reason, and that is, that the French will combat the Germans in the air with both aeroplanes and dirigibles. So it can readily be seen that it requires air craft to combat air craft, and therefore, the first and most important orders of both the German and French generals and admirals will be to clear the air of opposing air craft and the side which is enabled to clear the air of opposing air craft first will have a tremendous advantage over it opponent, so much so, in fact, that it is quite likely to be the deciding factor in the great European conflagration."

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

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

A Big Rent.

Mail order houses have to pay heavy taxes, big rents, high priced labor, and all the expenses incidental to a large city.

Your local merchant is more favorably situated in every particular. Do you not think he can fill your requirements as well as the out-of-town concern?

In addition he helps support the schools and the churches. These institutions are better and more efficient because of the merchant's presence in the community.

Live and let live. Deal with your local merchant. You will find his announcement in the advertising columns.