George Herald.

VOL. 5. NO. 14. SOUTH FORT GEORGE, B. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1914. $3 PER ANNUM

BOMBARDMENT OF ZEEBRUGGE RESULTS IN DESTRUCTION OF POWER FOR OPERATING LOCK GATES

Grand Trunk Pacific Station Scandal at Prince George.

INDIGNATION MEETING HELD

The People in largely attended Meeting by an almost unanimous Vote express their Disapprobation at the Action of the two Members of the Railway Commission whose Decision was in Favor of a Station Site between Oak and Ash Streets.

Only Seven Votes recorded against the Petition.

The high feeling of indignation felt by the people of the district since the sitting of the Railway Commission on Nov. 23rd, culminated on Thursday evening of this week in an enthusiastic and splendidly supported meeting held in Ritts-Kifer Hall on George Street.

The doors had hardly opened at 8 o'clock when the hall began to fill. It was patent on every hand that it was no trivial thing that had brought about this large gathering. The matter had been the talk of the district by both friend and foe of the George Street site. And even those who stated they had been favored by the decision also felt that justice had not been done and the decision had been given in the very face of evidence against it, and this was their opportunity to say so.

Ex-Judge P. E. Wilson was elected Chairman of the meeting and Mr. Johnson of the Edmonton Hay and Grain Co. secretary.

In opening and explaining the reasons for the meeting, Judge Wilson said it was to be a free and open opportunity for the discussion of the question, and to get from the people an expression as to what steps should be taken to have the ruling set aside. In a very able and concise statement he brought out the fact that without doubt an injustice had been done, that such a decision in the face of the wishes of the people fully expressed by proper evidence and supported in every way by statistics was contrary to facts and ought not to stand; that we had a right to appeal to the Government for a reversal and recognition. Opening the meeting for discussion the following petition was read:

To the Right Honorable
Sir Robert Borden.

We, residents of PrinceGeorge, South Fort George and Fort George, indignantly place ourselves on record protesting against the decision of the Railway Commission locating the Grand Trunk Pacific railway station at Prince George between Ash and Oak Streets, which action entirely ignores the true sentiment and the best interests of the community.

An overwhelming majority of the residents of the above townsites are in favor of GeorgeStreet as a station site.

The evidence submitted before the Assistant Chief Commissioner Scott and Commissioner Goodeve at the sitting of the Railway Board at Prince George on Monday, November 23rd, 1914, most emphatically favored George Street.

We object to the location of the station at the site ordered by the Commission, which is inconvenient to all interests concerned.

We object strenuously to the Railway Commission absolutely overriding the evidence given before them and ignoring the public interests.

The signers of this petition believe that the matter is of such vital importance to the future welfare of the community that action should be taken to protect their rights and interests and that the Government should prevail upon the Commission to approve the location of the station site at George Street, setting aside their present decision and thereby endorsing the expressed will of a vast majority of the people."

Among the speakers for the petition were Rev. Mr. Justice, Geo. McLaughlin of the Northern Hardware Co., Neil Gething of Murdoff & Gething, Mr. Bradley of Hoods Limited, Attorney Montgomery, Mr. Daniels Sr.—Attorney, and Mr. Daniels Jr. of the Prince George Post, F. W. Crawford of the Fort George Drug Co., Mr. Matthite — Electrical Co., Mr. Stewart and others. Those opposed were Messrs. Carney and Ruggles. J. McInnis while in favor of George Street was on the fence in other respects of the petition.

The meeting, as already stated, was overwhelmingly in favor of the George Street site, as was the meeting called prior to the sitting of the Commission. In the first meeting there were but two against the site, and in the last meeting seven. At the hearing on the 23rd, also, there was a large majority in favor of George Street, so that in every way possible a true statement has been secured of the feeling of a majority of the people. Each meeting having been freely and openly advertised by circulars distributed from house to house and in all the business centres, there can be no doubt as to the temper of the people.

Some of the important points brought out in the discussion follow:

It was pointed out that the two commissioners who had previously passed on the question in favor of Maple Street were again detailed to the matter and had to overcome their own previous decision; that the other three members of the Commission, Messrs. Drayton, McLean and Nantel, who might be considered to be unprejudiced by a former decision, would have been better able to look at the matter openly and to have rendered a different opinion.

Facts and figures were submitted to prove by distance that George Street any way it was approached was the logical and fair point of access to all the people of the area to be incorporated under the Provincial Government. It was approximately 9200 feet from a central point in South Fort George to the foot of George Street, and the same from a central point in Fort George to the same point. On the other hand, the distance from South Fort George to the site at Oak and Ash Streets gave the people from the southern end of the town a mile further to go to the station than the people in Central Fort George. Taking the outlying subdivided areas of both towns that in the years to come might be included in the incorporated area and needing railway service, both ends of the town would be best served by the George Street site.

Every speaker, whether from one part of the town or the other, expressed himself more or less emphatically as having lost confidence in the decisions of the Commission. It is all the more notable because it is said to have been the first time that the Commission have been criticized by the press and people with such unanimity of feeling. Taking it all in all, the idea prevails that to approach the Government in the proper manner, letting them know how the district feels about it, some way can be found to secure a fair site that will be in the interest of the whole community and not as now in the interest of one end only, and — what is more obvious — in the interests of a real estate movement.

Note was made that in the hearing before the Governor-in-Council when the matter was referred back to the Railway Commission, Premier Borden said that the matter must be settled in the interests of the people and with no regard to the interests of any special person or persons.

In this particular instance the railroad and the large majority of the people have found common ground and are in accord; but that seems to have hurt the cause rather than to have assisted. It is a well known fact that in most decisions the Railway Commission rule against the railroad; and in this case they seem to have followed the same line of argument without regard to the public at all — simply because for once at least the two were in harmony, the only element to fight the railroad here being the Natural Resources townsite interests.

Statistics had been given by Mr. Wimble of the G.T.P. Engineering staff to prove that the flood bogey is a myth. It has been brought up time and again as an argument against the George Street site. But at the meeting it was shown that the Maple-Oak-Ash Street territory of the townsite is three feet lower than George Street. If therefore George Street is to be "flooded" in the dim future, then the site as selected will be "drowned".

The site selected spoils the plan of the city as accepted and filed with the B.C. Government, and will ever be a point difficult of approach. Only the one entrance and exit is possible: via Victoria Street. And in the future electric cars will have to go in and turn and come out the same way, while vehicle traffic will be congested by reason of the contracted area of the section. From the maps no one can get an adequate idea of the situation; the ground must be visited to get a true estimate of the decision given.

It was pointed out that a 19 foot bench would have to be surmounted in getting out of the hole at the Ash-Oak Street site to the Victoria Street level, whereas with equal distances an imperceptable grade all the way from George Street to the west could be had. It was shown that the distance was only about 300 feet further by the no grade to George Street (from Central Fort George) than the Third Avenue entrance via Victoria Street to the Ash-Oak Street site, which in all probability will be the entrance used.

Again, the question of making the Lincoln Street grade permanent and of use will be an item of expense on the newly incorporated area which already has before it many expenses necessary to its well being. The grade as now constituted is not safe: it has been the scene of accident, and the grade ordered to make the entrance via Victoria Street possible is bound to be contested as illegal. Consequently the people are again not being fairly dealt with.

One of the most important elements of the discussion was that of the offer of the railroad to build stations at both Maple and George Streets if this suited the people and the Commission. Why was this compromise not accepted? Why in the interests of the whole people were the Commission adverse to this and so stubborn for the western site? Surely that were eminently fair and just. And above all else it would prove in time which was right, the development that has taken place in the George Street area and to the south as against the development that has NOT taken place to the west, but which is being fondly hoped for. Here is a point at which the people can get together and it will remove a large part of the animosity now expressed to the Commission.

So many points were brought up against the decision, so many expressions voiced by the people who feel the injury done them, that our space will not permit of a full report. But that these expressions were emphatic, sincere and unusual is a fact none can deny. It is to be hoped that the Government and the Railway Commission will be prevailed upon to so modify their ruling that justice will be done all the people.

When prominent, substantial conservative business men, not easily stirred, rise in public to address a crowded gathering of people from all parts of the city and openly denounce an outrage approaching the verge of scandal perpetrated against the people by an important branch of the Government, there can be no mistaking its meaning. The Natural Resources Security Co. and its promoters have been a menace to this section too long already; but when it reaches out and can sway a Railway Commission to a verdict against the best interests of the people, that verdict bringing forth an unspeakable rage on every side, the Premier of the Dominion and his Cabinet must take heed to the peoples DEMANDS for justice. The members of the Railway Commission itself will take heed and ALL its members review the ruling of the two whom the people will have no more of.

At the close of the discussion the vote of only seven in opposition to the petition was eloquent of the feeling of the meeting. The committee in charge of the matter were empowered to take such steps as seemed to them proper and right to secure justice and recognition of the community's interests.

Dead Burned in Furnaces at Brussels

The National Swiss of Geneva recently published a long letter from a Swiss who is doing Red Cross work at Brussels. An extract from the letter says:

"The number of Germans wounded arriving here is unimaginable. Trains, which we call cemetery trains, full of piled up dead soldiers, continue to arrive from the front. They contain bundles of dead; that is four bodies tied together to facilitate transportation. The bodies are burned promptly in special furnaces erected just outside Brussels."

War Summary of the Week.

London, Dec. 4th. — Telegraphing from the Belgian frontier, Percival Philips, special correspondent of Daily Express, this morning says "Last Naval bombardment of Zeebrugge resulted in the destruction of the electric plant which supplies power for operating the lock gates giving access to the Maritine Canal, with the result that the gates cannot be opened. Submarines remaining in the inner basin are bottled up. The Germans are in serious predicament; unless they are able to manipulate lock gates, Zeebrugge is useless. They must take their submarines piecemeal over land to Antwerp and delay in this matter may be disastrous to them.

The entire coast of Flanders from Mariakerke, a short distance west of Ostend, to Knock less than five miles from border of Holland, is in a state of defence, according to a number of wounded Germans who have arrived in Brussels. The establishment of heavy defences on coast is declared to be result of the renewal of heavy fighting before Ypres. Heavy guns have been posted at Mariakerke overlooking the sea. The telegram asserts that Burgomaster of Ghent and several members of the Belgian Parliament have been seized as hostages by Germans to enforce order among residents of Ghent and its vicinty."

Paris.—Official communication, the only interesting news relative to our right wing. On the right bank of the river Moselle, we have occupied Lesmonils and the signal of Xon. In the Vosgas our troops have captured the Tele de Faux, the South of the village of Bongomme, which dominates the range of hills following the frontier and has served as an observatory for the Germans. In Alsace the station of Burnhapt has been occupied and we have established ourselves on a line comprising Aspach, the bridge Aspach and Burnhapt.

Paris.---Official.---In Belgium, enemy remains on the defensive. Artillery fire has been feeble [illegible] made progress at certain points.

London.---King George's action in going to the British Headquarters in France is proving very popular.

Germans reported having abandoned Dixmude, which had been taken at teriffic tolls. It is said they are now preparing for a last attack on Ypres, which is in ruins.

Amsterdam. — It is reported that the German retreat continues along the Yser front. Troops are being despatched north apparently to prepare against new attacks by British fleet. Fierce artillery duel is raging along Belgian coast between German land batteries and British warships. Another British war fleet is reported to have put into North Sea and is lying off Ostend.

London. — German army on Belgian coast is feeling very acutely the terrible effects of winter weather, disease and shortage of food. The fine force with which the Kaiser hoped to break through to Calais is bitterly disheartened by the serious disaster it has met. Practically no winter quarters have been provided for troops who are exposed to rigors of West Flanders winter, and their fighting effectiveness is reduced to zero.

London.—Situation in Servia reported critical. Servian army withdrawn from Belgrade and are hoping for Russian reenforcements through Carpathians.

Fighting continues at Lowicz and Lodz.

London. — The Yser canal is being cannonaded.

Petrograd. — Czar going to battlefront, German prisoners in Lodz region, frozen hands and feet, resemble Napoleons troops back from Moscow.

London.—Twelve British warships have gone to the South Atlantic in pursuit of German fleet recently off Chile, now said to be in Atlantic.

Boulogne. — Fifteen hundred British officers and men in hospitals here suffering from frozen feet. Hundreds of these will lose one or both feet.

Amsterdam.—Two sons of the Belgian premier are reported killed at the front.

London. — C. P. R. Steamer Montreal arrived with 25,237 cases canned salmon [illegible] from British Columbia to the Imperial Government.

Officer British medical corps reports serious outbreak of typhoid among Belgian soldiers and civilians. Thirty new cases daily. Says outbreak must be checked or Belgian army will be wiped out and thousands of people in West Flanders and North-eastern France perish.

The failure of the Audacious to be included in list of losses is explained by persistent rumors that the vessel and guns were salvaged and are under repairs in Belfast yard after temporary repairs on the beach.

Milan.—Petrograd despatches say Russians have bombarded Cracow forts with heavy siege guns; one of the suburbs is in flames.

Bucharest. — After violent bombardment and attacks by Russian troops, Austrians precipitatly abandoned Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, fleeing in disorder. Russian were enthusiastically welcomed by Ruthenian and Roumanian people.

Submarines

There seems to be an impression in some quarters that Germany is stronger in submarines than Britain and that in a naval engagement Britain would be at a disadvantage in this respect. The British naval annual for 1914 gives the figures of the torpedo flotillas of Britain and Germany as follows: Britain — Destroyers built, 218; building, 20; total, 238, with 12 projected. Torpedo boats, 70, Submarine boats — Built 76; building, 26; total 96. Germany—Destroyers built, 142; building, 10; total, 152; 1 projected. Torpedo boats 47; submarine boats built, 27; building, 12; total 39. These figures show that Britain has over double the number of submarines posessed by Germany.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF LOCAL INTERESTS
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT ITS PRINTING
OFFICE IN SOUTH FORT GEORGE.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Price	One Year in Advance	$3 00
"	Six Months in Advance	1.75
"	Three Months in Advance	1.00
	To The United States	3.50

No paper stopped until all arrearages are paid except at the option of the publishers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Twelve cents per line for the first insertion, and eight cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
For Sale, Lost and Found Ads. minimum charge 50 cents per insertion, limited to one inch. Other rates furnished on application.

NORTHERN INTERIOR PRINTING COMPANY, LTD.,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS,
SOUTH FORT GEORGE, B. C.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5TH, 1914.

The Land-Development Question.

The policy of the Herald is primarily a constructive one. In this day of awful devastation, when a majority of the great nations of the world seem bent upon the pursuit of a policy of destruction -- when the annihilation of a regiment of soldiers, or the destroying of a valuable consignment of supplies, or the sinking of a richly laden steamer is acclaimed as a meritorious achievement, it behooves us to lay particular stress upon any and all subjects related to construction and production. The human mind is staggered at the appaling loss of life and property resulting from the gruesome reign of terror in Europe to-day. Furthermore, the human mind is entirely incapable of even remotely grasping the situation.

That intricate machine of destruction, a super-dreadnought, ranges majestically over the seas; a hidden contact-mine is struck, and five hundred or more men and ten millions of dollars sink beneath the waves into the oblivion of dissolution. Many times during the war now raging two thousand men have met death in a single minor engagement. An eminent statistician, writing in a recent issue of a reliable journal, by facts and figures shows that it costs upwards of five thousand dollars to kill a man in battle. That of course takes into consideration all expenses connected with the ghastly tragedy. Think then of the tremendous forces engaged in the obliteration of two thousand lives.

You ask, has this anything to do with construction and production? -- it pictures only destruction. Mark this: It required the equivalent of the profits of a half million of acres of Canada's fertile wheat lands to place that dreadnought upon the seas; and the balance of a full million acres of those vaunted wheat lands produced only revenue enough to send that comparatively insignificant body of two thousand men to death.

It seems incomprehensible that such things can actually happen. Creative evolution seems set aside in the face of such wholesale destruction. Yet, in spite of all, rehabilitation has already commenced and the forces of war must eventually give way to the immutable forces of reconstruction. Canada, after passing through an era of unprecedented growth, is now suffering slightly from a case of arrested development. Too great optimism and over-confidence have brought about conditions in the newer sections of the country which have resulted in the cessation of wild-cat promotion schemes and the harmful exploitation of business enterprises, which, when treated conservatively, would have been profitable and legitimate undertakings. However, the old adage "It's an ill wind that blows no one good" holds doubly true when the agricultural situation in Canada is considered. The harvesters of the past season's crops have reaped large profits, and the increasing demand for foodstuffs of all kinds is bringing about the commencement of an earnest "Back-to-the-Land" movement, which will have as its result the beginning of an era of agricultural and industrial progress hitherto undreamed of by even the most optimistic -- which progress must inevitably place Canada in the forefront of the world's great nations.

All things spring from the soil, and the productivity of the soil provides the base upon which all industries must be founded, with the exception, of course, of the comparatively negligible harvesting of the wealth of the seas. Healthy and rapid industrial growth therefore depends greatly upon matters of legislation and the proper association of the intermingling factors of a country's various pursuits. Without those great common-carriers, the railroad trains and steamships, the grain of the prairies would rot in the fields. Therefore adequate transportation facilities are a first consideration. In the outlying districts, whence comes much of the wealth of field, forest and mine -- where railroad construction must necessarily be slow, -- a system of good roads, well kept up, is of primary importance. Where large areas of virgin, fertile farm-lands await the settler, the co-operation of an efficient government with the various local publicity bureaus and improvement agencies tends towards rapid development.

The local press has commented frequently upon the fine transportation facilities afforded by the three transcontinental, the Grand Trunk Pacific, with its branch and subsidiary lines, due to the present financial stringency. The roads provided for vehicular traffic are, in parts of the province, of the first order, and many fine wagon-roads are being rapidly built throughout the interior districts. Many more are needed, but considering the great amount of road-building to be done, progress in this line is slow.

The main question then which confronts the people of this district is that mentioned in these columns a week ago, namely the placing in the hands of desirable, would-be settlers reliable information regarding the great agricultural possibilities of this district. The growth of the Georges has been spectacular, like that of a great many other western centres. The urban population of Canada has increased much faster than that of the rural districts, which have suffered in consequence. Such a condition could not continue, and the natural result of such a condition is making itself manifest in the great desire of thousands of men to get a foot-hold upon the land. The time is ripe for the careful promotion of colonization work, and the Herald is desirous of doing all in its power to assist in the opening up for settlement of the vast agricultural lands of which we are a centre. These columns are always open for the discussion of any plans for mutual betterment, and from time to time an effort will be made to place before our readers ideas and plans, the promulgation of which would be for the best interests of the entire community.

The Station Site

As the date of the hearing on the Grand Trunk Pacific station site recedes into the past and becomes a distant unpleasant memory, so in the same proportion as the days go by does the indignation and bitter feeling of the people rise that such decisions can be given by a Government body appointed by and for the people to protect their interests, until a dumb, angry despair takes posession of the great majority of the citizens of this district.

After due deliberation, and after an insistent demand that the matter should be brought before the people in a body in mass meeting assembled to protest to the premier of the Dominion, a meeting was held on Thursday night in the Ritts-Kifer hall on George Street.

The record of this meeting will be found on other pages of this issue of the Herald. In addition to the mass meeting, petitions have been circulated among the people, and they have been generously signed and are a plain statement of the feelings of the majority of our people. These petitions are addressed to the Premier at Ottawa and will be presented in due course with a full report of a meeting of the people.

The unanimous feeling is that a great injustice has been done. The people have been ignored, and that by the very officials who are sworn to see that they have their rights. Even those who have been benefited by the decision are not backward in stating that the decision in the face of the evidence submitted and in the light of all fairness is a travesty and does not do either the Government or the Railway Commission any justice, but holds them up to censure and loss of confidence of the electorate, which, without doubt, will be heard from in no uncertain manner, judging from the statements and expressions of public indignation heard on every hand.

If it were the minority of our people who felt this way, we would have no excuse for our protest, as it is a fundamental right of the anglo-saxon race that the greater number must rule; --but when the overwhelming majority is against the decision and in favor of George Street as the station site, then it is our right to know why we are not considered, why we are ignored, and why interests of those who are not even residents of the district — who have no proper right to dictate in the matter (being speculatars and townsite promoters only) — are favored as against actual residents who shall use the station and who have borne the burden of developing this great centre. As one of our readers has well said, South Ft. George and Prince George are towns that have naturally grown out of a movement or evolution from nothing to something simply by the force of their own will and destiny. Central Fort George, which the decision was made to favor, is a town that was created only by forced draft, by the unlimited expenditure of money. It came into being by the dictates and selling prices of one man's advertising propaganda, and is not natural. The result is that it is gradually receding as a factor of importance in the community of Georges. Its people have hung on as long as they could. They were induced in the first place by promises, by advertising, by prospects of rosy hue, and have learned to their bitter sorrow that the contrary has overtaken them. It is natural they should wish to be saved; but this should not be at the expense of the greater number and the later developments, especially as such a saving will only plunge the whole area into much the same condition and put us all back years in development, if in fact we ever can recover from such a catastrophe.

Already one thing after another in the line of error — fail- of our Government to lend a helping hand; the world war; the financial depression — has stopped and delayed progress; why then throw in this unnecessary brake and set the people of the district at each other's throats and against the Government by a decision which only makes it harder for the business men and the people in general to live and to overcome natural obstacles?

We cannot help putting ourselves most unequivocally on the side of the greater number in their indignation against the Railway Commission to whom they appealed with every right to be heard and to be fairly dealt with. The Herald is a people's paper; it is for the people, first, last and all the time and has no personal ends to meet. It is the voice of the people, expressing their feelings, their wishes and not its own. We must continue the fight for right to the end.

A CHEERFUL PROSPECT

They had just become engaged.
What joy it will be, she exclaimed, for me to share all your griefs and sorrows!
But darling, he protested, I have none,
No, she answered, but when we are married you will have.

Nothing warms up the congregation like cold facts from the pulpit.

Xmas Presents to Suit all Purses

TOYS, GAMES, Etc. FOR CHILDREN
Useful and Ornamental Gifts for all ages.

Eastman Kodaks, Gramophones - Records.

Drugs, Medicines, Prescriptions.

Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, at Wholesale and Retail.
Stationery, Magazines, Newspapers, Confections, and Toilet Articles.

Fort George Drug Co., Ltd.

Laselle Avenue, South Fort George. :: George Street, Prince George.

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS
BRONGER & FLYNN
NO BUILDING IS TOO LARGE OR TOO SMALL TO RECIEVE OUR CAREFUL ATTENTION
Get Our Estimates Free of Charge :: Job Work Neatly and Promptly Executed
PHONE 26

SOUTH FORT GEORGE
OFFICE - - SECOND STREET
SHOP - - THIRD STREET

PRINCE GEORGE
OFFICE AND SHOP:
THIRD AVENUE EAST

A Point to Remember.

¶ EXPERIENCE proves that the best way to build up a business is by keeping yourself well-posted before the public. To accomplish this, you must have GOOD PRINTING.

¶ It is not sufficient to have your Ad. printed — it must be read as well. A thousand circulars will do much if properly and regularly distributed amongst your customers.

¶ Why not avail yourself of the resources of a house which will lift you out of the rut of ordinary tradesmen, and place you in a business commanding position?

¶ It is an actual fact that we can enable you to command remunerative orders. Phone 9, or call at our office on Fourth Street.

Fort George Herald

South Fort George :: Prince George, B. C.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

The Fire Wardens have ordered all chimneys cleaned and kept clean. See H. W. WYATT, at the Ladies' and Gent's Shoe Cleaning Parlor, on Hamilton, near Third Street. He will do the work to your entire satisfaction.
Phone 53 Phone 53

AMERICAN PLAN EXCELLENT CUISINE

Hotel Northern

Corner Hamilton & Third South Fort George, B.C.

The newest and most modern hotel in the northern interior

Rates $2.50 and $3
Monthly and weekly rates on application

Best of wines, Liquors and cigars

Albert Johnson, Prop.

We Are Introducing

American Silk
American Cashmere
American Cotton-Lisle

HOSIERY

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

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

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

to every one sending us $1.00 in currency or postal note, to cover advertising and shipping charges, we will send post-paid, with written guarantee, backed by a five million dollar company, either

3 Pairs of our 75c value American Silk Hosiery,
or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value American Cashmere Hosiery,
or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value American Cotton-Lisle Hos'y
or 6 Pairs of Children's Hosiery

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

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

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

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Revision, for hearing complaints against the assessment made by the interim assessor for the proposed Municipality of Fort George will be held at the Government Offices, South Fort George, on Thursday, the 17tn day of December, 1914, at 10 o'clock, forenoon.

D. F. M. PERKINS,
Interim Assessor.

Sotth Fort George,
Dated Nov. 10th, 1914.
4t-Dec. 5th

HARRY M. BURNETT
Architect and Civil Engineer
Temporary Office:
Corner Vancouver and Eighth Streets,
PRINCE GEORGE, B. C.

SMITH'S
CREAM WAFFLE HOUSE
Hamilton Avenue
It's the Fresh Eastern Oysters
It's the Ham and Eggs
It's the Butter
It's the Meat Specials
It's the Baked Spuds
It's the Pure Maple Syrup
It's the Honey in comb
It's the Pie Crust
It's the Service
It's the Best in the City
Motto: Quality and Service

Fort George, B.C. F. P. Burden, Mgr. Victoria, B.C. F. C. Green, Mgr. Nelson, B.C., A. H. Green, Mgr.
Green Bros., Burden & Co.
Civil Engineers, Dominion & B. C. Land Surveyors
Surveys of Lands, Mines, Townsites, Timber Limits, Etc.

ROOMS TO RENT
AT THE
Victoria Hotel
(Formerly Grand Union)
OPPOSITE CLUB CAFE
Third Street - South Fort George
Hot and Cold Water Baths
F. C. BURCH - - Proprietor

J. F. CAMPBELL
CIVIL ENGINEER
British Columbia Land Surveyor
Land Agent Timber Cruiser
Representing GORE & McGREGOR, Limited
McGregor Building, Third Street, SOUTH FORT GEORGE, B. C.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

Prince George Builders Co. Ltd.
TO RENT
3-room house, Seventh Street, South Fort George—$10.00 per month.
Houses will be built to suit purchasers on Lots 14-15, Block 293, Millar's Portion, Prince George.—Cash and terms arranged.
For further Particulars apply:
H. WILSON, Mgr., Corner Laselle & Seventh
P.O. Box 64 SOUTH FORT GEORGE

SATISFACTION.

"Why do you feed every tramp that comes along? They never do any work for you."

"No," said his wife, "but it is quite a satisfaction to me to see a man eat a meal without finding fault with the cooking."

The war power of the British purse was impressively exhibited when men stood in line in London to take up the unprecedented new loan of $1,750,000,000; when one house subscribed to $500,000,000, and when the entire sum was subscribed without waiting for the "provinces"—which are, however, to have their allotment. According to reliable figures, the loan was oversubscribed to the extent of $3,500,000,000. This recital will be scanned with especial interest in Berlin, where a smaller loan at higher interest was taken promptly, but at the expense of savings-bank hoards and foreign mercantile accounts.

Willingly borne as it is, the new war burden is heavy. Consols once bore interest at 2 1-2 per cent., subject to income tax. The new bonds, with discount and maturity percentages, yield 4 per cent.

For the last full financial year Great Britain set aside $84,720,000 for debt interest and $37,780,000 for principal, a total carrying cost of $122,500,000. To interest alone the new bonds add $65,250,000. Not less than the same sum must be issued next year if the war continues. Probably the Government would not meet the entire issue at maturity; but if the sinking fund were increased only to $50,000,000, the end of an eighteen month's war might find the country saddled with a debt-carrying charge of $265,000,000 a year, almost $30 for every family.

Neither in Great Britain nor in France or Germany is it possible to curtail domestic public expense greatly. There is but one cost item that can be cut to lighten taxation. The military budget of Great Britain before the war was close to $365,000,000— a million a day. Only by sharp decrease of war expenditure can the new burdens of debt rest endurably upon industry. This is why the war must be fought to a finish. No belligerent nation cares to face its new debt in addition to the ever-mounting present cost of competitive militarism. Without partial disarmament, peace will not be peace.

The washing of the towels and dusters used in the London public schools requires an annual expenditure of $19,000.

Latest "War News"

Passed by "the Censor."

The Germans have taken Pilsener and are now surrounding Delicatessen, where the wurst is expected. The Belgian Hares have had a falling out with the Welsh Rarebits and the Swiss Cheese is shot full of holes. This will make the Irish stew and the English mustard hot; and if the Russian Cavier sees the French pastry, it may start a Swiss movement watch. The Spanish onions are strong for a mixup, and if the Home Preserves are called out and spread over the German Noodles, they may Ketchup with the Navy Beans, thereby causing an uprising of the Brussells Sprouts. — Mein Gott.

THE CHURCHES

Church of England

Holy Communion 1st and 3rd Sundays at 8 a. m.

Every Sunday at 11 a.m. Holy Communion Sung with sermon.

Morning prayer at 10:45.

Evening prayer and sermon 7:30.

Presbyterian Church

Rev. A. C. Justice, pastor, Services: 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Gospel service.

Sabbath School meets at 2 p.m.

11 a. m.—The Minister.

7.30 p. m.—The Minister.

Sunday School 2 p. m.

A. C. Justice, Minister.

Some Capital

Great Britain has financed her own national debt and also her own public utilities, and then loaned thousands of millions all over the world. On the other hand Canada has had to borrow practically all its national, provincial and municipal debts from England, while the mortgage funds and other moneys came from the same source, was the summing up of Mr. J. W. Flavelle before the Canada Club at Montreal. Last year she had to pay 27,000,000 pounds sterling in interest alone, and probably this year, between the balance of trade and interest there would be $300,000,000 going out of the country. It was the duty of the banks to so conserve matters that confidence in Canadian finances would remain unshaken, and then she would be able to discharge her obligations.

There was a disposition to criticise the banks, and Mr. Flavelle admitted that at times they seemed unreasonable, but on the whole he thought they had honorably performed a great service to the country.

There was an impression that the banks had plenty of money and only refused loans on good security from a desire to be nasty. But the banks had not only to examine the soundness of the security, but also to assure themselves of the regularity of repayment when they took money from general use and loaned it for individual use. He argued that the chief anxiety this year would not be commercial but financial. We had to face the problem of living on what we had unless we could re-establish borrowings. At the moment practically no money was thus coming into Canada, where for years past it had been coming in at the rate of $30,000,000 a month, and if this cessation continued, it would mean very anxious times for bankers as well as merchants and manufacturers.

"In the past we have come by our money easily; we have prospered with a minimum of effort other than energy. If some have lost, let us pay up without whining. There is grave danger of a mean spirit getting abroad, and that we shall think of our inconvenience and trouble. Instead of blaming ourselves, we are too apt to blame the banks, the government, or someone else. It is hard to see your savings go, but the world will go on just the same, and the discipline may be good for the country in the long run, and we must not show ourselves poor losers. We must play the part of men, confronted as we are with conditions which are not temporary. There is a period of readjustment ahead that will tax all our best qualities for a year or more to come. Instead of scolding we must apply the remedy, and that is: produce more and spend less."

Russians Fine Soldiers

Henry Savage Lander, who has recently returned to London from an official mission to Belgium, says: "In the course of my work I was several times within the German lines, and I have also been among many German prisoners. The physique of the German soldiers is very poor and does not compare with the physique of the Belgians, French or English. It is still further below that of the Russians whom I consider the hardiest soldiers in Europe."

To mend a macintosh, dissolve some shreds of pure india-rubber in naphtha. Apply a little of this paste to the edges of the rent, draw them together and place a weight on them till the cement has hardened. This will mend it quite neatly.

To clean a macintosh, cut a raw potato in slices and rub the marks with it.

We talk much about our duty to our children, we attend meetings for the discussion of eugenics and health problems and education of the young, and sometimes we miss quite important ideas that bear on the everyday life of the future generation.

Have we ever really considered what it would mean if we were to use all our influence in our day to force the people of Canada to buy home products, to concentrate all our efforts on the development of our own trade, not expecting to benefit ourselves immediately, but to ultimately benefit the country at large?

Are we unselfish enough to forego many things at present, or put up with much that is not up to the standard we desire, in order to make it possible for our children to some day get the best things in the everyday course of events?

If we set out to buy consistently only in Canada, we have to face the problem of inferiority in many goods, inferiority sometimes of material and sometimes of design. We do not wish to depreciate our country's productions, but there is no use denying the fact that much is bought in other countries simply because the material used in the manufactures is decidedly superior to the material used in similar things on this side.

Of course this is true of many other countries, otherwise there would be no international commerce, and some one place must always have its specialty; but realizing the proportion of imports to the proportion of exports as shown by Mr. Wardleworth in his recent speech before the Montreal Housewives' league, we must feel that it is "up to us" as the purchasers of the nation to correct this state of things.

Now there is the unchangeable law that the "demand creates the supply", and "what the public wants, the public very often gets", so what we have to do is to ask and ask and refuse to buy until we get what we want. Every great movement towards good of any kind has its transition period, and the people who live through this stage do not always come in for the highest benefits of the movement.

It is so with our "Made in Canada" movement.

For instance, we may miss the beautiful gowns from the other side; we may miss the artistic colorings, but surely there are hundreds of clever men and women who could, and do produce wonderful effects, and would continue to do so if they knew that they could depend on a regular market for their work.

It is imposible to go into the many details connected with this patriotic movement, and we have purposely given one of the women's chief arguments against it, namely, that the standard of some Canadian goods is not up to what they want. But allowing for that fact, we must still stand by our country, demanding the highest till we get it, and there will be many surprises among some people, for it is known that a great many firms would be only too happy to manufacture certain things if they knew that they could count on regular customers.

It is not always the right people who get the blame, and we might just examine ourselves, and see if we have properly understood our own responsibility in the matter, and then work to make amends heart and soul by agitating to obtain what we want from our own country, and from nowhere else.

MARY HOWE.

Montreal Star.

VERY FOND OF PAPA.

Friend—I suppose the baby is fond of you?

Papa—Fond of me! Why, he sleeps all day when I'm not at home, and stays awake all night just to enjoy my society.

Some men are better satisfied with failure than others are with success.

Eastern Canada and Home Visitors

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC **EXCURSIONS** GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC
From points Edmonton & East

Daily During December. Liberal Stop-Overs. Free Side-Trips.

En Route See

Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, and Toronto.

Tourist and Standard Sleepers, with electric lights in both upper and lower berths, daily between Edmonton, Saskatoon, and Winnipeg. Dining car service equipment and railroad unexcelled.

TICKETS TO OLD COUNTRY AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES ON SALE NOVEMBER 7TH TO DECEMBER 31ST.

Travel via the BEST NEW RAILWAY EVER CONSTRUCTED.

Our Agents will be pleased to furnish any information desired.

W. J. QUINLAN,
District Passenger Agent,
Winnipeg, Man.

Coal Wood

WE CARRY COMPLETE STOCKS OF

Windows, Doors, Shingles, Building Papers, Wall Boards, Ready Roofings.

Bone Dry Lumber — of our own manufacture
Coast Flooring & Finish — Get our Estimates on your Building

FORT GEORGE TRADING AND LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED
C. McELROY, Manager
PHONE 1 Prince George
PHONE 11 South Fort George

BEFORE BUILDING
SEE
Danforth & McInnis,
SOUTH FORT GEORGE :: PRINCE GEORGE, B. C.

STOVES
for COAL or WOOD
HEATERS RANGES
of all kinds and sizes — for every Kitchen

We are exclusive agents for the famous "GURNEY STOVES." Our PRICES are right.

We are allowing a special 10 per cent. discount on every article in our stores. Orders will be taken at our Prince George Yard as well as at our store at South.

LOOK UP YOUR STOVE REQUIREMENTS
Remember the 10 per cent. CASH Discount.

THE NORTHERN LUMBER & MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
W. F. COOKE, Pres. RUSSELL PEDEN, Vice-Pres. G. E. McLAUGHLIN, Secretary

P. BURNS & CO. Ltd.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all Kinds of
Fresh and Cured Meats
Butter, Cheese, Eggs; GOODS DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF CITY.
Highest Prices Paid for Hides and Live Stock
Phone 35 Fort George and South Fort George. Phone 36

Fort George Undertaking Co.
J. W. SANDIFORD H. WAPSHOT J. P. MILNE
Stock of Caskets and Shipping Cases always on hand. Out-of-town calls promptly attended to.
PHONE SANDIFORD 23.
H. WAPSHOW, Licensed Embalmer, Manager.

SOCIALISTS CALLED TOGETHER FOR SETTLEMENT OF WAR

The deep significance of the calling of an International Socialist Congress to meet in Washington with a view to suggesting ways of ending the war in Europe may be veiled from many American eyes by the relative insignificance of the socialist party in the United States. It should not, says the Brooklyn Eagle, be forgotten that this party is in full touch now with the socialists of the continent, and is in a position to insure a representative gathering at this congress.

The Socialists and Social Democrats have 259 members out of 397 in the French Chamber of Deputies. They have 149 out of 515 in Austria's lower house. They have 41 out of 186 in the Belgian House of Representatives. In Germany they have the largest single block in the Reichstag, 110 out of 397, and polled in 1912, 4,250,401 votes out of a total of 12,260,626 in the empire.

Such a party, considering that it is the victim in monarchial lands of suppressive governmental methods and the victim of almost absurd electoral systems may fairly claim to have made a great showing as representing the mass of men who labor with their hands. It must have a vast influence on war settlements. It is true that both the French Socialists and the German Socialists yielded to the national sentiment, and at least condoned war making. But it is equally true that the trend of thought of socialist in every European country is against war and for the sentiment of human brotherhood.

Thus the Socialist Congress will be well worth watching. It may be able to do something to shorten the dominion of carnage and destruction on the other side of the Atlantic.

Pioneer Bakery

We are the pioneers in the baking business. Always has and always will be the best.

Come and give us a call.

FRED TIEMEYER, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

The Fire Wardens call attention to the danger of fire from dirty chimneys. Recently, a very bad fire was narrowly averted by prompt work of the Fire Department. The season is at hand when all possible care must be taken by house owners and tenants. Arrangements have been with experienced cleaners to see to the work and report if not attended to.

By Order Fire Wardens.

TAXIDERMIST

Specimens mounted true to life. Game Heads and Fur Rugs a speciality. Standard methods. Terms reasonable

W. D. Wandling,

3rd Avenue, Prince George, B. C.

Classified Advertisements.

FOR SALE.—The Fort George Drug Co., Ltd., has a splendid second-hand but in fine condition, Heintzman Upright Piano. for sale. Enquire at their store in South Fort George or Prince George.

WANTED. — Orders for Printing of every description — Herald, Phone 9.

LOST—From A. W. Harvey's Camp at Bobtail Lake, one Dark Brown Horse, twelve and a half hands high, branded on left shoulder V up-side-down with V up-side-down inside, direct underneath L. V. V. up-side-down. Anyone finding this horse please notify I. A. White, at South Fort George.

LOST.—There was lost on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, in one of the Georges a Masonic Charm — Scottish Rite Emblem of the Double Eagle on one side and Commandery Red Cross on the other, made of Gold. Finder returning to Herald Office will receive reward of $5.00. Jas. Richardson, of Willow River, is the owner.

FOUND. — A lady's ring was found Sunday Evening last, at the Bridge, crossing the Hudson Bay Slough, through [illegible] Queen Streets at the Ice Rink. [illegible] secure same by applying to [illegible] and describing property, [illegible] expenses.

NOTICE.

* * * * *

We beg to inform the public that we have decided to give SPECIAL WINTER RATES for weekly and monthly patrons. They are as follows :

Board and Room per week - -	$10.50
,, ,, ,, month - -	45.00
Board only, per month - - -	35.00
Room only, per month - -	$10 to $15
Meal Tickets, each - - - -	$9.00

Hotel Northern,

A. JOHNSON, PROP. SOUTH FORT GEORGE, B. C.

Local News.

The Sunshine Society met with Mrs. Hughes on Thursday of this week and adopted a Constitution and By-Laws. The ladies are filled with enthusiasm and mean to devote there attention to the betterment of the district both in a charitable and civic way. They voted to hold a dance on Wednesday evening, December 16th, in the Fort George Theatre, for the benefit of the Fire Department. The club would be glad to have all assist in every way possible to make this effort successful. This is an issue in which every person in the town is vitally interested and should receive the hearty support of all.

* * * * *

Captain and Mrs. Foster entertained a few friends at cards on Wednesday evening, at their home on 6th Street.

* * * * *

Mrs. R. C. S. Randall gave a Bridge Party on Wednesday afternoon in honor of the ladies at the Cache, many of whom are leaving for the winter. Prizes were won by Mrs. Fetter, Mrs. Ewart of the Cache, and Miss Lynch, of Ottawa.

* * * * *

Mr. and Mrs. Law and Family at the Cache are leaving for Edmonton for the winter.

* * * * *

Mrs. Wemple left on Sunday for a visit with relatives in the east, visiting Buffalo, Toronto, and Winnipeg.

* * * * *

Mrs. Carlton and child left for the States to remain through the cold weather.

* * * * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fetters will spend the winter months, as is their custom, in travel both in the United States and Canada.

* * * * *

Mrs. Lazier returned from a visit in Winnipeg, Dr. Lazier meeting her in Edmonton where they spent the week visiting the Dr's brother.

* * * * *

Fire Department Benefit.

The Ladies of the Sunshine Club have taken in hand the giving of a dance in aid of the Fire Fund, to take place Wednesday Evening. December 16th, at the Fort George Theatre, on Hamilton Avenue. Mr. Mel. Brown has generously donated the use of the Theatre and lights, and refreshments will be served donated by the merchants and ladies. It is hoped that a large attendance will make the benefit a success. A good time in addition to doing good for the town is promised to all.

The recent unprecedented success of the Sunshine Club being evidence of what that organization can do.

* * * * *

Hockey Club.

A meeting of members of the Hockey Team is called for Monday night, December 7th, at 8 o'clock, at Robart's Hotel, South Fort George. Players wishing to register on the Inter-City League, must report at this meeting.

Never try to dictate to a woman—unless she's your stenographer.

A man is always expecting his friends to do for him what they expect him to do for them.

Hot Meals for Weary Soldiers

The traveling kitchen has for years been tried and approved in the French, Russian, and German armies, and is now being used by each of these armies in the field. The English field kitchen is a two-horse limbered vehicle. It cooks for 250 men, allowing 10 quarts of hot food for every 12 men. The rear part of the wagon contains a fire and four cooking pots in addition to a hot water boiler. Groceries, too, are carried. The only drawback to these cooking carts is that they materially increase the length of the baggage columns, and as an army corps with its baggage takes up 17 miles of road, this is a serious objection. But the traveling kitchens have proved their value. They enable a soldier to have a hot meal on reaching his bivouac. In earlier wars men preferred to sleep rather than wait for food which had to be prepared at the end of a long march. There are instances on record where officers had the greatest difficulty in arousing their men and inducing them to eat after they had gone into bivouac to sleep.

Test of Adversity.

We read the following in an Eastern exchange :

It takes adversity to test the mettle of a b.ave people. The British nation never gets fully roused till it knows there is some national calamity just across the road. In this business of keeping industrial and commercial calamity out of Canada, every Canadian is getting his war blood to boiling point. If we can't shoulder rifles at the front, we can make every dollar we spend for goods in Canada a national bullet for keeping out the calamity of hard times. This kind of fighting needs no drill. It entails no sacrifice. It means just enthusiastic common sense in the greatest cause ever faced by the Canadian people.

There is an opposite side to this. The Colonist has been told of the case of a man, who has a comfortable banking account, and a few days ago employed a mechanic to do some work for him. When the work was done, he declined to pay for it, giving as a reason that "many people were not paying their bills, and I can see no reason why I should." The man who can pay his bills and will not do so is an enemy to the community. A merchant, a few days ago, discussing this subject, said : "If we would all do what we can to help each other, paying promptly when we can, and forebearing to press those who would pay if they had the money we would get along all right." Patriotism consists not only of fighting abroad, but also in doing our duty to our neighbor at home.

A LOVELY YARN.

Writing from the front, a second lieutenant states that the Germans must be an undisciplined crew. They loot all the wine and get blind drunk. The other day we missed 500 of them by two hours. They were all half-drunk, but got away in the woods. I heard a lovely yarn. Some of our people captured some Germans, and in the night one got away. They were very fed-up about this, but next day he came back with eleven of his pals, whom he had persuaded to desert and come back with him. In view of several similar incidents I have seen I am inclined to believe this is true.

Up in the Carpathian mountains in eastern Austria, where rise the great Vistula to flow into the Baltic and the Dneister, to flow into the Black Sea, is the key to the situation so far as Russia is mainly concerned in this struggle of the nations of Europe,

For the region to the east of the Carpathians, the crown land provinces of Galicia and Bukovina is the region that the Great Bear of the North has his eye on as his reward for the war, the region toward which his paw is even now reaching, which when it is once within his grasp, he will sweep into the realm of the Czar.

The veil of secrecy yet conceals the condition of Austria's army, but a despatch from Rome emphasizes the statement that the forces of Francis Joseph are demoralized and that Russia met little resistence and found an openly friendly populace when it marched into Galicia.

And well might the people be friendly to Russia, It is a case again of blood being thicker than water, of consanguinity deciding the question of affiliation. The 8,000,000 inhabitants of Galicia are Poles and Ruthenians. In the two provinces the bulk of the population belongs to the Greek Orthodox church, a further bond of attachment to the Czar's land.

These are among the reasons why the Russians found such easy going when they invaded the country. These are the reasons why the humblest peasant was proud to lead the Russians, to point out the hidden trenches of the Austrians. These are the reasons why secret signals have been given to the Russians ; why a man, bearing a banner in a religious procession, so moved the staff that the burnished brass of its tip, glistening in the sun, flashed a message to the watching Russians. This explains the boy, whom an Austrian found high up in a tree, heliographing a message to the invaders with a bit of bright tin.

They used to say the Carpathians were impregnable. By their invasion through the Uzsok pass the Russians have disproved this tradition. Northward into Silesia their plans doubtless lead them, whence they hope to invade Germany and march on to Berlin by the most direct route. This week's developments show that from this time increasing pressure will be brought to bear on Germany's east.

But the prize in all this for Russia will be the two provinces of Austria east of the Carpathian mountains, lands that long have seemed a natural part of Russia by reason of the national division of the people.

Peace and War.

Why is it that peace seems still so far off—in spite of Peace Societies and in spite of the battles which are being fought every day in Europe ? Probably one of the reasons is that all those people who have been killed in war do not have a vote. Think of all the countless soldiers and innocents who have had the experience and paid for it with their lives ! If they could be brought back again, what a great and overwhelming plea they would make in favour of peace ! Think of how, before this vast host, the small minority fades, whose lust for glory leads them to the murder of so many of their fellow beings !

FIRST FICTION KNOWN

Are you aware that the "Tale of Two Brothers," written 3,200 years ago by the Theban scribe Ennama, librarian of the palace to King Merenptah, the supposed Pharaoh of the Exodus, is the oldest work of fiction extant ?

The tale was written apparently for the entertainment of the Crown Prince who subsequently reigned as Seti II. His name appears in two places on the manuscript - probably the only surviving autograph signatures of an Egyptian king.

This piece of antique fiction, written on 19 sheets of papyrus in a bold hieratic hand, was purchased in Italy by Mmne. d'Orbiney, who sold it in 1857 to the authorities of the British Museum, where it is now known as the d'Orbiney Papyrus.

COLD WEATHER Specials at the Big Store, Saturday, and All Next Week.

Black Mackinaw Coats, all wool and Waterproof, Regular Sellers at 7.50 for - - - $4.50

Hewson Tweed Pants, tough as nails and all wool, Regular up to 5.50 values for only - $3.50

Heavy, all-wool, Grey Socks, Reg. 50c, now 3 pairs for $1.00

Seasonable Rubber Goods.

Child's Cardigans—a rubber with heavy worsted stocking attached, just the thing for the snow - Prices 1.35 to 1.50

Men's Manitobas, your choice of a 3-buckle overshoe or 1 buckle and 2 straps, excellent value at - - $3.50

Men's Warm Jersey-top Rubbers, keep the feet warm and cosy - - - $1.50

Madam Housewife!

Read these Money-Savers from our Grocery Department.

Fine Dry Onions, 7 pounds for - - - - 25c

Imported Spanfsh Onions, great, large, round ones, 3 lbs. 25c

Gail-Borden Brand Reindeer Milk, 2 tins for 35c, 6 tins for $1.00

Lyles Golden Syrup, 2 lb. tin, a regular 25c seller for - 20c

,, ,, 4 lb. tin, a regular 45c seller for - 35c

Sherriffs 4 oz. Extracts, Vanilla or Lemon, reg. 40c for 30c

Hotel size Cream, St. Charles or Canada First Brand, tin 20c

Pumpkin, the large 3 lb. tin, just the thing for pies, 2 for 25c

Quaker Brand Tomatoes, Special for the week only, tin 15c

Hunts Celebrated California Fruits, large tins, our price 40c

We deliver every afternoon to Prince George. If you cannot do your marketing personally, 'phone in your order and it will receive the most careful attention at our hands.

KENNEDY, BLAIR & Co., Limited. KENNEDY, BLAIR & Co., Limited.

EMPRESS HOTEL

Corner Fourth and Hamilton - South Fort George, B. C.

A NEW AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

ON AMERICAN PLAN. Rates on Application.

Bright and comfortable rooms and suites at the Empress. : :

G. WARCUP - - - Proprietor

FARMS

FOR INFORMATION REGARDING THE BEST AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN THE DISTRICT, CALL ON OR WRITE

North Coast Land Co., Ltd.,

Phone 15. PRINCE GEORGE, B. C.

L. R. WALKER, General Agent.

THE UNION CAFE

Is open for business for Ladies and Gentlemen. All night and day service. Short orders from 35c up. Chop Suey and Noodles is our Specialty. We also cater to Theatre and Dance Parties at short notice. Where you can get everything that is good to eat on

THIRD STREET, (next to Victoria Hotel) SOUTH FORT GEORGE

What Tsing Tau was to Germany

The loss of Tsing Tau involves the surrender of Germany's protectorate in China and is a severe blow to her. The importance of the district was not due to its territorial dimensions, for, including the splendid, spacious harbor of Kiao Chau, its area does not exceed four hundred square miles, but to the fact that it was the seat of German power and prestige in the Far East, the centrepot of her Oriental trade, and, commanding the rich Shangtung position, it was the base of what influence she had succeeded in building up throughout China. She had expended a huge sum in deloping the district and the surrounding country, and to ensure security had made the port and harbor one of the most strongly fortified positions in the world.

Many trains of thought carry no freight.

A thoughtless man loses time when he hurries.

Columbus was probably looking for a place where hay fever was unknown when he discoved America.