VOL. 5, NO. 26. SOUTH FORT GEORGE, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, 1915. $3 PER ANNUM

Hearty Send-off to Local Volunteers.

War was again brought seriously to the attention of the people of the Georges on Wednesday night, when a large gathering of the people massed at the depot, to bid Godspeed to twenty of our young men who had volunteered to the nation's call.

All cannot go to the front, but those who bade adieu to the gallant fellows, felt the strong pull at the heart strings to go with them to their country's service, when amid cheering the train steamed out.

Following are the names of the volunteers who will proceed to Victoria to join the 68th battalion light infantry, third contingent.

Captain Leatham, (retired R.F.A.)

George Elliot	Benjiman Kendrew
Wm. Wilson	Wm. E. Fletchhr
David Roumieu	A. Empson
V. M. Morgan	P. DaBastard
M. B. Patterson	R. Wells.
John R. Smith	D. McDougall
H. D. McGrath	R. T. Oakley
P. B. Houghton	S. Simms
H. Ellis	J. Mck. Knight
W. J. Miller	E. Hilton.

The following men were examined and passed, but owing to the instructions received at 5 p.m. on the 24th, that only twenty would be required, they could not be sent. Should word be given to send more men, these will be given first place :

W. H. Moore	Clifford McNavi
J. B. McLean	S. J. Gaul
Chas. E. Taylor	M. Gruich

Dr. W. Richardson was the examining officer.

Saskatchewan Farmers to Assist Empire

Regina.—Passing a resolution which would be the biggest patriotic movement of the kind ever attempted in Canada, the Provincial Grain Growers in convention here last week affirmed its belief that every farmer should set aside one or more acres, the proceeds of which would be handled by the central association as a patriotic fund on behalf of the grain growers.

It was announced that 220 elevators had already stated they would purchase wheat, the proceeds of which was intended for the fund at carload track prices. A cut rate would be secured from the mills which would grind the wheat into flour, and it was hoped that the railways would not only haul the flour free to the coast, but might even deliver it without charge across the water.

It is expected that there are at least 30,000 farmers in the province who will take part in the movement, and one acre is the least that any of them will give.

COASTING STEAMER SUNK

London—The small Irish coasting steamer Downshire has been sunk by a German submarine in the Irish Sea. The Germans gave the crew five minutes in which to leave the ship. The crew landed at Dundrum, County Down. The submarine was the U12. The Germans fired three shots at the steamer before her captain hove to. After the crew had taken to the boats, the Germans sank the steamer.

The engineer of the Downshire gave the following account of the sinking of the vessel :

"The submarine was sighted two miles away by the lookout, and the captain thereupon ordered me to push my engines all it was possible. He steered a zigzag course, but we were overhauled in a short time. They fired three shots at us which were most accurate. We stopped immediately. The submarine drew up fully above the surface of the water a hundred feet away. Its captain hailed us in good English and told us to get into our boats with haste.

I counted 19 men on the submarine's deck. When our boats came alongside the submarine we waited their while five German sailors boarded one of our lifeboats carrying a bomb, which was in a hollow brass canister about eight inches long and four inches wide. This they placed in the water under the side of the boat amidships. They lighted a fuse and then rowed back toward the submarine.

Suddenly there was an explosion. In the dusk it seemed to have done little damage, but a few minutes later the ship began to settle and then went down."

Mexican Unrest Again Acute

Washington. — All the diplomatic representatives at Mexico City have asked their home governments for authority to abandon the legations if the situation warrants.

Prize Court for the Wilhelmina

London. — The case of the American steamship Wilhelmina, whose cargo of foodstuffs bound from New York to Germany was seized by the British authorities, probably will be taken before the prize court very shortly and it is expected that the hearing will be brief.

A. G. Hays, attorney for the owners of the Wilhelmina, is of the opinion that there will be no dispute as to the main facts, and that the prize court will have nothing to adjudicate beyond the international questions involved.

Opening of Dardanelles Accomplished by Allied Fleet

London.--Official announcement.-- All forts at entrance to Dardanelles have been reduced by Allied fleet. Report follows:

Weather moderating, the bombardment of outer forts of Dardanelles was renewed at 8 o'clock this morning, Feb. 25. After a period of long range fire, squadron of battleships attacked at close range. All forts at entrance to straits were successfully reduced. Operations are continuing.

London.—Petrograd correspondent describes position of Austrians in East Galacia as critical. Activity of Austro-Germans in Bukowina seems to have reached its utmost limits. Meanwhile Russians continue to move across Carpathiens immediately on flank of invading columns whose position is hazardous.

Telegrams from Budapest report fierce fighting around Stanislau, Galicia. Reuters Venice correspondent reports as follows: Russians are said to be hurling reserve after reserve into fighting line and to be defending their positions with greatest stubborness. Chief struggle is proceeding on heights around town, where Russians have concentrated with object of stopping advance of Austrian right which threatens their whole front.

London.—Turkish warship Goeben reported seriously damaged, and having three guns out of action. Since the beginning of the war she has lost about 200 men killed and wounded. Her speed now only 17 knots when she really goes out.

London.—Treasury bills to the amount of £20,000,000 ($100,000,000) were offered here Tuesday. The offering was oversubscribed.

Amsterdam.—German attacks in North of France and Flanders have lost much of their violence, says despatch from Dunkirk.

Cairo.—The Turks have now made a practically general retirement on Damascus. They have quit Suez Canal district owing to a sudden fear for their communications.

Toronto.—The medical faculty of the University of Toronto has sent a cable to Lord Kitchener, offering a base hospital of 1,040 beds, to be equipped in Canada, and recruited from the staff and medical students of the university.

Berne.—All the youths in Germany between the ages of 17 and 20 who have failed to volunteer for the army and cannot give adequate excuse, are now being called out to serve as untrained landsturmers.

Paris.— All week there have been artillery engagements from Lys to Aisne, at times rather spirited and all favorable to us. Our artillery on heights of Meuse has silenced several German batteries. The most important of our successes was at LesParges, where the enemy lost 3000 men, more than half their strength. On a very small section of line carried by us we have already found 600 Germans killed.

Relations Between Japan and China Becoming Tense.

New York.—The New York Staats Zeitung publishes the following wireless dispatch from its Berlin bureau :

"The relations between Japan and China are becoming more and more tense, and the early outbreak of hostilities between the two countries would scarcely be surprising.

Rome reports that the newspaper Corriere Del La Sera, publishes the information that Japan is mobilizing against China, and has already called to the colors the reserves of the next three years' classes. In addition to this, it says, Japan has declared a state of war in Korea. The same newspaper further adds that China has positively declined to install Japanese instructors in the Chinese army and that China has declared that it cannot accede to the other demands of Japan without first obtaining the sanction of parliament.

The Russian newspaper Rech reports that in many towns in China, placards have been posted in public places calling on the population to defend the country against attacks by Japan. In many towns in China the houses are covered with flags and everywhere there is the greatest excitement."

Dominion Trust Directors Sued

Vancouver.--A writ has just been issued by the liquidators of the Dominion Trust Company against the directors, claiming damages for breach of trust and misfeasance of office. The eighteen directors of the company are included in the writ and many of them are prominent citizens of this city.

COST OF PANAMA CANAL.

The Panama Canal, according to Colonel Goethal's annual report has, so far, cost $353,558,049, or nearly $20,000,000 less than the total appropriation for the work. The report also shows that the total amount of material removed in the dry from Culebra Cut, from the beginning of operations to June 15th, 1914, aggregated 110,261,882 cubic yards ; of this amount 25,206,100 cubic yards being removed because of slides, or 22.86 per cent.

The giant locks and dams of the canal have also successfully withstood during the past year the most violent and most numerous earthquake shocks that have occured since the work was begun, eighty-seven distinct shocks being recorded in Ancon alone.

Austrian Government Confiscates all Grain and Flour

London.—A despatch to Reuters Telegraph Company from Venice says Austrian Government is confiscating entire stocks of grain and flour in Monarchy.

Russians Encouraged.

Paris.—The Balkan News Agency has received a dispatch from Athens, saying that the allied fleet in bombarding the Dardanelles threw 2,000 heavy projectiles into the Turkish forts last Sunday. The Ottoman batteries replied feebly without hitting any of the allied warships.

Petrograd, via London.—Making claim to marked successes in the Carpathians and to having defeated the German offensive campaign in the north which "never emerged from its period of preparation," Russian staff officers took an optimistic view to-day of the outlook along the whole front.

The German advance from East Prussia has been stopped owing to the flooding of the rivers and the melting of snow, while the attempt to cross the Bobr River has been thwarted. A new battle line has thus been formed in the north, along which there is uninterrupted fighting.

On the other hand, operations in the Carpathians are developing rapidly and the Austrian right flank is now threatened by the Russian offensive movement. Near Krasne, thirty miles east of Lemberg, the Russians repulsed an Austrian division.

The situation in nothern Poland however, is regarded as of greatest immediate importance, The position of the Germans near Ossowetz is considered critical since they are under attack from the heavy guns of the fortress and are unable to bring up their heavy artillery owing to the poor roads.

No fears are felt here for the safety of Lemberg. The town of Halicz with its extensive fortifications is expected to provide an effectic barrier to the Austrian advance toward Lemberg.

Vancouver is Without a Mayor.

The election of Louis D. Taylor as mayor of Vancouver has been declared null and void, on the ground that Mr. Taylor did not at the time of the January elections possess the necessary property qualifications. A new election is to be held in the near future.

Second American Ship Strikes Mine

Berlin.—The American steamer Carib has gone to the bottom off the German coast in the North Sea, as a result of running on a mine.

At the time of the disaster to the Carib, the vessel was not using the route laid down in the German marine instructions.

The steamer Carib belonged to the Clyde Line. She was of 2280 tons net and left Charleston, Jan. 27th, for Bremen. She was in command of Captain Cole.

Coast of German East Africa is Blockaded

Washington.—It was formally announced at the State Department today (Feb. 26) that Great Britain has declared a blockade of the coast of German East Africa as from midnight Feb. 28.

Completed Sections of P. G. E. in Operation

Regular service was started this week on the Pacific Great Eastern's recent extension to Lillooet, 120 miles from Vancouver. Mixed freight and passenger trains will be operated three times a week each way, leaving Squamish on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and returning on the intervening days. The northbound trains will depart at 7 o'clock in the morning, and the southbound will arrive in the afternoon.

The new line runs almost parallel to the section of the Canadian Pacific between Hope and Lytton. Between them lies a mountain and lake district that now may be easily reached by sportsmen. The Britannia on the east side of Howe Sound is the most important mine in the area, but other properties are now likely to be developed in the basin of Green River, about 40 miles by rail out of Squamish, and in the hills north of Harrison Lake. Running along Anderson Lake (about 20 miles from Lillooet), the new railroad taps trails leading from the Bridge River mining country to the northwest.

Quite a large agricultural area lies in the vicinity of Pemberton and along the upper Lillooet River. A fine sportsman's district is that along Cayuse Creek, which empties near Lillooet. Hon. T. W. Patterson built a wagon road up Cayuse Creek more than a dozen years ago, when the Golden Cache excitement took many prospectors in that direction.

First C. N. R. Transcontinental to Run in July or August

That the Canadian Northern Railway company would run its first trains across the continent some time in July or August, by which time the line would be open for both freight and passenger traffic, was the statement made by Sir William Mackenzie, president of the C. N. R. company, at Winnipeg this week. The driving of the golden spike in the last tie of the western end of the transcontinental, he said, had been postponed owing to the general conditions now existing.

BRITAIN MAY STOP COTTON SHIPMENTS

London.—The British Government may reconsider its ruling permitting the entrance of cotton into Germany. This has been intimated in the House of Commons by the under secretary of war, Harold J. Tennant. He stated that when the decision was reached not to make cotton contraband the government believed that the requirements of Germany were already satisfied, but, he added, "this attitude must be revised from time to time."

Kitchener's Army Make New Cities Through France.

Paris.—In confirmation of recent messages stating that about 500,000 British troops were to be landed on French soil within a few days, visitors returning from Etaples, near Boulogne, report regular cities of British soldiers with a population of 300,000 to 600,000.

This vast army of ten to twelve army corps is part of the big army Lord Kitchener has been training for the past half-year, and is expected to complete the task of hurling the Germans out of France and Belgium.

The rest of Kitchener's army of 1,000,000 are expected to be landed in France within the next three weeks.

Among the lately arrived soldiers are regiments from Malta and Canada.

No amazement is now expressed at the many German air and submarine raids of last month. The Germans undoubtedly were searching for the British transports. Kitchener did not send the troop ships directly across the channel to try to land in the north of France. They were sent out into the ocean and then to southern French ports. Some of the troops it is known have been landed as far south as Marseilles and Bordeaux.

To meet the requirements of housing the British forces, miles of water pipes have been laid and acres of forest have been razed.

At Rouen preparations for receiving Britishers are going on even on a larger scale than at Etaples.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 26TH, 1915.

THE WAR.

The struggle now going on in the European arena has very appropriately been designated as "The Great War."

Only now after nearly seven months of wanton destruction of life and property, is its real seriousness beginning to be realized by the people of nations far away from the actual scenes of the conflict.

What must be the conditions existing among the people in the lands where fighting and killing and destruction is going on ? And yet out of all this misery and trouble at the cost of a large number of slain men ; sorrow and suffering in private homes, and the destruction of property, the wide wide world will gain to its hundreds of millions inestimable, good that possibly could never have been attained by peaceful methods, at least, not for many years.

Can anyone imagine Russia giving up its Vodka in such a drastic manner in times of peace? or France suppressing the manufacture and export of Absinthe ? Governments, and nations, and peoples of every name and clime are rushing to the aid of the distressed.

Those rulers who are responsible for this war will have an awful debt to pay, and yet we are taught that out of evil shall come much good.

Providing the Sinews of War

The British Columbia Financial Times in a detailed report on the financing plans of the beligerent nations sums up its conclusions in the following editorial:

"The first conclusion we wish to point out to our readers is the inherent strength of British finance as compared with the lean financial resources of Germany. This is manifest to the superficial observer not only within the Empire, but also to both belligerent and neutral. The second conclusion is that financial bankruptcy on the part of Germany does not presage the end of the war. This is the opinion of the private gathering of bankers and economists from Cambridge University recently held in London, to which the correspondent quoted refers. There can be little doubt that Germany will seize everything owned by its citizens capable of being turned to war account, and not until economic exhaustion has been completed will she sue for peace. This is apart from military considerations such as the slow or rapid success of the armies of the Allies.

An early termination of the war can hardly be expected. At least it seems the part of wisdom to figure on a continuation for a considerable period ahead, and to make one's plans accordingly. If, by a combination of fortuitous circumstances, hostilities should cease sooner than expected, business men taking these precautions would at least have the advantage of providing against the worst.

Those talk one hears on the street of an early peace is simply that the wish is father to the thought, and fails to take into consideration the herculean task of prosecuting this war to a successful end.

From this inadequate summary of the war finance of belligerent countries one thing at least appears. Whether by the issue of short-term loans, or by inflating the paper currency, directly or indirectly, every belligerent Government has sown seeds of tremendous difficulties for itself and the whole world, belligerent and neutral, when the war is over. This fact, taken in conjunction with the destruction of wealth and of wealth producers in the actual fighting, on a scale never equalled, makes the future indeed doubtful."

While the article seems on first perusal to point somewhat pessimistically to the future, we hope its warnings will prove less serious than is held out. Yet, it behooves every careful business enterprise not to over-extend its activities until the future is more clearly defined than at present is apparent.

War Not To Blame Always.

Sir Edmund Osler last week administered a rebuke to those who blame the war for everything. Wild speculation and the present economic re-adjustment have been the chief troubles. While he did not believe that there would be any immediate return of prosperity, as yet, because of the larger output, he looked for a constant improvement from year to year. Bank managers could add to what Sir Edmund said. There are many whom the war embarrassed seriously. But the most of those who ascribe to it their inability to pay their debts would not have paid them no matter what happened in Europe last summer.

The Silver Lining.

People who think that good times will not return soon to British Columbia are not farsighted. Prosperity cannot stay away from this province very long. We should hire assassins to make away with a few of the blue ruin talkers who are predicting that things will grow worse and worse instead of improving. These people are as bad as boosters. The sky is always overcast when one of them is around. Earnest impartial safeblowers are better citizens and much pleasanter to meet. Everyone sees the gray clouds in the sky, but the blue ruin talker cannot see the silver lining which tells that the sun will shine through before long.

The pessimist is generally a man whose stomach has not worn well, or who has been swatted by fate with a few assorted misfortunes, and who lacks the fortitude of Job and other sufferers who won fame by showing a good example to the human race. So he talks hard times and points out to everyone that the present is an indigo blue shade and that the future is very black indeed. In days of prosperity he does not change his tune but people won't listen to him then. In dull times you will find him everywhere, on gloats over the hard times and wallows in his subject. According to him, prosperity has departed from the earth and will never return. He can give you chapter and verse and facts and figures to show that everything has gone to the dogs and that mankind will be living in caves and eating roots before many years. Business will get worse instead of better, according to this philosopher, until the only thing to do is to shut up shop and go home. This kind of man infects many people with his depressing talk, though you would think that even the dullest intelligence would know what nonsense it is. And as people's efficiency depends almost solely on their individual feelings, their activity and energy curves, which show the amount of work they do, fall downward. Psychologists know that our mental and physical powers are reduced quicker by the influence of depressing talk than by weather or varying temperatures or any other minor cause. The nervous feeling that these forecasts of future trouble like the cutting down of wages, or the loss of work or business, sends the efficiency curve down at once. This is one of the psychological causes of hard times.—Vancouver Chinook.

Rural Credits.

Many thoughtful people in British Columbia are studying the subject of rural credit. Canadian banks do not often lend money on real estate. In European countries there are banks called land-mortgage banks, which were established for the purpose of making long-time loans, at a low rate of interest, to the farmers. A farmer whose land is worth ten thousand dollars, for example wishes to borrow five thousand dollars. He gives a mortgage to the bank for $5,000. He is charged four per cent. on the loan, one-half of one per cent. for the sinking fund which takes up the loan in fifty-four years, and a quarter of one per cent. for administration. The bank issues bonds, in hundred dollar denominations, against this mortgage, bearing four per cent. interest, which become quick assets, easily circulating. With the payment of every hundred dollars of this mortgage, a bond for that amount is cancelled. Many of these land mortgage banks have their capital supplied by the government. In other countries agriculture has been revolutionized by rural credit systems. The government of British Columbia has been as tardy in assisting the development of agriculture as in giving aid to other things from which the province would derive practical benefits. Agriculture is the greatest source of natural wealth, and in British Columbia the government has utterly neglected it. A wise system of rural credits is an absolute necessity in this province.

Panama Canal's Advantage to Middle West

The American Review of Reviews says that Middle West freight is taking to water to go round to the Pacific Coast. This applies to freight originating as far from the Atlantic seaboard as St. Paul. From this it is argued that it is cheaper for this freight to go a third of the way across the continent east by rail and then to go 2,000 miles by water to Panama and 3,000 miles or more up the Pacific Coast, than it is for the same freight to go two thirds of the way by rail westward across the continent. It looks as if the Panama Canal were destined to have a far-reaching effect on transportation.

What a man is depends largely on what he does when he has nothing to do.

regarding the "Jitnies

The jitney idea in transportation has spread with immense rapidity all through the States, and all kinds of opinions are being expressed as to its permanent effect. A writer in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, after figuring out that the street car companies in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle are losing at the rate of $6,935,000 because of the competition, adds:

"A representative of one of the largest automobile factories in the country made the prediction today that the jitney would soon disappear, and with it the street car. He believed both would be replaced by an 'automobile express' -- cars built especially for city-passenger traffic, with a capacity of ten or a dozen persons each and operating regular routes, with branch lines and transfer-stations. He said several manufacturers were already at work on this idea as a result of the jitney-bus advent."

On the other hand experienced automobile men are to be found who say that the jitney's entry into the field is simply a hard-times development. In order to learn for himself whether a 5-cent fare automobile service could be made to pay, Mayor H. R. Albee of Portland placed the city council's private seven-passenger car in service for a day and a half on a route in the most populous part of that city. The results satisfied the mayor and commissioners that such a service could not be made to pay.

The mayor's chauffeur operated the car. He collected during the 12 hour's period of the test a total of $7.75. Total expenses of furnishing the service, including estimated depreciation of the car, were $4.50, leaving as wages for the operator $3.25, which is at the rate of $2.17 for a day of eight hours.

The data obtained during the test will be utilized by the mayor and commissioners in formulating an ordinance to regulate 5-cent automobile busses.

An unpublished manuscript by Robbert Louis Stevenson, called the Hair Trunk, was sold in New York recently for $1,400.

Relief Agents Find Work for Belgians

New York. — In order to approach tentatively a solution of the problem presented by the idleness of a large portion of the population of Belgium, the war relief commission of the Rockefeller foundation has inaugurated in Holland an experiment in the direction of "providing ample and useful labor to be compensated by food and clothing," according to a report given out at foundation headquarters last week.

"A group of 700 refugees housed in a large emigrant hotel in Rotterdam has been selected for the beginning," says the report. "As the chief need of the refugees in this camp and in Holland is underclothing, stockings and shoes, a small industrial establishment is being installed in which the women of the camp will make underclothes and stockings.

The commission has supplied sewing machines and a stock of cloth, yarn and the necessary incidentals. A committee of intelligent Dutch women has been given supervision of the work, and an experienced dressmaker, who is a refugee from Antwerp, has been employed to give her whole time to the immediate management.

"If the experiment justifies the expansion of the idea, it is possible that the commission will establish similar industries in other camps, possibly with an enlarged range of activities."

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Copenhagen. — "The German people are more terrified with the possibility of being starved out by England than by the thought of a final disaster overtaking their forces in the field. Von Bethmann Hollweg's recent utterances that England was using barbaric methods in attempting to starve seventy million men, women and children has an effect on the nation that the chancellor did not foresee. It frightened the people and has focused the nation's thought on the food peril.

"By accentuating it repeatedly he has drawn the peoples attention from the military aspect. The terrible crisis of starvation, which was laughed at a few months ago, is now not far from becoming a reality in some districts in Germany."

This confession of a German just returned from Hamburg and Munich sounds a note of alarm which, though not heard in the columns of German papers, is frequently uttered over the frontier in Bavaria and the southern towns.

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Robbing the Soldiers

How some war contracts are manipulated by unconscientious beings is shown in the following press clipping:

"At Winnipeg the other day 400 men under training for war service arose as one man and protested against the quality of the food supplied them. There was such odoriferous proof of their complaint that the officer of the mess sent it all away and substituted cheese. In Winnipeg it is stated that the government let the contract for feeding the men for 25 cents per man per meal and that the contract was farmed out for 14 cents, making a profit of 11 cents on every meal with which every man in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Batteries, the Army Service Corps and the Medical Corps was served—a profit amounting to over $130 per day! It is almost incredible, but if the facts be as stated, the man who got the contract from the government should be severely dealt with."

Women Keep Agriculture Going in France

The following is an extract from a letter of a French lady, which was recently reproduced in the London Times:

As to the women! I don't want to boast, but I think that no women but Frenchwomen could have done what they have done. Not a man — only old ones — about, and yet you hear the harvest is splendid and the vintage the best there has been for forty years; that will tell you everything. Perhaps you read the appeal of the Government to the women of France last August, how they must keep agriculture going and feed the army. It is hard work; they'll do it alright. Only yesterday I was talking to a farmer's wife here, and she said, "Well, madame, it was feasible this year, but next, if we have no oxen, what shall we do? You know that every horse under 18 years of age, carts, and all motor cars have been requisitioned, and hay and corn. Now the oxen are being taken, and last week —— had to supply forty-three for the army, big, fine, fat animals."

Five thousand bees will weigh a pound as they leave the hive, but when they return loaded with honey their weight is doubled.

Argentina is shipping grapes to England.

Ottawa.—Prince Edward Island is leading the way for the Dominion in the "Patriotism and production campaign" which is now being carried on from ocean to ocean by the department of agriculture. Mr. Theodore Ross, secretary for agriculture for the province, has reported to the officials in charge of the campaign at Ottawa that 150 meetings have been arranged on the island and that fifty have so far been held. Arrangements have been completed for a patriotic Sunday. Every clergyman, Protestant and Roman Catholic, has been asked to preach a patriotic sermon and emphasize that one of the great needs of the empire is increased production. In addition there has been arranged a patriotic day in the schools of the province when the children will be told why Canada and the empire are at war, the causes of the war and our duty at the present crisis. It has been arranged to interview personally every farmer on the island in order to explain the necessity of increased production of foodstuffs.

5000 FACTS ABOUT CANADA

"Know Canada! Make Canada known!" is a striking sentence in the War Year edition for 1915 of that popular booklet "5000 Facts about Canada," compiled by Frank Yeigh, of Toronto, who knows Canada as probably few Canadians do. It is true that he who would know Canada and its wonderful growth in any one year, will find this annual publication "worth its weight in Yukon gold or Cobalt silver," while as a means of making the Dominion known in other countries, it is no less valuable. Fifty chapters are devoted to such subjects as Agriculture, Area, Banking, Census, Immigration, Mining, Manufacturing, Trade, etc., and a page of Canadian War Facts show how up-to-date it is. Sketch Maps are included of the Dominion in 1867 and 1915. Copies may be had from progressive newsdealers, or by sending 25c to the Canadian Facts Publishing Co., 588 Huron Street, Toronto, Canada.

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 8:15.

Presbyterian Church

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

11 a. m.—The Minister.
7.30 p. m.—The Minister.
Sunday School 2 p. m.
A. C. Justice, Minister.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYERS

New York. — Much after the manner in which the torpedo-boat destroyer was developed after the torpedo boat had become a recognized arm of the navy, so Great Britain is busy preparing a fleet of Zeppelin destroyers, according to T. R. MacMehen, who recently spent a few days in New York before returning to England, where he is supervising the work of their construction.

He says that these new vessels are balloons of a dirigible type about 230 feet long and 30 feet in diameter. They are capable of extremely high speed and carry a very small crew. Instead of being armed with light rapid-firing guns, they have torpedo tubes. The general purpose of their manoeuvering is to ascend to a height far above a marauding Zeppelin and then fire the torpedoes down upon it. Five of these destroyers are now building, and the first will be completed about March 1, while the last of the fleet will be ready two months later. They will be used for home defence.

Cheap Substitute for Gasoline

A substitute for gasoline that can be manufactured for one and a half cents a gallon and that will run a motor car faster than gasoline is being made in Indianapolis, Ind., according to "Patent News." Some of the biggest men in the motor car business are said to be interested and predict that the new fuel will revolutionize not only the motor car business, but all manufacturing business.

The new fluid is called 'acqualine.' It was discovered by John Andrus, a Portugese, of Keesport, Pa., who was recently paid $30,000 by the U. S. government for a discovery he made in toughening armor plate. Andrus has discovered a way of breaking down water without the use of great heat and the new fluid consists mostly of water, a little napthalene and two secret ingredients that can be bought at any drug store.

At a test made in Indianapolis, Carl Fisher, president of the Prest-O-Lite Company, who had requested the test, had invited several mechanical experts and chemists to detect any possible fraud. Every movement of the inventor was watched by these experts. The still was set up under their eyes and the fluid made. A "Marmon 41" was furnished for the test and five gallons of the fluid was put in the tank. "We did 16 miles on a gallon," reported the party, "which is about four miles more than can normally be done by that car on gasoline. We made 69 miles an hour speed with the top and windshield up and two passengers in the car, which was four to five miles faster than the car had ever made on gasoline. We ran 150 miles, and after the test the engine had not a speck of carbon on it. Besides, the car ran cooler than with gasoline.

"Subsequent tests were equally as satisfactory."

Railways Must Show Cause for Increase

Ottawa.—Applications for permission to increase freight rates on all lines east of Port Arthur will be made to the railway commission on March 1 by the Canadian Pacific railway and Grand Trunk railway. In fixing this date Chief Commissioner Drayton remarked: "It is only right in the interests of the public that this matter should be settled at the earliest possible moment so that before the spring traffic opens up the public and the shippers shall have some idea as to what rates are going to be advanced."

ARE YOU AFRAID

That your competitor will get ahead of you? He surely will if you don't keep your name before the people, and let them know what you have for sale. You'll admit that it isn't very pleasant, searching for the article one wants, in store windows this kind of weather, therefore the buyer of to-day wants to see the kind and price of goods for disposal in plain figures on paper.

TO

accomplish this, isn't a big task, and it costs very little—A thousand handbills 12 x 9 inches would cost you only $6.25, and these properly and regularly distributed would work wonders, besides lifting you out of the rut of ordinary tradesmen. Perhaps you have forgotten the old motto, "All who approach the door of success will find it labelled PUSH," so why not push your way to the HERALD OFFICE and

ADVERTISE?

January 1st, 1915.

Victory follows the flag.

We wish you health, and wish you wealth,
And many a merry day,
And a happy heart to play the part
On the great highway.

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C. McELROY, Manager

Pioneer Operators of Steamboats.

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Of the highest grade obtainable and specially sifted for domestic use.

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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.

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W. F. COOKE, Pres. RUSSELL PEDEN, Vice-Pres. G. E. McLAUGHLIN, Secretary

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Prince Rupert

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No. 1 West Bound—	Leave Edmonton Tuesdays and Fridays	10-00 p.m.
	Arrive Prince George Wednesdays & Saturdays	8 00 p.m.
	Leave ,, ,, ,, ,,	8-15 ,,
	Arrive Prince Rupert Thursdays and Sundays	6-30 p.m.
No. 2 East Bound—	Leave Prince Rupert Wednesdays and Saturdays	10 a.m.
	Arrive Prince George Thursdays and Sundays	8-30 a.m.
	Leave ,, ,, ,, ,,	8-45 ,,
	Arrive Edmonton Fridays and Mondays	8-30 a.m.

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Launches Overhauled and Repaired. Storage.
Gasoline Oils and Accessories.

Phone 57.

on German Blockade

London.—The Daily Telegraph says: "British shipping circles are still perfectly calm. Their ships, great and small, punctually observe their appointed times."

New York.—Agents of the big steamship lines sailing from this port see nothing in the proclamation of German sea war zone to cause any change in plans for the transportation of either passengers or freight. The outgoing liners are taking on more passengers and freight every day than have left port on a single day in months.

London. — The Daily News: "Germany's menace to neutrals is possibly the despairing gambler's throw in a game she has now lost."

London Standard: "If Norway were a great naval power, she would be justified in declaring war upon Germany immediately."

Morristown, N. J.— Ex-President Taft says: "The United States is threatened with a serious invasion of its rights as a neutral by the warring nations of Europe, and in preserving its commerce with these nations is face to face with a crisis. In the solution of this crisis, should it arise, no jingo spirit must be allowed to prevail. Neither pride nor momentary passion should influence our judgment."

New York Herald: "Under no interpretation of the principles of civilized warfare or of international law has Germany the right to sink any merchant vessel, no matter what its flag, without first determining whether its cargo is contraband and first making provision for the safety of passengers and crew. Unjustifiable as would be violation of this principle in the case of enemy ships, it cannot have a shadow of excuse in the case of vessels of neutral nations. The United States was clearly right in notifying Germany in terms incapable of being understood that it will be held to a strict accountability should its "war zone" practise result in the destruction of a single American vessel or the loss of a single American life."

CANADIAN COMMENTS.

The Canadian steamship lines scoff at the German threat of mines and submarines and anticipate that no inconvenience will be caused to traffic. The Canadian Pacific say their reply to the threat is the maiden voyage of the new steamer, Metagama, sailing from Liverpool March 26. The Canadian Northern will attempt to revive suspended sailings on March 5th, when the Campanello will leave Avonmouth for Halifax.

HERE'S A "GOOD ONE:"

Berlin.—Berlin newspapers are publishing reports from various ports in the North Sea to the effect that the British flag has disappeared from the sea and that English sailors are refusing to leave port because of Germany's submarine blockade of the British Isles. Sailors of other countries are reported to be refusing to sail to the British Isles for the same reason.

In the Alps there is a letter box 10,000 feet above the sea level, from which daily collections are made.

Fort George, B.C. F. P. Burden, Mgr. Victoria, B.C. F. C. Green, Mgr. Nelson, B.C., A. H. Green, Mgr.

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Liverpool and London and Globe of Liverpool

British American Assurance Co. of Toronto.

Pioneer Real Estate and Insurance Agents of the Northern Interior of British Columbia.

Rev. W. T. Herridge, D. D. of Ottawa Will Visit This District Shortly.

The Rev. W. T. Herridge, D. D. Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly in Canada, will be in South Fort George, Prince George, and Fort George, from March 7th to the 10th inclusive. A series of meetings are being arranged for his reception that will give the people of the city an opportunity they have seldom had to hear the higher dignataries and leaders of the church. It is expected that the meetings will be largely attended as Rev. Herridge is one of Canada's outstanding pulpit figures, cultured and eloquent. Those who miss hearing him will have lost the opportunity unlikely to be offered very often in a decade.

All will be welcome to the meetings to be held—

Sunday, March 7th, at the Presbyterian Church, South Fort George at 3 p.m.

Sunday, March 7th, at the Presbyterian Church, Fort George, at 7-30 p.m.

Monday, March 8th, a Mass Meeting in the Ritts-Kifer Hall, Prince George, at 8 p.m.

Wednesday Evening, March 10th at the Presbyterian Church, Fort George, at 8 p.m.

Man Found Dead.

The body of an unknown man was found along the Grand Trunk Pacific tracks about a mile from the bridge, on the east side of the Fraser Tuesday morning. It is thought that the man wandered across the ice Monday night, and becoming nnmbed with the cold stumbled over the railroad ties and fell asleep, after which he was frozen to death. No marks of foul play were visible. The body when found was scantily clothed.

The Panama News Stands on George Street, Prince George, and Hamilton Street, South Fort George have your Home Newspapers, also Magazines, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuffs. You will find there, too, a complete line of Stationery. We are up-to-date in everything.

THE PANAMA NEWS CO.

* * * * *

A dance and whist party was given at the residence of Mr. Russel Peden, Tuesday night, in aid of the Canadian Patriotic Fund at which about $19 was realized. The evening was pleasantly spent by quite a number from various parts of the district.

* * * * *

Fred Cook is again able to be about after a period of illness at the Prince George Hospital. Mr. Cook had a serious operation for appendicitis.

* * * * *

Dr. McSorley is again attending to his practice after an illness of several weeks.

* * * * *

RED CROSS SOCIETY TEA.

The Red Cross Society will hold a Tea at the Free Reading Room on Third Ave., Prince George, (near the bridge) Saturday, March 6th, from 3 to 6 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all who wish to aid this worthy organization.

* * * * *

Mrs. Harry Wilson entertained a number of friends to tea on Monday last, in honor of Mrs. Captain Wilson, who returned from the coast the Thursday previous, after spending a very enjoyable holiday. All the friends of both Captain and Mrs. Wilson are delighted to have them home again. Amongst those present were Mesdames Herne, Randall, Lazier, Deykin, Harris, Misses Thompson, A. Thompson and Pirre. Mrs. Wilson was assisted at the tea table by Mrs. Sadler, Mrs. Moore, and Miss Lawrence. Unfortunately both Mrs. Cowie and Miss Mabee were unable to be present.

* * * * *

Wesley & Wiggins, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, sole representatives for the sale of Prince George Lots in the Millar Division and specializing in Prince George lots and outside acreage, have moved their new office building, formerly located on the Millar Division facing Queen Street and Patricia Avenue, to George Street next to the new Burns building.

WILLOW RIVER.

Jas. Richardson of Willow was in town during the week. He reports that the Willow River Lumber Co., (Mr. Bolger, manager), has let a contract for 1000 cords of wood, to be used by the mill in making excelsior for shipment to Canadian markets. This action on the part of the Willow River Lumber Co. has been of great benefit to the settlers and pre-emptors in the Willow River country. It is hoped that continuous work will now be secured at the mill and that it will shortly open up in full force on its deferred development caused by the war.

Frisco Fair Opened

San Francisco. — The Panama-Pacific Exposition was formally opened here on the 20th. The city was alive at an early hour to view the celebration. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, representing President Wilson, read a message of congratulations. Artillery salutes were fired from the army posts.

Blind Hymn Writer, Fanny Crosby, Dead

Fanny Crosby, blind writer of hymns, died on the 12th of February in her home at Bridgeport, Conn. in her 95th year. Despite her failing health, she had continued to write hymns in recent years.

The deceased wrote more than 8,000 hymns that are sung in protestant churches. "Safe in the arms of Jesus" was probably the best known of her compositions. She was the most prolific producer of hymns since the days of Charles Wesley or Isaac Watts.

British Columbia mills are now tendering on one of the largest lumber contracts opened for world-wide competition. Through the British Government, the Chamber of Deputies of France is asking for a supply of 500,000,000 feet of lumber to be used in the construction of 100,000 two-roomed houses. These small homes are to house that section of France's population which has lost its all through the ravages of war.

A movement to encourage the cultivation of city lots is on at Duncan. A committee representing the Agricultural Society, the Board of Trade, the city council and the women's organizations, has been formed to take hold of the matter.

The farmers of the Bulkley valley have called a meeting for Wednesday, March 3rd, at Telkwa, to discuss the advisability of establishing a co-operative creamery in their district.

Judgment has been reserved by Justice Morrison, Vancouver, in the suit of the B. C. Express Co. against the Inland Express Co. for over $6800 freight charges for carrying mail and express from Ashcroft to Fort George. The defendant company counterclaimed for over $8000 as damages for alleged breach of contract and extra freightage, alleging that the B. C. Express had refused to carry large consignments of freight for them under their contract.

$400 IS LIMIT ON SEED GRAIN LOAN.

Winnipeg.—When the seed grain bill came up before the law amendments committee of the legislature Tuesday morning, it was agreed that $400 should be the limit cost of seed loaned to any one man. When similar bills were in force during the last ten years the limit was placed at $250. But Hon. George Lawrence, minister of agriculture, suggested the additional amount on account of the exceptionally high price of seed.

The act is being passed to enable municipalities to borrow limited amounts of money to be loaned to needy farmers wherewith to procure seed grain. A further provision was made, that seed potatoes be provided wherever necessary.

Within six months after the passage of the act the council of any rural municipality may borrow what ever sum is required for this purpose not, however, to exceed $30,000.

GARDEN SEEDS.

The new advertisement of the Steele Briggs Seed Co. in this issue will be of interest to gardeners and ranchers.

Second Norwegian Ship Sent Down

London.—The Norwegian steamer Regin was sunk off Dover, Tuesday morning by either a submarine or a mine. The crew of 22 men was saved. The Regin, which was carrying coal from Tynne to Bordeaux, sank ten minutes after she was struck.

The Regin is the second Norwegian steamer to encounter a submarine or a mine in the English Channel since February 18th when the German submarine blockade against British ports went into effect. The tank steamer Belridge was torpedoed by a German submarine off Folkstone last week. She was not, however, very seriously damaged for after being beached at Walmer she later made her way to port.

The Regin was 1107 net tonnage, 265 feet long and was built in 1913.

Disaster has overtaken two other Norwegian steamships in the last few days. The Nordyken went down in the Baltic last week probably as a result of striking a mine or being torpedoed, and the Cuba, a freighter bound from London to Rotterdam, sank February 21st in the North sea after a collision.

Budapest is threatened with a Russian plague.

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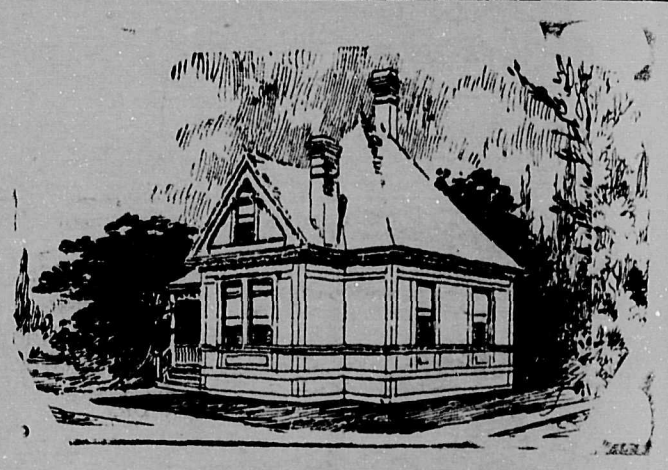

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