REVELSTOKE

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The Mail-Herald

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TOPMOST PEAK OF MOUNT BEGBIE IS SCALED

The following interesting account of a climb by W. Bews and W. W. Lefeaux to the topmost peak of Mount Begbie has been written for the Mail-Herald:

We have heard someone make use of the expression that "it takes all kinds of people to make a world." Probably it does. If wicked people are a necessity in order that our virtues may be expressed, we are inclined to think that those who climb mountains have a certain amount of thanks coming to them from those who stay below. At least that is our opinion when we picture to ourselves the physical exhaustion necessitated by a hard day's climbing through bush and over rocks and ice to reach points frequented by the eagles. Of course the camp meal and camp fire at the end of the lay may be some compensation, and the altitude on a high summit may be conducive to the highest reflections. Anyway, seeing that all things have causes, no doubt climbers have reasons therefore.

Last week W. Bews and W. W. Lefeaux suddenly decided to get to the top of Mt. Begbie and silently stole away at five o'clock Sunday morning. We did not see them, but that is the report.

Tea, brewed the night before and kept in a thermos bottle, together with some sandwiches comprised the breakfast partaken of at the end of the Begbie road, to which point the former gentleman's car transported the twain. Some day, when the road, or pony trail, reaches the top of the mountain, we too hope to make the ascent.

The car was left about six a. m., packs of about 25 pounds each shouldered and the trail hit for the skyline and the objective. We said 'trail' That we must recall for they positively assert that nature has protected Begbie from the foot of man by planting about as many obstacles as possible in the shape of bush, devil's clubs, logs and other impediments that it is possible to pile up and yet leave surmountable after due effort.

Sunday was a hot day. Does one perspire freely? There is lots more water in the creeks! Southerly for about four miles through bush and over hummocks took them to the lake and swamp at the foot of the sky-line slope running from the Columbia river towards Begbie. Theoretically the top of a hog's back is good going.

Rotten fallen trees, devil's clubs, six feet high, berry slopes, rock bluffs, fifty-five degree sidehill and juniper bush slides that first make one sweat and then weep, are a few of the things stored up on that hillside. However, goats and bear, possibly a few cariboo have been over that way before and in places for a few hundred feet, the discerning eye can follow what is known as a game trail. Darkness overtook them before reaching the crown of the shoulder and a drop of not a thousand feet brought in sight a possible camping place on the creek side. It is said that tea and a camp fire after bucking brush and hillside for thirteen hours with a pack on one's back, are found rather acceptable. Probably they are.

A trifle over tired to sleep for long stretches with a rock pillow and ground mattress, but what does that matter? It gives one opportunities to attend to the fire, &c.

Bed was early evacuated, breakfast consumed and the creek-bed trail hit by 6 a.m. At seven o'clock a spot about the timber line was selected for the permanent camp from which to make the attack on the summit. Here packs were slung between trees to avoid the attention of Mr. Porcupine. Mr. Bear can probably reach them but then some chances must be taken. Eight o'clock—the last clump of trees and a rainstorm for about an hour. Ten o'clock—the south edge of the glaciers. On the ice, lunch consisting of two sandwiches and two biscuits each, was partaken of, accompanied by ice water (the real thing) and rain on ice too. They say the latter was wet and cold when it first penetrated to the skin. We do not challenge the statement.

Dodging crevasses, scrambling over a moraine, keeping one's feet for two and a half miles from the southerly to the northerly edge of the two glaciers, dodging rain drops and keeping warm—all on ice—was most exhilarating according to their story. We have no direct evidence to disprove this.

But the goal was in sight. Against the sky-line, two thousand feet higher up, could be plainly distinguished the stone man. But how to get there?

The snow aeretes led nowhere and the bergschound provided an abyss that yawned threateningly. Up over the ice was evidently no way to get onto the rock. Time was precious, so skirting the northerly edge of the ice field it was decided, after a consultation , to attack the face of the north peak.

Climbing rock chimneys by pushing the other fellow up and then letting him pull you up, hanging to a couple of inches of rock, negotiating loose rock slides, stepping on treacherous moss, swinging by an ice axe and playing spider with a nice little drop of a thousand feet or so underneath may be sport, but the office chair looks good to us.

At 2.30 the summit of the north peak was reached and it is not recorded that any, other than goats went up the face route before. They report not feeling too fresh. But that cairn on the main peak had to be reached and it was negotiated by 3.30.

A little descriptive work being necessary here, we will let them tell the rest of the story in their own words.

"Yes, we were feeling a trifle hungry, but the pleasure of achieving our object together with the extraordinary and rather uncanny atmospheric conditions made us forget all about that. We were up in the clouds with a regular hurricane blowing. The time that those clouds were making we could only surmise. Somewhere down below us we could hear a roar of wind surging through the rocks and see vast clouds charging out of space and coming straight at us, then we would crouch behind the stone cairn or the lee side of a rock while a biting shower of rain or hail fell all around. At times the clouds would break on the mountain side some hundreds of feet below us and whirl round both sides without covering the summit at all. At these times the sun would be shining brightly, for we were above the clouds, producing an indescribable effect. It appeared for a few minutes as if we were in a sea of angry billows, perched on a rock, with the waves breaking all around and trying to snatch us down. Then the clouds would all blow away and we could get a beautiful view of the Columbia valley with range after range of mountains stretching in all directions around and glaciers and icefields galore forming a fitting setting for such a wild orgy of nature in its grandest expression.

"In the depression on the other side within easy reach were six small lakes studding a rolling, grassy plateau with a few trees scattered here and there. A natural park preserve for game, for who would think of shooting anything in there? It would be impossible to pack anything out for the delectation of an admiring circle of friends.

"Revelstoke, or rather the townsite of Revelstoke, was discernible in the distance. It was too far away to distinguish any streets or anything else with the naked eye.

"The cairn on the topmost point is a very substantial structure about ten feet high and six feet across the base; built a few years ago by a party of Dominion government surveyors and the only records we could find were of two visits—in 1910 and 1911—by this party. Their registrations we found in a tobacco tin and added our own to witness our visit.

"Reluctantly we turned our faces down hill towards camp for it was getting late and if a cloud had taken a notion to linger with us around the top we would have been compelled to spend a night up there, which was not pleasant to contemplate.

"In and out of the clouds a pair of very fine eagles were soaring, enjoying the storm and incidentally not wishing us a safe return to our accustomed level. We had no real cause of quarrel with the eagles,—only a different point of view. The descent from the peak we made by a considerably easier route than the one by which we ascended. A long easy chimney, broadening to a draw, with grassy slopes in places not steeper than an ordinary pitched roof afforded fairly easy going. Careful and steady application of the ice

(Continued on Page 2)

ISSUES ORDER FOR ARREST

Buoscito's Bondsmen Anxious to be Released—Speedy Trials Asked

Mike Perico charged with stabbing Joseph Colarch and B. Raglione charged with an indecent offence appeared before Judge Forin this morning in the County court and elected for speedy trial. They will appear for trial at the next sitting of the court.

In the case of Rex vs. Buoscio, W. B. Farris on behalf of the sureties for defendant, who is now out on bail applied for an order for arrest. They desired to surrender defendant and be released from their bonds. Defendant, Mr. Farris said, was believed to have left the country. The order was granted.

On behalf of Arthur and Jane Edna Johnson W. I. Briggs applied under the Moratorium act for a stay of proceedings in the mortgage sale of lots 3, 4, 5, and 6 block 48. Mr. Housser on behalf of the Canada Permanent company argued that the court had no jurisdiction when interest and taxes were in arrears and also that the case was not one which justified action by the court. Judge Forin ordered a postponement of the sale for six months provided that interest and taxes in arrears were paid before the date advertised for sale.

M. L. Travenutti vs. J. Belenski, a suit for $67, judgment was given for plaintiff. W. B. Farris appeared for plaintiff.

Certificates of naturalization were granted to Oscar Johnson and Orville Grant Lewis.

Stone Strikes Gun: Boy is Killed

A very pathetic affair occurred on Friday last at the home of Mr. Hutson, says the Salmon Arm Observer, which resulted in the death of his little son Teddy who, had he lived, would have been eleven years old this week.

It appears that Teddy had been out with a gun in the morning and had laid it down on the ground for a while in order to do something else His younger brother, a little chap only 8 years of age was calling Ted- to his lunch and in order to attract his attention, threw some stones in the direction of where he was. One of the missiles must have struck the gun and caused it to go off with the result that the bullet struck Teddy and caused his death.

Dr. Connolly, coroner, held an investigation, but decided that an inquest was not necessary.

The funeral service was held at the Old Enderby Road on Monday and the remains interred in the city cemetery, Rev. W. J. Beamish officiating.

The funeral was attended by many friends, included in the number being Miss Marjorie McLean and the pupils of the South Canoe school, where the deceased attended.

Nine Year Old Boy Drowned at Nakusp

Passengers who arrived in the city yesterday from the south report that a boy nine years old named Masters, a resident of Nakusp, was drowned yesterday at Nakusp, He fell off a raft and death is supposed to have resulted from heart failure. The body was recovered.

Grand Forks had it 96 in the shade on Sunday.

A corn stalk over twelve feet in length is on exhibition in a Grand Forks hotel.

Blairmore school trustees have just erected an 89 foot flag pole on the school grounds.

Rossland school had an opening day attendance of 727. A year ago it was hardly over 600.

Between 900 and 1,000 men are now engaged in the lumber industry in the Cranbrook district.

Italians are scarce at Wycliffe. About 30 of them left on Sunday for the war with Austria.

The News claims some Vernon potato patches will this year yield as high as 24 tons to the acre.

FUND TRANSFER SUGGESTED

Commander of Fifty-Fourth Proposes Scheme—Thanks to R. F. Green

Mayor W. A. Foote last night discussed with subscribers to the machine gun fund the advisability of transferring the $565.50 subscribed to some other purpose. No decision was reached.

The following letter has been received from Col. Kemball, commanding the 54th battalion, by the mayor. In it Col. Kemball suggests the use of the money as a regimental fund. He says:

Central Mobilization Camp,
Vernon, B. C., Aug. 31, 1915

Mayor Foote,
Revelstoke, B. C.

Sir:—I understand that considerable funds have been collected for machine guns in the Kootenays under the belief that the 54th battalion would be given more of these than are usually supplied by the government. This, no doubt was a misunderstanding as the government provides the number which its advisors consider can be used to the greatest advantage and it is its business to see that these are supplied, as much as it is to supply rifles and ammunition to individual soldiers.

Now it has been found that the available supply of machine guns for many months has been taken up by the government in order to supply battalions with the necessary numbers and private individuals are unable to book orders. This is, of course, as it should be and shows that the government is doing its best to provide guns.

The only way that these machine gun funds can be used for their intended purposes is by handing the money over to the government, who will write the amount subscribed off the total cost of machine guns, thereby reducing the cost of the war.

In some quarters this is not considered satisfactory as the corps for which the money was intended will not be directly benefitted and therefore I have been asked for suggestions as to how the money can be laid out to the best advantage for the benefit of the men of the 54th "Kootenay" Battalion.

After consideration, I am of the opinion that the following scheme would

(1) Work to the best advantage of the men,

(2) Allow of the least possible chance of abuse,

(3) Draw the ties closer between the soldiers and the people of the district.

The 54th "Kootenay" Battalion, C. E. F., is divided into four companies which will be kept as far as possible for men of different districts.

"A" Co., (West Kootenay), Nelson, Arrow Lakes, Kootenay Lakes and Lardo.

"B" Co., (East Kootenay), Fernie, Cranbrook, Creston, &c.

"C" Co., (South Kootenay), Boundary district, Grand Forks, Rossland, Hedley and Okanagan.

"D" Co., (North Kootenay), Cariboo Road, Fort George, Kamloops and Revelstoke.

Men would be drafted as vacancies occur into the company of their district if they had on enlistment been otherwise posted.

I suggest that each district appoint a committee and arrange to appoint men, (officers, N. C. O.'s or privates) in their special company of the 54th battalion, who are known to them, to act as a Company committee for the proper administration of any monies which may be sent to them for the good of the men of the company. I would advise that all disbursements be subject to the approval of the Officer Commanding to avoid possible abuse when I would undertake to see that a copy of accounts be sent monthly to the district committee. I would also suggest that it would be inadvisable to place any large sums at the disposal of the Company Committee—I would limit the amount to $200.00. The District committee should correspond direct with the Company Committee and the Officer Commanding would have nothing to do with the money except to O. K. payments and see that the monthly accounts were duly submitted. A list however should be furnished him by the District committee showing the chosen Company committee and giving names of others selected to serve on it in the absence of the regular members, which must be provided to allow for loss by death, sickness and wounds, &c

If this were done the main fund would remain in the hands of the district committee and the district would be in the closest touch with the men.

There is another branch which might be undertaken by the District committee—as Officer Commanding, I continually get bills connected with recruiting and other purposes for posters, advertisements, &c., incurred no doubt with the very best intentions but without the sanction of the O. C. Government will not pay these and I have no funds at my disposal, so that I have either to refuse to pay, pay them myself or pay them out of the Canteen fund, which is not a going concern yet and has its future profits ear-marked for some time to come. I would suggest that these claims might be referred to the District committee who would be in a better position to judge if they were necessary than I. Also, I would be glad if I might refer people, who come to me with hard luck stories to the District committee, as I am not in a position to find out the facts and am without funds. Again, as time goes on there will be sick and disabled men returning and I would be glad to think that some organization would be ready to look after them rather than that they should be dependent on private charity owing to their disability to work or delay in government measures for their relief.

I do not wish anyone to think that my intention is to go round with the hat for the 54th battalion. The men are not badly paid and ought to be able to exist without anything in the way of charity.

I submit these proposals because I have been asked for suggestions and because I think some scheme of this sort would better meet the warm-hearted feeling which prompted the formation of the machine gun funds, than the funds themselves do under the existing circumstances.

I would like to add that this being a hastily compiled scheme, it is no doubt capable of great improvement, but something on these lines might be considered and each district might modify it to suit themselves.

I have the honor so be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
A. H. E. KEMBALL, Major
O. C. 54th Overseas "Kootenay" Battalion, C. E. F.

P. S.—I cannot miss this opportunity for acknowledging what we owe to our member Mr. R. F. Green, M. P., for West Kootenay, to whose exertions on our behalf is solely due the fact that the battalion is to cross the seas as a unit. He pleaded that the regiment should be allowed to do so on the grounds that it was the only interior overseas battalion and that moreover it had been given the distinctive name of the "Kootenay" regiment and that men had been recruited on the understanding that they would go forward as a battalion I would like to point out that the more we all can foster this feeling of local esprit de corps the better for everybody. The soldiers will be induced to greater exertions by knowing that the actions of their battalion, company and even of individuals are being eagerly watched by their friends at home also their friends, who are generously donating towards the comfort and well-being of the men, will feel a greater satisfaction in knowing that their efforts and self denials will be known and appreciated by the recipients.

The village of Frank has contributed two out of three councillors to the colors.

$41,201.$$ of Vernon's 1914 taxes, which total $100,000, have already been paid.

The Dominion Canners company find a great demand for British Columbia canned fruit and may erect a factory at Grand Forks.

ALIENS FROM VERNON AT INTERNMENT CAMP

Fifty Austrians from the internment camp at Vernon arrived in the city at midnight on Monday and on Tuesday morning were taken to the internment camp in the Revelstoke park.

The aliens were escorted by a detachment of the British Columbia Horse under command of a lieutenant They were met at the station by Capt. Wain under an escort of the 102nd regiment from the internment camp. They remained on the car until morning when they marched to the park under guard.

The aliens were a sturdy lot and had a well fed appearance. They will start work on the automobile road tomorrow.

Another party of 125 aliens from Brandon is expected to arrive tomorrow and 50 more aliens from Vernon are expected within the next few days.

SAYS BYLAW IS ILLEGAL

City Solicitor's Opinion on Proposed Market Bylaw —Is Ultra Vires

The following is the legal opinion in which the city solicitor advises the council that the proposed market by-law would be illegal:

Revelstoke, B. C., Sept. 2, 1915

The City Clerk,
Revelstoke, B. C.

Dear Sir:—

We have carefully considered the question of the market by-law in the City of Revelstoke.

Under the Municipal Act power is given to a Municipality for licensing and regulating hawkers, peddlers and for regulating hucksters.

This power of course does not give the right to prohibit and in considering this question the point to be decided is when regulating ends and prohibition commences.

In the case of Virgo vs. the City of Toronto which was tried in 1896 and is still looked upon as the leading case, it was decided that a bylaw allowing market gardeners to sell on only certain streets was a partial prohibition and was therefore bad.

The case of San Chong vs. the City of Vancouver which was tried in 1907 was where a bylaw was passed prohibiting Chinamen from selling on the streets before the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon. A conviction of San Chong for selling before nine o'clock was obtained in the police court but on appeal the bylaw was held to be bad and the conviction quashed.

In the case of Varilatos vs. the City of Victoria it was held that where the council had refused to grant a licence excepting for certain days that such refusal was a wrongful refusal and the city could be compelled to grant a licence allowing him to sell on all days.

The bylaw you have asked us concerning seems to be stronger than any of the cases mentioned as it is suggested that they shall only be allowed to sell in the market and also only on certain days.

We must, therefore, advise you that in our opinion such a bylaw would be bad.

In reference to the draft copy of the bylaw which you have submitted to us we are of the opinion that the same is within the power of the council to pass with the exception of paragraph ten, which in our opinion is ultra vires of the council and should be struck out.

We may say that the City of Vancouver has had the same difficulty with the bylaw that you are now confronted with and only last winter an endeavor was made to have the Legislature pass legislation which would allow them to deal with the situation but they were not successful in having this legislation put through.

Yours truly,
McCARTER-FARRIS

Manitoba Social Service workers, asked by the government to draft a referendum prohibition bill, reported in favor of the Hugh Macdonald bill.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the night of Aug. 18th to assassinate Admiral Tseng Ju Cheng, military governor of Shanghai and director of the Kiangnan Arsenal, as he was bidding farewell to his wife at the Merchant's Wharf as she was about to leave for Tientsin, a bomb thrown at him narrowly missing its mark. The bomb exploded with a deafening report, but the admiral was not hurt. His rickshaw coolie was severely wounded. A suspected man arrested says he is from Tientsin and formerly was a soldier.

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THE PATRIOTIC FUND

A campaign to secure additional support for the Patriotic fund is to be inaugurated this autumn and the need for the effort, if the fund is to be kept on a sound basis, is evident.

Every month brings additions to the force which is being enrolled to perform Canada's part at the front. Heavier demands upon the Patriotic fund are the result, and the end is not yet in sight.

Nineteen thousand soldiers' families are now receiving aid from this source. The number will inevitably increase and already the strain upon the resources of the fund is causing anxiety. In June expenditure exceeded income for the first time and the excess of expenditure over income last month was $150,000.

The revenue of the fund must be substantially increased if the demands upon it are to be met. That they must be met all will agree, for no fund is more worthy of support than that which has as its object the care of the families of soldiers who are Canada's representatives in the sanguinary struggle in which the empire is engaged.

If Revelstoke is to do its share it must endeavor to contribute at least as much to the fund as is paid out to soldiers' families by the local branch. At the present time there is a small balance in favor of collections over disbursements, owing to the fact that last year subscriptions to the fund were liberal while the aid necessary for soldiers' families locally had not reached a large figure.

That condition is now reversed and the local branch of the fund at the end of the present month will face a deficit. In July $532.50 were paid in aid to soldiers' families, while receipts were only $159.25. Last month receipts were $248.75, with $637 disbursed in relief.

Nowhere is the value of the fund more evident than in Revelstoke and nowhere should the special campaign for funds meet with more liberal response.

FROM THE SANCTUMS

OPPOSITION NOT STRONG ENOUGH

Victoria Colonist—The Vancouver Sun wants to see the McBride administration lynched, politically, of course. It confesses that the Opposition is not strong enough to do the lynching. We fully agree with the latter proposition, and so do a majority of the voters of this province. But if words could "lynch" a government, Sir Richard and his colleagues would have been hanged politically higher than Harman many moons ago.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS

Victoria Colonist: The forest branch of the Land department is able to report indications of a renewal of activity in the lumber business of the interior. A moderate demand for small lumber is expected from along the line of the Canadian Northern Pacific north of Kamloops. The heavy wheat crop on the prairies seems likely to lead to a good deal of new building. In a recent review of the market in a Winnipeg paper it was said that many farmers may be expected to erect better homes than those with which they have been content hitherto. It is also said that the expansion of mixed farming will lead to the building of new barns and outhouses for stock. Under the intelligent direction of Mr. Ross, Minister of Lands, a carefully selected and thoroughly representative exhibit of British Columbia lumber is being shown at the Toronto exhibition.

CONCERNING KNIGHTS

Vancouver News-Advertiser: That "eternal trifler," Mr. H. F. Gadsby, makes numerous jokes over the knighting of General Sam Hughes, and incidentally of three other cabinet ministers within four years after the administration took office. The fact is that the Borden administration is away behind the record. There was no knight in the ministry when it was formed, and now there are four. Sir Wilfrid Laurier began with two, and in a little more than a year he had five. In six years eight of those who took office with Sir Wilfrid had been knighted, and at least three were added later. Of the members of the Laurier cabinet who are now living seven are knights, while four have passed away. Sir Wilfrid himself, who had often been declared "a democrat to the hilt," and was in the habit of praising Mackenzie and Blake for refusing titles, explained that he found it impossible to refuse without disrespect to the Queen. His colleagues did not think it necessary to apologize. They were not democrats to the hilt, but only half way up the blade.

COMMUNICATIONS

BOYS OUT LATE

To the Editor of the Mail-Herald

Sir:—What is the matter with the City council and police that small boys are allowed to be on the street until ten and eleven o'clock at night creating disturbances as they have been doing lately, especially around the residential parts of the city.

C. L. AUSTIN

Revelstoke, B. C., Sept. 7

Topmost Peak

(Continued from Page One.)

picks, and making full use of the nails in our boots, kept us from drifting. To allow the pace to get beyond the stop-at-any-moment stage would be very unwise and playing the game for the eagles. This route at the back of the mountain is the one to make use of. At the base of the peak at the back is a glacier bed of rock, ground out smooth and flat by glacial action, extending for hundreds of yards. To inspect this is well worth a visit by anyone interested in rocks and their transformations. How long ago the ice disappeared it would be hard to say.

"But it was half past five and we were on the other side of Begbie from our packsacks with several miles of loose rock slide, glacier, moraine and bad going in general between us and something to eat. Neither of us mentioned the uppermost thoughts in our minds which were of an early nightfall, and pack sacks left in the bad company of bears and porcupine.

"Anyway we had to reach timberline as quickly as we knew how, so we worked round the base lope and over the divide onto the ice of the big glacier which we left as rapidly as possible by coming down over the forefoot into the Begbie valley proper, hoping to be able to get over the ridge into the valley where we had camp. But it was not to be. We progressed for some distance over slides and along ledges hoping to find a negotiable place to climb over and at last we found ourselves in the darkness on a ledge about twenty feet wide with an inconvenient slope towards a drop of seven or eight hundred feet into the bottom of the creek bed which we could just distinguish in the darkness. The situation did not look promising. We could neither get up, down or go ahead, so we found a couple of stunted spruce trees with a few heavy brushes for a carpet and dug a hole just large enough for the two of us to sit in. The preparations for a night out were not very elaborate as our clothing consisted of the climber's usual irreducible minimum and our outfits of matches, a couple of ice picks, some rope and a packet of chewing gum. By dint of digging and struggling we dislodged another rock, which threatened to play the corner stone of the scenery on which we were squatting act, and had a fireplace added to our quarters. Something to make a fire with was now the question, in fact the necessity—for the wind was anything but warm. Aided by ice picks and matches we rustled dead sticks and twigs that had fallen from the rock face above. This diversion was our occupation between periods of trying to keep warm by sitting closely to each other, and watching the lights of Revelstoke like a cluster of stars in ehe distance. Groping about in the darkness for sticks on the edge of a precipice with the wind doing a chilling business, was not a pleasant occupation, but it was a nice change from sitting in a hole with knees in the region of the mouth. Sleep was out of the question so we told each other funny stories of goats that dropped rocks on just such as ourselves and of prospectors, &c., that never returned.

"At 4.30 a. m., we retraced our steps to the glacier and reached camp about 9 o'clock to find everything just as we left it, very much to our relief.

"Never did porridge taste better or tea more delicious, and the bacon was beyond description.

"A couple of hours in our blankets before the fire and then we packed up and headed down the valley following the creek bed as closely as possible, reaching a flat spot near the bottom by 7 p. m., where we camped and had a good sleep. Next morning we left camp about 8 o'clock and striking Begbie creek reached the car about noon; not sorry in some ways to get back to civilization and yet bearing memories of a trip that we will never forget..

"We can recommend the trip over the pass on the north side of Begbie by way of Begbie creek and hope that some day a trail will be cut through so as to admit of taking pack ponies in. Here we have a show place equal to any around Revelstoke. As it is now, do not go unless you can spend a week on the trip and can do at least four or five hours through the bush each day with a pack on your back. And don't forget gloves to handle the devil's clubs."

AT THE THEATRES

Bishop Potter of New York said of "The Fifth Commandment": 'As the colors of the setting sun linger in the sky long after the day has passed, so lingers in my memory the story and song of your beautiful play. I wish every man, woman and child would go to see it." His opinion was heartily endorsed by a number of representative Revelstoke people at a private showing of this picture this morning. It will be exhibited with full musical accompaniment at the Rex tonight and tomorrow night.

Today at the Empress theatre The Old Doctor, in 2 parts, will be seen, also The Bowstring, an Indian drama Francis Ford in One Kind of a Friend, the Universal weekly with all the latest news, also showing Warren Kerrigan being showered with flowers by the ladies, and in The Clutches of the Villain. On Thursday Daniel Frohman presents William Elliott in the celebrated dramatic success When We Were 21, in 5 big parts. Also drawing for children's tickets. On Friday King Baggott and Jane Gale in a comedy drama Fifty Fifty. The Pursuit Eternal, 2 parts, with Curtis Benton. No Soup, a cannibal comedy joker with Ernest Shields. Raindrops and Girls, Sterling comedy. Saturday and matinee at 2.30. Trickery, in 2 parts with Helen Leslie and Frank Lloyd. With Father's Help, great comedy. Father Was Neutral, an epidemic of fun with Billie Ritchie. The Fisherlady, a decided novelty in comedy drama. Lady Doctor of Grizzly Gulch, with Max Asher comedy. Love Monogram, comedy.

GERMANY'S YEAR AT SEA

(The 'Tribune,' New York)

In surveying the fortunes of German arms in the past year it was manifestly impossible for the most sanguine patriot to make it appear by any means that the exploits and actual achievements at sea were as gratifying and reassuring to the German nation as those on land. Captain Persius, one of the soberest and most trustworthy of the German naval chroniclers, has presented the present state of affairs in as favorable a light as it will bear, but when we compare his review of the year's events with the extravagant predictions that were current in the early months of war it is plain that the German populace, misled by indiscreet enthusiasts and with little knowledge of naval warfare, must today be suffering from sore disillusionment.

There are perhaps not many German critics so genuinely simple as our own Herr Ridder, yet the wildest of his comments and prophecies were matched by Germans who probably knew better, such as the ridiculous Reventlow. With all the desire to make the best of a discouraging case, Captain Persius is unable to justify the promises of these foolish prophets A naval man himself, he is clearly aware of the relative failure of Germany's naval policy so far. He points out that the enormous superiority of the fleets opposing Germany determined the 'principal of keeping battleships in harbor while attempting to weaken the enemy through minor warfare, particularly with submarines and mines to a point where the attack on the main fleet will offer some prospect of success.' It is amusing to see him pass over the consequences with the observation that in the first twelve months 'it has been possible sorely to wound the British fleet.' This is indeed the very utmost that can be said, for Captain Persius is of course aware that the British fleet, with all allowance for losses, is at least as powerful as it was when the war began and that the odds against the German fleet are now greater than ever. Nine months ago the ingenious Herr Ridder thought it reasonable on the strength of a few submarines successesses to anticipate that the fleets would 'meet on equal terms before the end of the year 1915.' How very unlikely such an event appears to-day!

As to the submarine warfare on commerce Captain Persius speaks with exemplary reserve. He cannot fail to see that in comparison with the complete extinction of German maritime commerce the amount of damage done by the U-boats is trifling, so he contents himself with speculations on the psychological effect, and he consoles his readers with the reflection that 'the submarine danger unquestionably weighs like a nightmare upon the inhabitants of the sea washed land,' and that though 'views may differ as to the final outcome in this field,' yet 'the expectation is generally cherished in Germany that the submarine campaign will help to accelerate the demand for peace in England.' A singularly modest ambition as compared with the brave boast that commerce with the United Kingdom would soon be brought to a standstill by the German blockade.

Captain Persius, moreover, is not inclined to make too much of the occasions which were hailed by less prudent patriots as glorious triumphs. He is discreetly silent on the subject of the bombardments of the English coast and he does not try to show, as Herr Ridder did, that Admiral Von Spee's victory off Chili was won against odds, or that the sinking of two of Cradock's cruisers was, as 'The Evening Post' hysterically maintained, 'a smashing blow to British naval prestige.' He attributes it simply to superiority of armament on the German side and points out that in the few naval fights that have occurred in the present war the issue has always depended on gunfire. In conclusion he is obliged to stick in the main to generalities, to contrast the 'offensive spirit' of the Germans with the caution of the British, and to dwell particularly on the overwhelming material advantage of the enemy. He makes out the best case possible for German hopes, yet when all is said there is little in his summary to encourage the enthusiastic expectations of a year ago.

Work is to be resumed at once on the Yankee Girl and Yankee boy situate on Hardy mountain, about a mile from the western city limits. W. J. Campbell, the present owner of the property arrived in Grand Forks last week from Republic, accompanied by J. S. Bedin, who will act as manager. Campbell has since purchased supplies. A wagon road will also be built from the mine to the government road. The development work done on the property up to the present time consists of a 200 foot tunnel, connected by a shaft. The lead is not very wide, but the ore is all high grade, and with the improved smelting facilities in this country the mine should prove a profitable investment.

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REALLY DELIGHTFUL
THE DAINTY MINT-COVERED CANDY-COATED CHEWING GUM
Always Ready—the most convenient and the daintiest form of gum ever produced.
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Suitably furnished with the choicest the market affords.
Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Rates $1 a day. Monthly rates.

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FIRST STREET, REVELSTOKE, B. C.
Delicious Vegetables, &c., fresh from own Ranch

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Regular Meetings are held in New Masonic Hall on the Fourth Monday in each month at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren are cordially welcome.
JOHN LEE, W. M.
ROBT. GORDON, Secretary

Revelstoke Lodge No. 1085
LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE
Meets every second and Fourth Tuesday in the Selkirk Hall.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
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KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, in Selkirk Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited.
R. GORDON, C. C.

GOOD POLICY
It's good policy to think of the future It's still better policy to provide against the misfortunes it may have in store for you. The surest way of protecting yourself and family is a
LIFE INSURANCE POLICY
with a reliable company. The high financial standing and long business career of the Kootenay Agencies makes it absolutely trustworthy. Your time may be near at hand. Don't delay. Take out a policy now.
KOOTENAY AGENCIES, Ltd.
A. E. KINCAID, Manager.

SELKIRK LODGE No. 12
I. O. O. F.
Meets every Thursday evening in Selkirk Hall at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethern cordially invited.
DUGALD BELL, N. G.
JAMES MATHIE, Secretary.

Lumbermen
It will pay you to make a call at
F. B. WELLS
Fur Buyer and Exporter
OLD TOWN REVELSTOKE, B.C.
before buying your outfit of working clothes for the bush. I make a specialty of Logging Shoes, Pants, Sox, Shirts, Blankets, and everything required in your business.

REMAKING A FACE

A PARIS SURGEON'S DEVICES

(The Daily Mail, London)

If a man has neither nose to smell with, nor lips to drink with, nor a cheek to chew in, is he or can he become a man? Not without a miracle perhaps.

But there are surgeons, and among them Drs. Morestin and Tuffiier, of the Rothschild hospital in Paris, who perform the miracle, the miracle of reconstructing a man from his own ruins.

M. Cristini, a correspondent of the 'Journal des Debats' of Paris, was admitted recently to the Rothschild hospital to see for himself the miracle in question. An attendant asked him to look at the photograph of a man wounded in the French trenches who had been admitted to the hospital. It was a terrible picture. 'The face lacked the lower portion of the left cheek, it lacked the chin, and the lips and the nose. Could that be a man? I could not help of Victor Hugo's description, 'His marrow was no more in his bones nor his voice in his gullet. Had he ever possessed an eye, and if so where was it?'

While the correspondent was looking at this appalling picture the hospital assistant made a sign to one of the patients of the hospital who was just going out to spend an afternoon at a kinemetograph performance.

'Here is our man,' said the assistant. The correspondent started uncomprehendingly, but the assistant added with a smile, 'Yes, I assure you, this is the patient whose photograph you have in your hand; the man who was brought into hospital without cheek, without jaw, without chin, without lips, without nose.'

The correspondent at first thought the assistant was 'pulling his leg.' For the patient who was just going out bore few or no signs of the terrible wounds indicated in the photograph. His left cheek was the twin brother of the right cheek; he had an excellent chin, lips that just opened in a genial smile, and a nose with an irreproachable contour. His face only bore the rapidly vanishing traces of some cuts and a few white marks of surgical sewing. The patient himself proceeded to confirm the assistant's assertions, talking in the slang of the French infantryman: 'Yes, it's myself; 'twasn't any good the Boches spoiling my portrait; the doctor tricked them after all. As you see, he has manufactured for me a very decent face. For myself, I think he's improved it, and I believe they'll find me more of a knut when I get back into the country.' Then he lit a cigarette and went off to his kinematograph while the assistant continued the story of the miracle.

* * * * *

'The great point,' he said, 'was that the vital organs were still intact. After a few days of continued washing and antiseptic treatment the terrible wounds had practically cicatrized. Then Dr. Morestin began his miracle. He took a portion of the patient's back and used it to replace the cheek. With the skin of the back he fashioned the lips. Then he took a portion of the man's short ribs to make the nose and the substance of the chin. Finally, when the man was practically refashioned and could be permitted to look at his new face, Dr. Morestin asked him if there was anything he regretted. The soldier replied: 'Yes, my mustache.' 'Oh, don't you worry about that,' said the doctor, and without even applying an anaesthetic he took from the hairy nape of the neck a small strip of skin and grafted it on the upper lip. 'I can't promise you,' said the surgeon, 'that you will have as victorious a moustache as that which you left in the trenches, but in any case you won't be hairless.'

The assistant added that though the the man would certainly grow a moustache, at present he goes 'English,' that is, clean shaven. Subsequently the correspondent was informed that the Rothschild hospital alone contains over thirty convalescents who proudly display noses of flesh and blood sculptured for them by Dr. Morestin. And at the St. Louis hospital there have been countless wounded men for whom the miraculous surgeon has reconstructed a part of the face.

AFTER WARSAW, WHAT ?

In estimating the consequences of Germany's triumph in Poland, due allowance must be made for the tremendous demands made upon its armies in overcoming the Russians. It would be fantastic to assume that a large part of the Kaiser's forces can be immediately swung back to the western front and be ready for a vigorous campaign against the English and French. An army, although victorious, must suffer a fearful loss in strength and energy in such a campaign as the German armies have gone through in the east, and inevitably require a considerable period for recuperation.

In the meantime, unless the Germans succeed at once in driving home their attack and in smashing to pieces the Russian army, the enemy will have the same opportunity as themselves to rest and reorganize. Germany cannot with safety advance much further into Russia.

In the Russo-Japanese war in Manchuria, the Japanese, after defeating the Russians in the great battle of Liaoyang, waited six months before engaging them again at Mukden. This second victory, far from wearing down the Russians to the point where they were ready to sue for peace, left the Japanese with extended lines and weakened forces against an enemy whose resources in men were inexhaustible.

The task of beating Russia is still so formidable as to challenge Germany's full strength on the eastern front.

FEED THE SOIL WHAT IT NEEDS

There are several ways in which the producing power of soils may be increased; viz., by adding organic matter and lime, by increasing the supply of plant food elements, by improving the water supply and tilth. This is not a fixed improvement formula for every kind of soil, but it points out methods of attack. A wet marsh needs no addition of organic matter, for that would be "carrying coals to Newcastle." A poor sand on the other hand, always has good tilth and good tilth in this case, is not an indication of fertility.

A long cropped clay loam or a silt loam soil usually requires attention in every particular. What makes it lighter colored than it was 20 years ago? The humus has been largely used up. Why does it work harder and bake? Here again the lack of humus, or organic matter is largely responsible. If the soil is acid and refuses to grow good red clover, it doesn't contain enough lime. If the crop dries up during a short dry period, the water supply is at fault. If the crop is short and the yield low when other conditions are favorable, starvation is the cause.—the soil has not sufficient available nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

The Potter ranch of 86 acres about two miles east of Grand Forks, has just been sold for $20,000.

The Okanagan is counting on an average price of $1.35 per box for its 220,000 boxes of apples this year.

GERMANY'S DAY OF RECKONING

(The 'Statist.')

There is a widespread delusion respecting the resources of Germany which it is desirable to dispel. Newspaper writers and public speakers are never tired of dwelling upon the wonderful resource that Germany has shown during the eleven months of the war. These people have never been prepared by the classical education which they received to understand national resources or national staying power. It is not surprising therefore, that they are dumbfounded by the evidence given that Germany is not yet exhausted.

We are prepared to stake whatever reputation we possess on the assertion that the two central European empires have not at the present time six millions of men in the field, and never will be able to bring that force to bear upon their opponents. If the reader will bear in mind what is happening here at home he will share our belief.

We have been engaged in the war now for over eleven months, and yet we have had to change our government, to create a new department, and to transfer our most energetic public man from the Exchequer to this new department so as to be able to supply our army with sufficient munitions of war. We have thrown our whole economic organization into disorder by withdrawing a couple of million of men from peaceful pursuits and enlisting them in the army; and yet we are asked to believe that Germany has withdrawn, not a couple of millions, but five millions of men or over, from productive employments, and that yet she has beaten all her adversaries in producing munition supplies in unheard of quantities. The thing is absolutely impracticable, and is as much of a dream as any fantasy that haunts midnight sleep.

What enables Germany to do what she is doing in regard to men is that she has, since her victory over France nearly half a century ago, been devoting herself unceasingly to preparation for this war. With that view she has built an admirable system of strategic railways, and by means of those railways she shifts troops from France to Poland and back again as circumstances compel her to strengthen the one position or the other.

But that kind of thing may be done for months. It cannot be persisted in very long.

When one hears of what is being done by Germany, one should remember that a great deal of the ability to do so is derived from plundering Belgium and the occupied provinces of France. The resources of Germany in real, simple truth, are by no means what they are supposed to be. They are very nearly exhausted, as will be seen so soon as Russia is in a position to bring up overwhelming forces and to drive the Austrians and Germans before them. But the real resources of the two central European empires are very nearly exhausted already. Ib...

Germany looks imposing now because she made vast preparations that are not yet quite exhausted, and because her people are wonderfully patriotic and are fighting well. But the day of reckoning is rapidly approaching.

The 'Popolo d'Italia' of Rome publishes a despatch from Basle which says that Germany, according to figures from official German sources, has lost 43,972 officers since the war began. The dead total 13,803, the wounded 26,827; the missing 2,349, while 993 are numbered as prisoners. Included in the totals are 123 generals.

A STRONG RESERVE

Our Canadian farmers take up a str ong position behind the British trenches

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Family Shoe Outfitters — Revelstoke Departmental Stores — We aim to give maximum wear At minimum price

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BLACK and WHITE **Plaid Dress Materials** in all-sized checks and different widths

REAL SHEPPARD CHECKS in wools and unions ... ...35c. to 1.50

New BUTTONS, RIBBONS and TRIMMINGS for the Fall Dresses in good variety.

WOMENS' BLACK SILK LISLE HOSE, real Maco blacks, fall sizes, double heel and toe 60c

NEW ENGLISH SERGES—These very scarce goods are just in from a good all wool 40 in. Serge to the Finish Tailoring Serge, like the tailors use in men's suits, at...2.50

Ladies new Fall Underwear all in now. Here is a line it will pay you well to buy now at the prices we have put on these. You will find no advance on last year's price but any new goods from this on are bound to be higher.

A LINE OF WOMENS' COMBINATIONS, flat knit Balbriggan, all sizes, Reg., $1.50 for .... .75c

NEW COLORED FLANNELETTES in fancy stripes; a good assortment of colors and width, fine, lofty finish ....10c. to 15c

MEN'S FURNISHING AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

The "CLASSIC SHOE" for Children

Absolutely high grade—and they cost no more than other shoes. They fit and they wear. Our stock comprises the best that is made from infants size 2 up to growing girls size 5. Both fancy and staple lines in all sizes.

OUR SPECIALTY===

Shoes for Growing Girls

You know the difficulty, we have overcome it Our fall lines comprise some very neat, snappy lasts, with the low heel. While they come in womens' sizes from 2½ to 5, they are made on girls lasts and fit the foot properly. The new ones are gun metal, button, patent button, and cloth top lace models in the new military style. These latter come with patent vamps, and either gray or black cravenette cloth tops and military black patent facings.

PRICE $4.00 PER PAIR.

GROCERY AND CROCKERY DEPARTMENT

FRESH IN THIS WEEK.

Swift's Premium Hams
Swift's Premium Bacon
Olympic Wheat Heart, pack. .35
Christie Brown Biscuits
Local Comb Honey
Pure Maple Syrup in bottles, also ¼, ½ and 1 gallon tins.

PUTTING UP PICKLES

Don't put them up in Vinegar that you "guess" is good; use guaranteed good vinegar—the kind we sell. We have just received a supply of Extra Choice Vinegar, including Heins Pure Cider Vinegar, Heins Pure Wine Vinegar, Pendry's Pure Malt Vinegar, Pendry's Pure Wine Vinegar. These are the best for pickling purposes and will insure best results every time. We would advise that you send us your jug early before these special Vinegars are gone.

SPECIAL

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

CHOICE VEGETABLES GROWN ON HUME & CO.'S RANCH

25 pounds Potatoes .... .25c
25 pounds Turnips .... .25c
25 pounds Carrots..... ..... .25c
25 pounds Beets .... .25c
13 pounds Onions..... ..... .25c
25 pounds Cabbage .... .25c

WHAT GREECE COULD DO

(By G. Ward Price, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.

It would plainly be very much better and easier if we could find a back door or a way round to Constantinople and so avoid the heavy cost in lives of battling a way up this narrow corridor of the Gallipoli peninsula.

It is just in this connection that the coming return of M. Venizelos to power in Greece has cheered people up. 'If the Greeks,' they say, will send an army to land at Enos or at Bulair, at the root end af the Gallipoli peninsula, the Turks will either have to fall back and let them advance or they will be compelled to withdraw troops from Gallipoli to meet them, and so lighten the allied army's task.'

Greek General Staff Says 'No.'

But we may be preparing for ourselves a disappointment if we rely on M. Venizelos' return to power to bring all this to pass.

M. Venizelos is certainly a hearty advocate of Greek co-operation in the war. He has proved himself to be a great and far-seeing statesman in no exaggerated sense of the words.

M. Venizelos realizes now that the future prosperity and expansion of his country are bound up with the success of the allies, while if the Germans win she will fall back into her past insignificance, only aggravated this time by the necessity of servile subjection to the armed bully of Europe.

The reason why Greece will probably want to keep her army at home is that she is afraid of Bulgaria.

Consequently, the Greek General Staff is so far absolutely against sending a single Greek battalion out of the country.

Bulgaria, from the military point of view, is important for two reasons. She has one of the best armies in the Balkans, and by geographical position holds the keys of the back door to Constantinople.

The Bulgarians boasted to me when I was there in May that they would be in possession of Adrianople a couple of days after the declaration of war on Turkey. It would not take them long, with most of the guns from the forts and the garrison sent to the Dardanelles. And from Adrianople you have got the railway and open country right down to Constantinople, with only the Chataldja lines, which are weak in comparison with the Gallipoli positions, to cover the capital.

Hitherto the Bulgarians have lain low and said nothing in this war.

What Bulgaria Wants

One good point of the situation is that everyone knows what Bulgaria wants. She wants concessions from Serbia and Kavalla from Greece—the territories that were originally allotted to her by the Balkan Confederation that defeated Turkey.

Hitherto the allies have not been disposed to pay Bulgaria's price.

On the other hand the Dardanelles are costing the allies a great deal of blood, too. And if the sacrifice of a few miles of Serbian territory would materially help those operations by bringing Bulgaria in, there is no doubt that the compensations which Serbia would receive after the war in the way of an outlet upon the Adriatic and the cession of the strip of Hungarian territory called the Banat to serve as a bridge-head to Belgrade would open such a new national outlook as to make the renouncement of her gains in the second Balkan war more easily forgotten.

This diplomatic nettle of the Balkans will have to be gripped, and England being the one power whom all the Balkan states agree in trusting, it is to her that the initiative should fall.

The text of the joint note of the United States, Brazil, Chile (Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala), addressed to the 'Mexican People,' was made public at the state department, Washington, on August 14. It contains no hint of intervention, but announces that a reply is expected within ten days after the communication is delivered, 'subject to prorogations for cause.' The note proposes a peace plan, the two chief points being a call upon Mexican factions to establish a provisional government, which shall in turn immediately issue a call for a general election. The countries signing the note will willingly, 'upon invitation,' act as intermediaries to arrange the time, place and other details of a conference at which men 'directing the armed movements in Mexico' meet, either in person or by delegate for the purpose of arriving at an agreement to create a provisional government, which shall in turn arrange for the proposed general election.

MORTGAGE SALE

Under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1915
at twelve o'clock noon, at the
OFFICE OF JOHN D. SIBBALD,
in the city of Revelstoke, British Columbia

the following lands and premises in the City of Revelstoke, in the Province of British Columbia, and being composed of lots numbered three (3), four (4), five (5) and six (6) in Block forty-eight (48) according to the registered plan of Block forty-eight as shown upon a map or plan of survey of the said city of Revelstoke approved and confirmed at Ottawa the 31st of October 1890 by Edward Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands and of record in the Department of the Interior.

On the property there is said to be a two story frame dwelling.

TERMS and Conditions of Sale will be made known at the time of Sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. WILLIAMS, WALSH, McKIM AND HOUSSER, Vendors' Solicitors, 432 Richards Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Dated this 17th day of August, A. D., 1915.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

Re Lot No. twenty (20), Block twenty-seven (27), subdivision of district lot five hundred and fifty-three (553), city of North Vancouver, B. C. Map No. two thousand four hundred and six, (2406).

WHEREAS proof of loss of certificate of Title No. 75340 E, to the above mentioned lands issued in the name of Gordon Scafe has been filed in this office, notice is hereby given that I shall at the expiration of one month from date of first publication hereof issue a duplicate of said certificate of Title, unless in the meantime valid objection be made to me in writing.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Vancouver, B. C., this 7th day of August, A. D., 1915.

ARTHUR G. SMITH
District Registrar.

If you want what you want when you want it try Mail-Herald Want Ads

BRIEF LOCAL NEWS

G. S. McCarter left on Monday for Calgary.

M. Stortz spent the week end at Halcyon.

The Molsons bank has installed new office fixtures.

F. W. Hackett of Regina was at the King Edward hotel on Monday.

Mrs. E. H. S. McLean returned on Monday from a visit to Halcyon.

A. Fletcher of New Westminster registered at the King Edward hotel on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Holmes and family spent, Sunday and Monday at Halcyon.

Miss Helena Waite of Jersey City is visiting Mrs. Walter Bell en route to Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Wood of Weyburn were guests at the Hotel Revelstoke on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Wright of Sidney, Iowa, were among the guests at the King Edward hotel on Monday.

Pvte. Jack Morgan who left with "D" company of the 54th battalion is ill in the hospital at Shorncliffe with typhoid fever.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Hall of Missoula and Miss H. A. Eaman of Detroit were among the guests at the Hotel Revelstoke on Monday.

E. G. Hadow and H. W. H. Marshall of Revelstoke, who left for England with the 12th Mounted Rifles have been promoted to lieutenants.

The C. R. L. company's planer mill is working overtime to fill the large orders for lumber which they are receiving from the prairie provinces.—Golden Star.

Mrs. W. E. Shuttlewood received a cable from her husband on Monday morning saying he and her son Jack were safe and well in England. They left Victoria on Aug. 21 with the B. C. Base hospital for service in Europe.

Miss Annie McLean entertained on Friday night in honor of Arthur Young who leaves in a few days for Montreal to attend McGill university where he will take the medical course Miss Agnes McGiven won the ladies prize and W. Lightburne the gentlemen's.

A committee of the Ski club met the Executive of the board of trade in the city hall last night to discuss ways and means of holding a ski tournament this winter. The meeting decided that the town should be canvassed and as many membership tickets as possible sold.

The Rectory was the scene of a pretty wedding on Saturday when Rev. C. A. Procunier united in marriage Allan Victor Kelly, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kelly of Douglas, Isle of Man, and Marjorie Elisie Smythe eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh E. Smythe of Revelstoke. Mr. Kelly has been doing bridge guard duty and expects to leave shortly for the front having joined an overseas battalion.

EMPRESS THEATRE

PROGRAM

TODAY—The Old Doctor, 2 parts, with Murdock MacQuarrie. The Bow String, Indian drama. Francis Ford in One Kind of a Friend. Universal Weekly, showing J. Warren Kerrigan showered with flowers by winners of Universal national beauty contest. In the Clutches of the Villain, with Max Asher, comedy.

THURSDAY—Daniel Frohman presents William Elliott in the celebrated dramatic success, When We Were 21, in 5 parts. Another fine Thursday night attraction, also drawing for free tickets for children. The buried city, as seen by Homer Croy, the celebrated humorist.

FRIDAY—King Baggott and Jane Gale, in a comedy drama Fifty-Fifty. The Pursuit Eternal, 2 parts, with Curtis Benton. No Soup, a cannibal comedy with Ernest Shield Joker comedy. Raindrops and Girls, great comedy.

SATURDAY—Trickery, with Helen Leslie aod Frank Boyd, 2 parts. With Father's Help, comedy, Father was Neutral, an epidemic of fun with Billie Ritchie. The Fisherlady, a decided novelty in comedy drama. Lady Doctor of Grizzly Gulch, with Max Asher, comedy. Loves Monogram, comedy. All kinds of comedy for Saturday. Matinee 2.30.

MONDAY—The Black Box.

TUESDAY—Fancheon the Cricket in 5 parts, with Mary Pickford, the greatest actress in the world.

COMING—Damon & Pythias. The World's War.

D. L. Twiss left last night for Winnipeg.

B. R. Atkins spent Labor Day at Greely fishing.

E. E. Parker of Salmon Arm was at the Hotel Revelstoke on Sunday.

G. H. Ball of Glacier was a guest at the King Edward hotel on Sunday

C. H. Baker of Arrowhead registered at the King Edward hotel on Sunday.

C. W. Chambers of Portland, Ore., was a guest at the King Edward hotel on Sunday.

The Imperial bank will move its branch from Athelmer to Invermere on the 15th inst.

J. B. Lash and the Misses Lash of Toronto were registered at the Hotel Revelstoke on Sunday.

Lieut. Graham Cruickshank of Rossland passed through the city on Monday on his way to the camp at Vernon.

Thomas H. Crump, C. P. R. trainmaster of Revelstoke, was in town this week on a business trip.—Golden Star.

Among the guests at the Hotel Revelstoke on Monday were Miss Pearl Fuller and Miss W. E. Wood of Kansas City.

The Methodist church tennis club and Presbyterian church tennis club played a series of games on the courts at the Presbyterian manse grounds on Labor day. Refreshments were served.

Ernest Pentland an employee of the C. R. L. Co., had the misfortune to break his right leg last Saturday afternoon, when a truck load of lumber upset. He was at once taken to the General hospital, where the broken member was attended to.—Golden Star.

Harvesting throughout the Columbia valley is now well under way. The crop of all grains has the appearance of being an extra heavy one. With a week more of fairly good weather the grain fields will be invaded by harvesters in full force, and the "hum" of the harvester will become a roar.—Golden Star.

A large number spent the week end at Greely including Mrs. Dent, Mrs. Telfer, Miss Creelman, Miss McCarty Miss Powell, Miss Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bews, Dr. Heard, Mr. Rose, W. Hornell, Mr. Legallais, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Martin who drove out on Monday for the day, while the following of the same party went out on train Sunday morning: Warren Andrews, W. W. Lefeaux, H. Mortimer, Mr. Scribben, Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner, Miss Williams, Miss Marylan and Miss Green.

Rev. Lashley Hall, of Revelstoke, chairman of the Methodist church's district, has just returned from Lillooet, Pemberton Meadows and other places in his wide area of visitation, and is staying with Mrs. and Mr. Mayor Crawford for the week end. He is occupying the pulpit at Fourth avenue church tomorrow. Mr. Hall gives a glowing account of the crop conditions and scenic attractions of the Lillooet country, and on the Lytton stage route, between Hat creek and Clinton, and at other parts there are all the makings of a tourist resort, once the hotel and transportation facilities are brought up to date, in connection with the Pacific and Great Eastern railway country.—Kamloops Inland Sentinel.

That orders for 30,000,000 feet of lumber have been placed in British Columbia by the Allied Governments was disclosed at a recent meeting of British Columbia lumbermen, when it was decided to pool all orders and resources, in order to give more satisfactory delivery and create a most equitable system. Most of the lumber producing firms joined the organization, which will guarantee a production of a million feet a day. The association will arrange for its own agents in London and this will do away with the necessity of chartering through San Francisco. A guaranteed freight rate and delivered price to any part of the world are other aims of the association.

EXCLUSIVE AGENCY

We have much pleasure in advising our customers and clients that we are still the exclusive agents for the old reliable Bankhead hard coal and Briquettes and agents for the famous Galt soft coal.

We would suggest getting your winter's supply of coal now to save trouble when the snow falls.

Revelstoke General Agencies, Ltd
J. D. SIBBALD, Manager

Rev. C. A. Procunier is visiting at Rogers Pass.

W. A. Anstie left on Monday for Vancouver.

Mrs. R. H. Urquhart will receive on Thursday, Sept. 9.

Mrs. W. J. Coulthard is spending a short vacation in Cranbrook.

H. M. Tait of Calgary was at the Hotel Revelstoke on Sunday.

W. R. Moore of Medicine Hat registered at the Hotel Revelstoke on Sunday.

Mrs. S. G. Robbins left on Tuesday for Chase where she will pay a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dickson and son and Mrs. Simmons spent the week end at Glacier.

Lieut. T. E. L. Taylor and Lieut. M. P. Lane left on Monday to join the 54th Battalion at Vernon.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Crump and family have returned to the city where they will reside in future.

Sergt. W. A. Curran of Nelson was in the city last night on his return to Vernon after spending leave in Nelson.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hull and children of Coquitlam are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. Turner of Eighth street.

Mrs. W. H. Simmons of St. John, N. B., who has been visiting her brother J. E. Dickson for the past seven weeks returned to her home on Saturday.

The first of the series of fortnightly dances in aid of the Patriotic fund will be held in the Masonic hall on Friday evening. Dancing will begin at nine o'clock.

G. R. Lawrence, W. I. Briggs, Lemuel Briggs and R. Lawrence spent the week end at Crazy Creek where they secured a basket of 500 mountain trout in one day.

Among those who spent the week end at the chalet on the top of Mt. Revelstoke were Mrs. H. J. McSorley Mrs. McInnis, Mrs. Bunnell, Mrs. Walter Bell and her guest Miss Waite of Jersey City, N. J.

The Woman's Auxiliary of St. Peter's church met at the home of Mrs. Kenward on Wednesday afternoon to sew, in preparation for their apron sale to be held in the near future. Dainty refreshments were served at the tea hour.

A private showing of 'The Fifth Commandment' was given at the Rex theatre this morning to a few representative people. Those present included Mrs. Coursier, Mrs. H. H. McVity, Rev. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bews, J. Hay, W. M. Lawrence.

Miss Jean and Miss Isabel Forin, daughters of Judge Forin of Nelson, arrived in the city yesterday with Judge Forin. They go to Vancouver to attend college. The former will enter Braemar and the latter the first year of the University of British Columbia, which will open next month.

Mrs. J. K. Lyons entertained a number of the younger set on Friday evening in honor of her niece Miss Ginn of Vancouver. Nine tables of Five Hundred were made up, the fortunate winners being Miss Blanche McCarty and Mr. Bergoust. After the supper hour dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

A party of high school pupils chaperoned by Miss Clare Fraser spent Labor day in a pleasant picnic party up the Jordan as far as Canyon creek. Dinner and supper were eaten and an enjoyable day spent. Those making up the party were Misses Drina Fraser, Annie MacLean, Mabel Simmonds, Hila Tomlinson and Marion Lawrence, Arthur Fraser, Leo Hobson and Harvey McLean.

THE MINISTER FOR HORSE SHOES

(The 'Little Paper,' London)

The horses and mules of the British army are being very largely shod by a London teacher! Behind that bald fact there is a great romance of thought, energy and organization, which has sprung up where chaos and blank dismay existed not very long ago.

We think of horseshoes as being handwrought in village smithies, where rosy cheeked children at the door watch the sparks fly from the ringing anvil, but shoes for the horses of an army, even in times of peace, must be made by machinery. That had long been done in Great Britaintain, with the result that the trade was concentrated in the hands of a few firms, who, when the demand came for an enormously increased output, found themselves unable to furnish the supplies required. The British army was, therefore, in a very serious position, for horses break and wrench off their shoes on the hard and broken roads of war-time in a way that is inequalled in time of peace.

What was to be done to meet the great need of an army? Somebody at the war office mentioned Mr. A. E. Hill, a London county council school teacher, who had been conducting classes for blacksmith work in his spare time at nights at a school in Bermondsey. Mr. Hill is not a farrier, he is not even an amateur farrier, but he knows all the farriers in the towns and villages, for so interested was he in the subject that he had started and successfully conducted a paper for blacksmiths called the 'Anvil.' To Mr. Hill, then, the war office turned with a request for shoes for horses.

Mr. Hill's answer was practical and immediate. He put a notice to blacksmiths in his paper; he got in touch with blacksmiths big and small, townsmen and villagers. 'How many shoes a week can you supply?' he asked each smith. Each promised according to his ability—some a few dozen, some a few hundredweights, some in tons. Mr. Hill mapped the country into districts, appointed depots for each big area, and in a few weeks had 4,000 master blacksmiths at work, all turning out shoes for the horses and mules of the British army.

He organized a department at the war office, and, giving up school teaching, he directs this department himself, with eighty clerks appointed to serve under him. Every day shoes are being hammered out in the smithies from Wick to Falmouth. They go to the depots, and then on to Bermondsey, where they are inspected and passed; then they go to Woolwich and out to the front.

Quietly the work goes on, without fuss or excitement, but Mr. Hill is providing a hundred tons of shoes a week, over a million shoes a month, and every week each blacksmith gets his cheque and goes on his way rejoicing. There was never a greater triumph of quiet, cool-headed organization. What the British army, with all its organization, could not do for itself a school teacher has done for it, and the Minister of Horseshoes is one of the most successful servants of the nation in these days of its need.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt, for the first time since her right leg was amputated, appeared in the open air theatre at Andernos, near Bordeaux, where she has her residence, and took part at a charitable matinee, the proceeds of which went for the benefit of wounded French soldiers. Seated in a big chair in the centre of the stage she recited patriotic poems, arousing enthusiasm with every phrase. But the great moment came when she recited the final poem entitled 'A Prayer for our Enemies.' Then she stood up. She walked down to the very froot of the stage and astounded as well as aroused the audience to the highest pitch by the great dramatic fervor of her reading of the lines.

The discovery is announced in Melbourne, Australia, of a specific for cerebro-spinal meningitis by Dr. Richard Bull, director of the bacteriological laboratory of the university of Melbourse. Dr. Bull stated that eucalyptus would destroy the germ. The treatment of cerebro spinal meningitis has long presented a serious problem for medical science. Up to a comparatively short time ago there was no effective treatment for this disease, known popularly as spotted fever or the 'black death.' In the nineteenth century there were serious epidemics of this disease over Europe and in the eastern part of the United States. The introduction of serum therap, however, offered hope of combatting the disease successfully. In the epidemic in New York in 1905 the serum of Flexner and Jobling was used with striking success among young patients. The death rate where serum was employed fell to 46.9 per cent., compared with 90 percent. without its use. The medicinal properties of the oil obtained from leaves of the eucalyptus tree have been long recognized. It has been used in treatment of microbic diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes and employed as an antiseptic.

"REX"

The Fifth Commandment

A Revelation!

TODAY and TOMORROW

Soup Kitchen Proposed from Machine Gun Fund

Among the suggestions that Mayor W. A. Foote has received as to the disposal of the machine gun fund is that it should be used for a soup kitchen at the front.

One subscriber writes as follows:

"May I urge that your meeting decide to keep this fund open and appoint a committee to canvass immediately in order to complete the amount necessary for at least one Lewis gun to be presented to our "D" company before they leave for the front, which it is anticipated will be in the course of a few weeks. I for one would be willing to give again the amount I have subscribed if necessary and I have no doubt all the originators would do the same.'

Curious stories are coming from Pekin regarding President Yuan Shi-Kai whose closet advisers are said to be considering the advisability of proclaiming him Emperor. Should the plan seem feasible and public opinion warrant it Yuan will be crowned within two years. Some of the most prominent men in China seem to have reached the opinion than a sterner rule than that of a republic is needed to govern the tremendous masses of the Chinese people. Prof. Frank Johnson Goodnow of John Hopkins university, legal adviser to the Chinese government, says that for China a monarchy is better form of government than a republic. Conditions are different in China and America, and it is impossible to transplant a system from one country to another. China became a republic February 12th, 1912, when Emperor Kwangsu abdicated after a revolution.

The Norwegians are bitter and indignant over the latest of many outrages to which they have been subjected by the German submarine pirates—the halting of the mail steamer 'Haakon VII,' and the seizure of the mails on board. The ship was bound from Bergen to England. The postmaster-general reports that the commander of the submarine ordered the jettisoning of all printed matter and packages destined for England, Italy, France or other countries hostile to Germany. All letters and remittance money are said to have been taken aboard the submarine. The press insists that the injury inflicted on England by seizing the mails is immaterial compared with the damage done to Norway. The theft of neutral mails is not decent warfare, it says. It is said that the pirates are watching every inlet to the important ports of Norway.

AUCTION SALE

Of household furniture on Friday, Sept. 17, sale commencing sharp at 2 p. m. at mart, Tapping Block. Positively without reserve, goods as follows: cook stoves, dressers, sideboards, kitchen cabinets, iron and brass beds complete, davenport, solid oak French style dining table, office desk, chairs, rockers, kitchen utensils too numerous to mention.

W. PARRY, Auctioneer.
Box 311 Phone 356

BUSINESS LOCALS

GALT COAL burns all night. Revelstoke General Agencies, Ltd.

There's comfort in cooking with Coursier's Coal.

BANKHEAD BRIQUETTES BURN BEST.

WANT ADVTS.

WANTED—Good general cook. Apply P. O. Box 447. Sep 15 np

WANTED--Girl or middle aged woman for light housework. Apply Mrs. B. Weston, McKenzie avenue.

FOR SALE.—16 in. Millwood; also Kindling in bunches; each $2.75 per load delivered. Phones 42 and 85. J. P. Sutherland.

FOR RENT—Two or three unfurnished rooms suitable for housekeeping. Apply Mrs. Sutton, corner Fourth St., and McKenzie avenue.

LOST—At the Selkirk school Thursday morning, a gold locket and chain, initial E on one side. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Hotel Revelstoke.

TYPEWRITER for sale. Cheap for Cash. Terms to responsible party. R. S. Garrett, Mail-Herald Office.

NOTICE

Revelstoke, B. C., Aug. 24, 1915
The regular annual meeting of the Revelstoke Hospital Society will be held at the hospital, Revelstoke, on Tuesday, Sept. 21st, 1915.

W. D. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary-Treas.

BEWS' DRUG STORE
SATURDAY SPECIALS

Cherry Bark Cough Syrup
Large 4-oz. Bottle.....25c

Household Ammonia
Quart Bottles, each.....25c

Vacuum Bottles
Pints, each.....$1.00

Rexall Castile Soap
Per doz. $1.25

The Rexall Store

MEN'S DRESS SHOES
LADIES' EVENING SLIPPERS
SHOES
Boys' and Girls' SCHOOL SHOES
INFANTS' SOFT SOLE SHOES
MCRAE SHOE STORE Howson Block PHONE 217
For Sandals, Canvas and Tennis Shoes

Grocery Items

APPLES, Yellow Transparents, good eating, per lb.....5c
PEACHES, large yellow St. Johns, per lb.....10c
PEARS, best eating.....3 lbs for 25c
CORN, sweet and tender, per doz.....30c

JOHN McINTYRE & SON

WAR DECLARED!

War is declared on our stock of Tea and Coffee, see our window for specials.

$1 Buys 3 lbs.

While this lot lasts, and as another advance is predicted in the near future we would advise putting by a few pounds.

BREAD

Why are we selling more bread? There must be a reason.

Let Us Tell You Why

Just compare a loaf of ours with any other and we are absolutely sure you will use the best, then you will know why.

BEST BY TEST

Phone 41 HOBSON'S Box 734