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LAURIER'S CAMPAIGN IN ONTARIO

Review of Brilliant Series of Meetings Held by Opposition Leader in the Tory Stronghold

(Special correspondence).

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned to the capital last week from the most remarkable series of triumphs throughout Ontario that have ever fallen to the lot of any public man in Canada. During a tour which lasted almost ten days, in the very heart of the province, which went so strongly against his government at the last election, he was greeted with an enthusiasm and evident loyalty which proclaimed the fact that the people of Ontario realize the manner in which they were deceived at the last election. Throughout the whole tour it was shown in marked manner that the people of Ontario were determined to make amends, not only when the next test comes at the polls, but now by showing their affection to the Liberal chief and their loyal confidence in his policy.

"We are returning to Laurier" was the slogan everywhere, and on all sides there was ample evidence that the people believed what their banners announced—"A return to Laurier is a return to reason."

And there was no beating about the bush at any of the meetings. At each and every one of them the Liberal chieftain and his colleagues advanced the main planks of their platform without the slightest hesitation. They were not defending a lost cause. They were arguing for coming victory. Nor did Sir Wilfrid hesitate, equally sharply, to criticise the Conservative position today and to show up the absolute lack of cohesion in the Borden cabinet which had led to a year of squabbling and inaction.

It was a bold experiment, this invasion by a defeated leader of the very people who had done most to defeat him. Its very boldness added to its success, and the way in which the people showed their appreciation of his declaration, "I have one abiding desire and that is for another tussle with the Tories," was greeted everywhere with thunderous applause.

Even in the heyday of his power, when there was everything to induce enthusiasm, the Liberal chieftain and the policies he advocated never evoked such spontaneous response. Throughout the country, with a popular leader of a government in an election campaign it is not often that overflow meetings have to be held in the smaller towns. Yet during the whole of his tour meetings had to be doubled and trebled. At Cornwall the big rink proved insufficient for the crowds that gathered in spite of bad weather. At Peterboro, although two meetings had been announced, the rink in the evening again proved too small, while the town hall could not accommodate the overflow. At Chatham again the immense armory, with its accommodation for five thousand people, was too small, and nearly three thousand crowded the rink for an overflow meeting.

But it was at Woodstock Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues had the greatest demonstration probably ever seen in any of the Ontario cities. No less than four meetings had to be arranged for the afternoon and evening, and even then an overflow meeting was held in the market place. No less than twenty thousand people crowded the city to welcome Sir Wilfrid, and his colleagues, and the scenes of welcome which greeted him made it look more like a ministerial triumph than the visit of a leader of the opposition.

Finally at Mount Forest, a town of about three thousand people, came the wonderful culmination of a wonderful tour. From far and wide the people of the district flocked in, some driving as far as twenty miles to attend the meeting, while special trains within a radius of fifty miles came, until about fifteen thousand people were gathered in the little town, more than it had ever attempted to accommodate before. It had been thought that with a rink holding four thousand people two meetings would be ample, but long before the time for the evening gathering had arrived the rink was crowded to suffocation. The town hall was hastily requisitioned, and another couple of thousand people gathered there, but still hundreds were unable to get within sound of the speakers. These formed processions with torches, and their battle-cry was "We are returning to Laurier."

It is estimated that during this brief tour of old Ontario, Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues addressed not less than fifty thousand people, and yet at not a single meeting did they meet with anything like opposition.

On his tour the Liberal chieftain was accompanied by a notable group of his colleagues, including the Hon. Sydney Fisher, George P. Graham, Charles Murphy and W. L. MacKenzie King, while at every point visited he was joined by Liberal leaders from nearby points.

Everywhere there was ample evidence, not only that those Liberals who at the last election had been led astray by appeals to passion and prejudice now realized their mistake, but that the Conservatives themselves were becoming restless at the increasing evidence of incapacity shown by the Borden government.

More than that on every side there was evidence of a growing tide of indignation at the campaign of whispered calumnies and secret appeals to racial and religious prejudices which had been carried on throughout Ontario at the last electionf

Coupled with this was proof of even greater indignation at the manner in which Mr. Borden had misled the people by his compromise with the Nationalists whereby immediately after his election he had included in his cabinet the very men who had been loudest in denouncing any naval policy. This Sir Wilfrid pointed out everywhere was a coalition of two absolutely hostile groups—the Quebec Nationalists, utterly opposed to any sort of naval programme either a centralized imperial policy, or naval defence of Canada's shores and on the other hand the Jingoes who clamored for direct contribution to imperial defence.

Everywhere in Ontario this unholy alliance was denounced and its natural effect in preventing the government from doing anything at all was pointed out. Mr. Borden's insistance upon the "speedy" construction of a navy in 1908, while he was in opposition, was contrasted with his utter failure to do anything during the twelve months in which he has held office as prime minister and this, notwithstanding, an ample policy had been outlined and entered upon by the outgoing government.

Everywhere, also, the question was asked if there was a Conservative who approved of the inclusion in the Borden cabinet of the Quebec Anti-Imperialist Nationalists, Messrs Monk, Nantel and Pelletier. This challenge was made at every meeting, and throughout the length and breadth of old Ontario not a Conservative could be found to express approval. By their silence they showed their indignation at the deception that had been practiced upon them. By the cheers for Laurier they showed their determination to wipe out the disgrace which had been fastened upon the province of Ontario last election, when so many voters had been stampeded by appeals to passion and prejudice.

This series of meetings has had two marked effects. They have shown that the Liberals, in the words of Laurier, "begin the fight the day after defeat," and they have simply astounded the Tories, who had been arguing that no matter how Liberal the western provinces or the Province of Quebec might be, they still could count upon Ontario. There is every indication that the Tory government's inattention and incompetency and the wider outlook of the people, has been producing a different feeling throughout the province, and that when the time comes Ontario will give a very different verdict to that of September 21st, 1911.

Throughout, the whole province responded in noble fashion to the ringing words of Laurier, "We went fearlessly and courageously to our duty, without any appeal to passion or prejudice." Now that the people have seen the failure of the present government to deal with the navy, or with any other of the great questions, after a whole year in office, they have the remedy in their own hands and will apply it.

"Heaven is my witness that what I have done I did because it was for the good of Canada, and my duty as a loyal Canadian and British subject, and I would do it over again."

F. M. Macpherson, the undertaker, was confined to his bed for a couple of days last week with symptoms of fever but is improving at the present.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT VICTIM OF A FANATIC

Was Shot in Milwaukee on His Way to Address a Public Meeting. Wound Inflected More Serious Than at First Anticipated. "Teddy" Pluckily Insists upon Speaking Despite His Injury.

Milwukee, Wis., Oct. 14.—Colonel Roosevelt was shot and wounded tonight as he was leaving the Gilpatrick hotel for the Auditorium to deliver a speech.

His automobile stood in front of the hotel and the crowd gave a cheer as the colonel appeared. As the party reached the automobile Colonel Roosevelt's companions stood aside and he stepped into the car.

Mr. Martin, his stenographer, entered directly behind him and sat on the further side of the car.

Colonel Roosevelt stood up, waving his hat in answer to the cheers of the crowd. The assassin was standing in the crowd a few feet from the automobile. He pushed his way to the side of the car and raising his gun, fired.

Martin caught the flash of the revolver as the shot was fired and leaped over the car a second after the bullet sped its way. Colonel Roosevelt barely moved as the shot was fired. Before the crowd knew what had happened Martin, who is six feet tall and a former football player, had landed squarely on the assassin's shoulders and had borne him to the ground.

He threw his right arm about the man's neck with a deathlike grip and with his left arm seized the hand that had held the revolver. In another second he had disarmeed him.

Colonel Roosevelt stood calmly looking on, as though nothing had happened. Martin picked the man up as though he were a child and carried him the few feet which separated them from the car, almost to the side of the colonel.

"Here he is," said Martin. "Look at him, colonel."

All this happened within a few seconds and Colonel Roosevelt stood gazing rather curiously at the man who had attempted his life, before the stunned crowd realized what was going on. Then a howl of rage went up.

"Lynch him, kill him," cried a hundred men. The crowd pressed in on them and Martin and Captain Girard, who had followed Martin over the side of the car and were caught with their prisoner in the midst of a struggling throng of maddened men. It seemed for the moment that the assassin would be torn to pieces by the infuriated crowd and it was Colonel Roosevelt himself who interfered on behalf of the man.

He raised his hand and motioned imperiously to the crowd to fall back.

"Stop! Stop!" he cried; "stand back; don't hurt him."

The crowd at first was not disposed to heed his words, but at length fell back and permitted Mattin and Captain Girard to carry the man into the hotel. After a short struggle the assassin gave up and was carried without resistance out of the reach of the crowd.

"Are you hurt, colonel?" a hundred voices called out.

"Oh, no," he responded with a smile. "Missed me that time. I'm not hurt a bit."

"I think we'd better be going on," he said to the other members of his party, "or we will be late."

No one in the party, including Colonel Roosevelt himself, entertained the slightest notion that the colonel had been shot. He felt no shock or pain at the time, and it was assumed that the bullet went wild.

As soon as Colonel Roosevelt had assured himself that the assassin was safe in the hands of the police he gave orders to drive on to the Auditorium.

They had driven hardly one of the four blocks from the hotel to the Auditorium when John McGrath, another of Colonel Roosevelt's secretaries, uttered a sharp exclamation and pointed to the colonel's breast.

"Look, colonel," he said, "There is a hole in your overcoat."

Colonel Roosevelt looked down, saw the hole, then unbuttoned the big army coat which he was wearing and thrust his hand beneath. When he withdrew it, his fingers were stained with blood.

Colonel Roosevelt was not at all dismayed.

"It looks as though I had been hit," he said, "but I don't think it is anything serious."

Dr. Scurry Terrell, of Dallas, Texas, Colonel Roosevelt's physician, who had entered the automobile just before it started off, insisted that the colonel return to the hotel. He would not hear of it and the car was driven to the Auditorium.

As soon as they reached the building Colonel Roosevelt was taken into a dressing room and his outer garments were removed. Dr. Terrell, with the help of Dr. John Stratton of Milwaukee, and Dr. S. S. Sorrenson, of Racine, Wis., who were in the audience and came to the dressing room on a call from the platform, made a superficial examination of the wound. They agreed that it was impossible to hazard a guess as to the extent of the colonel's injuries and that he should by all means go at once to a hospital."

"I will deliver this speech or die, one or the other," was Colonel Roosevelt's reply.

"I have a message for the people of Wisconsin and I am going to deliver it."

When the auditorium was reached Colonel Roosevelt, walking somewhat unsteadily and supported by O. K. Davis and Cochems, made his way to the stage.

As he took his seat volley after volley of cheers filled the enormous hall and continued for several minutes. When semi-quiet was restored Cochems advanced to the front of the platform and told the audience what had happened. He said that the colone- had been shot, but not seriously, and urged the people to be calm.

The psychological effect of the announcement on the crowd was dramatic. A death-like silence followed the announcement and in turn that was followed by a wave of sound that was a mingled groan and cry of anger. The colonel arose and brought calm by assuring the people that he was not badly hurt.

The address he made was not the speech he expected to deliver. That speech in his pocket had saved his life, but it was drenched with his own blood, pierced with a bullet, and was almost illegible.

"I am carrying the bullet in my body," he said. "I have been attacked by an assassin, but I have a message to deliver and will deliver it as lohg as there is life in my body to speak."

Colonel Roosevelt was forced to stop here, while the crowd roared its applause.

The colonel spoke for nearly an hour. It was evident that he was more badly hurt than he imagined, for he did not stick to the text of his Milwaukee speech.

His talk was frequently punctuated with references to what had taken place and to the fact that he had a bullet in his body. He asked the indulgence of the audience.

The enormous crowd alternately cheered him and urged him to take a rest, but he said he could not and would not stop until he had finished his message.

Finally, however, the constant drain of blood was too much for his physical courage and he had to quit. He was then taken to a hospital, where the surgeon, failing to find the bullet, resolved to send him to Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Philip Roosevelt, cousin of Colonel Roosevelt, wires that further examination of the X-ray photograph indicates that the bullet did not penetrate the abdominal wall, but lodged in what is known as the belly wall. If the abdominal wall had been penetrated it would not have been safe for the colonel to attempt the journey to Chicago. The wound is not regarded as serious.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 16.—Announcement was made by Colonel Roosevelt's secretary at the hospital to the newspapermen, that the colonel would not attempt to make any more speeches during the campaign unless unforseen circumstances arise. Several X-ray photographs were taken and will be the subject of a consultation between Dr. Murphy and Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, who was called in by Dr. Murphy. According to the physicians it is possible that no operation will be performed, as soon as the colonel's condition will warrant it he will be removed to his home in Oyster Bay.

Colonel Roosevelt's wound is not merely a flesh wound in the chest, according to a bulletin issued by physicians at Mercy hospital. He must have absolute quiet, must cease talking, and must not see anyone until given permission.

Dr. Murphy has stated thgt Colonel Roosevelt will be confined to the hospital for at least ten days. A staff physician at Mercy hospital, emerging from the consultation room, announced that the bullet was

(Continued on page two).

THEODORE ROOSEVELT--THE BIG BULL MOOSE

CONTRACT COMPLETED

J. G. McCALLUM HAS TURNED OVER KEYS OF NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Contractor J. G. McCallum and his son, J. A. McCallum, will be leaving for the coast in a day or two. They have completed their contract for the erection of the new post office and, upon instructions from the Dominion government architect, Mr. Wm. Henderson, who inspected and accepted the building, the keys have been turned over to Mr. McEachern, clerk of the works.

Whilst Messrs. McCallum have completed their work in a very satisfactory manner, it will be several weeks before the building is ready for occupation. The fixtures have not as yet been shipped from Alexandria, Ont. This means at least a month's delay before arrival here and then it will take fully four weeks in which to instal them. An eastern firm has this contract and it will be fortunate if they get through with the work in time to permit of the post office being opened before Christmas. Whilst the new post office presents a very handsome appearance from the outside, it is not until one has carefully traversed the interior that anything like a true appreciation of its excellence, in every respect, from the point of view of its requirements, can be adequately guaged.

The main floor is probably the handsomest piece of architectural work in the interior, the greater part of which is devoted to the post office proper, providing abundant accommodation for general delivery. There is excellent light and ample provision for heat.

Upon entering the building by either of the principal entrances, one is struck by the handsome woodwork and the artistic finish of these entrances. Back of the post office proper are several offices, including an office for the department of weights and measures, a customs examining warehouse, and a large, well appointed public lavatory. All these offices are handsomely finished.

On the second floor are located the general customs offices, private office for the collector, offices of the inland revenue department, lavatory for use of officials, and a very fine suite of rooms, with commodious bath room, for the use of the janitor, in addition, there is a fine, large airy manifest filing room.

The basement is a large, well lighted area, containing two heating furnaces so set up that either can be disconnected at any time, and the other be kept going. Either one of these furnaces is guaranteed to maintain a heating capacity of 70 degrees when the thermometer stands at 30 below zero.

The building is provided with three roomy vaults, is fitted throughout with electric light, the fittings being very handsome. Altogether the new postoffice building is one entirely creditable to Cranbrook. Messrs. McCallum have carried out their contract in characteristic manner. Everything of the best and no pains spared over the slightest detail to ensure efficient accommodation and artistic finish. It is worthy of note that the bricks used throughout this building are of local manufacture, and the Dominion government architect regards them as being of the very finest quality.

CONTRACT FOR MEN'S CLUB

AWARDED TO MESSRS. BAKER AND BANFIELD—WORK TO BE COMPLETED IN TWO MONTHS.

The contract for the erection of the Men's Club was awarded this week to Messrs. Baker and Banfield, and is to be completed within two months. Special features of this new club will be the swimming pool, 40x20 feet, and the gymnasium, 60x30 feet. The building will be of frame with concrete foundations.

DEATH OF W. H. BRADFORD

Word has been received in town of the death of W. H. Bradford in Vancouver, of pneumonia, after a very short illness. Mr. Bradford was formerly very well known here, having been the proprietor of the Wycliffe hotel, now conducted by Harry Edwards. Mr. Bradford left Wycliffe some three years ago and has since resided in Vancouver. He was about 48 years of age, single, and an old timer in the Kootenays.

TEDDY DOING WELL

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Colonel Thoedore Roosevelt, his family with him, and satisfied as to his condition, today rests at greater ease than at any time since the hand of John Schrank was lifted against his life at Milwaukee Monday night.

Physicians examining his wound today and making a complete clinical examination, found his pulse, respiration and temperature closer than it has been at any time to the normal, and so nearly at their usual points that concern over his condition vanished, and the extremely conservative conduct gave way to a desire to establish public assurance that no complications now were looked for to stand in the way of rapid recovery.

CRANBROOK'S EXHIBITS

SHIPPED TO LETHBRIDGE FOR DRY FARMING CONGRESS WILL MAKE GOOD SHOWING

The Cranbrook exhibit to the Dry Farming Congress got away on Tuesday morning and, in spite of several drawbacks that had to be contended against, will present a very creditable display of the possibilities of the district.

In agricultural products a considerable portion of the exhibits shown at the Fall Fair were held for this exhibit, including, among others, the splendid showing of sheaf grains by G. P. Tisdale of Wycliffe, a display that gave evidence of a great deal of care in selection and preparation by people who know how.

Since the Fall Fair many outlying ranchers have sent in their best to help swell the total. Among the more distant ones were: Chas. Stevens, of Tracy, near Wasa, who sent sent down several samples of alfalfa and clover and several varieties of apples. When one considers the location of Mr. Stevens' ranch right at the foot of the Rockies and considerably higher than any other producing ranch in this district, these productions have added value. Mr. A. J. Miller, of Wasa, also brought in several exhibits of clovers, alfalfas and vegetables of first class quality. Products of Messrs. Skretterberg's and Doyles' ranches at Fort Steele were also received and Mr. Lund, of Warbner, sent up several cases of products of his farm.

Nearer the city large assortments of sheaf grains came from St. Mary' Prairie, from Mr. McClure's ranch and both fruit and vegetables from the St. Eugene Mission and the Industrial School. John Levett, W. J Hamilton and John Mitchell each contributed what would have been a considerable exhibit by itself.

Especially interesting were the number af pumpkins and squash, in mature condition, that were donated by John Mitchell and St. Eugene Mission, something that a few years ago would have been spoken of as impossible here.

Among the many others who contributed to the agricultural end were Mr. Fleetwnod of Wasa, Mr. Galbraith of Fort Steele, the Staples Lumber Co., of Wycliffe, and Messrs. S. Macdonald, Frank Godderis, Sterritt, T. S. Gill, J. W. Robinson, R. Sainsbury. Mrs. W. F. Doran gave a collection of local fruits in bottles, which is one of the best features of the exhibit.

Added to the above is an exhibit of finished woods and other products of their factory contributed by the Cranbrook Sash and Door Factory. A number of game heads were donated by various citizens and a comprehensive collection of the ores of the vicinity were gathered by Mr. Joseph Ryan. This exhibit amounts to some several tons and each section of the district is fully represented.

MINES PORTFOLIO IN DEMAND

NANAIMO CONSERVATIVES PUT FORWARD CLAIMS OF FRANK SHEPHERD, M.P., A PRACTICAL MINING MAN.

Nanaimo, Oct. 16.—The endorsement of Mr. Frank Shepherd, M.P., for minister of mines, in the event of that portfolio being given to British Columbia by the Dominion, was one of the important features of the annual meeting of the Nanaimo Conservative association.

Referring to the likelihood of a minister of mines being added to the cabinet, Chairman Planta stated that Mr. Stevens, of Vancouver, and Mr. Green, of Nelson, had been endorsed by their respective associations for the portfolio, but in his opinion Mr. Shepherd was in every way best fitted for the nonor. He was a practical man and came from an essentially mining constituency.

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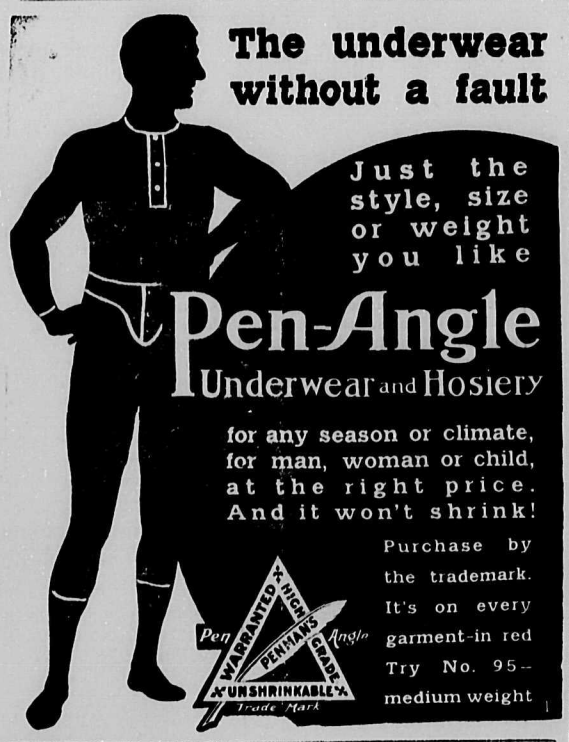

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
VICTIM OF A FANATIC

(Continued from page one).

lodged against the fourth rib on the colonel's right side and that it did not enter the lung.

The physicians handed out a statement which read: "The colonel is quite weak, due to relaxation from the nervous strain. Unless complications ensue the outlook is not unfavorable. Aside from the weakness, there is little change in his condition."

ROOSEVELT'S UNIQUE CAREER

Twenty-sixth president of the United States, was born in New York City on the 27th of October, 1858. The Roosevelt family has been prominent in the life of New York for many generations, and is of Dutch origin. Mr. Roosevelt's mother, Martha Bulloch, came from a family of Scotch-Irish and Huguenot origin equally prominent in Georgia. Each family may lay just claims to a history of more than ordinary social and political distinction. Although born in New York, Mr. Roosevelt spent much of his boyhood at Oyster Bay, the country home of his father, on Long Island Sound, where he began with a distinct purpose, unusual among boys of his age, to build up a naturally frail physique by rowing and swimming in the waters of Long Island Sound, and by riding over the hills and tramping through the woods of Long Island. That his early outdoor life furnished a definite training for his after career is indicated by the fact that when he was about fourteen years of age he went with his father on a tour up the Nile as far as Luxor, and on this journey he made a collection of Egyptian birds found in the Nile valley, which is now in the Smithsonian museum in Washington, D. C. Mr. Roosevelt was educated at Harvard University, where he graduated in the class of 1880; his record for scholarship was creditable, and his interest in sports and athletics was especially manifest in his skill as a boxer. On leaving college he made a short visit to Europe, was elected to the London Alpine Club for climbing the Jungfrau and the Matterhorn, and returning to New York studied law for a brief period in the Law School of Columbia University and in the office of his uncle, Robert B. Roosevelt. Determining to enter active politics, he gave up his legal studies without qualifying for the bar, and in 1881 was elected to the New York legislature as a regular Republican, although in opposition to the "boss" of the assembly district for which he was a candidate. He was re-elected again in 1882 and in 1883, and at the age of twenty-four was his party's candidate for speaker of the assembly. In 1881 he was a delegate of the Republican party to the convention in Chicago which nominated James G. Blaine for president. In the convention he opposed the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and in a speech which attracted considerable attention for its vigor and courage advocated the nomination of Senator George F. Edmunds. After Mr. Blaine's nomination, however, he supported him in the campaign as the chosen candidate of the party, in spite of the fact that an important wing of the Republican party "bolted" the nomination and espoused the candidacy of Grover Cleveland, who was elected president. In 1884, partly because his political life seemed at least for the immediate present to be at an end, partly on account of the freedom and activity of out-of-door life, he bought two cattle ranches near Medora on the Little Missouri river in North Dakota, where he lived for two years, becoming intimately associated with the life and spirit of the western portion of the United States.

In 1886 he was the Republican candidate for mayor of New York City, but was defeated by Abram F. Hewitt, the Tammany candidate, and received a smaller vote than Henry George, the candidate of the United Labor party. Mr. Roosevelt, however, received a larger proportion of the total vote cast than any mayoralty candidate of the Republican party had previously received in New York City. In April, 1889, on the accession to the presidency of Benjamin Harrison, Mr. Roosevelt, then closely identified with the work of civil service reform, was appointed a member of the United States Civil Service commission. In this office, until then one of minor importance, he served for six years. He made it not only nationally prominent, but instrumental in shaping the course of legislative and executive action by introducing into the work of the commission an entirely new spirit and new methods. The annual reports, of which he was the chief author, became controversial pamphlets; he published bold replies to criticisms upon the work of the commission; he explained its purposes to newspaper correspondents; when Congress refused to appropriate the amount which he believed essential for the work, he made the necessary economies by abandoning examinations of candidates for the civil service in those districts whose representatives in Congress had voted to reduce the appropriation, thus very shrewdly bringing their adverse vote into disfavor among their own constituents; and during the six years of his commissionership more than twenty thousand positions for government employees were taken out of the realm of merely political appointment and added to the classified service to be obtained and retained for merit only. In 1895 he resigned from the Civil Service Commission and became president of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of New York. After a strenuous two years in this office, he was appointed by President McKinley in 1897 assistant-secretary of the navy. He was certain that war with Spain was inevitable, and he did much to prepare the navy for hostilities, framing an important personnel bill, collecting ammunition, getting large appropriations for powder and ammunition used in improving the marksmanship of the navy by gunnery practice, buying transports and securing the distribution of ships and supplies (especially in the Pacific) in such a way that, when hostilities were declared, American naval victories would be assured. He urged upon the administration the bold policy of protesting against the sailing of Cervera's fleet, on the ground that it would be regarded as a warlike measure not against the Cuban revolutionaries, who had no navy, but against the United States; and he advised that, if Cervera sailed, an American squadron be sent to meet him and to prevent his approach to America. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he resigned from the navy department and raised the first volunteer regiment of cavalry, popularly known as the "Rough Riders," because many of its members were Western cowboys and ranchmen expert in the handling of the rough and often unbroken horses of the western frontier. The regiment also included college athletes city clubmen and members of the New York police force, every man possessing some special qualification for the work in view. Mr. Roosevelt declined the colonelcy of the regiment, preferring to take the post of lieutenant-colonel under his intimate friend Dr. Leonard Wood, who, while a surgeon in the United States army, had served in action with gallantry and skill against the Indians. On the promotion of Colonel Wood to the command of the brigade, Mr. Roosevelt became colonel of the regiment, which took an especially prominent part in the storming of San Juan Hill. In this battle Colonel Roosevelt became the ranking officer and abandoning his horse, led the charge up hill on foot under severe fire at the head of his troops. This charge, in which many of the rough riders were killed, or wounded, drove the Spaniards from the trenches and opened the way to the surrender of Santiago. At the conclusion of the war, while the troops were still in camp in the South, Mr. Roosevelt joined in a "round robin" of protest against the mismanagement in the war department, which had resulted in widespread suffering among the troops from wretched food and bad sanitary arrangements. This "round robin" created a sensation which aroused public opinion and was instrumental in bringing about some desirable reforms in the war department.

When his regiment was mustered out of service in September, 1898, Mr. Roosevelt was nominated by the Republican party for the governorship of New York State and was elected in November by a substantial plurality. He was governor for two years. He reformed the administration of the state canals, making the Canal Commission nonpartisan; he introduced the merit system into many of the subordinate offices of the state; and he vigorously urged the passage of and signed the Ford Franchise Act (1899), taxing corporation franchises. In various contests, in which he was almost uniformly victorious, he showed himself to be independent of "boss" control. In 1900, although he wished to serve another term as governor in order to complete and establish certain policies within the state, he was nominated for the vice-presidency of the United States on the ticket with President McKinley by the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia in spite of his protest. It was very commonly believed at the time that this nomination for the vice-presidency was participated in and heartily approved of by the machine politicians or "bosses" of the State of New York in their belief that it would result in his elimination from active political life. The office of vice-president of the United States had so far in the history of the country been almost purely a perfunctory one, and has rarely, if ever, led to political promotion. The vice-president is ex-officio president of the senate, but has little voice or part in shaping either legislation or the affairs of the party. Mr. Roosevelt never, however, presided over the deliberations of the senate, because before the session following his inauguration convened he had ceased to be vice-president.

Upon the assassination of McKinley, on the 14th of September, 1901, he succeeded to the presidency. No previous president had entered the office at so early an age as forty-three. It was his frankly expressed wish to be nominated and elected president in 1904, and he was nominated unanimously by the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and was elected in November of that year by the largest popular majority ever given to any candidate in any presidentiaf election. He received 7,623,486 popular votes and 336 electoral votes to 5,077,971 popular votes and 140 electoral votes cast for Judge Alton B. Parker, the nominee of the Democratic party. Immediately after his election he publicly declared that he would not accept the nomination for the presidency in 1908, and he adhered to that pledge in spite of great popular pressure brought to bear upon him to accept the nomination of the party for another term. The nomination and election of President Taft, who had been a member of Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet, was very largely due to the latter's great influence in the party. On March 23rd, two weeks after he ceased to be president, Mr. Roosevelt sailed for Africa, to carry out a long-cherished plan of conducting an expedition for the purpose of making a scientific collection of the fauna and flora of the tropical regions of that continent. Expert naturalists accompanied the party, which did not emerge from the wilderness until the middle of the following March, bringing with it a collection which scientists pronounce of unusual value for students of natural history. Most of the specimens were sent to the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. The experiences of his African journey were recorded by Mr. Roosevelt in a volume entitled "African Game Trails: The Wanderings of an American Hunter Naturalist. The spring and early summer of 1910 were spent by Mr. Roosevelt in travelling through Egypt, the continent of Europe, and England, in acceptance of invitations which he had received to make various public speeches in these countries. Honorary academic degrees were conferred upon him by the universities of Cairo, Christiana, Berlin, Cambridge and Oxford, and he was given both popular and official ovations of almost royal distinction—ovations which were repeated by his own countrymen on his return to America.

It may be said without exaggeration that no American public man in the history of the country has achieved such extraordinary popularity during his lifetime as Mr. Roosevelt had attained at fifty years of age, both at home and abroad. Great popularity necessarily brings with it bitter enmity and genuine criticism. To understand clearly his career as a public man, and to appreciate the forces at work which caused both the popularity and the enmity, two facts must be kept distinctly in mind: first, that at twenty-two years of age he deliberately decided to make politics his life-work at a time when in the United States the word "politics" had a sinister sound in the ears of almost all of the so-called cultivated classes; and secondly, that in making this deliberate choice he recognized that the government of the United States is primarily a party government. He therefore allied himself with the Republican party, to which by tradition, by family association, and by political principles he was naturally drawn.

In the history of the United States the politician has been too often the man who, in connection with some other trade or profession, has taken up politics as a tool to carve out some personal ambition or manufacture a financial profit. Mr. Roosevelt from the beginning apparently believed with the lexicographers that politics is the science and practice of government. He has himself told the story of an early experience that illustrates his point of view. When in 1881 he decided to join the Republican association of his assembly district in New York City, members of his family were shocked. "You will find at the meetings," they said, "*nobody but grooms, liquor dealers* and low politicians." "Well," said Mr. Roosevelt in reply, "if that is so, they belong to the governing class, and you do not. I mean if I can to be one of the governing class." He forthwith became an active member of the political organization of his district. He also early determined to work with his party as being the only way in which a legislator can work. A free lance, an independent, a journalist, or a preacher, without definite political affiliation, may create public opinion, but a legislator or an administrator must belong to a party. Mr. Roosevelt was severely criticised by many "independent Republicans" for having supported the presidential candidacy of James G. Blaine in 1884, when he had vigorously opposed his nomination in the convention on moral grounds. The reply to this criticism is that Mr. Blaine was the choice of the majority of the party, and that while Mr. Roosevelt felt free to fight within the party vigorously for reform, he did not feel that the nomination justified a schism like that which occurred in the Democratic party over the free silver issue in 1896—a schism which remained afterwards a hopeless weakness in that party. His position in the Blaine campaign, his attitude in tariff discussions and legislation, his relations with United States senators, congressional official appointments, were entirely consistent with his constantly reiterated conviction that in politics permanent good is achieved not by guerilla warfare, but by working through and within the party. He was so often accused by politicanl purists for associating politically with men of discredited reputation that his own picturesque statement of his conversion to a belief that in legislative or administrative politics one must work with all sorts and conditions of men is illuminating

In his successive offices Mr. Roosevelt not merely exerted a strong influence upon the immediate community, whose official representative he was at the time being, but by reason both of his forceful personality and of the often unconventional, although always effective methods of work which he employed he achieved a national prominence out of ordinary proportion to the importance of his official position. His record in the assembly was such that his party nominated him for the mayoralty of the City of New York when he was absent on his ranch in Dakota. Although defeated in the mayoralty election, his work on behalf of the merit system, as opposed to the spoils system of politics, was such that he was made a Civil Service commissioner—probably the last office a politician would wish to hold who desired further promotion, for the conflict which a Civil Service commissioner must have with members of Congress and other party leaders on questions of patronage is usually, or, at any rate, has been in the past history of American politics, inevitably detrimental to further official advancement. He was taken from the Federal service in Washington to New York City by a reform mayor and put in charge of the police, because he had shown both physical and moral courage in fighting corruption of all sorts; and the New York police force at that time was thoroughly tainted with corruption, not in its rank and file, but among its superior officers, who used the power in their hands to extort money bribes chiefly from saloon-keepers, liquor dealers, gamblers and prostitutes. As police commissioner Mr. Roosevelt brought to his side every honest man on the force. By personal detective work, that is, by visiting police stations at unexpected times and by making the rounds at night of disorderly places which were suspected of violating the law, he not only displayed personal courage in positions of some danger, but aroused public opinion. The very sensation created by the novelty of his methods set standards and started reforms which have greatly improved the morale of the entire force. The hopelessly vicious policemen hat-

(Continued on page seven).

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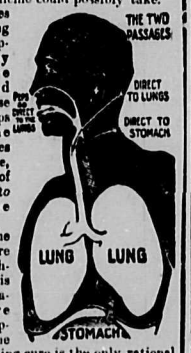

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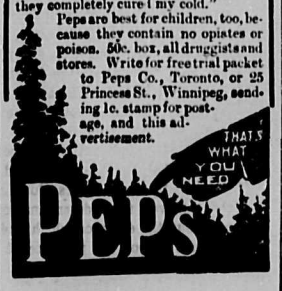

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While there are no thrills in the narration of Mrs. P. T. Nichols, 623 Broad St., Beloit, Wis., her story is nevertheless one of amazing interest. "Stricken with neuralgia and erysipelas, I lost all my hair. My doctor recommended Newbro's Herpicide. I used six or eight bottles and now have a fine head of slightly curly light brown hair. Not a gray hair in my head. This is the more remarkable as I am middle-aged."

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INACTION AND PROCRASTINATION

Ruling Passions of Borden Government Says Sir Wilfrid Laurier at a Great Meeting of His Ontario Tour

Mount Forest, Oct. 7.—This is the wonderful climax to a wonderful tour. Picturesque Mount Pleasant—a modest town of about three thousand inhabitants—has simply had to throw up its hands. They are estimating the great, wildly-cheering crowds, blocking the thorougnfares in their dense, cheering torchlight processions tonight, at anywhere from ten to twelve thousand.

The attempt to house them, even to feed them, is scarce an apology. The rink, which seats forty-five hundred, was twice filled to suffocation, while the town hall, which was also requisitioned for an overflow meeting, was crowded to the doors.

The thousands who could be accommodated in neither resolved themselves into a series of voluntary processions, and paraded the streets repeating in rhythmic tones their slogan "All Returning to Laurier." Many ladies were taking part in these processions carrying Union Jacks, while most of the men were equipped with torches. At every street corner the dense procession would pause while some stalwart called for "three cheers and a tiger for Laurier," which were given with thunderous enthusiasm.

The Liberal chief was in unusually brilliant form, evidently inspired by the marked evidences of affection and loyalty to himself and the old cause which greeted him at every turn.

"To place before the people of Ontario the Liberal position, freed from the confusion of the campaign, a year and more removed from the smoke of battle," was Sir Wilfrid's definition of the purpose of the Ontario tour just closing. In keenly appreciative language the chief alluded to the remarkable character of his reception and the inspiration he was carrying away from the province. As he came to the front of the platform with his final message six young ladies, daintily gowned in white, and each bearing aloft a Union Jack, surrounded him and draped the patriotic bunting over his head in a graceful arch. Then two tiny little maidens placed huge bouquets in either of his arms, while the great gathering stood cheering until it spontaneously lapsed into the strains of "O Canada," led by the kilted band.

It was a picturesque touch that provoked an enthusiastic response from the throng. Sir Wilfrid was evidently moved. "I have come to you as a defeated man," said he, "and you have received me like this. I have no lamentations for defeat. Every dog has his day, and I believe there is another for us. I am sure Mr. Borden might well envy me under this arch and amid such happy surroundings." Then the crowd cheered again.

Sir Wilfrid completed his trip in splendid spirits. Each of his speeches rang with vitality, optimism and courage. His quaint touches of humor were never more telling, his smiles never more scintillating. Discussing the Nationalist and Jingoist representations in the Borden cabinet, and the resultant embroglio on the naval question, he suddenly paused, and, dismally shaking his head, threw the great gathering into a paroxysm of laughter by the plaint: "There never was such a balky team; Monk kicks and Foster rears, and neither coaxing and petting nor whip and spur can move them."

Emphasizing the inaction of the administration, the Liberal chief referred to the position in which it had placed itself in relation to the issue of the Canadian Pacific stock and the application made to the government by the railway last August. There were important public questions to be determined in connection with the application, but nothing was done. Finally, when the corporation had ignored a lethargic government and issued the stock to the shareholders without further awaiting a response, Mr. Borden wailed: "We have not even considered the question." They were true to the ruling passion of inaction and procrastination. "You want more able, more active, and more courageous men in your service," the leader commented, amid cheers.

With deft dramatic touches which delighted his audience the chief introduced Mr. Borden in opposition to Mr. Borden in office on the naval issue. In 1909 the former was bent upon the "speedy" construction of a Canadian navy; in 1912 the latter was involved in time-serving consultations with his colleagues and the admiralty, and with his announced intention at the Montreal banquet of demanding a voice on questions of war and peace in Britain.

"That is a pretty large contract," proceeded Sir Wilfrid. "Even as we gather here there are serious threats of war in the Balkans. Shall Turkey be shorn of some of her possessions? Shall Montenegro be separated from the Turkish empire? Shall Persia be divided? Britain has great international problems, and"—with a char-

Both Hon. G. P. Graham and Hon. Mackenzie King made spirited speeches at all the meetings. The former minister of railways created a roar of laughter by his assurance that the rains of the past few weeks had furnished more than sufficient water to float all Mr. Borden's Dreadnoughts. "His navy floats in London speeches and Canadian interviews; it has never taken to water," he commented dryly.

Hon. Mackenzie King concluded the tour without having been able to find a single Conservative who approved of the Nationalist recognition in the Borden cabinet. At every meeting he has asked without result for any Conservative who endorsed the selection to rise.

He secured no response until today, when a man jumped up in the audience, and, while he was not ready to endorse the selection of either Mr. Monk or Mr. Pelletier, asked sharply:

"Do you say that Quebec is a rebel nation?"

"No," replied Sir Wilfrid, emphatically, when he rose. "There is not a rebel in the whole province. I would not convey that impression of my worst and bitterest enemy in Quebec, but, unfortunately, there are men who sought to create the sentiment that we do not owe anything to Britain."

"No man appreciates British connection more than I do," declared Sir Wilfrid. "I will tell you why. As I have often said in Quebec, my fellow-countrymen have more freedom under British institutions than had they remained subjects of France. But while I am loyal," continued Sir Wilfrid, "I do not pretend that my loyalty oozes out of the soles of my boots—my loyalty is in my heart."

The evening address was largely devoted to a consideration of fiscal problems. The marketing of the western crop was the most important question before the people, said Sir Wilfrid, and he pointed out it would be better if Mr. Borden would leave Montenegro and the question of peace and war alone, and come back to Canada to help the west dispose of its crop. In Ontario the farmers could dispose of their crop in the home market, which was the best for them.

But the wheat crop of Canada alone would be two hundred million bushels this year, not more than twenty-five per cent of which Canada could consume. The need of wider markets demanded attention. What had the Borden government done in its first year to solve the problem? "We had not been in office twelve months before we had introduced a new tariff, including the living principles of the British preference."

Sir Wilfrid introduced a personal touch that found a response in the hearts of the audience. "It might have been proper for me," he said in regard to his defeat, "to give up the leadership to abler and younger hands." But when he had commenced on his last campaign he had told his wife that if he lost they would spend the rest of their days quietly, and then when his defeat had come Lady Laurier had been the first to go to him. "She was a brave woman, a good soldier," said Sir Wilfrid amid applause, "and she said, "You cannot give up, you must go on with the fight."

"I want to fight again on the principles of our rights as Canadians and of our obligations as British subjects. I am not an Imperialist I am a Canadian, first, last and all the time. I recognize that the British empire is the greatest force that ever existed for the rights of man in history. We are a nation today in Canada, but this is the first nation that has attained the degree of freedom that Canada enjoys today without breaking from the mother country. We are all free men, and I want to have another tussle with our friends the Tories."

Sir Wilfrid then proceeded to deal with the issue of new stock of the Canadian Pacific railway, as an example of the dilatory methods of the Borden government.

"Last August," said he, "the C.P.R. presented a petition to the government to be authorized to issue a certain amount of stock. We know such a petition was presented, but we know also that nothing was done about it. So we do not know how much additional stock they asked authorization for.

"The company waited for an answer from the government, but they did not get it. The government had to decide two points. First, whether the proposed issue was necessary to improve their lines as represented. No wonder this did not meet with enthusiastic approval from the government, as their determination to degrade the National Transcontinental shows they do not believe in good railways.

"The next point the government had to decide was at what price the stock should be issued. Today the stock sells around $275, and the government had to decide how much should go into the treasury of the C.P.R. and how much to the shareholders.

"But the government decided neither point. They simply ignored the petition of the C.P.R. The company waited and waited for an answer, which never came. Then the company called a meeting of the shareholders and decided to issue their stock under an old statute, which they claimed exempted them from the necessity of asking government authorization, and under this they issued $60,000,-100 of stock at $175 which was worth $275.

"This action had caused great indignation in the Northwest, where it is considered that it will place an additional burden on the shoulders of the people. Doubtless Hon. Mr. Rogers, who is campaigning in the Macdonald constituency, and others, sent in indignant telegrams, only to get the reply that after six weeks'

(Continued on page eight).

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COLDSTREAM ESTATE NURSERIES

VERNON, B. C.

ALL STOCK OFFERED FOR SALE GROWN IN OUR OWN NURSERIES

P. DE VERE HUNT, Local Agent

Phone 139 Cranbrook, B. C.

6mo.

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED -	$10,000,000.00
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED -	6,000,000.00
CAPITAL PAID UP - -	6,460,000.00
RESERVE FUND - -	6,460,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS - -	$72,000,000.00

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

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Cranbrook Branch: H. W. SUPPLE, Mgr.

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QUEEN'S HOTEL

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CALGARY, Alberta

The Hotel with "The Reputation"

You'll get your Money's Worth.

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A General Banking Business transacted.

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A Good Home

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

Canadian Hotel

If You Want

Your house connected with the new sewerage system, PHONE 340. Our work guaranteed. Estimates of cost cheerfully given.

The Cranbrook Plumbing, Tinsmithing and Heating Company

W. F. JOHNSON, Proprietor

P. O. BOX 904 WORKS: EDWARD ST.

FRUIT TREES

BUY HEALTHY HOME GROWN TREES

No danger of importing pests. No injury from fumigation
No drying out in course of shipment

AND THERE IS NO DANGER OF WINTER KILLING

All our trees are wintered in frost-proof cellars
Therefore protect yourself by buying our trees. Write for Catalogue and Price List to

THE RIVERSIDE NURSERIES

DEPT. B. GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Established 1900. One hundred and twenty-five acres

Representative: F. H. WORTHINGTON

N. B.—We have DWARF stock in McIntosh Red, Wealthy, Jonathan, Cox's Orange, Ontario, Northern Spy and Wagener

CRANBROOK HERALD
By the Herald Publishing Company,
F. J. Deane, Managing Editor.

CRANBROOK, B. C., October 17, 1912

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL NO 540

Notice to Advertisers

Notice is hereby given that all changes of display advertising must reach this office not later than noon on the Wednesday preceding day of publication. Copy received later cannot be guaranteed attention.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Were it not for lack of both time and space, the Herald this week would have been pleased to devote considerable attention to a question, that in our opinion, is of the utmost importance to the welfare of this province as a whole, and to South East Kootenay in particular. We have reference to the development of the known arable lands of the province, which recent examination by competent men, have proved to be far more extensive and of infinitely greater value than had ever before been conceived of. Frequently, of late, the Herald has drawn attention to the facts in the case, its remarks there anent being based upon the opinions expressed by Dominion government surveyors, geologists, etc., who recently have been exploring the southern districts.

The inactivity of the McBride government in grappling with the problem of exploiting these lands along sane lines, has long been a source of complaint on the part of men acquainted with the potentialities of this province in the matter of arable lands. There are vast stretches of the finest arable lands on the American continent throughout South East Kootenay, as well as elsewhere all over the province. Heretofore the policy of the McBride government has been in the direction of encouraging the acquisition of these lands by speculators. No definite, clearly thought out land policy has ever been evolved. In fact, judging by the past record, one would imagine that the McBride's only desire was to aid a few favored friends to accumulate vast wealth by cornering the available arable land of the province.

However, happily, at last, some intelligent appreciation of their duty in this connection, appears to have been aroused. Hon. W. R. Ross has been doing some travelling through the northern portions of the province and has been greatly impressed with the vast areas of arable land awaiting settlement and cultivation in those districts. He has intimated that the government will arouse itself from its apathy and shortly put forward some policy for the exploitation of these lands. One necessarily views with some alarm, this statement of Mr. Ross', despite its importance. Past experience has taught us that the discovery of a new tract of arable land has inevitably resulted in a big grab by some favored real estate agency, or some favored clique of land speculators, and, in that case, the second state would be almost worse than the first.

Happily every resident of the province has been so thoroughly aroused, in reference to this question of settlement of our arable lands, in view of the large importations of foreign food stuffs, fruit, etc., that it will be a good deal more difficult for the McBride government to pull off many more of its land grabbing stunts in the future. Hon. Price Ellison, minister of finance and agriculture, is fully alive to this situation, and in a recent speech at Vernon, intimated that the government had millions of dollars in the bank, they might just as well employ some of this money in aiding settlers to exploit these vast areas of arable lands. His remarks were characteristically vague, but it shows which way the wind is blowing. Unfortunately, any move in the direction indicated, which would mainly serve the interests of comparatively poor people, is but little likely to find sympathy from Price Ellison's colleagues. It is with the big men, the rich manipulators, that the McBride government have liked to deal, and with whom, in all likelihood they will continue to deal, until called to account by an awakened and thoroughly aroused electorate.

Peter Grenon, of the Herald, has returned from a prospecting trip to the Flathead district, where he is interested in extensive coal claims. Pete put in two weeks of hard labor, developing the property and has exposed to view a fine 35 foot seam of coal. Incidentally, during his absence, he cultivated a little bunch of whiskers, which add greatly to his personal appearance.

CHURCH COLUMN

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Sundays—Low mass at 8.30 a.m.; high mass, 10.30 a.m.; Sunday school from 2 to 3 p.m.; Rosary and Benediction at 7.30 p.m.

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

Week days—Mass at 6 a.m. at the hospital.

P. Piamondon, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. W. Elson Dunham, pastor.

Sunday services: The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Morning subject: "Overtaking the Truth."

Evening subject: "Heroic Service."

Pipe organ and vocal selections at every service.

All are cordially welcome.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sunday services, Oct. 20th.

Next Sunday will be an occasion of great importance to all the churches in Cranbrook in the presence and work of a quartette of Sunday School experts. These gentlemen, Rev. I. W. Williamson, general secretary of the British Columbia Sunday School association; Rev. Chas. R. Fisher, San Francisco; Rev. Geo. T. Pratt, Seattle, Wash.; Mr. Alfred Crowcroft, Vancouver, B. C., will occupy the pulpits of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches at the morning and evening services. These men are not only expert workers but also singers. Two union meetings will be held in the Presbyterian church: an inspirational meeting at four p.m. for all workers and others that can attend; and the other at the close of the evening services. Adult Bible Class Work will be the topic of the latter meeting and the subject will be illustrated with the stereopticon. Male quartette selections will be rendered at both union services. Collections to defray expenses will be taken at the union meetings. A cordial invitation is extended to every one to attend.

SALVATION ARMY.

Sunday Services.

Sunday morning, 11 o'clock—Holiness meeting.

Sunday afternoon, 3.30 o'clock—Free and easy meeting.

Sunday night, 8.30 o'clock—Salvation meeting.

Bible lesson: "Spiritual Growth."

Week night services.

Tuesday night, 8 o'clock—Salvation meeting.

Thursday night, 8 o'clock—Holiness meeting.

Saturday night, 8 o'clock—Praise meeting.

The above services will be preceded by open airs, to which all are heartily invited.

Kindly send cast-off clothing to the Army, as we need them.

Fred'k A. Stride,
Captain.

G. I. A. OF B. L. E. BALL

The G.I.A. of B.L.E. gave an extremely enjoyable dance last night in the Auditorium. There was a large attendance and everyone present thoroughly enjoyed the occasion. Before dancing started a short musical programme was rendered, including a drill by ladies of the G.I.A., in course of which they depicted the various initials of their order. Dancing started about ten p.m. and was kept merrily going until sometime about 3 this a.m. At midnight a very tasty supper was served. Mr. Jos. Sarvis very acceptably filled the position of master of ceremonies.

The two teams taking part in the drills, were made up as follows:

Mrs. G. W. Barney, Mrs. G. W. Johnson, Mrs. H. A. Murgatroyd, Mrs. T. S. Gill, Mrs. T. Drummond and Mrs. A. Cameron.

Mrs. W. O'Hearn, Mrs. J. Roy, Mrs. T. T. Sarvice, Mrs McCallahan, Mrs. J. Hennesey and Mrs. J. Roberts.

Mrs. W. Baldwin presided at the piano. Mrs. G. M. Barney and Mr. J. T. Sarvice were committee responsible for the evening's entertainment.

POLITICIANS ON TOUR

HON. SENATOR BOSTOCK, SIR RICHARD McBRIDE AND R. F. GREEN, M.P., WILL BE CRANBROOK VISITORS THIS WEEK END.

Tomorrow evening Hon. Senator Hewitt Bostock, of Ducks, B. C., will be the guest of local Liberals at an informal smoking concert in Carmen's hall. The senator is on his way to attend the Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge. His visit to Cranbrook affords an opportunity for the Liberals of the district to get together and discuss, in a general way, the political situation. Senator Bostock is well informed upon all matters affecting the interests of the party and can be relied upon to give an interesting talk. Every Liberal in the city and district should make an effort to be present on this occasion. A general welcome will be extended to all comers, irrespective of their party affiliations.

The concert is timed to commence at 8 o'clock.

On Saturday evening the Cranbrook District Conservative association will have the privilege of entertaining Sir Richard McBride and R. F. Green, M.P., at a banquet to be held at 9.30 o'clock at the Hotel Cranbrook. Mine Host Hoggarth intends providing a spread that will do credit to his popular house and will fully satisfy the demands of even the hungriest Tory in the district. It is the idea of the association that the banquet should not be considered in the light of a partisan affair. Any citizen, regardless of his party relations, will be welcomed. This banquet will provide an opportunity for many to meet the premier in a social way, and will undoubtedly be largely attended.

MACDONALD STAYS TORY

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 14.—By a decisive majority the electors of Macdonald on Saturday returned the government candidate, Alex. Morrison, over R. L. Richardson, who ran as an Independent Liberal and on the grain growers' ticket. The entire vote cast is heavy and will run nearly to six thousand as against 5,751 cast in the last general election, when Staples (Conservative) had a majority of 161. The vacancy was caused by the latter's appointment to the Dominion Grain commission.

CALGARY MAN IN TROUBLE

ASSAULTED WOMAN OF THE TOWN—FINED $60 OR SIX MONTHS IN JAIL.

A man named Andrew Erskine, who represented himself to one of the firms here that he was in the real estate business, was charged before Magistrate Ryan on Wednesday with assaulting a woman named Bertha Lamont in the house of Georgy Piatt, and was further charged with being a frequenter of this establishment.

Bertha Lamont gave evidence that Erskine was acting as a kind of bookkeeper for the landlady, with whom he had a most violent quarrel a few evenings ago in the course of which Piatt beat up Erskine with a bottle, causing extensive damage to the fellow's face and head. He wanted the witness (she being Scotch like himself, she explained) to go away with him and, apparently because she refused, he broke the window of her bedroom and came into the apartment with an axe in his hands with which he tried to strike her.

In his own defence Erskine swore that he came here to sell real estate; that he had a third interest in the Canadian Realty Company, of Calgary, and was in some way connected with the Walch Land Company of the same city. He had carried out no sales here, but had several pending. He denied the assault absolutely.

On the second charge Bertha Lamont proved that Erskine had been in residence in Piatt's house for three weeks, eating at the same table with her and the other inmates. She came with him from Calgary where, she said, he was looking for girls. She only remembered him being out of the house during her time there on two or three occasions and then only for a few hours at a time.

The chief of police proved that he went to Piatt's place at her call and found Erskine in an inside room. He asked him what he was doing there and Erskine replied that he was doing nothing.

Mr. P. E. Wilson, who appeared for the defence, submitted on the charge of frequenting that the terms of the sub-section of section 238 had not been complied with, as the chief of police did not reveal that he was a police officer and specifically demand that the accused give a satisfactory account of himself as laih down in a recent decision of the lord chief justice.

The magistrate held that the subsection had been complied with by the officer asking Erskine what he was doing in the place to which question he got no satisfactory answer.

During the course of Erskine's evidence it came out that Piatt had adopted Erskine's name and was known both here and in Calgary as Mrs. Erskine. She is a negress and is said to have been born in Cuba.

The magistrate convicted on both charges and sentenced Erskine to a fine of $20, or two months with hard labor, on the charge of assault and to a fine of $10, or four months imprisonment, on the charge of frequenting.

CANADIAN VS. U. S. FRUIT

The air is now full of protests by Canadian fruit growers against the action of wholesale fruit merchants buying so much fruit from the United States, and the latter protest as strongly that they prefer Canadian fruit when they can buy it at a right price and put up properly in attractive packages. If the Canadian fruit growers would only be more loyal to their own co-operative organizations,

We Are Not Infallible

We try to be careful. We are careful, but we make mistakes once in a while. You can confer no greater favor on us than to tell us about any mistake we may make in business dealings with you. Pleasantly, if possible, but tell us, anyway. Such information is taken by us not as criticism, but as a kindness. It won't take us long to make the wrong right.

F. PARKS & CO.
Hardware and Mill Supplies
Cranbrook, - B. C.

learn the lesson of united action with mutual respect for one another's interests, and put up their goods in a thoroughly up-to-date manner, they could compel a square deal and get a good price.

Speaking on this subject, Mr. Thomas Cunningham, chief fruit pest inspector for B. C., says:

"The foreign fruit grower seems to have got control of the Vancouver market, which is the best cash market on the Pacific coast. There was more fruit shipped in this year than last and more last than the year before, which shows that the consumption of foreign fruit is on the increase. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the home-grown article. The explanation is not in the inferiority of our own fruit, because in exhibition tests either in the United States or in the mother country, British Columbia fruit generally carries off the bulk of the prizes. No, the fault lies in the high freight rates and the faulty system of distribution. The system is one that should be looked into, says "The Fruit Magazine." The local fruit grower, given equal conditions, can hold his own with any competitor, but he is not given a fair chance by any means.

"The production of small fruits in this province has gone behind. Vancouver Island produced more strawberries seven years ago than it does today, and yet it has the best strawberry soil in the world. Why is this? Unfair transportation rates, lack of co-operation between growers, and poor delivery. It costs more to bring fruit from Vernon than it does from across the border in Wenatchee. This is discrimination. Cheaper transportation, quicker delivery and more co-operation will go far to improve the situation."

NEW BRUNSWICK'S GROPS

SENTIMENT FOR RECIPROCITY GROWS—HIGHER PRICES IN MAINE.

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 16.—Reports from practically every section of the St. John Valley confirm the current rumors regarding the failure of the potato and other root crops on account of the floods during the early part of September. The loss is estimated to represent millions of dollars, as only about fifteen per cent of the crop is at all marketable, particularly in the Delta and marsh land districts.

In spite of the curtailment of the supply of roots, prices on the Canadian side of the line are lower this year than for six or seven seasons, only sixty cents per barrel being offered for potatoes in the London markets.

On the other hand, in Maine, while suffering considerable loss also from the wet weather, prices are stated to be almost double those offered on the Canadian side.

Considerable dissatisfaction is being expressed by the farmers on account of the present government policy and the sentiment in favor of reciprocity is growing.

"BOB" EDWARDS EATS DIRT

HUMBLY APOLOGIZES FOR VICIOUS ATTACKS MADE IN THE "EYE OPENER" UPON E. P. DAVIS, K. C., OF VANCOUVER.

The action for criminal libel entered by E. P. Davis, K. C., of Vancouver, against R. C. Edwards, publisher of the Eye Opener, Calgary, has been withdrawn. The basis of the withdrawal was the receipt by Mr. Davis of the following apology:

E. P. Davis, Esq., K.C., Calgary:

Sir: I beg to offer you my sincerest apology for a vile attack on you which appeared in the Calgary Eye Opener (of which I am the publisher) under date of August 3rd, 1912, for the publication of which I was yesterday committed for trial on a charge of criminal libel.

There was not a particle of foundation in fact for that attack and I never believed there was, neither has there been any foundation in fact for the various other attacks on you which have appeared in the same paper during the last four years.

I have never known you personally and have never had any dealings with you, and my sole motive for these attacks was that I thought you had criticised my paper too severely in an address you made to a Calgary jury some four years ago.

I promise not to mention your name again or to refer to you in any way directly or indirectly in any future number of the Calgary Eye Opener, or any other papers that may be published by me.

I authorize you to publish this apology in any way you may think fit.

Yours truly,
(Sgd) R. C. Edwards.
Witnesses:
(Sgd) P. J. Nolan, Barrister.
James Short, Barrister.

HAULTAIN GETS HIS REWARD

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 16.—F. W. G. Haultain, leader of the Conservatives in Saskatchewan, has received word at his home in Regina of his appointment as chief justice of the Saskatchewan supreme court.

Chief Justice Wetmore resigned some weeks ago, retiring on account of age and Mr. Haultain's friends made a big fight for the appointment.

MISSING SINCE SPOKANE VISIT

PATRICK QUIRK'S DISAPPEARANCE GIVES ANXIETY TO FRIENDS.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 16.—The police have been requested to assist in the search for Patrick Quirk, aged 91 years, who left Spokane September 23rd with Portland as his destination. Since the time he was placed aboard the train in Spokane by friends nothing has been heard of him. He was to have visited Mrs. L. Hodgkinson of this city for a few days and then continue his journey to Southern California to visit relatives. His ticket called for a trip only as far as this city. The aged man is a retired and wealthy business man of Fort Steele, B. C. He was visiting relatives in Spokane before starting for Portland. He is Irish and speaks with a distinct accent, has gray hair and short gray beard, 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 165 pounds and always walks with a cane.

RACE FOR PORTFOLIO OF MINES

Ottawa, Oct. 16—The Dawsoo board of trade has forwarded to the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden a petition recommending the member for the Yukon territory, Dr. Thompson, for cabinet honors. The suggestion is made that the Yukon representative might be given the portfolio of mines upon the creation of a separate department of that industry.

The memorial points out that half of the Dominion is unorganized territory, much of which may be rich in minerals.

UP AGAINST THE REAL THING

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 16.—Hon. Sam Hughes has favorably considered the application of Armand Lavergne, captain and adjutant of the Sixty-First Montmagny regiment to be sent as a Canadian military attache watching the military operations of the Balkan states in the war against Turkey.

The young national leader, despite his anti-imperialism, is a good soldier and a personal friend of the minister of militia. Capt. Lavergne will probably be ordered to the Balkans within a few days. Col. Hughes will also probably despatch an English speaking officer of the Canadian militia to accompany Capt. Lavergne and collect pointers in the war game for the information of the Canadian defense department.

BY AIR TO INDIA

NATIVE PRINCES' PRIZES FOR FLIGHT FROM ENGLAND.

Both in England and in India great interest is being taken in a proposed aeroplane flight from London to the great Eastern Dependency.

In India the proposal is being supported by a number of native princes, including the Maharajahs of Jodhpur and Bikanir, who have intimated to the advisory committee their willingness to give prizes of 3,000 and 4,000 rupees (£200 and £266) respectively. The Begum of Bhopal has also offered a prize of 3,000 rupees.

The Royal Geographical Society has rendered every possible assistance in selecting a suitable route, which has been laid out as follows:

London, Calais, Brussels, Cologne, along the Rhine to Frankfort, Ratisbon, along north bank of the Danube, Constantinople, Konieh (Asia Minor), Cilicia, Adana, Alexandretta, Meskene, along the Euphrates to Bagdad, along the Tigris to Basra, across Persian Gulf to Bushire, along the coast to Karachi.

Several offers of machines have been received by the committee, but up to the present no definite arrangements have been made.

The distance along the proposed route is 4,800 miles, and it is estimated that each day's stage would be 400 miles, so that the great journey would be completed, weather and other circumstances permitting, in twelve days.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
HAS INSTALLED
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES.
LODGE YOUR
Wills, Title Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies or other valuables in one of these boxes
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO
R. T. Brymner, Manager Cranbrook, B. C.

CRANBROOK TAXIDERMIST
MOUNTED
GAME HEADS
A SPECIALTY
BIRDS ANIMALS
John G. Mitchell, Prop.
P.O. Box 296 CRANBROOK, B. C.

You are Invited to Attend the
SMOKING CONCERT
to be held in Carmen's Hall
To-Morrow (Friday) Evening, at 8 p.m.
Hon. Senator Bostock
will be the guest of the Evening
There will be Good Speeches, Songs and Smokes
COME ALONG AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS

TO RENT CHEAP
Large Warehouse.—Apply F. J. Deane, Herald Office. *tf

THE SHRINKING GLACIERS

It appears that, save over a small area, the glaciers of the world are retreating to the mountains.

The Arapahoe glacier in the Rockies has been melting at a rapid rate for several years. The glacier on Mount Sarmiento in South America, which descended into the sea during the last century, is now separated from the shore by a vigorous growth of timber.

The Jacobshaven glacier in Greenland has retreated four miles since the year 1860, and the East glacier in Spitzbergen is more than a mile away from its old terminal moraine.

In Scandinavia the snow line is farther up the mountains, and the glaciers have withdrawn three thousand feet from the lowlands in a century. In the eastern Alps and one or two other small districts the glaciers are growing.

RED SOX'S WORLD'S CHAMPIONS

DEFEATED NEW YORK 3 TO 2 IN FINAL CLASH.

Boston, Oct 16.—The climax of a season of baseball came today in the eighth game of the world's championship series between the New York Giants and the Boston Red Sox, pennant winners of the National and American leabues respectively at Fenway Parv. The title of the world's baseball championship and the consequent honors and a major share of the players' profits, which are the greatest in baseball history, were at stake.

The Giants, having won two games in succession and tied the series when the Red Sox needed but a single victory to seize the title, predicted freely that they would be champions of the world after today's game. The Red Sox were in a fighting mood and made more careful plans than in any previous games.

Hugh Bedient, the Red Sox recruit of only a season's standing in the major leagues and who last Saturday bested New York with the old master, Christie Mathewson pitching, was scheduled to take the mound for the Red Sox. Mathewson, it was expected by the New York supporters, would be asked by McGraw to resume again the same position for New York making another pitchers' battle a prospect. After Saturday's game Mathewson declared that he was done for as a world series pitcher.

New York was favored in the betting at odds of 10 to 8. The fact that Mathewson was to pitch together with New York's two victories and the Red Sox reversal of form made the odds switch to New York for the first time since the series started. Some even money bets were made yesterday but up to that time New Yorkers sought a short end when looking for wagers.

MALTESE LABORERS

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 16—About 1,000 Maltese laborers will probably be sent to British Columbia next spring by the government of Malta to engage in work in the lumber mills and other industries about the province. Dr. Charles Mattei, a representative of the Maltese government recently returned to Malta after conducting an investigation of the possibilities for Maltese laborers to better their condition by coming to British Columbia and after conferring with Sir Richard McBride and employers of labor.

AUDITORIUM

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY--VAUDEVILLE

MISS MYRTLE HARALD
Singing Specialty

SOUTHWICK & BARR
Musical Bag Punchers. Champion Bag Punchers of the World

SATURDAY SPECIAL, 90c

$1.25 and $1.50 Copyright Novels for 90c. See our window. These books will be on sale

SATURDAY

and the following week only

The Beattie-Murphy Co., Limited

The Rexall Store

WHERE IT PAYS TO DEAL

Cranbrook - - - B. C.

The prices of these watches are cut so fine that they will startle you. Every variety of watch that every variety of person is likely to need--at every variety of price

Come in to-day and inspect the finest and most moderate priced selection of watches in this section of the country.

RAWORTH BROS.
JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS

Popular Millinery

By keeping in touch from week to week with the great centres of Millinery fashions, we are enabled to offer the newest style features. This, coupled with our fair prices, accounts for the popularity of our Millinery. We will be glad to have you inspect our new models.

Winter Undewear for Women and Children

In all Wool, Silk and Wool, Union and Cotton. You will find just the kind you want, whether it be the two-piece suits or combinations.

PRICES $1.00 TO $4.50 A SUIT

Blankets and Comforters

Woollen Blankets of all sizes and weights, from $1.50 to $9.50. Flannelette Blankets at $1.50 to $2.00.

A splendid assortment of Comforters in beautiful patterns, ranging in price from $2.00 to $18.00.

McCREERY BROS.

CRANBROOK'S DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORES

WEDDING GIFTS

You'll find our display of wedding gifts very fascinating, and we invite you to call and see some of the newest designs in Silverware, Hand Painted China and Cut Glass. Any of these make very pleasing, useful and acceptable presents.

Come in and have a look. We'll not urge you to buy, unless you have a strong inclination to do so.

W. H. Wilson

The QUALITY JEWELER

TOWN TOPICS

Rev. Mr. Davis, of Windermere, was in town the first of the week.

Malcolm McInnes was in town during the week from McGillivray.

The C.C.S. is unloading a car of new furniture today.

C. O. Rodgers, of Creston, was a visitor in town during the week.

The C.C.S. is unloading a car of new furniture today.

O. A. Appleton, of Gateway, was in town during the week.

Guy Pownall, of Fort Steele, paid a short visit to town on Wednesday.

The C.C.S. is unloading a car of new furniture today.

McClary's Famous stoves at Patmore Bros. 42tf

Good pair of sleigh shafts for sale cheap. Apply T., Herald office. tf*

Wagner go-cart runners are here. If you have a Wagner cart call and get a pair of runners free.—C.C.S.

Harold J. Scott, of the Cranbrook Agency Co., went to Yahk on 513 today.

TO LET.—Furnished house for two months. Apply to Mrs. W. J. Manley, Garden Ave. 42-tf

Mrs. Harry Robichaud and son Roy returned home Saturday from a two months visit at Selkirk, Man.

Hot tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate and Bovril served at W. L. Johnston and Co.'s. 42-tf

Mr. Cummins and Mr. W. Moss have gone up to the Windermere district for two or three weeks.

The best always is the cheapest. This is true in stoves. See our "Belle Oakes". They are the boys to heat.—Patmore Bros. 42-tf

Wm. Guerard, manager of the Auditorium, has been confined to his residence the past week with a bad cold.

All sorts of choice eating and cooking apples at Little and Atchison's.

WANTED.—A good general servant. Apply to Mrs. Jos. Jackson, Norbury Ave. 42-1t

Mr. C. S. Johnson, of Wasa, returned Monday night from a ten days trip to the coast, returning via Spokane.

Miss Kate McDonald, of Detroit, Mich., is here visiting her brothers, D. A. and J. A. McDonald, and will remain for the winter.

We are dealing in quality. If you want a heating stove, one that really heats, try a McClary. "They surely heat."—Patmore Bros. 42-tf

BLANKETS, RUGS RUGS, BLANKETS ETC.

Everything for Cold Weather

Harness and Harness Repairing

Saddles, Etc.

CRANBROOK TRADING CO.

Phone 183 Store opposite station

Mrs. G. D. Hope, who has been visiting with Mrs. Bennett at her ranch near Marysville for some time, left on Tuesday for Victoria.

Grouse and prairie chicken shooting season closed on Tuesday of this week, in the Fernie and Cranbrook electoral districts.

British Columbia No. 1 Fancy Northern Spy apples, Grimes Golden and Kings at Fink's Pure Food Grocery this week.

Little and Atchison, headquarters for Hazelwood ice cream, Hazelwood double Jersey buttermilk and Hazelwood creamery butter.

A novelty dance will be given by Mr. Guerard at the Auditorium on Thanksgiving night, Monday, October 28th.

Raymond Flewelling will be leaving in a few days for Hamilton, Ont., where he will engage in the electrical business.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Churn, creamers, milk pail, etc., almost new. Apply Box 3, Herald office. 42-tf*

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves! We have the heater you are looking for. Come right in and see them.—Patmore Bros. 42-tf

H. E. McComb, of Edmonton, Alberta, has accepted a position with the Corwin-Bruce Investment Co., arriving in the city on Tuesday.

Blondy, who for some time past has been operating a motor car in town for hire, has sold out and returned to Calgary.

P. F. Patrick has disposed of his garage to P. Matheson and will be leaving for England early next month.

H. C. Graham, of Calgary, inspector of customs for Alberta and Southern B. C., and his assistant, A. E. Barker, are in town inspecting the local customs office books.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen of America, are giving a whist drive and dance at Carmen's hall here on Wednesday evening, October 23rd, 1912.

Mrs. P. Woods has returned from an extended visit at Brooklyn, N. Y. She was accompanied home by her sister and family, who will spend the winter here.

The residence of T. S. Gill has been enlarged, refitted and newly decorated externally and internally and is now one of the finest and most comfortable homes in the city.

Beale and Elwell have for sale 83 acres adjoining Fort Steele Townsite which is partly improved; price being $40.00 an acre. This is a bargain. Call and see them. 42-1t

The marriage of Miss Winnifred Armstrong, daughter of Mr. J. P. Armstrong, formerly gold commissioner in this city, will take place at Victoria on Friday, October 25th.

Mrs. Geo. Hoggarth has returned from the coast and her many friends will be pleased to learn that her health has greatly benefitted by the change.

The Cinderella club has recently been formed in the city and will give

Mac's Auto Service

PHONE 94

Prompt Service New Cars

NOTICE.

On and after October 15th, 1912, barber shops will open at 9 a.m. and close at 8 p.m., excepting Saturdays, when they will close at 12 p.m.

By order of Local Barbers Union. 42-t1

dancing parties at Carmen's hall on the first and fourth Fridays of each month, commencing on November first.

Wagner go-cart runners are here. If you have a Wagner cart call and get a pair of runners free.—C.C.S.

A. C. Nelson, registrar of votes, will hold a court of revision, under the Provincial Elections Act, at the court house, for the revision of the Cranbrook Electoral District Voters' list, on Monday, November 18th, at 10 a.m.

Hot tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate and Bovril served at W. L. Johnston and Co.'s. 42-tf

Two special trains conveying Doukhobors from Saskatchewan to Brilliant, on the Columbia river, passed through this city early in the week. Some 1500 Doukhobors were included in these two trains, all of whom appeared to be strong, healthy, hard working people.

Haddie and kippers at Fink's Pure Food Grocery.

The Fink Mercantile Co.'s first car of British Columbia apples will arrive this week. In it there will be No. 1 Northern Spies, Kings and and Grimes Golden. You will do well to procure a box of any or all of these fine varieties.

Sweet apple cider at Little and Atchison's.

The two Cayo boys, recently arrested for a series of petty thefts, have been committed to the charge of the Children's Aid Society, of Vancouver, whose secretary, Mr. Chalmers, came to town this week to remove the boys. They left for the coast yesterday.

Next thing will be boys sleds.—C.C.S.

Mr. A. C. Harshaw, of Calgary, who replaces Mr. Uren as superintendent of the C.P.R. at this point, has arrived in town and has taken over his new duties. Mr. Harshaw was formerly superintendent of terminals at Calgary and prior to that was trainmaster at Macleod.

Raxawa tea, 35c., 50c. and 60c. per pound at Ward and Harris.

STUMP BLOWING by day or contract. During the next thirty days you can secure the expert services of a practical powder man at a reasonable cost. Write early as the frosty weather will soon prevent the successful blowing of your stumps. Prices on application. Address Box 85, city. 41-2t*

Cape Cod cranberries at Ward and Harris.

C. N. Corwin returned from a trip to Spokane the first of the week. While there he purchased the Canadian rights for an oil burner, a new burner which uses up the residue of oil after all the gasoline, naptha, and other useful ingredients have been extracted. A demonstration machine will be installed in Cranbrook within a few days.

Fresh sweet apple cider at Little and Atchison's.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist church intend holding a tea at the parsonage on Saturday afternoon, October 26th, from 3 to 6. There will also be a table of home cooking.

T. Beattie and family left Wednesday for Vancouver, where they will in future reside. Mr. Beattie has been employed in the men's furnishing department of the Fink Mercantile Co.

Creston celery at Fink's Pure Food Grocery.

In one of the leading store windows in town there is a card with the following inscription "We do not recommend inferior goods because they are low in price. We aim to sell only desirable merchandise." This is an excellent policy for any store and the sooner the consumer realizes and appreciates the fact that the price he pays for an article is consistent with the quality the more benefit he will derive from his investments.

Wagner go-cart runners are here. If you have a Wagner cart call and get a pair of runners free.—C.C.S.

Yesterday a number of Presbyterian clergy gathered in this city in special session. The main object of their meeting was to consider a local case, a dispute between Mr. Mennie, of this city, and the local elders. The point at issue was happily disposed of. Among those present were Rev. Mr. Sarkissian, of Rassland, Rev. Mr. Logie, of Nelson, and Rev. Mr. Blake, of Creston.

Sainsbury's fine honey, winning first prize at late fall fair, for sale by Ward and Harris.

Steven Costelan, who was hit by a stray bullet from a 22 calibre rifle, while walking along the government road near Yahk, carried an accident policy and was promptly settled with by the Corwin-Bruce Investment Co.

H. B. McLeod and wife returned yesterday from an extended visit to Prince Edward Island. While on the island Mr. McLeod visited several of the celebrated fox ranches, and reports that he was shown a pair of silver foxes valued at $20,000.

Next thing will be boys sleds.—C.C.S.

W. Blakemore, editor of the Week, a Victoria publication, and, at present, acting as commissioner to enquire into the Doukhobor settlement question in this province, passed through town this week on his return from Saskatchewan, where he had been to personally investigate conditions among the Doukhobors in that province. Mr. Blakemore was formerly resident in South East Kootenay and noted with pleased surprise the rapid progress made by Cranbrook city.

You like a big stock to choose from when buying furniture.—C.C.S.

Stained with the evidence of strenuous travel, covered with mud and oil and grease, but with every component part performing its allotted function regularly and efficiently, as the day it left the bleak Nova Scotia coast, the Halifax-to-Vancouver Reo automobile, bearing the banner of the Canadian Highway association, with Mr. Thomas Wilby at the wheel, drove up in front of the Vancouver hotel at six minutes to four on Monday afternoon, completing its epoch-making transcontinental journey begun on August 27th. The total distance travelled was approximately 3,900 miles.

You like a big stock to choose from when buying furniture.—C.C.S.

F. E. Simpson will leave for his home in Victoria next Tuesday, but will return to Kamloops once a month to look after his interests in this city, says the Inland Sentinel. The wholesale and retail tobacco business will be continued as usual under the management of Mr. H. E. Connolly, who has been manager of the business for the past year. Mr. Simpson will engage in general real estate business in Victoria and those interested in that city or have property there for sale, may address him for the present at Victoria, Oak Bay, P.O., and he will be pleased to answer all inquiries with promptness.

A well assorted stock is what you like to see when you want furniture.—C.C.S.

While on the return journey from Perry Creek last Sunday an automobile driven by Carl Gill was overturned just at the point where they were coming on the main road at the old sawdust pile. One of the logs broke in two and tipped up, throwing the back end of the car off the road. The machine went down about four feet and overturned. The driver and Ray Edwards, of Winnipeg, who were in the front seat were thrown out. Those in the back seat were caught under the car but were soon released by the two boys, who managed to raise the back end of the car. Those in the back seat were Miss Viva Gill, of Banff, Enid, Otto and Anna Gill, of this city. They sustained some bad bruises but were not seriously injured. The car was slightly damaged. Mr. T. S. Gill, who was driving another car behind, with the rest of the family, picked up the four injured ones and brought them into town, the two boys returning on foot to Perry Creek to spend the night.

A well assorted stock is what you like to see when you want furniture.—C.C.S.

Game abounds in the East Kootenay preserve, according to Stephen H. Hoskins, mining recorder, who has returned to Nelson from a 300-mile horseback ride in that district. Five hundred miles in extent, the reserve is the home of hundreds of sheep, goats, elk, several kinds of deer and bear, said Mr. Hoskins, who stated that he saw also signs of either moose or cariboo. Blue grouse are also very plentiful in the reserve. "The whole country is just chock-a-block with game. I saw forty-five goats on one slide," he said. Mr. Hoskins commenced his trip by travelling up Brule creek, sixteen miles north of New Michel. Striking over the divide he went down Nelson creek and up the Bull River to the west fork of Bull river, where he crossed and continued up the summit between the headwaters of the Bull river and the east fork of the White river. At the head of White river he passed Munro lake and went down the east fork of the river to Grave creek, which takes its name from an Indian graveyard used 150 years ago. Continuing down the White river he crossed where an Indian trail leads up to a plateau near White river lake, where he located two ranchers, a brother of C. S. Broadwood and Mr. Dorman, the only white settlers in the district. On his return he crossed the divide and came down Sheep creek to Wasa on the Kootenay Central.

AGENTS WANTED. — If you can hustle apply in writing to Sales Agency and Adjustment Co., Box 316, Cranbrook. 21-tf

WANTED.—Good general servant. Apply to Mrs. W. F. Gurd. 37-tf

Five rooms to rent. Apply at Leask and Son's store. 41-3t

ROOMS TO RENT.—Either single or double; modern conveniences. 'Phone 76. 41-3t*

FOR RENT.—Good piano; terms reasonable. Apply G., Herald office. 41-tf*

Good milking cow for sale, three years old; will milk all winter. Apply Box A., Herald office. 41-tf*

FOR SALE.—Young pigs, six to eight weeks old. Apply to St. Eugene Mission. 41-tf

TAKEN BY MISTAKE, on October 2nd, parcel from C.P.R. freight shed. No address. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this ad.—G. B. Blake, C.P.R. store. 40-3t*

Private rooms for patients at Nurse Binkley's residence. Address Cranbrook. 'Phone 187. 40-3t*

NOTICE.

Bay horse, with patch of white on hind leg. Branded 6. Now in the city pound. Will be sold on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock unless redeemed.

W. Soden,
42-1t Pound Keeper.

MINERAL ACT.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Omineca Mineral Claim, situate in the Fort Steele Mining Division of East Kootenay District.

Where located: One mile from Marysville, on west side of Mark Creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, E. E. Jones, Free Miner's Certificate No. 53412B, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Elgin E. Jones.

Dated this 10th day of October, A.D. 1912. 41-9t

Banquet

In honor of

Sir Richard McBride

and

Hon. R. F. Green, M.P.

under the auspices of the Cranbrook District Conservative Association, at the

HOTEL CRANBROOK

Saturday, Oct. 19th

9.30 p.m.

Plates $5.00 Each

EVERYONE INVITED

HOUSE TO RENT.—Situate on Dewar avenue; contains six bed rooms, kitchen, dining room, bath room, etc. Apply to Mrs. E. Bent, P. O. Box 325 or 'phone 273. 39-tf

FOR RENT.—Office building on Fenwick avenue, corner of Baker street, formerly occupied by the Lund Land and Development Company. For particulars apply to P. Lund, Wardner. 37-tf

TO RENT.—Warehouse or storeroom space at reasonable rates. Furniture, pianos, trunks, buggies, sleighs, etc., stored in good dry warehouse. Apply at Herald office. Phone 18. 27-tf

Any person requiring their bath room, toilets, etc., connected to the sewer should see Ed. F. Johnson. Estimates furnished. Call 'phone 267. 28-tf

BE ADVISED IN TIME

and lay the foundation for your future independence by buying a nice site for your future home. In figuring out the best site, take into consideration that you can buy five acres, of the best situated land for homesites, for the same price as you will pay for two lots within the city limits. Remember, too, if you like a garden of your own, that BUENA VISTA GARDENS' exhibit carried off FOURTEEN PRIZES at the CRANBROOK FALL FAIR.

The development of Cranbrook District has just barely commenced, so remember you will not be able to buy land, at $100.00 per acre, a mile and a quarter from the Post Office, on easy terms, next spring. You have been repeatedly warned, so it will be your own fault if you do not see THE CRANBROOK AGENCY COMPANY at once. They will furnish full particulars free upon request. Call, write or 'phone.

$50⁰⁰/₁₀₀ No. 52041.

Bank of Montreal.

Pay ... Dollars

108 Cheques Will be Distributed Among Canadian Farmers. Will You Get One of Them?

In addition to the twenty-seven first prizes of $50 each, there will be eighty-one other cash prizes, ranging from $10 to $25 in our

1912 PRIZE CONTEST FOR FARMERS

This contest is along the same lines as the one which was so successful last year, except that there are three times as many prizes, and therefore three times as many chances for each contestant to win. Every farmer in Canada who uses "Canada" Cement is eligible to compete. The conditions are such that large and small users of cement have equal opportunities to win a $50 prize.

The contest is divided into three classes, and there are first, second, third and fourth prizes ($50, $25, $15 and $10) in each class.

CLASS "A"—Prizes to be awarded to the four farmers in each province who use most "Canada" Cement on their farms in 1912.

CLASS "B"—Prizes to be awarded to the four farmers in each province who send photographs of the *best concrete work* done with "Canada" Cement on their farms in 1912.

CLASS "C"—Prizes to be awarded to the four farmers in each province who send the best *description*, telling how any piece of concrete work was done with "Canada" Cement. (Entries for this prize must be accompanied by photographs of the work.)

In addition to thus being divided into classes, so as to give small users of cement an equal chance with those who use more, the Contest is also divided into nine divisions, one for each province So you see you need only to compete with the other farmers of your own province, and not with those all over Canada.

Don't think that because you have never used cement, you cannot win a prize. Many of last year's prize winners had never used cement before they entered the Contest. We will send you a free book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," that will not only help you in the Contest, but will tell you everything you could want to know about the use of cement on the farm.

Don't delay but send us your name and address to-day and get this free book and full particulars of the Prize Contest right away.

Use a letter, postal or coupon.

Send me particulars of your 1912 Prize Contest.

Address Publicity Manager

Canada Cement Company Limited

501 Herald Bldg. - Montreal

A free book, "What the Farmer can do with Concrete" will be sent to all who request details of the Prize Contest.

News of the District

ELKO

(By Fred Roo).

Of all the good towns
 You'll find in the west
One visit to Elko
 Will prove it the best.

I'd rather be a could be
 If I could not be an are
For a could be is a maybe
 With a chance of touching par.

I'd rather be a has been
 Than a might have been by far
For a might have been has never been
But a has was once an are.

Mr. J. War Eagle, Muskogee, Oklahoma, was an Elko visitor last week, the guest of the writer.

J. E. Lancaster, manager of the Co-Operative Stores, Fernie, is spending his vacation at Roosville Valley.

Two special trains of Doukhobors passed through Elko Saturday and Monday for Nelson. May the Lord have mercy on Nelson.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, of Baynes Lake, spent Sunday in town, visiting the canyon.

This week's news is a kind of a chafing dish Mulligan. We have been getting a few embroidered knocks because we failed to report several social events that had taken place, been so busy minding our own business and studying how we could cheapen the cost of living, and we feel sure we've hit the concrete and all we want is the same kind of a deal you give the other fellow—pay cash then wait. Pay us cash and you don't have to wait. But look cheerful.
No matter how depressed you feel,
A gloomy face is ungenteel;
Nobody cares about your woes,
Each has his sorrows, goodness knows.
Why should you your grief disclose,
 Look cheerful!

Though you are blue as indigo
You're prettier when you smile, you know;
The world abhors a gloomy face
And tales of woe are common place,
So let your face no sorrow trace,
 Look cheerful!

Mr. V. Hyde Baker, Colonel Pyne, J.P., and Mr. C. Edwards, were Elko visitors this week.

Mr. T. G. Proctor, of Victoria, Nelson, London, Eng., and Elko, was a passenger on the westbound train Sunday, going to Nelson to make arrangements with Fred Starkey to chaperon the Doukhobors, and instruct the whalebone divinities to the inner circle of hot potatoes.

Every buzz wagon between Elko and the international boundary line made several trips to Elko last week. Some of them make an awful racket when they come to town and then there are others that move as smooth as a dose of sugared soothing syrup.

Miss Belle Thompson, of the Columbia hotel, left last week for eastern points.

Mr. and Mrs. McLellan, head sawyer for Leask and Johnson's mills, have built a palatial residence on Brunswick avenue.

J. S. T. Alexander, government agent, Fernie, was looking over the automobile roads and rabbit trails around Elko last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Edmonds returned to Fernie after spending the summer in Elko.

Venerable Archdeacon Beer, of Kaslo, preached the morning service in the Church of England in Elko Sunday.

Mr. Stenhouse, of the Merchants Bank, entertained several friends to a little picnic party Sunday.

The Ladies Guild are giving their monthly dance and basket social Friday, October 18th. The baskets will be filled with boiled custard, with egg kisses bobbing around it and sunken reefs of sponge cake underneath. Just the kind mamma's white haired boy loves ta eat. The Fairy Creek band from Fernie will play from 9 p.m. Friday night until the cold daylight splashes through the windows Saturday morning. Elko's cream puffs will be there en masse and a pleasant time is promised.

Charlie Yeandle rode through Elko last week on a hog.

Fred Robson, of Cranbrook, was in Elko last Friday selling chopped hay cereals.

WARDNER

(Special correspondence).

Mr. A. Johnson was with friends in Cranbrook last Sunday.

Dr. Rutledge, of Cranbrook, was called to Wardner on business last Thursday.

Mr. B. E. Markle, of the Crows Nest Pass Lumber company's store staff, was in Cranbrook on Tuesday of this week on business.

Messrs. Magoon and Hedigan were on Bull River a few days ago, looking after their mining interests.

Mr. Roy Anderson, tie inspector for the C.P.R., has recently been transferred to Nakusp. Roy leaves a number of warm friends in Wardner who will be pleased to hear of his promotion.

Mr. John Kearns, had the misfortune to receive a broken rib, as well as internal injuries, a few days ago while employed at the planing mill. He was struck by a pile of heavy doors, which fell on him.

Mr. Sharpe, of Nelson, was visiting with Wardner friends last Thursday.

Mr. H. E. Lapointe left a few days ago for a short trip to the Inland Empire, making his headquarters at the Pacific hotel in Spokane.

Miss Montley, teacher of the new school at Bull River, spent the week end with friends in town.

Miss Palmer, formerly a teacher of the Wardner school, is spending a few days with friends in town.

Mrs. F. W. Burgess visited with Cranbrook friends last Tuesday.

Mrs. P. P. Herric was in Cranbrook last Saturday for medical attendance. We are glad to see Mrs. Herric able to be out again after her long illness.

Mr. Bates has permanently settled at Bull River, pending the completion of his fine new hostelry. Mr. Bates will do a thriving business, as he is thoroughly alive to the necessity of running a good, first-class hotel.

British Columbia, and especially this part of East Kootenay, is setting up a fine exhibit next week at the Dry Farming Congress to be held in Lethbridge. We cannot see any reason why the Wardner exhibits should not carry off some of the best prizes.

Mr. R. C. Eaton, B.A., spent Sunday with friends in Cranbrook.

Harriet Suderland is recovering after a severe attack of jaundice.

Miss Hazel Lund is recovering after undergoing a very painful operation, a few days ago at the St. Eugene hospital, Cranbrook.

Mr. Jack Holfstead, has returned to town after an illness of a few days at Cranbrook hospital.

Mr. Louie Larson, of Natal, came into town on Saturday night to spend Sunday with his family. He returned on Sunday afternoon.

Last Sunday being the last Sunday of the grouse season, a number of the boys went out to try to ruffle up a few feathers.

Mr. J. Searson, of Vancouver, spent Monday with old friends in Wardner.

Mr. C. O. Burcaw and Mrs. Burcaw were in Cranbrook last Tuesday on business.

We are sorry to report that the condition of Miss Lucy Sheppard does not improve. Miss Sheppard has been crippled for about three weeks with rheumatism of the knee joints.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Green, of High River, Alta., passed through town last Sunday morning on their vacation trip. The prairie climate seems to agree with both as they are looking exceptionally well.

The one hundredth anniversary of the death and victory of General Sir Isaac Brock at Queenston Heights, on October 13th, 1812, was duly commemorated in Wardner by the usual flag waving. We were sorry to see that there were not more of the true colors shown, as this is one of the days that every loyal Britisher should have the old fire stirred within him. General Brock was one of the bravest heroes who ever fought on British soil, having driven back a large army of Americans with only a mere handful of men.

Mr. J. T. Carlind, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was in Wardner Tuesday on business.

Mr. Burcow, of Gould City, Mich., pleasantly surprised his son, Mr. C. O. Burcow, here last Sunday. He will remain for a few days.

We are sorry to loose Mr. Younger and his force of helpers from Wardner. They have been with us since the beginning of the grading of the Kootenay Central. They have been moved to Fort Steele.

Mr. Jack Herric was in Cranbrook last Friday on business.

Mr. Webster, C.P.R. land agent, of Cranbrook, called on friends here this week.

Mr. Lee Herric returned to town on Tuesday, after spending a few days at Moyie.

Mr. Bradley and Mr. Sergent, of Cranbrook, motored into town on Tuesday night of this week, in time to get a square meal with the boys, as Bill says.

The local Conservatives will be represented at the big banquet to be given Premier McBride and R. F. Green in Cranbrook Saturday night.

SHAMPOOS THE HAIR WITHOUT WETTING THE HAIR.

In every package of Machela, Nature's Scalp Tonic, which has a record for growing hair—95 cases out of 100—there is a packet of Machela Dry Shampoo Powder. Price for complete home treatment, $1.00. Sold and guaranteed by The Cranbrook Drug and Book Co.

FOR SALE.—Several driving horses at the St. Eugene Mission. These are fine animals and will be sold at a reasonable price. 39-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP—150 pigs. Different sizes.—J. Brault, Canadian hotel. 39-tf

Semi-ready Suits
at $15 and $20

LOOK for the price—and name—sewn in the pocket—always the same. Ask your Clothier and send for style book and sample of "King's Own" Serge at $20. Send direct to Semi-ready, Limited, Montreal, for book entitled "Sir!" if you cannot get it in town.

Semi-ready Tailoring

Fawcett & Campbell, Cranbrook

Collections.—Let us collect your old accounts. No charge if we don' collect.—Sales Agency and Adjustment Co., Box 316, Cranbrook B.C. 21-tf

For Sale

Also one Oxford Engine, 11 x 11.

May be seen at Benedict Siding, one mile east of Mayook, B. C.

For further particulars apply to Leask & Johnson, Elko, B. C.

Dr. Martel's Female Pills

Nineteen Years the Standard

Prescribed and recommended for women's ailments, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The result from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all drugstores

Hotel Coeur D'Alene
Spokane, Wash.

A NEW AND MODERN HOTEL

(EUROPEAN)

A modern equipped Cafe at moderate prices

Rates $1.00 and up per day

Corner of Howard St. and Front Ave.

Our bus meets all trains

The Coeur D'Alene Company
PROPRIETORS
JABOB GOETZ, President
HARRY F. BAER, Secretary
22-tf

CANADIAN PACIFIC

International Dry Farming Congress

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.
OCT. 19-26, 1912

Single Fare for the Round Trip

Going Dates, Oct. 19-25

Return limit, Oct. 28, 1912

For tickets apply to local ticket agent or to

R. G. McNEILLIE,
Dist. Pass'r Agent.
Calgary, Alta.

KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL

Head Mistress - Miss Cherrington
(Cambridge Higher Local Honors Certificate. Birmingham University Education Diploma.)

Assistant - - Miss Hodgson
(Cambridge Higher Local Certificate. Diploma of College for Teachers of the Deaf.)

TERMS

General Course -	$25 for 10 weeks
French - -	$5 " " "
Drawing - -	$3 " " "
Piano - -	$3 " " "
Class Singing -	$3 " " "
Kindergarten -	$12.50 " " "

Next term begins Nov. 20

DANCING, DEPORTMENT AND CALISTHENICS

Miss Marion Rumsey holds classes at the Masonic Hall in the above accomplishments,

Juvenile Class to commence Saturday, Oct. 5th, at 3 p.m.

An adult class is being formed for Fancy Dancing (Classical and National).

Private Lessons by arrangement.

For particulars address Box 196 Phone 357

SOCIETY AND CHURCH DIRECTORY

Cranbrook Lodge, No. 34
A.F. & A. M.

Regular meetings on the third Thursday of every month.
Visiting brethren welcomed.
D. J. McSweyn, W.M.
J. S. Peck, Secretary.

CRESCENT LODGE NO. 33

KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS
Cranbrook, B. C.

Meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. at Fraternity Hall.
N. S. Houston, C.C.
F. A. Stride, K. of R. & S.
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.
H. E. Stephens, N. G. W. M. Harris Sec'y.

DURHAM ENCAMPMENT NO. 12. I.O.O.F.

Meets first and third Wednesdays in each month.
A cordial reception extended to visiting brothers.
Officers July 1st to December 31st.
C. P.—H. Clayton.
Scribe—W. M. Harris.

MAPLE LEAF REBEKAH LODGE No. 19.

Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Fraternity Hall.
Sojourning Rebekahs cordially invited.
Miss Nellie Baker, N. G.
Mrs. Anna Beattie, Rec. Sec.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS COURT CRANBROOK, 8943

Meets in Carmen's Hall Second and Fourth Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. sharp
Wm. Henderson, C.R.
L. Pearron, Sec., Box 618.
Visiting brethren made welcome.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Meets in Carmen's Hall first and third Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. sharp.
Mrs. Lulu Hayward, Rec. Sec.
W. B. McFarlane, Chief Ranger.
Visiting brethren made welcome.

OVER SEAS CLUB.

Meets in Carmen's Hall 2nd and 4th Tuesday every month at 8 p.m.
Membership open to British citizens.
N. A. Wallinger, Pres. W. C. Crebbin Sec'y.
P. O. Box 425
Visiting members cordially welcomed.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

Cranbrook Lodge No. 1049.

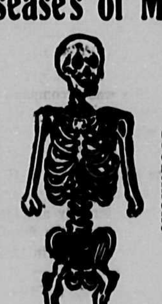
Meets every Wednesday night at p.m. in Royal Black Knights Hall, Baker Street.
32-tf R. S. Garrett, Secretary.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Pride of Cranbrook Circle, No. 153, Companions of the Forest.

Meets in Carmen's Hall 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 3 p.m. sharp.
Mrs. L. Whittaker, C.O.
Mrs. I. Heigh, Secretary.
Visiting Companions cordially welcome.

Diseases of Men



CURED

I positively cure three-fourths of all the cases that are absolutely incurable by any methods other than those I employ. I do not care who has treated you or how long or by what means he has treated you; the probability is that I can cure you, and I will be able to speak definitely in the matter when I know the details of your case.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK

If you can't call at my office write for my book, which describes my method. All letters are given special attention.

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President: T. S. GILL
Secretary: S. MACDONALD
For information regarding lands and agriculture apply to the Secretary, Cranbrook, B. C.
Meeting—
Every second Wednesday

Electric Restorer for Men

Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphonol will make you a new man. Price $3 a box, or two for $5. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.
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The Leading Business College of the Northwest
Where young people can receive a thorough business training.
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Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats.

Poultry, Game and Fish in Season.

GIVE US A TRIAL

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One of the best hotels in British Columbia. Located on the Boundary Line, between the United States and Canada, in a spot of rare scenic beauty, where game abounds and Fish are plentiful.

Correspondence of tourists promptly answered

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The Home Bakery
ROBERT FRAME, Prop.
Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, and Pastries of All Kinds
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Norbury Ave. Opp. City Hall

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Satisfaction Guaranteed
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Rooms with Baths. 'Phone in every room
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MONTANA LAUNDRY
Special prices for family work.

CENTURY RESTAURANT
Opposite C.P.R. Station
THE PLACE TO GET A QUICK MEAL AND GOOD MEAL.
ROOMS TO RENT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT VICTIM OF A FANATIC

(Continued from page two).

ed him, but no man ever had a stronger personal hold upon the great body of the honest officers—a hold which existed long after he left the police department, and was frequently expressed by members of the force as he passed through the city streets. When he became assistant secretary of the navy, , his work was not so publicly conspicuous, but in his office he gained an experience which was of great value in his administration of naval affairs during his presidency. It is doubted if, without the experience of this secretaryship, he could have successfully originated and carried out the plan of sending the United States navy around the world in 1907. He went to the Spanish war as a volubteer against the urgent wishes of his political advisers, and in spite of the protests of some of his best and most intimate friends. The conditions in Cuba had long convinced him that war with Spain was inevitable, and that, for humane reasons alone, it was both right and necessary to drive the Spanish power out from the Carribean Sea. Having urged this view upon the country, when war was declared he felt that it would be inconsistent for him not to share personally in the perils of a conflict which he believed to be a just one, and which he had done as much as he could to bring about. His record in the war for efficiency and personal gallantry no doubt contributed largely to his nomination and election as governor of the State of New York; but he attained the governorship not on this ground alone. There are many instances in American politics of nominations made solely on a war record which have led to hopeless defeat in election. His work in the governorship brought him still more into prominence as a national leader. His uncompromising antagonism to political blackmail and bribery, and his determination to pursue the right, as he saw the right, only in a commonsense fashion,, made bitter enemies on the one hand among the corrupt politicians, and, on the other hand, among theoretical reformers, and discussions raged in the newspapers about his executive acts, his speeches, and his official messages much as they raged during his seven years in the White House. If he had never reached the presidency he would probably have been a figure long remembered in American political life. But it was his course in the presidency that gave him his international reputation, and it is as President Roosevelt that future historians of American political life must chiefly discuss him.

Mr. Roosevelt entered the presidency definitely committed to two principles which profoundly affected his course as chief executive of the United States. He had a well wrought-out belief in centralized authority in government and a passionate hatred of political and commercial corruption. He believed the United States to be a united republic, a sovereign nation, and not a federation of independent states united only for mutual benefit and protection. He not only hated corruption per se, but he clearly saw that as efficiency has a greater power for good, so corruption has a greater power for evil in a strongly centralized government. He understood that political materialism, selfishness and corruption in federal administration afford the strongest possible argument for those who advocate strengthening the independent power of the separate states at the expense of nationalism. At the very outset of his administration he therefore set himself to work, not only to improve the personnel of the government service, but by exhortations in his messages and public speeches to arouse a sense of civic responsibility both among office holders and among all the citizens. His official messages to Congress, probably more frequent, certainly much longer than those of any of his predecessors, were quite as often treatises on the moral principles of government as they were recommendations of specific legislative or administrative policies. The effect of his exhortations, as well as of his personal character and public acts, upon the standards and spirit of official life in the United States, was a pronounced one in attracting to the federal service a group of men who took up their work of public office with the same spirit of enthusiasm and self-sacrifice that actuates the military volunteer in time of war. No American president has done so much to discredit and destroy the old Jacksonian theory of party government that "to the victors belong the spoils," and to create confidence in the practical success as well as the moral desirability of a system of appointments to office which rests upon efficiency and merit only. Mr. Roosevelt not only attacked dishonesty in public affairs but in private business as well, asserting that "malefactors of great wealth" endeavor to control legislation so as to increase the profits of monopolies or "trusts," and that to prevent such control it is necessary to extend the powers of the federal government. In carrying out this policy of government regulation and supervision of corporations he became involved in a great struggle with the powerful financial interests whose profits were threatened, and with those legislators who sincerely believed that government should solely concern itself with protecting life and property, and should leave questions of individual and social relations in trade and finance to be settled by the opsration of so-called natural economic laws. In the struggle although he was bitterly accused of violating the written constitution, of arresting and destroying business prosperity and of attempting a radical departure from the accepted social system of the country, he was remarkably successful. By his speeches and messages, and by his frank use of one of the greatest of modern social engines—the newspaper press—he created a public opinion which heartily supported him. Under his effective influence laws were framed which were not merely in themselves measures of stringent regulation of business and the accumulation of wealth, but which established precedents, that as time goes on will inevitably make the doctrine of federal control permanent and of wider application. The struggle against some of the most powerful financial and political influences of the time not unnaturally gave rise to the idea that his work as president was destructive—perhaps the necessarily destructive work of the reformer—but not essentially constructive. Even those friendly to him sometimes felt it necessary to defend his political course by saying that he was compelled to raze the old buildings and prepare the ground on which his successors might build new and better structures.

No account of Mr. Roosevelt's career is complete without a reference to his literary work, which has been somewhat overshadowed by his reputation as a man of public affairs. He was all his life an omnivorous reader of the best books in very varied fields of literature, and he developed to an unusual degree the faculty of digesting and remembering what he had read. His history of the war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain, written when he was twenty-four years old, is still the standard history of that conflict, and his "Winning of the West," is probably the best work which has been written on American frontier life of the 19th century, a life that developed certain fundamental and distinctive American social and political traits. His "African Game Trails," the record of his scientific hunting expedition in Africa in 1909-10, is much more than a narrative of adventures on a wild continent. It is a study of social and ethnological conditions, and contains many passages of literary charm, describing bird life, animal life and natural scenery. An appendix that gives some account of the "Pigskin Library" which he carried with him for daily reading in the heart of Africa is a surprising exposition of the wide range of his reading. As a public speaker his style was incisive, forceful and often eloquent although he made no effort to practice oratory as an art. The volume of his African and European addresses, published in the autumn of 1910, not only presents an epitome of his political philosophy, but discloses the wide range of his interest in life and the methods by which he has striven to bring public opinion to his point of view.

Pernsonally of great physical and mental vigor, his work was done at high pressure and he had the faculty of inspiring his colleagues or his subordinates with his own enthusiasm for doing things. The volume of his letters and his writings in books, articles for the press and speeches and official messages, is enormous, and yet this work was done in the midst of the executive labors of a long political career. Besides being famous as a hunter of big game, he was a skilful horseman and a good tennis player. Regular physical exercise in the open air contributed much to his abounding vitality. A man of decisive action when his mind was made up on any given question, his very decisiveness sometimes gave the impression that his judgments were hasty. On the contrary, few men were more delibtrate in considering all sides of an important problem. His long experience, his wide reading anh his thorough knowledge of all sorts and conditions of men, enabled him to act quickly at a time of crisis, but his important speeches, or a course of political action that might be far-reaching in its effect, were not cast into their final form without careful consultation with the best advisers he could obtain. The first form of his written speeches was always painstakingly edited and revised, and not infrequently entirely re-written. He expressed his own judgment of his success as a public man by saying that it was not due to any special gifts of genius, but to the fact that by patience and laborious persistence he had developed ordinary qualities to a more than ordinary degree.

HAD BAD SORE FOUR YEARS.

Zam-Buk Has Healed It!

Mrs. Wilson, 110 Wickson Ave., Toronto, says; "About four years ago a sore spot appeared on the right side of my face. This spot increased in size until it became about half an inch in diameter and very painful. I went to a doctor, but the ointment he gave me did not have any good effect. The sore continued to discharge freely, and was almost painful. I had it cauterized, tried poultices, and all kinds of salves, but it was no good, and I continued to suffer from it for four years!

"A sample of Zam-Buk was one day given to me, and I used it. Although the quantity was so small, it seemed to do me some good, so I purchased a further supply.

"Each box did me more and more good, and, to my delight, before I had been using Zam-Buk three weeks, I saw that it was going to heal the sore. In less than a month it was healed!

"I know a lady in the east of the city, whose husband suffered for years with an open sore on his leg. On my recommendation, Zam-Buk was tried in that case. The other day, when I saw her, she told me that it had healed the sore completely.

"My daughter, who lives in Lethbridge, Alta., has also used Zam-Buk with the same satisfactory result. I think it is, beyond all doubt, the finest healing balm known."

Such is the opinion of all persons who have really tried Zam-Buk. It is a sure cure for eczema, piles, abscesses, ulcers, scalp sores, ringworm, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, and all skin injuries and diseases. 50c. box, all druggists and stores, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. In case of skin disease use also Zam-Buk Soap, 25c. tablet.

FACTS ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS

It is an extraordinary fact that a cow may present a perfectly healthy appearance, thrive well upon her feed and give a good flow of milk, and yet be in a badly diseased state with tuberculosis. This is very clearly brought out in a pamphlet prepared by the International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis. Photographs are shown of fine looking animals that are known to have been diseased for years without cough and otherwise apparently healthy, and yet constantly passing tuberculosis germs that when consumed by hogs produced the disease. Such animals are a constant menace not only to the health of the herds to which they belong, but also to the people who use their milk, or are otherwise associated with them. Apart from the health standpoint, the disease causes the loss of millions of dollars annually in cattle and hogs besides materially decreasing the food supply of the country. The disease is commoner in some regions than in others, in some districts it being no uncommon thing to find as many as 70 to 80 per cent of the cows in a herd diseased. In order to lay these and many other important facts regarding the disease before cattle raisers and others interested in live stock, a large issue of the pamphlet known as the Tuberculosis Primer, was printed by direction of the honorable, the minister of agriculture. Those who have not already received a copy may do so by applying to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

ROOT CULTURE

In a paper read before the senate committee on agriculture and forestry, Mr. John Fixter, farm superintendent at Macdonald College, Quebec, takes the ground that dairymen and beef producers find that when roots are fed animals keep in better condition, and the flow of milk and the production of flesh increase with lessened cost. Poultry keepers and hog raisers find that when there is no grass, roots form the best and cheapest substitute. There is nothing fed to animals that is more relished. Roots appear to act as a tonic and help to make all dry feed palatable. Mr. Fixter points out that the average yield of roots over Canada is 402.36 bushels per acre and that the yield secured at the Macdonald College farm was more than 1000 per acre. He goes on to describe how large yields may be secured in every province of the Dominion and then tells how to successfully harvest and store the crop. This paper, which is issued in pamphlet form for free distribution by the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, concludes by saying that the greatest success in growing roots will be obtained when the following are observed: A systematic rotation of crops; roots to follow a fresh clover sod; manure once in the rotation; thorough cultivation in preparation for the crop and after the roots are sown.

AUDITORIUM THEATRE

Week Commencing

Monday, October 21, 1912

Special Return Engagement of

MISS VERNA FELTON

AND

THE ALLEN PLAYERS

Presenting a line of comedies and dramas which will merit your support

Opening Bill (Monday)

"THAT GIRL FROM TEXAS"

A Comedy-Drama by C. T. Dazey

Music between Acts by

The Royal Hungarian String Quartette

Prices = 25c, 50c, 75c

Seats on sale at Beattie-Murphy's Drug Store

FUEL OF THE FUTURE

In the opinion of many authorities, when the existing supplies of fuel become limited men must rely upon alcohol produced from vegetation of some sort which may be produced in any required quantity. It is thought that the alcohol will be manufactured either from potato starch or sawdust, but it has been suggested that when the question becomes urgent some highly specialized plant will have been brought into existence for the sole purpose of absorbing the maximum amount of carbon dioxite from the air. The wonderful improvements which hybridization has already effected save this idea from being regarded as too fanciful.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Thanksgiving Day

OCTOBER 28, 1912

Fare and One-Third for the Round Trip

Between All Stations Port Arthur to Vancouver, including Branches

Going Dates Oct. 25-28
Return Limit, Oct. 30, 1912

For Tickets apply to local ticket agent.

R. G. McNEILLIE,
Dist. Pass'r Agent,
Calgary, Alta.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John Cameron, of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described land in Block 4593, South East Kootenay.

Commencing at a post planted at or near 2 miles east of the S. E. corner of Lot 10084; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

J. Cameron, Locator.
J. Livingston, Agent.
Located July 23, 1912. 38-5t

FERNIE LAND DISTRICT.

District of South East Kootenay.

TAKE NOTICE that Benjamin B. Ralph, of Winnipeg, Man., occupation physician, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the south end of an island in the Elk River, opposite Lot 227 and following the shore around the island to point of commencement, being 10 acres, more or less.

Benjamin B. Ralph.
Dated 28th August, 1912. 38-9t*

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, James Glendy, of Cranbrook, in the Province of British Columbia, intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described land in Block 4593, South East Kootenay:

Commencing at a post placed at or near 2 miles east of the S. E. corner of Lot 10084; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

James Glendy, Locator.
J. Livingston, Agent.
Located July 23, 1912. 38-5t

FOR SALE.—Circular sawmill machinery, complete with edger, trimmer and sorting rig, in first-class running order; also all appurtenances thereto. Capacity 70,000 ft. B. M. per 10 hours. Several logging trucks and sleighs and general loggers' outfit. Also two lots and office building, corner Baker St. and Fenwick Ave. For further particulars apply to The Lund Land and Development Co., Ltd. 33-tf

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Mrs. H. H. Hughes, of Cranbrook, in the Province of British Columbia, intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described land in Block 4593, South East Kootenay:

Commencing at a post placed at or near 3 miles east of the 32 mile post on the C.P.R. survey line, Block 4593; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to place of commencement.

Mrs. H. H. Hughes, Locator.
J. Livingston, Agent.
Located July 20, 1912. 38-5t

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Allen De Wolf, of Cranbrook, in the Province of British Columbia, intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described land in Block 4593, South East Kootenay:

Commencing at a post placed at or near 2 miles east and one mile south of the S. E. corner of Lot 10084; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

Allen De Wolf, Locator.
J. Livingston, Agent.
Located July 23, 1912. 38-5t

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, J. J. Cameron, of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described land in Block 4593, South East Kootenay:

Commencing at a post placed at or near 3 miles east of the 32 mile post on the C.P.R. survey line, Block 4593; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

J. J. Cameron, Locator.
J. Livingston, Agent.
Located July 20th, 1912. 38-5t

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT.

District of East Kootenay.

TAKE NOTICE that John Angus Fergusson, of Cranbrook, B.C., occupation, tie inspector, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lot No. 10317, thence north 80 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 20 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

John Angus Fergusson.
Dated August 17th, 1912. 37-9t

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John Livingston, of Cranbrook, in the Province of British Columbia, miner, intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described land in Block 4593, South East Kootenay:

Commencing at a post placed at or near 2 miles east of the S. E. corner of Lot. No. 10084; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

John Livingston.
Located July 23, 1912. 38-5t

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Joseph Brault, of Cranbrook, in the Province of British Columbia, intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described land in Block 4593, South East Kootenay:

Commencing at a post placed at or near 2 miles east and one mile south of the S. E. corner of Lot 10084; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to place of commencement.

Joseph Brault, Locator.
J. Livingston, Agent.
Located July 23, 1912. 38-5t

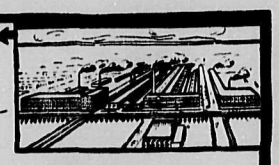
NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Joseph Livingston, of Cranbrook, in the Province of British Columbia, intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described land in Block 4593, South East Kootenay:

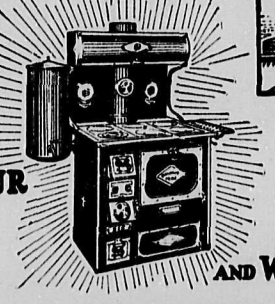
Commencing at a post placed at or near 2 miles east of the S. E. corner of Lot 10084; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to place of commencement.

Joseph Livingston, Locator,
J. Livingston, Agent.
Located July 23, 1912. 38-5t

DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO KITCHEN



SAVE OVER $25 WHEN BUYING YOUR RANGE THIS FALL.



$41.00 TO $49.00

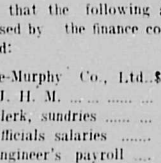
AND WE PAY THE FREIGHT

You Can Buy "DOMINION PRIDE" RANGE At Factory Price

Direct From The Largest Malleable Range Works in Canada

IF you want to save from $25 to $30, and at the same time get the most satisfactory kitchen range made, write for our Catalogue and look into the merits of the "DOMINION PRIDE," at from $41 to $49.

If we sold you identically the same range in the usual way, through a dealer, you would have to pay from $69 to $78 for it. You would be paying two extra profits—to wholesaler and retailer—which would add $25 to $30 to the cost of your range, but absolutely nothing to its value.



"The Evolution of the Cook Stove"

TELLS about cooking from the time the Cave Dwellers dropped hot stones into the pot to boil it. It also tells all about "Dominion Pride" Ranges. Whether you need a Range just now or not you will enjoy reading this book.

Write for Free Copy.

Besides costing much less than other ranges in its class, the "DOMINION PRIDE" is much more satisfactory. It is made of **tough, strong, malleable iron** and the **best blue polished steel**—materials which **will not warp, crack or break.**

The polished steel does not need blacking—simply rub it over with a cloth. With its cold rolled steel plate oven—sectional iron fire-box lining, with air chambers—and double-walled flues lined with asbestos—the "DOMINION PRIDE" is the most economical range you can buy. Actual tests have proved that it **saves over 30% of fuel,** burning either wood or coal.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

A "DOMINION PRIDE" Range, with high closet shelf and elevated tank or flush reservoir, with zinc sheet to go under range, 8 sections blue polished steel pipe and two elbows, will be delivered to any station in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces for $41, or to any station in the four Western Provinces for $49—$5 to be sent with order and balance to be paid when the Range is delivered at your station. **If not convenient to pay cash we will arrange to accept your note.**

Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co., Limited, Oshawa, Ont.

When writing it will be a distinct favor to us if you will mention this paper. 7

CITY COUNCIL

The regular monthly meeting of the city council took place on Monday afternooo of this week. There were present Mayor Bowness, Aldermen Campbell, Clapp, Atchisoa, Cameron and Erickson.

On motion of Aldermen Campbell and Clapp, it was resolved that the city clerk be instructed to write the John Galt Engineering company, *with regard to an account from* A. MacKinnon for catch basins.

Moved by Aldermen Campbell and Clapp that the sum of $50 be given to E. J. Marriott for services rendered as clerk of works of the sewerage system. Adopted.

Moved by Aldermen Cameron and Clapp that a grant of $200 be made to the Cranbrook city band. Adopted.

Moved by Aldermen Campbell and Clapp that the following accounts as passed by the finance committee, be paid:

Beattie-Murphy Co., Ltd.	$ 1.20
Bell, J. H. M.	2.00
City clerk, sundries	105.77
City officials salaries	340.00
City engineer's payroll	611.30
Central Meat Market (Jollife)	.85
Cranbrook Cartage and Transfer	5.25
Cranbrook Trading Co.	26.00
Cranbrook Foundry (MacKinnon)	110.15
Calgary Drafting Co., Ltd.	16.50
Cranbrook Sash and Door Co., Ltd.	150.36
City Transfer and Warehouse Co.	99.02
C.P.R., freight on mixer	75.60
Cranbrook Drug and Book Co.	5.95
Concrete sidewalk payroll	1269.15
Cranbrook fire department payroll	250.00
City Transfer and Warehouse Co.	27.33
Cranbrook Electric Light Co., Ltd.	199.72
Copeland-Chatterson Co., Ltd.	39.90
Davis Bros. Electric Co., Ltd.	7.80
East Kootenay Mercantile House	91.05
Fink Mercantile Co., Ltd.	37.00
Herald Publishing Co.	12.50
Kootenay Telephone Lines, Ltd.	29.15
Liddicoatt and Waller	25.00
McVittie, T. T.	43.00
McCreery Bros.	11.26
McBride, J. D.	$68.23
McCallum & Co.	20.83
McMillan Book Co.	18.20
McLintock, A. A.	17.00
Police payroll	380.00
Prospector Publishing Co.	14.00
Parks, F. and Co.	788.37
Steam laundry	.80
Quain Electric Co., Ltd.	27.30
Santo, W. S.	34.65
Selby, W. J.	3.00
School board orders	1187.20
School board otders, G. R. Leask and Co.	1600.00
Technical Supply Co.	12.50
Patmore Bros.	12.20
	$9,180.09

Sewerage.

Beattie-Murphy Co., Ltd.	1.80
Cranbrook Foundry	27.00
Cranbrook Cartage and Transfer Co.	4.50
City Transfer and Warehouse Co.	18.55
C. C. Stores	16.00
Kootenay Telephone Lines, Ltd.	1.50
McBride, J. D.	529.93
Parrett, T. N.	3.90
Parks and Co.	59
Sewerage payroll	131.70
Sewerage payroll	105.50
Sewerage payroll	1769.90
Washington Brick Lime and Sewer Pipe Co.	216.99
	$2,827.86
Total	$12007.75

Moved by Aldermen Erickson and Campbell that the city engineer be instructed to cover hydrants during winter months, and that hydrants on Baker street be provided with box covers.

Moved by Aldermen Clapp and Atchison that the assessor complete the assessment of the city of Cranbrook by the 31st day of December and that the new assessment roll should be reported to the council by that date.

On motion of Aldermen Clapp and Erickson, by-law No. 114, was put through its several readings. This bylaw provides an amendment to the *existing Street Sign bylaw, authorizing* the continuance of signs lighted by electricity.

On motion of Aldermen Cameron and Campbell, bylaw No. 115 was introduced and put through its several readings. This is an amendment to the Pound and Dog Tax bylaw.

The council adjourned at 4 o'clock.

THE ALLEN PLAYERS

"A Contented Woman" is the latest addition to the list of plays written on the subject of woman's suffrage, and it is absolutely one of the funniest comedies ever presented on the stage. Try and imagine if you can, anything funnier or more ridiculous than a man and his wife *both head over heels into politics*, and each running for the same office. This is one of the many funny situations which are brought into the play and altogether it is so full of fun that the audience is kept in one continual roar throughout the entire bill.

The manuscript for the above play was recently sent through the mail to Mr. P. R. Allen by some person unknown, with the request that it be presented to the Canadian public at popular prices, thus enabling every person to witness the production.

Mr. Allen accepted the play, never thinking that it would prove to be one of the most popular comedies that he has ever presented.

However, on reading the script over a new difficulty presented itself. Mrs. Allen was to appear on the *stage in masculine attire, and she* immediately raised an objection to the play being included in the repertoire of the Allen Players, but consented to give it a trial in Victoria, which city the company were at the time playing.

The play was presented for one week and on the opening night it was quite evident that standing room would be at a premium for the balance of the week. It was such a success that there were numerous requests for a repetition of the play and of course there was now no question as to it remaining in the repertoire of the company.

Miss Verna Felton and the Allen Players will include "A Contented Woman" in their list of plays to be presented at the Opera house during their engagement here, which starts *on Monday, October 21st, on* which night they will present "That Girl From Texas."

DEATH OF LITTLE REGGIE HALL

(Special to the Herald).

Ryley, Alta., Oct. 11.—The little four-year-old son, Reggie, of Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Hall, of Cranbrook, died here of membraneous croup, just about noon on Sunday last, October 13th. The funeral took place here. Dr. and Mrs. Hall will be returning to Cranbrook in the course of a few days.

LETHBRIDGE BOAR OF TRADE

WILL PAY CRANBROOK CITY A VISIT AT AN EARLY DATE.

The Cranbrook Board of Trade, Mr. W. Halsall, Secretary, Cranbrook, B.C.

Dear Mr. Halsall: With further reference to your kind invitation for our board to visit Cranbrook when making its proposed excursion through Crows Nest country, Lethbridge wishes to thank you heartily for your invitation.

For the reasons pointed out in our letter of September 25th, we have had to postpone this trip until some time early in November. Perhaps it will not be altogether excursion *weather, but we hope then* to make the trip an enjoyable one nevertheless.

We do not wish any towns which we may visit to go to any expense in the direction of entertainment, as our party are going with the express intention of paying their footing all the way through.

The exact dates have not yet been fixed, but we will certainly let you know immediately this is done

Yours very truly,
J. L. Manwaring,
Secretary

NELSON BOARD OT TRADE

NOT IN ACCORD OVER RECOMMENDATION OF R. F. GREEN, M.P., FOR MINISTER OF MINES.

At a meeting of the Nelson board of trade held last Thursday, a proposal to endorse the Hon. R. F. Green for the position of minister of mines in the Dominion cabinet, was turned down.

It was brought before the board in the form of two resolutions from the executive of the Associated Boards of Trade of Kootenay, the first being a resolution asking for a separate portfolio of minister of mines in the Dominion cabinet, and the other to endorse the Hon. R. F. Green for the office.

It was moved that the board endorse both resolutions, but this did not meet with the approval of many members present, objections being made to the second resolution. One well known Conservative being called to order over his remarks regarding the member for Kootenay. Surprise was expressed that such a request, as to endorse the member for Kootenay, was asked from business men, when they knew his record. Upon the motion being put only four voted in favor of it.

F. A. Starkey, president of the Associated Boards then moved that the second resolution be laid over, saying that he would not like it to go on record that the Nelson board of trade was divided on the matter. This met with the approval from the majority present and carried. The first resolution was carried unanimously.

This is the first turn down the Hon. R. F. Green has had in this section, and serves to indicate that *a hot fight will be made at* next general election.

FOR SALE.—Thoroughbred Collie pup. Apply Box H., Herald office. 39-tf

NEGLECT

To cleanse the system of undigested food, foul gases, excess bile in the liver and waste matter in the bowels will impair your health. The best system regulator is FIG PILLS. At all dealers 25 and 50 cents or The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont.

CRANBROOK OPERATIC SOCIETY

The third annual meeting of the Cranbrook Amateur Operatic Society was held at the Y.M.C.A. on Tuesday evening, October 15th, for the purpose of transacting business for the season.

A large gathering of the members were present.

Tuesday and Thursday evenings were decided on as regular practice nights and a suitable place will be arranged for by the executive committee.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—R. T. Brymner.
Vice-President—C. W. Loubach.
Secretary-Treasurer—D. J. McSweyn.
Executive committee—Mrs. E. Patterson, Mrs. R. T. Brymner, Mrs. A. L. McDermot, Mr. Allan Graham, Mr. E. Patterson and Mr. A. Raworth.
Musical Director—R. T. Brymner.
Stage Director—C. W. Loubach.

After the business was over Mr. Brymner gave a general outline of the opera and a practice was indulged in and the members assured the musical director and stage manager of their heartiest support in the coming musical event of the season, the *production of the Cingalee.*

INACTION AND PROCRASTINATION

(Continued from page three).

delay the government had not even considered the question: and if that is the case do you consider that these men were any good? (Laughter).

"And why had they not considered the petition of the C.P.R.? When it was first presented Mr. Borden was in Europe, and it waited until he returned. Then he came back, and it was announced that the government would not deal with the matter, but refer it to parliament.

"The result of this delay was that the C.P.R. simply went ahead and ignored the government altogether. And the government offer as a defence that they had not considered the question!

"But that is not sufficient. I say that if the government of Canada are not prepared in six weeks' time to consider any important question submitted to them it is time you should have more able, courageous and active men to conduct your affairs. (Loud applause).

"And why did they delay so long in considering this matter? The answer is obvious. They were too busy trying to reconcile differences and make up their minds to have a naval policy. That is what has absorbed all their attention for the past month, and still they cannot agree upon any permanent policy, although when they came into office they protested their eagerness for a 'speedy' construction of a Canadian navy.

"Mr. Borden was very 'speedy' in opposition, but he has been very slow in office." (Applause).

Sir Wilfrid then proceeded to discuss the delay in the formulation of a naval policy by the Borden government in trenchant terms, denouncing the unholy alliance between the Nationalists and the Conservatives which had led to the present impasse, with one section of the cabinet determined that there should be no navy and no contribution, while the other wing was equally determined that there should be both.

"*It is this coalition between* the English Jingoes and the French Nationalists which is responsible for the failure of the government to do anything on the naval question," declared Sir Wilfrid, "because it is impossible for such opposing elements to agree. (Applause).

"But I wish one word on this matter. We Liberals view it above party lines or racial differences. Whatever may be the land we come from, whatever may be our origin or our creed, there is only one thing for us to consider, and that is, we must view this question solely in the light of our rights as Canadians and our duty as British subjects. (Loud cheers).

"Heaven is my witness," concluded Sir Wilfrid in an outburst of earnest expression, which was greeted with *tense feeling by the immense crowd*, "Heaven is my witness that what I have done I did because it was for the good of Canada, anh my duty as a Canadian and a British subject, and I would do it again. (Cheers).

"We went courageously and fairly to do our duty in these matters. Now that the Canadian people have seen the failure of their present government to deal with these questions after a whole year, they have the remedy in their own hands, and I know they will apply it at the proper time. (Loud applause)

"*Last time most of the people* were fooled. Some will continue to bt fooled next time, but the majority will not be fooled. For my part, I remain with the conviction that the cause we fought for was the right cause, and that whenever the opportunity arises again we shall find that truth and justice must prevail in the end. We shall fight the battle again, and I shall try, as ever, to fight fairly, with full respect for the convictions of others, with full belief that the course we are fighting for is in the best interest of us all as citizens of Canada and as loyal British subjects."

The conclusion of Sir Wilfrid's address was again the occasion for a wonderful demonstration, the whole audience rising and waving hats and handkerchiefs as they applauded, while it took a final three cheers before their surcharged emotions were sufficiently quieted to allow the meeting to go on.

One of the most delighted of the audience was Mr. Alexander Barron, a gentleman ninety years of age, who came from Harriston to hear and see Sir Wilfrid. He sat near him and had the pleasure of being among the first to shake his hand.

It was a strenuous day for the Liberal leader. The morning journey from Toronto was punctuated with greetings at practically every stopping place. At Weston and Palmerston the throngs were so large and insistent that Sir Wilfrid delivered short speeches. At Guelph Mr. Hugh Guthrie, M.P., headed the delegation, having risen from a sick bed to greet his leader.

An immense throng with bands, flags and streamers was awaiting the train at Mount Forest. Some three hundred school children, all careying Union Jacks, headed a procession nearly a mile in length. There were delegations from Lucknow, Harriston, Chesley, Owen Sound, Hanover, Kincardine, Hillsburg, Orangeville, Listowel, Southampton, Walkerton, Clifford, Teeswater, Guelph, Durham and Palmerston—each delegation walking together with its own banner and streamers. Practically all had adopted the dominant motto, "Ontario is Returning to Laurier," while one *streamer declared*, "Return to Laurier is Return to Reason." There were no less than six visiting bands.

With Sir Wilfrid was senator Jas. McMullen, while other prominent Liberals among the vast cheering throng were Charles M. Bowman, M.P.P., Liberal whip in the Ontario legislature; John Tolmie, ex-M.P.; Udney Richardson, M.P.P.; J. G. Anderson, M.P.P.; James McEwing, ex-M.P.P., and the presidents of the various Liberal associations in the counties of Wellington, Grey, Bruce and Perth.

The Ladies' Institute of Alton forwarded an immeose armful of American Beauty roses, "From the ladies, irrespective of politics or creed, to the greatest of all Canadian statesmen."

The demonstration tonight was so *immense that the rink* did not begin to hold the crowd, and before 7.30 o'clock rushes were made upon the rink doors and the followers of the Liberal leader swarmed into the building in hundreds. The result was that when a side door was opened after the meeting commenced a great crowd stood far to the outside to hear the speeches and join in the tributes to Sir Wilfrid.

The entry of the chieftain was the signal for an ovation such as has not been surpassed on even this record tour of tours. Men and women stood and cheered with an infectious enthusiasm, and as Sir Wilfrid took his place on the platform he saw before him not only people on every side of him, but people above him, for all down the rink the rafters were covered with men who climbed to this vantage point, and the rafters did ring indeed with the lusty impressions of joy over the presence of the great Canadian.

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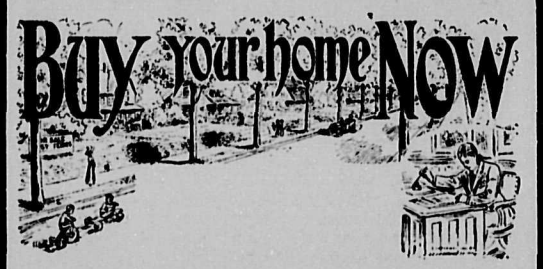

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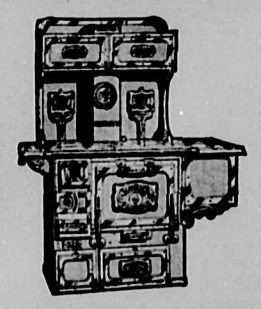

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