Provincial Legislative Assembly

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VOLUME 20. CRANBROOK, B. C. SATURDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 21, 1914. No. 47

Passing of Britain's Greatest Soldier

London, Nov. 15.—Field-Marshal Earl Roberts died last night in France from pneumonia. A telegram from Field-Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces on the continent, apprised Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, of the death of England's great soldier. The telegram read:

"I deeply regret to tell you that Lord Roberts died at 8 o'clock this (Saturday) evening."

Field-Marshal Roberts, who was colonel-in-chief of the Indian troops, had gone to France to give them his greeting. Soon after his arrival he became seriously ill. He suffered from a severe chill on Thursday and pneumonia rapidly developed. His great age, 82 years, militated against his recovery, the crisis in the disease coming quickly.

DEATH VERY SUDDEN

The death of Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, which occurred last evening at the headquarters of the British expeditionary force in France, was extremely sudden. He was in his usual good health when he left England on Wednesday with his daughter, Lady Aileen Roberts, and his son-in-law, Major Lewin. The party had a rough trip crossing the channel, but the aged general felt no ill effects and went through with his programme on the continent. In fact he was about to return home, when his death occurred.

HAD REVIEWED INDIANS

Earl Roberts had motored to the British bases and camps, had reviewed the Indian troops, and had conferred with the leading officers. It was not until about dinner-time Friday evening that he complained of a slight chill. As he was subject to more or less trifling chest troubles, he followed his usual course and went to bed early. As his temperature increased, medical men were called in and pronounced his condition critical. They relieve the general of what pain he was suffering and he fell asleep. His death occurred during sleep.

GRIEF THROUGHOUT EMPIRE

The passing of the great warrior has created profound grief throughout the country. At all churches and in the camps where soldiers are training, touching references were made today to his death, and the "Dead March in Saul" was played.

In a telegram to Lady Roberts, Field Marshall Sir John French, in the name of the army serving in France, expressed deep sympathy, saying:

"Your grief is shared by us who mourn the loss of a much loved chief. As he was called, it seems fitter to the ending of the life of a great soldier that he should have passed away in the midst of the troops he loved so well, and within sound of the guns."

KING AND QUEEN SHOCKED

King George and Queen Mary were greatly shocked by the news that Field-Marshal Earl Roberts had succumbed last night to a swift attack of pneumonia while on the front in France, whither he had "journeyed to see once more the Indian troops of whom he was so proud."

A BRILLIANT CAREER.

Roberts, of Kandahar, Pretoria and Waterford, as Field Marshal Lord Frederick Sleigh Roberts was known, sums up briefly the career of the noted soldier whose death has plunged the Empire into mourning. Scion of a noble Irish family, Lord Roberts was born in 1832 in Cawnpore, India, where his father, General Sir Abraham Roberts, was serving.

It was in the Indian service that the gallant and efficient Irish soldier achieved his first and lasting fame. It was in South Africa in his later years that this was supplemented and magnified by his achievements in Great Britain's victorious campaign against the Boers.

KNOWN TO MEN AS "BOBS"

But, if it was as a field marshal and earl that Lord Roberts was formally known, it was as "Bobs" that the men of the ranks knew him, loved him and greeted him. In their estimation and in that of the admiring public, which appreciated and applauded his success for his country, no name could fit him better than this diminutive of his family name and word meaning "hero" in Hindu. Showered as he was with honors and titles by his own country, it was not by that nation alone that his military ability was appreciated.

GREATEST SOLDIER OF TIME

"The greatest soldier of his time," were the words used by Emperor William of Germany in paying tribute to him.

"Roberts of Kandahar," the emperor is recorded as saying, "has much of the subtlety and ability to deceive his opponents that have distinguished the greatest military geniuses of the past. I hold him the ablest of today's soldiers."

BRITAIN'S PRIDE IN CAREER

For more than half a century Britain had occasion to take pride in the career of Roberts, the soldier. As the career ripened she came to hold him in the same affection as Wellington, Clive and Kitchener. In nine of her wars he was in the thick of the fighting and many times was wounded. As he fought he rose in rank from a supernumory subaltern in the horse artillery to field marshal and commander-in-chief of all the British armies. As further rewards he was made a peer of the real and the recipient of distinguished orders, of which the chief was the Order of the Garter, the most ancient and highest prized of all British orders. This came to him in 1901 after his noble services in leading the British cause to victory in South Africa.

FRENCH PAPERS PAY ELOQUENT TRIBUTES

Paris, Nov. 15.—Today's papers comment at length upon the death of Lord Roberts. All review the splendid career of the soldier of Lucknow, Lahore, Afghanistan and the Transvaal, and pay eloquent tributes to his sterling qualities as a man as well as a fighter. They comment in moving terms on the grave train of circumstances which brought him to French soil to end a well filled life, and declare that he will be mourned in France as much as in England.

CANADIAN TRIBUTES TO LATE FIELD-MARSHAL

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 15.—On receipt of the news of the death of Lord Roberts, the acting premier of the Dominion, Sir George Foster, sent the following message of condolence to the relatives of the deceased:

"Please accept the most heartfelt sympathy of the government and the people of Canada in your great personal bereavement. Lord Roberts' distinguished career and his long and eminent services to the Empire have been nowhere followed with greater interest than in Canada, where he has long typified the best qualities of a great and kindly-hearted soldier."

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MESSAGE.

The following cablegram in connection with Earl Roberts' death was despatched by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught:

"In my own name and that of the Canadian government, I desire to express our deepest sympathy with the British nation and army at the loss they have sustained by the death of the distinguished Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, whom we are proud to remember as the colonel of the Royal Canadian artillery."

PREMIER'S MESSAGE.

From New York, Sir Robert Borden cabled:

"I have received with the deepest regret the tidings of the death of Lord Roberts, in whom died a great soldier and patriot. His commanding ability, his untiring earnestness, his intense patriotism, and his many great qualities of heart and intellect made him a distinguished, and even unique, figure among those who wrought most and best for the Empire, which he loved and served so well. He died, as he ever lived, at the post of duty. His memory will be honored and his death mourned throughout the Empire, and nowhere more sincerely than in Canada."

BODY OF ROBERTS REACHES ASCOT

Ascot, England, Nov. 18, via London.—Covered with the Union Jack and with his khaki hat and sword upon it, the coffin containing the body of Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar now lies in the small room in his modest residence here, in which the great soldier was wont to conduct family prayers and in which there is a small altar and a crucifix.

The coffin arrived from Folkestone this afternoon. The ceremony was of a most simple description. The coffin was borne by employees of the field marshal to his house, where a brief service, attended by Lady Roberts and her daughters and a few privileged friends, was conducted by the rector of Ascot.

Regimental Dance

The second Volunteer Regimental dance given by the East Kootenay Light Infantry C and D companies on Tuesday night in the Auditorium was a complete success. The hall was splendidly decorated with flags and on each side of the stage was a picture of the King and Queen of the British Empire enveloped in the Union Jack.

The Cranbrook orchestra furnished the music to the delight of the dancers and expressions of appreciation for their excellent playing were to be heard in the hall. There was a large number of friends present from outside points.

Refreshments in charge of the St. John's Ambulance Corps were served during the evening to the dancers, the proceeds of which they placed to the funds of their general account. The provisions they provided were such as to make the dancers wish they could eat more.

The patronesses for the evening were Mesdames C. H. Pollen, G. P. Tisdale, W. Halsall, H. Venus, W. Harris, G. H. Thompson, H. H. Bourne and F. W. Green, all of whom contributed their quota toward the final success of the gathering.

As a preliminary announcement the officers of the companies wish it to be made known that the Volunteers will hold a ball in the Auditorium on New Year's Eve when preparations are being made to have this one of the most eventful evenings that has ever been enjoyed in Cranbrook.

Bought in the West

London—Commenting upon a recent editorial in a Winnipeg paper which suggests that Chicago is being given the preference in the purchase of remounts, although western Canada is in a position to supply 100,000, Mr. A. H. Griffith, secretary for the high commissioner's office, states that as a matter of fact many purchases had been made in western Canada, involving large amounts.

"We have no direct dealing in this," said Mr. Griffith, "as General Sir Frederick Benson went over to Canada for the war office and Col. Pinnefeather is to sail to join him but this office is in constant and close touch with the war office and the admiralty concerning the trade interests in the Dominion and quite recently orders for such articles as saddlery have been placed in Canada." Mr. Griffith said stories about large orders being placed in the United States lacked details, the inference being they were mere advertising tricks.

SpecialCouncil Meeting

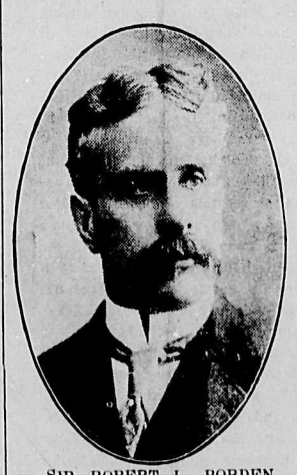
A special meeting of the city council was held on Tuesday in the council chambers, there being present Mayor Taylor and Aldermen Campbell, Leask, Cameron, Horie and Hickenbotham.

The meeting was called at the request of Alderman Hickenbothan for the purpose of considering and passing for its first reading "a measure for the purpose of dividing the city into wards." After a considerable amount of discussion a vote was taken on the first reading of the measure and was lost by 3 votes against and 2 for. Aldermen Campbell, Leask and Cameron were against the bylaw and Aldermen Horie and Hickenbotham voted in its favor.

Police Warning

Owing to there having been several cases of householders losing food from their refrigerators which in many cases are placed on the verandas the police are warning everyone to be more careful food stuffs are not left to the temptation of thieves. This week there have been several cases reported and the miscreants, whoever they are, will be severely dealt with when caught.

The police also wish to draw the attention of all householders that if anyone comes begging at the door for food or money, it is to be refused them and at the same time refer them to the police office where any needy case can have a meal at noon or supper in the evening. Soup kitchens have been opened at the police station for this purpose and due respect will be extended to the applicant. This soup kitchen was formerly run by the Salvation Army but so many applicants put in an appearance and their funds so limited that the work became too much for them. During the week there have been as many as 19 meals served at one time.



SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN

Belgium Relief Fund

Editor "Prospector,"

Dear Sir,—We beg to inform the people of Cranbrook and district that contributions toward the Belgium Relief Fund have been received from Kimberley, Marysville, Bull River, Wardner, the Mission and Cranbrook. The committee wish to inform the donators that the contributions were so large that they comprised 18 boxes in all, which have been forwarded to Montreal free of charge by the Dominion Express company. The approximate value of the goods sent is $1500.00. A letter of advice containing a full description of the contents has been forwarded to the Belgian consul at Montreal and as soon as an acknowledgement of same is received by the President it will be published in these columns so that all contributors will be aware of the safe arrival of their generous gifts to this needy cause.

The Relief committee take this opportunity of thanking everyone who gave their assistance so generously, both in the making and in the sending of this generous donation.

Mrs. J. H. King, president;
Mrs. W. E. Worden, Mrs. F. B. Miles, Mrs. W. B. MacFarlane, Mrs. A. A. Johnson, Mrs. J. F. Smith, executive committee.

Mrs. (Dr.) J. H. King is especially to be congratulated for the perseverance and faithfulness she has exhibited as president of this committee and for taking charge of such a work that assumed such magnitude beyond the dreams of the most hopeful. Her time has been given unstintingly and the many calls on her executive ability have been responded to most nobly. Everyone of those who contributed toward this donation will ever bear a warm place in their hearts for her for the ready advice and assistance she accorded to all enquirers.

This work of charity began on Monday, 26th of October and was completed and shipped on the 17th of November, in all 21 days. The work, after it had once begun, began to assume large proportions, and it has been a matter of great surprise to the committee to realise that they were able to handle the large amount of produce sent in to the committee rooms, so kindly loaned by Mr. W. B. MacFarlane for this purpose.

The generous contributions received were from all over the district, and not confined to any one place. They comprised everything imaginable in clothing for the children, the women and the men, from a stocking to a hat.

The committee who took charge of collecting these gifts are to be congratulated on the way they have handled the shipments as they arrived; no one but those who were in touch with the work can realise the amount of time and care necessary to carry out the arduous task they so voluntarily expended. It was a real delight to look over some of the gifts, they were perfect works of art, the needlework and crochet work especially drawing the attention of the committee. The patience, and in many cases the self-sacrifice of the givers are worthy of one's best praise. It can be taken for granted that the gift that left Cranbrook on Tuesday will bear most favorably with the best that will be received at Montreal.

A list of the contents of the 18 boxes now on their way to Montreal is appended herewith:

Box No. 1—All new, 16 suits, 2 coats, 2 vests.

Box No. 2—2 suits, 3 coats, 2 vests, 5 pants, 10 coats, 15 vests.

Box No. 3—23 ladies' coats, 4 skirts 10 waits, 1 cape.

Box No. 4—2 pr. slippers, 2 pr. gloves, 1 underskirt, 5 caps, 1 pr. mitts, 7 mufflers, 12 little girl's coats, 7 skirts, 7 little girl's dresses, 4 little girl's blouses, 1 cape, 5 sweaters, 8 drawers, 3 print dresses, 1 set furs, 1 pr. child's slippers.

Box No. 5—16 men's heavy overcoats (new).

Box No. 6—5 toques, 1 crib blanket, 7 mufflers, 14 baby caps, 2 caps, 1 jacket, 1 pr. gaiters, 1 fur, 5 pair gloves, one infant's complete outfit (new), 1 pr. leggings, 2 coats, 2 drawers, 2 shirts, 2 vests, 2 waists, 2 night dresses, 2 combinations, 5 petticoats.

Box No. 7—3 vests, 1 cape, 6 pr. pants, 2 suits, 3 coats, 6 men's overcoats.

Box No. 8—3 pr. rubbers, 3 pr. men's boots, 1 pr. moccasins, 12 women's stockings, 4 handkerchiefs, 3 ties, 45 pr. men's socks.

Box No. 9—27 pr. wool blankets.

Box No. 10—27 collars, 1 suit, 2 pr. pants, 2 vests, 80 top shirts, 3 overalls, 2 overall jackets.

Box No. 11—1 pr. pants, 6 pillows, 7 pillow slips, 4 pr. blankets, 3 fur lined coats, 4 quilts.

Box No. 12—10 ladies suits, 41 coats, 5 dresses.

Box No. 13—29 wool shirts, 11 pr. drawers, 8 sweaters, 1 night shirt, 1 cap, 2 shirts.

Box No. 14—2 doz. shirts and collars.

Box No. 15—1 lady's suit, 1 man's overcoat, 2 sweaters, 1 toque, 2 child's coats, 2 pr. drawers, 1 combination, 1 gent's suit, 8 coats, 1 lady's coat, 3 suits, 1 vest, 1 pr. pants.

Box No. 16—2 doz. white shirts.

Box No. 17—2 doz. top shirts (new)

Box No. 18—4 doz. top shirts.

St. John's Ambulance Corps—Thanks

The Cranbrook branch of the St. John's Ambulance Corps, who for the past six weeks have been busy knitting, etc., for the soldiers at the front, have today shipped a large box of articles to the head office, consisting of the following: 36 pr. socks, 29 pr. wristers, 19 belts, 15 helmets, 29 bed socks, 3 towels, five military flannel shirts, 1 muffler and 137 handkerchiefs.

They wish to now express their hearty thanks to all those who so kindly gave their time, etc., to the knitting of the above articles.

The Cranbrook branch of the St. John's Ambulance Corps wish to thank the following ladies for their kind donations: Mrs. Edward Watts, Wattsburg, 1 pr. wristers and 1 pr. socks; Miss Grace Watts, Wattsburg, 1 belt and 1 helmet; Mrs. Hill, 3 pr. socks; Mrs. A. H. Webb, 2 pr. socks, 1 muffler, 1 helmet; Mrs. J. W. Drew, 1 helmet, 2 pr. socks; Mrs. J. H. King, $5 worth of wool; Mrs. Louis, Kimberley, 5 pr. socks; Miss Jacques, 1 belt; Mrs. Harrison, 1 pr. socks; Mrs. W. A. Nisbet, 6 flannel military shirts; Mrs. J. S. Taylor, 1 blanket, cash $1.00.

Arrested for issuing worthless cheques

Upon information being laid to the police on Friday afternoon Edgar Sainsbury was arrested for issuing a worthless cheque to P. A. Jeffray of Slaterville. The accused will be brought before Judge Arnold this morning at 10.30 a. m.

The accused has for some time been interesting himself with affairs of state under the assumption of a claim that he was connected with the general staff of the Duke of Connaught and an agent in some way for the Imperial authorities.

According to information received from Col. A. P. Sherwood, chief of the police department, such a name as Edgar Sainsbury or any similar name has never been connected with the Duke of Connaught's staff and he has absolutely no authority under the militia department whatsoever.

Moyie Patriotic

Moyie is nothing if not patriotic. This spirit is at present being manifested by them in arranging to hold a patriotic concert and dance on Friday, November 27th, in aid of the Duke of Connaught's Red Cross Fund. Great preparations are being made to make the affair a complete success, provision being made for the comfort and the well-being of all visitors to the mining city. An especial invitation is being accorded Cranbrook visitors and the committee in charge of the arrangements are desirous of drawing attention to the facilities placed in their way by taking advantage of the noon train west and everyone can return home after having spent a most enjoyable evening by the Spokane-Calgary Flyer. Refreshments are also being provided and but a nominal sum is being charged for the evening.

Over-Seas Tobacco Campaign

"We sailed wherever ships could sail,
We founded many a mighty state,
Pray God our greatness may not fail,
Through craven fears of being great."

—Tennyson.

On August 27th of the year 1910, at the inception of the order of the Overseas Club the members took for their motto the above lines from Tennyson's poems. Today the results of the principles involved in the above words have created a membership of 120,000. The creed adopted by them in their work is "Believing the British Empire to stand for justice, freedom, order and good government, we pledge ourselves, as citizens of the greatest Empire in the world, to maintain the heritage handed down to us by our fathers."

The Overseas Club is a non-party society of British subjects residing outside of the United Kingdom. Its underlying motive is to promote the unity of British subjects the world over. It has three objects: First—To help one another; second—To render individual service to our Empire; third—To draw together in the bond of comradeship British people the world over."

With the Motto, Creed and Objects so clearly defined and their meaning so transparent to all readers it is not to be wondered at that at this time of trial in the nation's history the members are uniting together to bring comfort to those on the field of battle and in the camps.

In the 120,000 membership there can be found those who reside in every part of the habitable globe outside the United Kingdom. In these are included representatives of almost every sections of the peoples living under the protection of the British flag, Australians, Canadians, English, Irish, Newfoundlanders, New Zealanders, Scots, South Africans and Welsh.

The Local Branch of this society have in the past done some excellent work toward uniting the units of the Empire together; they have always been ever ready to join hands with other organizations when the interests of the Empire are to be fulfilled; they have been ever ready to undertake anything of a patriotic nature no matter how hard may have been their task or arduous their duties. Cheerfulness and cordial greetings are the keynotes of their meetings and greetings toward one another and to friends who need the hand of sympathy. Their membership is distributed in almost every organization in the city, so then, if the Overseas Club is not directly connected its influence is oftimes felt in the working for the benefit of others.

It seems just now as if the Club is very strongly represented in the local 107th Regiment. Captain Tisdale is a member of the Club, three of their members are now on their way to the battle-line, and others are waiting to go. The Club is represented on the local Sunshine committee. Its members have carried their work to other fields for several of them have sent goods to Calgary organizations.

At the present time the local club is acting on the suggestion of the authorities at headquarters to "Rather than start any special work in your city it is best to devote all the assistance possible to help other local organizations who are working with a patriotic motive to the end of assisting those at the front."

Apart from their many schemes there has been started at headquarters a scheme to provide tobacco and matches for the men in the fighting line. The scheme outlined is called the "Overseas Daily Mail Tobacco Fund" for British Soldiers and Sailors at the front. A strong appeal is being sent out to the members to work on its behalf. Men are always men, and smoke they will—especially soldiers in the grime and smoke of battle, in the trenches resting after perhaps an extremely hard day of struggle with the enemy in our interests (for they are fighting as much for us at home who are unable to go as for their country) wounded perhaps and convalescent, no tobacco stores at hand, and no means to get it for they are on duty bent. The word has gone forth "We are in need of tobacco, will you help us to get some; matches are also in great demand, they must be supplied too.

The Overseas Club took up the suggestion and have made all the necessary arrangements with a London firm to supply one-quarter lb. package of tobacco, 50 cigarettes and a box of matches in one parcel for one shilling with the name of a contributor and his or her address attached to the parcel. The Overseas has organized this scheme whereby everyone may gladden the heart of a hero in khaki by filling his pipe and giving him the cigarette he so dearly loves.

The secretary of the local branch has received a list from headquarters that leaves the space necessary for filling in the name and address of all contributors. For every quarter that is contributed it will provide one soldier with a package containing the above contents and on the wrapper there will be written the name of each contributor. For every quarter you subscribe you will assure the blessing of a lad who is risking his life every minute in order that our Empire may be saved from the terrors of Kaiserism. There are no tobacco shops on the battlefield and our gallant boys are waiting. Tommy Atkins is waiting for the "fag" and the Overseas ask you to see that he gets it.

Several of these lists have been through the city and a large amount collected for this Fund, and the Overseas Club, locally, beg to thank the members and friends for their donations to the "Local Branch list" and beg to acknowledge and thank the following for their donations:

E. J. Brake, C. A. Cock, Rev. E. P. Flewelling, J. Lower, G. Tisdale, J. Whittaker, C. McMillan, E. W. Turnby, J. W. Sindall, J. Bird, M. T. Harris, H. Hickenbotham, J. Shaw, Rev. A. H. Lane, A. Shankland, P. Watherill, H. B. Carter, W. Henderson, H. Leaman, W. Hewson, C. Tyler, W. R. Gibbs, A. Caldwell, G. Cauldwell, W. Piston, B. Murgatroyd, E. Shaw, T. Lawson, R. Brooks, F. Wood, J. Sims, R. Taylor, C. Porter, F. Stockwell, J. Gibson, T. Walton.

In addition to the above the secretary will be glad to receive any further contributions to the above fund, all remittances should be sent to J. F. Lower, secretary-treasurer, Cranbrook, B. C.

The executive committee of the Local Branch of the Overseas Club are E. Y. Brake, president; C. A. Cock, vice-president; J. F. Lower, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. W. Marshall, Mrs. W. Leaman, Mrs. G. Tisdale, Mrs. N. Bradley, Mr. G. Tisdale, Mr. Whittaker, Mr. J. Sims, Mr. H. Leaman.

Remember the Smoke and how much a quarter will provide.

Farmer's Institute

At the Annual Meeting of the Cranbrook Farmers' Institute held in the old gymnasium on Saturday, November 14th, the president, Mr. A.B. Smith, presided over a fairly well attended gathering. After the minutes of the last annual meeting he also gave a well prepared and able paper on the work of the past year and on conditions affecting farmers at the present time.

The secretary, Mr. A. H. Webb, reported a membership of 58 for the year. In his report he alluded to the progress made by the institute in holding a pruning school, senior and junior crop competitions, bringing in sample seed and holding supplementary meetings at outside points.

The auditor, Mr. S. Macdonald, who after holding the position of secretary for many years still stands in the front rank for attendance and interest in the work, pointed out that a very small balance remained, as rent $22.00, prizes $30.00 and a few other expenses incurred with the new departures had sadly depleted the bank balance.

Out of the small balance remaining the members voted $5.00 as a special prize for dressed poultry at the forthcoming poultry show in the city, and $5.00 as a nucleus of a patriotic fund for the institute. The secretary was instructed to circularize the farmers and try to raise $50.00 to be sent off with donations from the other Institute members in the province.

Under the new rules eight directors were elected: A. B. Smith, J. A. Pringle, A. H. Webb, A. Maisie, T. Doris, W. Nenzel, N. McClure and B. Palmer. The directors will meet in the near future to elect from their number a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer.

Wm. Hamilton was elected honorary president and J. Levett, honorary vice-president.

It is to be hoped that the members will respond at once to the patriotic fund as the money has to be sent off on Nov. 28th. Mr. A. H. Webb will be pleased to receive donations, however small, as every little helps in a cause like this.

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F. M. Christian, general manager

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

20th YEAR CRANBROOK, B.C November 21st, 1914 No. 47

POLITICAL LEADERS AND PATRIOTISM

The great leaders on all sides throughout the Empire by tacit and unanimous consent agreed to sink party differences. The local warring elements in Ireland, Africa and India acted as a unit in taking up arms or *otherwise assisting the Imperial* authorities; the charitable spirit took the place of the natural longing of those in opposition to occupy the seats of power. The remarkable wave of feeling swept throughout the Empire. Earl Roberts and Lord Charles Beresford might have said "I told you so. I warned you long ago," but with silence and dignity they did noble work instead of complaining.

Canada might have rebuked her Senators and those who were responsible for clipping the power of the Imperial fleet, of stultifying the triden of Brittania, who protects the ocean highways in the interests of and for the good of the universe.

The spirit was contagious, even those whose bent is naturally mean and selfish assumed the garbs of charity, patriotic spirit and generosity. In but few instances the dignity assumed has been maintained; of course, human failings crop out now and then when the assumed mantle slips from the shoulders of mediocrity and the true nature is revealed. We regret not only to have to criticise but to call upon public opinion to scourge those who permit the assumed mantle to slip so low as to reveal the selfish instincts which prompt them under present conditions to make basely false and useless attacks upon those who have done, and are doing, their utmost to preserve the integrity and honor of the Empire by useful and continuous work, not tainted by vilification of others, but by quietly doing and preparing things of a constructive nature for the good of the Province, the Dominion and the Empire.

On this occasion we refer to a most unjust and malicious attack on the Provincial Government by Mr. M. A. Macdonald at a meeting of Liberals in Cranbrook on Thursday last, and as Mr. Macdonald is one who aspires to the leadership of the Liberal party, the bad taste and odium emanating from the same will rebound with double boomerang force against himself. Prior to the war Mr. Macdonald used the same language and made the same charges at many meetings; the remarkable mediocrity of the speaker acted as a shield or defence, and his words fell at that time unheeded, as being worth what they were—a reiteration of empty words without even a shadow of proof, the burden of the speech being "That the next election will overturn the most inefficient and corrupt Provincial Government ever known in Canada since confederation." Mr. Macdonald used exactly the same words prior to the last election before he was a defeated candidate, and he surely had ample time even before war was declared to have produced proof of his criminal charge. If the Government *is corrupt Mr. Macdonald as an aspirant* to leadership has failed to do his duty to the people in not securing proof of the criminality; as a criminologist he is as great a failure as he has been as a politician. An aspiring statesman should invent, propound and endorse something along (not destructive) but constructive lines, something of use to the people. Mr. Macdonald has not yet evolved any brilliant ideas, nor has he ever suggested anything of any use. On the other hand, the one we so bitterly criticises and envies, Sir Richard McBride, has not only talked but has done things of vast magnitude for the good of the Province and the Empire, and is now engaged in evolving still greater things, which when completed will excite the bitter envy of the mediocre minds of puerile antagonists, who cannot even pro tem cover the cloven hoof of selfish desire with the mantle of patriotism.

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FALSE REPORTS.

It is, or should be, a well known fact that editors and proprietors of newspapers are legally responsible for false or damaging reports, and if malice can be proved against the publisher the case assumes a dangerous shape against the personal liberty of the traducers. A person may be traduced in various ways—by reporting a portion of a statement, by coloring the balance, by making the victim and others appear as saying what was never uttered for the purpose of holding the person attacked by *innuendo up to ridicule.*

Like most of the human race we enjoy a lively meeting and humorous incidents, but when malice is in evidence and a speaker is reported as saying what all present can prove he never uttered, there is something wrong.

A report such as appeared in the Herald re the Conservative meeting was of that nature, the evident intention of the reporter being to hold up Mr. A. E. Watts to ridicule at the expense of truth and decency The report of what he said was absolutely untrue, in the first place he never mentioned the word "Grit" or "Liberal," nor did he make any remarks about the Liberal party. Other parts of the Herald's report are also maliciously false bearing the evident intention of damaging one who has in the past done yeoman's service on behalf of the public.

That kind of ancient journalism can win only one thing and that is, the contempt of all fair minded people.

CENSORING OF NEWSPAPERS

(Reproduced from The Week)

The British Government has established a strict censorship of newspapers within the bounds of the United Kingdom. This was done at the commencement of the war and to use a Western phrase, "the lid is on so tight" that nothing is printed without the permission of the official censors. This is not the time to discuss the wisdom of the policy. If for no other reason, because it is one which was laid down by the man in whom all have absolute confidence, *and on whose strategy we depend for* final success. Kitchener may not be infallible, but at the present moment we all prefer to believe that he is, in the full knowledge that nothing will so strengthen his arm as for him to realize this conviction. Naturally, the censorship has not given universal satisfaction. There have been many protests, but no material change has been made, nor is there any evidence of such a probability. It is not reasonable to suggest that at a distance varying from 3,000 to 7,000 miles from the main theatre of war, it is necessary to adopt as stringent regulations as at home, but no close observer of the despatches which have time and again appeared in some Canadian papers could doubt that it is necessary to establish some form of Governmental control. On his return from the West Major Chambers, of Ottawa, the Deputy Censor of the Dominion, is reported to have said that on the whole he had met with the most cordial co-operation on the part of the press. It is gratifying to read the tribute of Major Chambers and to realize, as we all do, the anxiety of the press to help the military and naval authorities in every possible way. There is no doubt that hundreds of despatches have been voluntarily suppressed and there is little doubt that such sensational and groundless stories as have been published have found their way into print, not in any spirit of contumacy on the part of editors, but either through thoughtlessness, or, possibly a different viewpoint from that taken by the authorities. The Week believes that all that is necessary to prevent the publication of alarmist and sensational stories is a courteous request from the Government to the press. This request might go a little further in the form of a representation *to the various press agencies,* not to send out such despatches. If that fails, the simple remedy would be to censor the press agencies. If the evil be attacked at its source, it will be effectively checked and there cannot be two opinions that this ought to be done, not only because injudicious despatches are calculated to alarm the public and to cause untold anxiety and suffering, but also because they may on occasion furnish information to the enemy; and, let it never be forgotten that the enemy is in our midst, thousands strong. Special point is given to these observations by the highly sensational story published in all the Coast papers, and probably throughout the Dominion, of the supposed naval battle off the coast of Chile in which it was positively asserted that one British cruiser was sunk, another so badly damaged and fired that no chance of her survival was admitted, and a third limped into the port of Valpairaiso in a crippled condition. In this momentous naval engagement, although the British fleet was practically demolished, the German fleet was said hardly to have received a scratch. This fight is alleged to have taken place on Sunday last, yet at the time of writing there has been no official confirmation, and high authorities have advised that the public await a report from the Admiralty. There may have been an engagement, although even that is doubtful, but at present the authenticity of the report rests solely on the testimony of a German admiral, which few people who have followed the war would be prepared to accept. Not even the brilliant editorials and the enlightened criticism of the British Admirgity, which the report evoked, would seem to justify its publication on such evidence.—Nov. 7, 1914.

A SIGNIFICANT ORDER.

In its last issue, The Week had an editorial on the subject of censoring newspapers. By the time that issue of The Week was on the street, the Privy Council had promulgated, and the Dominion Government had endorsed a proclamation making it an offence for any newspaper, pamphlet or other publication to print matter which could directly or indirectly help the enemy, or any story of the war at variance with the facts, under a penalty of prohibition of further publication, and on conviction, a fine of $5,000, with a term of imprisonment for five years. It was further declared to be an offence under this proclamation, for any person to have in his possession, such a paper, whether published within British territory or not. The power of prosecution was placed exclusively in the hands of the Attorney-General for the Dominion. These provisions are far more drastic than any newspaper censoring which could have been suggested, and they possess the merit of not violating the sound principle of journalistic ethics that an editor is responsible for what he publishes. It places the onus on the proprietors or managers of a paper. It lifts the ban of censorship to which some of them strongly objected and substitutes a penalty which should certainly be effective—and none too soon.

Appeals to Everybody.

Many people overlook the advantage of newspaper advertising. If the farmer has stock to sell, he can find buyers, if he wants to buy, he can have the sellers come to him. When anything is lost or found, when help is wanted, or a position is sought; when any article from a baby carriage to a pet fox could be exchanged to advantage, a small advertisement in the newspaper will accomplish the desired result.

Nearly everybody can use the advertising columns to advantage at some time, and every person will profit by reading the advertisements regularly.

Conservative Meeting

The Local Conservative Association will hold a general meeting on Friday, December 4th at 8 p. m

The place of meeting will be announced later. All Conservatives are invited to attend.

The War and its Effect on British Thought

(Reproduced from Truro Weekly News).

As a nation, we are profoundly thankful for 850 years, our land has not experienced the awful calamity of Foreign Invasion. The picture of the conditions in Belgium and France portrayed in the Daily Press, have brought home to us more forcibly than anything that has happened within living memory, what we have escaped, through being an island people. Some might say, that I am overlooking the fact that numerous wars have occurred between English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh but surely these events can be looked upon as the quarrels of a family which has now grown up? Now that Home Rule has been placed on the Statute Book, we have, for the first time in history the spectacle of the Irish nation unanimously on the side of Great Britain. This in itself is a matter for great rejoicing, and we are entitled to hope that the suspicion and hatred, which has existed for 300 years and more between the Protestant and Roman Catholic sections, will disappear on the common sacrifice that Ireland is laying on the altar of our Empire. It is unthinkable that men who to-day are fighting in a common cause, shoulder to shoulder, will, when victory in this conflict has been achieved, fly at one another's throats. No; civil war in Ireland will be impossible after enduring this terrible trial, and we may look into the future with confidence that out of the great tribulation, happiness, trust, regard and prosperity will spring up to bless a united Irish Nation.

EMPIRE FEDERATION.

We have witnessed such an outpouring of love and loyalty to the Homeland, for every section of the Empire that we can truly say that (with the exception of Germany and Austria) the whole world has been thrilled, and possibly even "the ranks of the Tuscany could scarce forbear to cheer." The cup of joy to the people of these Islands has been filled to overflowing, and we are asking "What will the result be? One thing at least seems clear, that the Dominions who have rallied so magnificently of their own free will to the cause, must for the future be given a share in the councils that decide our Foreign Policy. And what of India; that land of which has been said time and time again, "By the sword it was won, and by the sword it will have to be held." How the prophecies of the past have been proved to be unfounded. The wonderful outpouring of life and treasure by the people of India, has swept aside all fears, and there is no doubt that some form of self-government will be extended to them, as early as possible after the end of the war. The British Empire, held together by such outwardly slender threads, has already been consolidated as never before, and who can say what tremendous and far-reaching decisions will come about, as a result of these glorious events?

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

Parliament for some seven or eight years *has been attempting* great things socially, but to many the progress has been so slow, that they despaired of being able to accomplish their plans for social betterment. The Parliamentary machine was deemed inadequate, and appeared to be breaking down under the great strain, but, Lo! WAR is declared, with the result that Parliament once so slow, so deliberate, becomes "in the twinkling of an eye," efficient, drastic, and swift. We did not begin to ask ourselves whether we could stand a heavy tax increase in *the Income Tax, or whether it was* right for the government to take over the Railways by a stroke of the pen, or whether it was a dangerous precedent to commandeer food and property. Not one single voice was raised against the momentous decision to ignore the whole Poor-law organization, nor against the appointing of committees in every district, to deal with unemployment and distress during the present emergency, so that our people might not feel the pauperizing effect, that seems to have become attached to the help given through the Poor-law commissioners. No; We realized that the only thing to be considered was the Nation's welfare, and when the war is over this new sense of proportion will not altogether disappear. People who have resigned themselves to the drab, and inadequate life imposed on a great many of our fellow countrymen, by the apathy or fears of society, will no longer accept that lot as invincible. We are divining something of the deeper and truer needs of humanity, and we may be sure that the narrow class conceptions of Pre-war days, are dissolving in the sense of a common sacrifice. The feelings of "society" in the "common" people in view of their magnicent achievements in the defense of our heritage, are being softened and deepened and a spirit of "trust the people" is arising which promises well for the social future.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

It seems a long time since we suffered the frantic efforts of the "advanced" woman suffragists. How is the war affecting this question? The sacrifices imposed by war, are not less heavy for women than for men. If the total sum of misery is counted women's sacrifices are indeed greater. We can see this very clearly in any invaded country. It was true in South Africa, it is truer still in Belgium, and even amongst us, those who give their own lives give less than those who give their husbands, or their sons. Not only so, but it is the women who have the fears and gnawing anxiety of what tomorrow may bring, the supreme misery of want, and all the vicissitudes and anxieties of the industrial community at war brought home to them, with a much keener effect than to men. It is inconceivable that a nation which has passed through this ordeal can ever be content to shut the door upon women, to mark them off as no partners in the State, to tell them that they belong to a separate order, and that no sacrifice or heroism can alter their condition. *Surely no one will ever grudge to* women, who have so heavy a share in the burdens of the nation, a share in its responsibilities and councils?

CONSCRIPTION.

This terrible subject which has been so zealously preached by Lord Roberts and others, has received its deathblow. When the German armies were daily getting nearer, and nearer Paris, the recruiting returns went up by leaps and bounds: 30,000 a day ! or practically as many joining the colors daily as join in a whole normal year. An island nation defended as we are by our navy, with the willingness and ability to enrol 30,000 volunteers a day has no need of conscription, and the present illustration has convinced the nation that whatever others may do at the end of this war in regard to armaments, we, for our part will have nothing to do with this form of barbarism. Further, the success of the volunteer army in meeting the assaults of German Conscripts, has proved the correctness of the proverb that says "One volunteer is worth three pressed men."

THE FUTURE IN REGARD TO ARMAMENTS.

War was condemned by most thinking people before the advent of the present world calamity, but now, there blazes in the heart of humanity a passion of wrath against the stupendous crime of war. It is not merely that modern civilization cannot co-exist with war, but there is a sense of revolt against the arbitrament of Armstrong, Krupp and Schneider. It is the insanity of the thing, against which the mind rebels. We labor through generations to build up a system of social life and international relationship, and then suddenly at the inspiration of a few despots and diplomatists, the guns of Krupp and Armstrong are brought in to batter the whole thing to a rubbish heap. The arbitrament of war so far from being fulfillment of justice, is the negation of justice, for it loads the dice every time against the weaker side. And if war is repudiated by the mind on the score of justice it is no less repudiated, in that it serves no moral end. We shall not all become degenerates and cowards, because we do not practice the butchering of our neighbors. The cant—nay the blasphemy—that war is "God's Medicine," is exploded, and it is seen to be the very work of devils. That it is nature's way of securing "the survival of the fittest," is not even possible if we say that to be fit test for fighting, is the great end of man, because, the fittest do not necessarily survive. What discrimination do Krupp and Armstrong make when their guns send their messengers to scatter impartial death, four or ten miles away? *No! if bloodshed is* necessary to preserve the courage and stamina of the rece, it is necessary to give it a place in our every day intercourse, for the doctrine of salvation by bloodshed needs for its fulfillment, not international war, but the private duel. We have eliminated trial by combat, and have placed in its stead trial by jury. So internationally we hope this war will lead to the abolition of war. Let it be the "Never Again War," and set up in its stead trial by a jury of the nations. In civil life we have the *policeman to deal with those* of the community who refuse to fulfill the requirements that our laws demand. So, internationally, let us have an international police force to deal with any recalcitrant State. Let us face the fact that we have done nothing, until we have done everything that war will remain, so long as war preparations are permitted. That old saying "the way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war," has been proven to be the greatest of lies. We have to civilize the state as we have civilized the individual. A Dream! Well, the alternative is before us—Europe ashambles, an insult to our intelligence. What we must decide after the close of this war is the question "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve," shall we foster the military spirit founded by Napoleon or shall we foster the spirit of the teaching of the Man of Nazareth. Shall our motto be "CORSICA" or "CALVARY?"

ARTHUR C. WALKER.

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 818.
Visiting Brothers Cordially Welcomed

OVERSEAS CLUB
(Cranbrook Branch)
Meets in Maple Hall on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in every month, at 4 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 New Fraternity Hall.
Sojourning Oddfellows cordially invited.
E. H. McPhee, N. G. — S. L. Coop, F. S.
W. Harris, Sec'y.

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

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

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

Loyal Orange Lodge No. 1871
Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in Royal Black Knights of Ireland Hall at 8 p.m. sharp. Visitors Welcome.
R. S. Garrett, W. M.
W Dunstan, Rec. Sec.

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

Women's Institute

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

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

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

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Undertaker,
Embalmer,
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P.O. BOX 585 PHONE 346

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

TIMBER SALE X 245

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

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

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

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Suggestive Questions
For Sunday School Lessons

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

NOV. 22, 1914.

Jesus and Pilate. Matt. xxvii:11-31 Luke xxiii:1,25.

Golden Text—Pilate said unto them, What then shall I do with Jesus who is called Christ? Matt. xxvii:22.

1. Verse 11—Jesus answered in the affirmative that he was the king of the Jews, but in what sense did he mean it?

2. Unless Jesus' offer of himself to the Jews was a farce, which is unthinkable, they could have received him. If they had done so, what would have happened?

3. Verses 12-14—What was Christ's motive in not answering their accusations?

4. What things did they accuse him of?

5. When, if ever, is it wise for us not to answer false accusations that may be made against us?

6. Verses 15-18—Pilate certainly is much impressed by Jesus, and is seeking a way to release him. How do you estimate the character of Pilate?

7. What had convinced Pilate that the chief priests had arrested Jesus for pure envy?

8. Verse 19—How would you sum up the character of Pilate's wife?

9. What was the significance of Pilate's wife's dreams?

10. Would you say, or not, and why, that there is any reliance to be placed on dreams today?

11. Verse 20—Which is the most cruel, and why, religious, political, or family bitterness?

12. How do you account for it that the members of the Jewish council, composed of religious leaders of the people, had such hatred for a good man like Jesus as to inflame the people to ask for his crucifixion, rather than that of a murderer?

13. Verses 21-23—Why is it that this secular court is fairer in its judgment than the ecclesiastical court and what does history say on similar events?

14. Verse 24—If Pilate had released Jesus what would have been the probable result to Pilate?

15. Verse 25—Has God punished the Jews for the death of Jesus, and if so, how?

16. Verse 26-28—How much did God blame Pilate for consenting to the death of Jesus when he knew him to be innocent of any crime?

17. Why did the soldiers act so cruelly to Jesus?

18. Verses 29-31—These soldiers arrayed Christ in mock royal robes, and placed a crown of thorns on his head, but how have the greatest nations of the earth since then treated him?

19. Luke xxiii:1-25—Jesus was sent to Herod by Pilate, what happened when Jesus was before Herod?

20. Why did Jesus refuse to answer the question put to him by Herod? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Lesson for Sunday, Nov. 29, 1914. Christ Crucified. Mark xv:21-41; Luke xxiii:39-43.

The Last Days of Pompeii

That the elementary feelings and passions of human nature were the same eighteen centuries ago as they are today is most forcibly illustrated in Geo. Kleine's photo drama exquisite, "The Last Days of Pompeii," announced for Friday and Saturday, Nov. 27 and 28, at the Rex theatre.

The principal characters of the story are Nydia, the blind flower girl who passionately loves the handsome and wealthy Greek youth, Glaucus, who pities the blind girl but is himself in love with Ione, the beautiful Athenian maiden. Another virile factor is the proud Egyptian priest, Arbaces, whose passion for Ione leads him to terrible extremes, even to murdering her brother, Apecidies. Then there are the idle pleasure seekers, Clodius and Sallust, friends of Glaucus, and the repulsive sorceress of Vesuvius, who herself had her love tale; Burbo and Stratonica, keepers of the tavern, the gladiators and host of others, all woven into a tale of masterly quality and absorbent interest; all actuated by the passions of love, hate, avarice and ambition; each with their petty jealousies and parallel joys and pleasures. It was the same world then, as it is today, the only difference being that the development of Christianity and civilization has taught the world of today a better control — perhaps through knowledge and perhaps through fear.

All the reading and study in the world cannot convey one-half as much of the awful magnitude of the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius and the destruction of Pompeii as a few short minutes of George Kleine's great photo drama "The Last Days of Pompeii," adapted from Lord Lytton's famous novel. With the reader and student much is left to the imagination but in the pictures it is brought out in vivid realism and the impression is photographed forever on the brain through the world's most wonderful camera.

Methodist Church

Pastor, Rev. W. E. Dunham

Sunday services, the pastor will preach at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

Morning subject: "The Splendor-Slain." Evening subject "Roberts of Kandahar," (a memorial service).

There will be special music at both services.

Sunday School and Onward Bible Class at 3 p. m.

Every service is bright and inspiring, with hearty congregational singing. You are cordially invited to all the services of the church.

Baptist Church

Pastor, Rev. O. G. Kendall.

Rev. Dr. Spencer, evangelist.
Morning worship, 11.00 o'clock.
Sunday school, 3.00 p. m.
Evening worship, 7.30 K. Topic—"The Biggest Real Estate Deal in the World."

Doctor Spencer will preach through out the day. Evangelistic meetings will be continued during the week with the following topics:

Monday—"The Unpardonable Sin."
Tuesday—"A Girl's Influence."
Wednesday—"Dry Bones."
Thursday—"Four Brilliant Young Men."
Friday—"The Way of the Cross."

Good speaking, live singing and a Warm Welcome for all.

Presbyterian Church

Pastor, Rev. W. K. Thomson

Morning service, 11 a. m. Subject —"The Exploits of Faith."

Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p. m.

Evening Service, 7.30 p. m. —Subject "To Him that Overcometh."

Anthem morning and evening services.

Choir leader, Mrs. E. Paterson.
Organist, Mr. H. Stephens.

Knox Literary and Debating Society Wednesday, 8.15 p. m.

"Treasures of wickedness profit nothing; but righteousness delivereth from death." Prov. 10-2.

Salvation Army Hall

Revival services will be held Saturday and Sunday at 8 p. m., also on Tuesday and Thursday, 24th and 26th. Bright Gospel services. All are heartily invited.

CAPT. and MRS. HUSTLER.

"The Biggest Real Estate Deal in the World" is Dr. Spencer's subject next Sunday night at the Baptist Church. 47-1t

George Bury Promoted

Montreal, Nov. 19.—David McNicholl, vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Pacific railway, will sever his connection with that road the first of the coming year and be succeeded by George J. Bury, at present vice-president in charge of the company's interests in the west. Mr. McNicholl, who has been connected with the road in various capacities since 1875, is retiring because of poor health.

BURY SUCCEEDS McNICHOLL

Montreal, Nov. 19.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, today authorized the following statement:

"David McNicoll, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railway, who has been connected with the company and one of its acquired lines, the Toronto, Grey & Bruce railway, for upwards of 40 years, has signified his desire to be relieved from the arduous duties of his position in order that he may enjoy such a long period of rest and recuperation as his present condition of health makes desirable and he has therefore resigned, to take effect Jan. 1 next.

"He will remain on the board of directors and when his health permits it is expected that he will be asked to accept another important post in connection with the company's affairs.

"He retires with the esteem, indeed affection, of the directors, officials and employees of the company.

"Vice-President George Bury, now in charge of the company's interests west of Lake Superior, will be Mr. McNicholl's successor."

COLEMAN MAY SUCCEED HALL.

Winnipeg, Nov. 19.—Mr. Bury when seen tonight, had just finished reading the official announcement given out by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and had therefore not given any thought to his future plans. He stated, however, that he would probably move his residence to Montreal and be in a position to take over his new office by Jan. 1.

Mr. Bury expressed regret that failing health had caused the resignation of such an able railroad man as Mr. McNicoll. Mr. Bury's new position will give him complete control over all divisions east and west.

Rumors were busy tonight in connection with his probable successor in Winnipeg and the general idea is that Grant Hall, at present general manager, will be appointed.

Mr. Hall seems to be the logical successor in the natural course of events. D. C. Coleman, now superintendent of Calgary, will in all probability, be appointed to succeed Mr. Hall as general manager of western lines.

BURY BORN IN MONTREAL

George J. Bury was born in Montreal on March 6, 1866, and was educated at Montreal college. In 1883 he joined the Canadian Pacific railway as a clerk in the purchasing department at Montreal, becoming a clerk in the general manager's office the next year. He became secretary to the vice-president, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and President William VanHorne, successively in 1887 and acting superintendent of the sleeping car service in 1839. In March, 1889, Mr. Bury was appointed divisional superintendent of the 439 miles of road from Chalk River to Cartier and Sault Ste Marie, with headquarters at North Bay.

WAS SUPERINTENDENT AT CRANBROOK

From there he went in 1889 to Fort William as superintendent and was transferred to the Crow's Nest division at Cranbrook in 1901. In 1902 he returned to North Bay as general superintendent of the Lake Superior division. In 1904 Mr. Bury came to Winnipeg as general superintendent of the Central division under Sir William Whyte and later became general manager of the western lines. On the retirement of Sir William in 1911 he combined the positions of vice-president and general manager of western lines.

DAVID McNICHOL.

David McNicholl who is retiring from the vice-presidency and general managership of the Canadian Pacific railway is a railroad man of life-long experience. For the past 48 years he has been connected with the work, having entered the service of the North British railway, Scotland, in 1866 as a clerk in the goods manager's office. He served in a similar capacity with the Midlands railway in England, but only for a short time when he left for Canada. On reaching Canada he entered railway work in 1874 at Collingwood, Ont., as billing clerk for the Northern Railway of Canada. From 1874 to 1881 he was chief clerk in the office of the general manager of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce railway from which railway he entered the service of the Canadian Pacific in 1883 as general passenger agent, eastern and Ontario division.

From this position, Mr. McNicholl worked himself through many important offices until he attained the position which he is now relinquishing as vice-president and general manager and later became a member of the board of directors. He is identified with interests in the east and is a director of the Molson's band and of the Montreal Sailors' institute.

In 1910 he was appointed by the King an esquire, Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Over-Seas Whist Drive

The Local Branch of the Overseas Club held their monthly whist drive and social on Nov. 10. There was a large attendance and all were greatly pleased with the program of the evening.

The whist drive of eight hands was won by Mrs. (Dr.) Kennedy and Capt. Tisdale, both receiving beautiful presents.

During the evening an address was given by Mr. Thorp, Y.M.C.A. secretary, on "Colonization." The address was ably given and greatly appreciated by the listeners. It is quite evident that Mr. Thorp is no new hand at speech making, and the club will look forward to many more evenings with him.

The musical portion consisted of a violin solo by Miss Rita McMillan, accompanied by Mrs. Lister. Miss McMillan promises to be a great violinist, her rendering being a great surprise to all who heard her. For an encore she played "Then You'll Remember Me" from the "Bohemian Girl" by Balfe.

A piano solo from Mrs. (Dr.) Kennedy was well received.

Mr. J. Ketteringham gave a cornet solo, accompanied by Mrs. (Dr.) Kennedy, entitled "Endearing Young Charms," and on being encored gave "Tipperary," everyone joining in and singing.

Refreshments were served during the evening by the ladies.

The evening closed by the singing of "Tipperary" and the National Anthem.

Profit in Alfalfa

Irrigated lands in Southern Alberta, when devoted to alfalfa growing, return a net profit of eight per cent. on a valuation of over $100.00 per acre, according to S. S. Dunham, chairman of the Rural Relations committee of the Lethbridge board of Trade.

Mr. Dunham presented his figures at a meeting of farmers recently held near Lethbridge to petition the Dominion Government to extend the irrigation systems in Southern Alberta. A petition, praying the Government to undertake important irrigation enterprises, was signed by over 200 farmers. The cost of bringing the land under irrigation was estimated at $18.00 per acre, and the farmers expressed their willingness to pay this amount, with interest at four per cent., the Government to extend repayment over a period of forty years.

It was in connection with the estimated cost of $18.00 per acre that Mr. Dunham presented his figures.

"Get irrigation at $18.00 an acre if you can," he said. "If you cannot get it at $18.00 an acre, get it at $50.00 or $60.00, but get it."

Mr. Dunham proceeded to show the profits which irrigation made possible. He instanced alfalfa, which has come to be an important crop in the irrigated areas of Alberta, and presented the following figures for an acre of alfalfa: $1.00 an acre for water; 75 cents for applying the water three times during the season, and $3.75 per acre for putting the crop in stack—a total cost of $5.50 per acre. A crop of 2½ tons per acre (Many irrigation farmers are getting four and five tons per acre) would show a net profit of $8.25 per acre at the low price of $5.50 per ton, without any depletion of the soil, but actually increasing its fertility. On this basis alfalfa will pay eight per cent net profit on land valued at $103.33 per acre.

The fact that farmers where irrigation is not available are petitioning for it and are willing to bear the whole cost of its installation is a tribute to the success of the irrigation enterprises already established in Alberta, which include the immense undertaking of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the largest irrigation project on the American continent.

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

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

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

Located this 1st day of September, 1914.

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

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following land, Block 4593, East Kootenay, commencing at a post placed one mile east of the C. P. R. Survey line at 34 mile post
thence west 80 chains,
thence north 80 chains,
thence east 80 chains,
thence south 80 chains,
Surveyed as Lot 5926.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1914
J. LIVINGSTON, Locator
JOHN BARGETT, Agent

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following land, Block 4593, East Kootenay, commencing at a post placed one mile east of the C. P. R. Survey line at 32 mile post
thence west 80 chains,
thence north 80 chains,
thence east 80 chains,
thence south 80 chains,
surveyed as lot 5930.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1914
J. LIVINGSTON, Locator
JOHN BARGETT, Agent

COAL AND PETROLEUM NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following land, Block 4593, East Kootenay, commencing at a post placed one mile east of the C. P. R. Survey line at 32 mile post
thence west 80 chains,
thence south 80 chains,
thence east 80 chains,
thence north 80 chains,
surveyed as lot 5927.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1914
J. LIVINGSTON, Locator
JOHN BARGETT, Agent

WATER NOTICE.
(Diversion and Use.)

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

EDWARD COVELL, Applicant
—41

WATER NOTICE
Use and Storage.

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

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

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

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

Kootenay Central Railway Company, Applicant.
By J. G. Osborne, Right of Way and Lease Agent, Calgary, Agent.

The date of the first publication of this notice is 23rd day of October, 1914. 43-4t

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42)

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

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914
ARTHUR BURGE,
42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42)

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

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914
H. L. SAWYER,
42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42)

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

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914
B. W. WERDEN,
42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42)

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

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914
W. J. BREMNER,
42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42)

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

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914
RILEY & LARSON,
42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42)

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

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914
V. DESAULNIER,
42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42)

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

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914
MICHAEL J. BONNER,
42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42)

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

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914
The Unionist Investment Co., Ltd
EARNEST H. L. ATTREE, manager for Company
42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42)

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

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914
HARRY H. DREW,
42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42)

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

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914
PAUL HANDLEY,
42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42)

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

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914
H. MATHER,
42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42)

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

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914
A. C. BOWNESS,
42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 42)

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

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914
Cranbrook Brewing Co., Ltd.
HARRY HESSE, Manager
42-4t Applicant

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

FREE MINER'S LICENSE

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

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

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

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.
(Section 20)

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

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914
A. C. BOWNESS,
42-4t Applicant

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.
(Section 20)

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

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914
Cranbrook Brewing Co., Ltd.
HARRY HESSE, Manager
42-4t Applicant

Grates are extra durable. Coal grate is duplex. Wood grate is the most modern type.

McClary's

Kootenay

Range 80 will take extra large pieces of wood---just remove back end lining. Ask the McClary dealer to show you.

MADE IN CANADA

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

Local News

Business as Usual—Now is the time to get that picture framed you have promised yourself so often. Best selection of mouldings in British Columbia. Kilby frames pictures.

Senator Baird and Senator King are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. King this week.

Born—On Saturday, November 14th at their residence in Slaterville, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Draper, a son.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

Born—At the Cottage Hospital, on Thursday, November 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cartwright, a daughter.

LOST—On Sunday last a gold locket fob, engraved with the initials "W. R. J." Reward. Return to the Prospector. 47-1t.

Rev. W. Stephens of Nakusp, B.C., is spending the week with his family in Cranbrook and will preach tomorrow in the Presbyterian Church in Nelson.

George Cam, who left Sirdar to rejoin his old regiment, the 11th Hussars, and was transferred to the Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been reported as seriously wounded.

$75 for thirty days easy work. Write for contract. Bradley-Garretson, Limited, Brantford. 46-3t

The Salvation Army has been serving an average of 12 men a day with soup through the aid of the Sunshine Society but the work is now being done by the city authorities.

We are asked to announce that a soup kitchen has been started in connection with the police department. The meal hours are 12 to 1 and 6 to 7 p. m.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

The annual meeting of the Cranbrook Agricultural Association, will be held on November 25, at 8 p. m. Matters of importance will come up for consideration and all members should attend.

$2 A DAY SALARY FOR INTELLIgent married or single women for work around home or liberal remuneration for spare time. Mrs. Davidson, office 8, Brantford. 46-3t

Dr. Spencer's subjects for next week are as follows: "The World's Biggest Real Estate Deal," "The Unpardonable Sin," "A Girl's Influence," "Dry Bones," "Four Brilliant Young Men," "The Way of the Cross."

ANY RESPECTABLE MAN OR WOman can make $2 to $4 daily distributing religious literature in own community; chance for promotion; experience not necessary; spare hours may be used. Home Bible League, Brantford. 46-3t

WEATHER REPORT

November 15, 3 below zero.
November 16, 7 below zero.
November 17, 2 below zero.
November 18, 10 above zero.
November 19, 14 above zero.
November 20, 22 above zero.
Snowfall, 9 inches.

The general public are warned NOT to extend charity to anyone who applies at their residences as proper provision is being made to provide for all at the Police Station, adjoining the City Hall, where such applicants are to be referred in the future.

"The Biggest Real Estate Deal in the World" is Dr. Spencer's subject next Sunday night at the Baptist Church. 47-1t

The Cranbrook Tennis Club will hold their second winter dance in the Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening next from 9 to 12 p. m. The Cranbrook orchestra will be in attendance to furnish the music. The committee hope that all members will endeavor to be present and bring their friends.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

A militia order was issued on Monday announcing that the eight-company infantry regiment recently organized for British Columbia will be known as the 104th East Kootenay Regiment. This order will be of especial interest to the members of the local regiment who have been awaiting recognition for some time.

On November 27th at Moyie there is to be a patriotic dance and concert in aid of the Duke of Connaught's Red Cross Fund. Special arrangements are being made to receive the guests from Cranbrook who will leave at 12.30 noon and are enabled to be home again by the midnight train.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

Mr. A. A. Johnson left the early part of the week for Seattle where he has some business to transact. Mr. Johnson before he left told the Prospector representative that there was a treat in store for those who attended the Rex theatre next Friday and Saturday when they are showing that great play staged by George Kleine, "The Last Days of Pompeii."

Rev. Dr. Spencer's address last Sunday afternoon to the men of Cranbrook was well appreciated. He took for his subject "The Four Greatest Institutions in Cranbrook," referring to the individual life, the family life, the municipal life and the church life. His references to these subjects were of a very forceful character and if the lessons are received in the spirit in which they were imparted much good should accrue from his remarks.

"The Biggest Real Estate Deal in the World" is Dr. Spencer's subject next Sunday night at the Baptist Church. 47-1t

Those who attended the Rex theatre on Wednesday enjoyed a treat in seeing "Between Savage and Tiger," one of George Kleine's masterpieces. A word of commendation might be here extended the management of the Rex for the clearness of the pictures when they were thrown on the curtain. The pictures are much better enjoyed when patrons are not rubbing their eyes every few minutes because they ache. The full six reels of this picture took nearly two hours to throw on the screen but the production was so perfect that no unpleasant effect was felt by those who were enjoying the many exciting scenes depicted.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

Two cases of interest to the people of the Valley were tried at the County Court at Nelson this week. Powell vs. Watson was an appeal from a judgment of Magistrate Watson who some weeks ago fined Powell, who hails from Cranbrook, for soliciting orders for clothing in Creston without taking out a transient traders' license. Magistrate Watson's decision was sustained, Powell failing to put in an appearance when the case was called. The other case was John Middleton vs. Dan English, an action for $65 damage done by some pigs owned by the latter on plaintiff's premises. Damages to that amount had been awarded by an arbitration board but defendant refused to accept the award, claiming the board was not legally constituted. Judgment was given in favor of Middleton with costs.—Creston Review.

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

HUGE ARMY BEING QUIETLY GOT READY

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—Writing from the war office where he had been called before leaving Salisbury Plain for France, to command a hospital near the firing line, Col. A. T. Shillington, of Ottawa, says that the war office is considering the question of sending the Canadian contingent to Egypt. The letter states that Col. John Currie, M. P.; Col. Harry Macleod, M. P., and Col. Victor Williams have been called to the war office for consultation. The letter continues:

"The Asquith ministry, the military experts, and as far as I could judge at clubs, the headquarters staff are well pleased with the way things are going. Everyone here is quite sanguine as to the outcome. I got a glimpse of the inside plans, and you can assure our friends at Ottawa that a really huge army is being rounded into shape quietly, but effectively, for the final strokes."

SCHOOL TRUSTEES MEET

The regular meeting of the School Trustees was held in the city hall on Wednesday evening, there being present J. P. Fink, who occupied the chair, and Trustees M. Quain and J. Laurie.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. J. Gilpin applied for and was appointed the janitor of the Kootenay Orchard school at a salary of $5 per month.

A letter was also received from Miss Cartwright tendering her resignation; this was received and accepted with regret.

DOMINIONS TO GET MONEY

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—The announcement by Premier Asquith in the British Parliament to the effect that £30,000,000 of the £225,000,000, war appropriation passed in the British commons was set aside as loans to others including Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and Australia for war expenditure, was explained in a statement made by Hon. W.T.White, minister of finance, on Oct. 19. Mr. White explained that satisfactory arrangements have been made through the Bank of England for temporary advances to the dominions for war purposes, such as advances to be liquidated later by securities when the securities became marketable. The rate of interest will, of course, vary with the rate of discount at the time such advances are made.

DEATH OF HON. WILLIAM TEMPLEMAN

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 16.—Hon. William Templeman, former minister of mines and of inland revenue in the Dominion government and proprietor of the Victoria Times, died at three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Templeman was one of the leading Liberals of Canada, playing important parts in every election and devoting his energies not only in British Columbia, but throughout the whole Dominion. The Liberal party has indeed lost a staunch friend and an ardent supporter.

Born in Packenham, Ont., on September 28th, 1844, the son of William and Helen Hart Templeman, he was educated in the public schools of Almonte, Ont. He established the Almonte Gazette in 1865 and ran it for a number of years.

Mr. Templeman came to British Columbia in 1884 and entered the newspaper business, having been associated with the Times at Victoria ever since that year. He made his first appearance as a candidate for the house of commons in 1891, but was defeated. He tried again in 1896 and the next year was called to the senate and entered the Laurier government without portfolio in 1892. In 1906 he was created minister of inland revenue and May 3 of the following year was made minister of mines on the creation of that department. He resigned from the upper house and was elected to the upper house of commons for Victoria, in 1906. In the election of 1908 he was unsuccessful in Victoria but was elected by acclamation for Comox-Atlin. He was defeated in 1911 on the question of reciprocity.

"The Biggest Real Estate Deal in the World" is Dr. Spencer's subject next Sunday night at the Baptist Church. 47-1t

HEALTH PAST FIFTY

Careful diet is of utmost importance to men and women past fifty years of age; it keeps up their strength, and the oil-food in Scott's Emulsion is a nourishing food, a curative medicine and a sustaining tonic to regulate the functions.

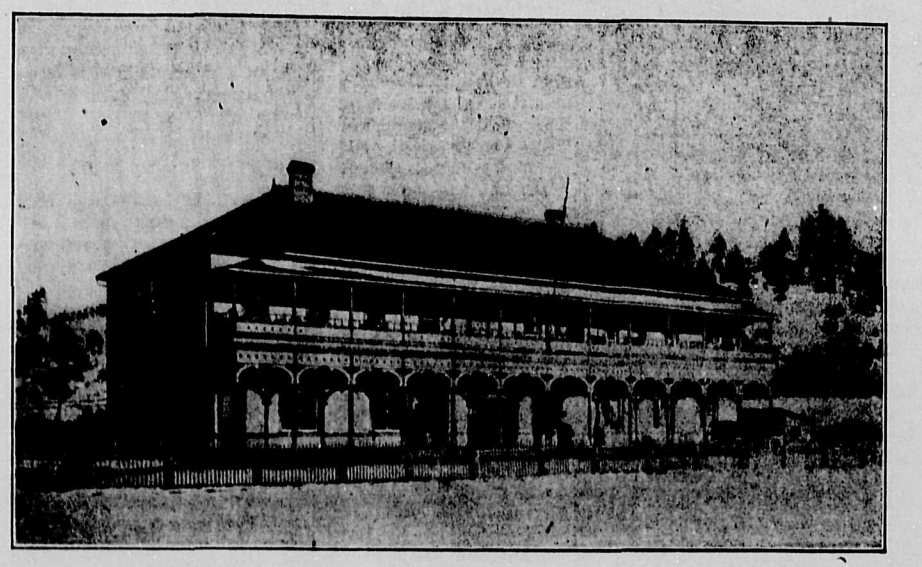
It contains the medicinal fats of pure cod-liver oil and science proves that they furnish twice as much energy as other foods—then too, it creates pure blood, sharpens the appetite, relieves rheumatism, strengthens the body and alleviates the ailments due to declining years.

Scott's is free from wines, alcohol or harmful drugs. Beware of substitutes.

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.

A Modern Richard Coeur de Lion

(By A. E. Watts.)

In ancient days heroes were great magnetic characters by virtue of the fact that men like King Richard instilled the thrill of patriotism into and through their men by personal, physical courage and endurance, and led them on to victory although their followers knew not what they were fighting for.

To-day the Imperial spirit or sentiment which rules Empires and dominates the world, springs from a different source. The Lion Hearted Richards are not those who swing the heavy battle axes, nor those who ply the rifle and cannon, but are those who think and work incessantly, and direct the currents of patriotic feeling and encourage the love of justice and fair play, and so make the British Empire the admiration of all races throughout the world, hence her permanent strength and power, and the increasing weakness of those dominated by autocratic rule. The time is drawing near when men will refuse to be driven to slaughter by so-called Emperors per force, with despotism behind cannon in front, and hounded into the horrors of war to satisfy the overweening ambition of one crazy autocrat who desires to perpetuate his dynasty and military tyranny at the expense of untold millions of lives, whose efforts if wisely directed might be engaged in honest industries and like busy bees gathering honey, instead of spilling the blood of their fellowmen and devastating the lands and territories of their would-be friendly neighbors, besides the waste of thousands of millions of wealth wrung from the sweat of many millions of half-starved workers to supply unnecesssary armaments, called into being by one mad cap autocrat or modern Nero, the so-called Kaiser Wilhelm, whose own people loath his unjust and overbearing instincts and profane egotism, expressed in one sentence—"Mein self und Gott."

What a contrast the British Empire with its millions of volunteers from all races, from all parts of the world, with many great leaders of "Leonine" character in physical form and spirit, one of whom Britons are proud was born and nurtured near the western outpost of the Empire, where the shores of the Continent kiss the Pacific Ocean. The one the writer alludes to is one the King hath delighted to honor—Sir Richard of British Columbia.

The general opinion prevails that the office of the Premier is a sinecure, that the Head of the State occupies an ornamental position only, that he really has not much to do of any importance; that impression would be changed if the true facts were known, which the writer considers should be made known, hence this emanation caused by practical observation at close range with the Premier and his Ministers during the past few weeks, since the declaration of war.

One continuous crowd of people waiting for interviews, naval and military officers, and ministers of the Crown, Federal and Provincial, financial magnates, men from the ranks of army and navy, no matter how poor or in what trouble none are refused a hearing, the latter class receiving the most prompt and kindly attention.

Then in each Minister's office are stacks of documents waiting for the attention of the Executive head of the State.

He is called upon to attend meetings of patriots, not the least of which are the Daughters of the Empire, the Patriotic League, Navy League, formation of regiments, addresses encouraging the men, he appears also to act as Commander-in-Chief in all kinds of affairs.

One interesting incident showing the "great heart," the touch of human feeling, is worthy of special notice: The Premier's ante rooms as usual were full of persons of various classes waiting for interviews, the writer heard remarks from some men as to the calibre of the guns on H. M. S. Collingwood, and elicited the fact that the men were expert gunnery men, termed "gun layers," that means, men who train the guns, take the final sights and fire the naval monsters of destruction, men whose training costs the Empire many thousands per man, which is easily realized as shell practice with the big guns costs about $2000.00 per shot. These men belonged to the Naval Reserve, and owing to circumstances caused by the strenuous financial conditions of the times, they were out of funds and anxious to get to the fighting line, and like most others in troubles appeared to imagine that the Head of the State should be the panacea, the cure-all, especially for financial diseases; a very noble avocation for a Premier if only possible to put in actual practice. However, their story was very interesting and breathed patriotism which the writer knew would appeal to Sir Richard, and that their chance of obtaining an interview, seeing the numbers ahead, would be slim that day, so sent in a short synopsis of their story and was immediately summoned to go in with the men. Sir Richard cross-examined them at length and looked over their papers, and with courtesy as gracious to the men as he would give to millionaires promised to make investigations at Naval Headquarters at once, and we were to be on hand again at 9.15. We were there on the dot of time, the investigation had been made as promised, the men were again cross-examined and the decision quickly given, and the men felt happy. After the men left the room the Chief remarked, "Did you notice they said 'if the Government will look after our wives and children we will go to the firing line and fight without pay or hope of reward.' That was splendid, we must look after such men and their families. Watts take care of them till we can fix things up, the Government will reimburse you."

It was then close upon midnight, more visitors announces, cables, messages, wireless and otherwise, to be attended to, the Premier works harder than any ordinary workman, sixteen hours and more each day on the go, and he commences to show marks of the fatiguing strain.

The men were waiting in the outer rooms and as we left one said, "Say, your Premier looks like a real Prince, he should be a King." The writer replied "He is one of nature's kind and you have seen the reason why." "Yes," said one, "because he has a big heart and human sympathy." Another added, "He puts me in mind of King Richard of the Lion Heart, he dares to do and surely does things." Hence the text or title of this story.

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The Peace Terms

"We shall not sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium recovers in full measure more than all she has sacrificed; until France is adequately secure against the menace of aggression; until the rights of the smaller nations of Europe are placed on an unassailable foundation; until the military domination of Prussia is fully and finally destroyed."

These are the words of Premier Asquith, at the lord mayor's inaugural banquet in London one day last week.

Britain's premier says in effect that there will be no sheathing of the British sword until the military despotism of Germany is fully and finally destroyed.

And the spirit of justice-loving, liberty-demanding Britons the world over is the same. It insists upon even justice for everyone, and cannot be quenched until the last Britisher has been slain.

The summing-up by the British premier was vociferously applauded. Concisely and absolutely the statement makes plain to the world and to Germany in particular, where Great Britain stands in this world-conflict, and where she proposes to stand at the finish, and having put her hands to the plow there will be no turning back.—Creston Review.

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CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CRANBROOK

Court of Revision.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 10th day of December next, the Court of Revision, for the purpose of correcting and revising the Voters' List of the Municipality of the City of Cranbrook for the year 1915, will sit at the Municipal Offices, Norbury Avenue, in the said City, at the hour of 10.30 a.m. (local time).

THOMAS M. ROBERTS,
C. M. C.

Cranbrook, B.C.
November 19th, 1914. 47-3t

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CRANBROOK

Court of Revision.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Court of Revision will sit in the Municipal Offices, Norbury avenue, Cranbrook, B.C., on the 16th day of December, 1914, at the hour of 10.30 a.m. (local time) for the purpose of hearing all complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor for the year 1915.

Any person considering himself or herself having grounds of complaint is required to give notice in writing to the assessor at least ten clear days before the sitting of the Court of Revision.

THOS. M. ROBERTS,
Assessor

Dated at Cranbrook, B. C.
October 28th, 1914. 46-4t

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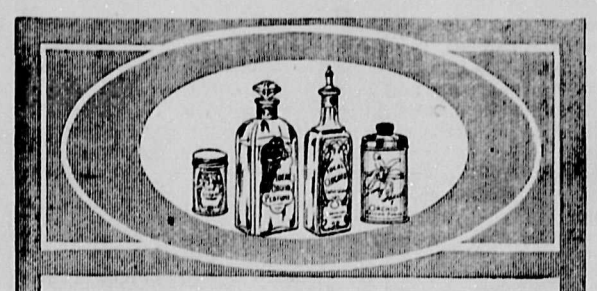

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