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THE CRESTON REVIEW

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Local and Personal

Birth—In Creston, on February 4, to Mr. and Mrs. Torche, a daughter.

A. C. Harshaw, Cranbrook, C.P.R. divisional superintendent, was here on Tuesday.

Mrs. C. O. Rodgers was a Cranbrook visitor a few days the early part of the week.

Rev. E. Bull was a visitor at Nelson the early part of the week, returning Wednesday.

Wanted—Man to cut wood and work around ranch. Apply A. B. Stanley, Erickson.

Jack Myers moved on to the Tebeau ranch on Monday. He has several wood contracts to fill before spring.

H. Pitts of Windermere, Masonic D.D.G.M., will pay Creston Lodge an official visit on Friday evening, Feb. 26.

Mrs. R. D. Cosson of Vancouver, who is here on a visit to Mrs. F. H. Jackson, is spending the week with Cranbrook friends.

T. W. Gilpin, whose health has been anything but robust for almost two months past, left on Wednesday for Cranbrook, for hospital treatment.

The Creston Company of the East Kootenay Regiment now numbers a bugier among its recuits. Lionel Forrester has received the appointment.

At the annual meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association at Victoria last week James Compton was elected a director for 1915, representing Creston and East Kootenay.

"Facing the Music," a capital 3-act farce comedy, will be presented by the Creston Dramatic Club, under the direction of Harry Leonard, in Mercantile Hall on Friday evening, March 12.

Mr. Cook, Sr. is rather seriously indisposed this week. As the old gentleman is nearing the eighty-year mark his friends are concerned over his illness, but are hoping for a speedy recovery.

Writing a friend in Creston from Victoria on February 7th, Robt. Hubie with the second contingent, that a persistant rumor is abroad in the camp that the B. C. troops are to leave Saturday for Malta, though he is of the opinion their destination will be England.

Tuesday nights' debate in the Presbyterian church will be on the subject, Resolved, "That the defeat of the McBride government is in the best interests of British Columbia." R. M. Reid and W. Embree will handle the affirmative and A. B. Stanley and C. F. Hayes the negative.

D. C. Drain, a prominent business man of Blairmore, Alberta, was a Creston visitor on Tuesday, looking over the country. This was his first visit to the valley, and he was favorably impressed with things in general —so much so that he expects to return in the summer and possibly locate.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Creston Presbyterian Church treated Mrs. McKelvie to a genuine surprise party at her home on Wednesday night. The evening was spent at whist and, of course, refreshments were also in evidence. About twenty ladies made up the party and thoroughly enjoyed the evening.

Red Cross Notes—The fortnightly 10-cent tea of the Red Cross Auxiliary was given at Mrs. Crompton's home on Tuesday, the hostesses being Miss Huscroft and Miss Trotter, assisted by Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Trotter and Mrs. Crawford. The proceeds amounted to $3.85. The society wishes to thank Mrs. Henderson for a donation of $3, and Miss Gibbs for hand knit sox. The proceeds from the sale of refreshments at the armory on Saturay evening amounted to $2.60. The society would be pleased if any of the ladies who are interested in the work would kindly offer their assistance in serving the refreshments at the Armory Saturday evenings. Anyone wishing to do so please call at the Red Cross depot at Lancaster's Hall on Wednesday afternoon and notify committee.

ERICKSON

W. W. Hall is harvesting his 1915 supply of ice this week.

Mr. Hunt of the provincial horticultural department is conducting a pruning school here this week.

A. B. Stanley is busy this week erecting a log stable on his ranch. He is also doing considerable land cleaning for 1915 cultivation.

Erickson furnished a goodly representation at the men's concert in Creston Methodist church on Friday night. Roy Staples was among the vocal performers.

J. Fulmer has leased the Healey ranch and takes possession immediately. Mr. Fulmer was previously employed with W. K. Brown, the Creston blacksmith.

W. Levesque was a business visitor at Kingsgate last week returning on Friday. Mr. Levesque has just leased the Howard ranch for three years and is seeding it to clover.

Milt Beam was home the latter part of the week, bringing along one more cougar pelt. This one is a nine-footer—the biggest caught in the Kitchener country this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Howard were at home to a party of neighbors and friends on Tuesday night. The affair was largely a musical evening, with refreshments, all present reporting a splendid time.

Eric Howard this week received word to rejoin the colors and is preparing to get away not later than Feb. 19th, going to Woolwich, England, where he holds a commission of lieutenant in an artillery corps.

Rev. J. E. Healey and family, who moved on to their ranch here in July last, are leaving this week for Iowa, where Mr. Healey has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Frankford Presbyterian church. A party of friends tendered them a farewell at home on Monday evening. They have the best wishes of all for success in their new home.

PORT HILL

Among the out-of-town visitors to Saturday night's concert was R. Walmsley of Creston, who was in charge of a sleighload of young people from that place.

Word has been received that the $750, which the government insisted on the people contributing before work would start on the reclamation preliminary surveys, has all been paid in and the work is expected to commence very soon.

Latest word from the Jack Frost copper property on which Colin Smith has a small gang at work on a crosscut is that chloryde of silver has been encountered which is a pretty sure sign of a strong lead further down.

C. A. Lafferty, one of this district's well-known ranchers, is wintering a flock of 180 Shropshire and Blackface sheep. He claims they are a very profitable sideline and urges every rancher to keep from 50 to 200 head. The rushes on the bottom lands provide excellent feed.

On Saturday night Port Hill was visited by a concert company of men only from Creston, in charge of Rev. F. L. Carpenter, assisted by Mrs. Truscott, sr., J. G. Smith and The Review man. The entertainment was given in Oddfellows' Hall, which was nicely filled. The program was varied. There were vocal solos and duetts, a trombone solo, a trombone-cornet duett, selections by a five-piece brass band, a reading, an exhibition of "heavy" weight lifting, a musical skit "Upsetting Gravity" and a short sketch entitled "A painful dental operation." Every member was well received and a return visit from the troupe will be welcomed at any date—the sooner the better.

[The sleighload of performers and friends from Creston at Saturday nights' concert award first prize for genuine hospitality to Mesdames Tuck, Bliss Munson, King, Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. French for the after-concert dinner and other kindnesses shown the visitors during their stay. They did the honors handsomely in every detail. Should any of the ladies aspire to public honors, or Mr. French capture a senatorial nomination they can count on our vote and influence. [illegible]

To Be or Not to Be Is the Question

The report of the Redistribution Commission, composed of Justices Morrison and Macdonald, has been presented to the legislature, and if the findings of these gentlemen are accepted the next election will find 45 or 47 constituencies for which members will have to be elected.

The judges' report is of particular interest to the people in Creston Valley, in that Ymir electoral district is wiped out by Justice Macdonald's schedule, and the territory divided between Rossland, Nelson, Slocan and Kaslo—with the chances that Creston will be grouped in with Kaslo.

On the other hand Justice Morrison favors retaining the Ymir riding with certain alterations, specifically mentioning Trail, which is to be left in Ymir.

No hint is given as to what legislation the government will introduce in this regard. The situation is ticklish. If Ymir is wiped off the map Mr. Schofield, the present member, will be without a constituency to run in and it is only reasonable to expect him to kick like a bay steer at the elimination process.

Besides it is expedient in dissecting Ymir to so allot the parts of it that are to be added to Rossland, Nelson, Slocan and Kaslo in such wise that the present Conservative majority in these four ridings will not be endangered, and at the same time avoid anything having too much the appearance of a gerrymander.

Mr. Justice Macdonald in the points in which he differed with his brother commissioner said he found that within an area not by any means excessive the combined nominal voting strength of Kaslo, Greenwood, Grand Forks, Rossland City and Slocan was 4,018, or an average of 800. This was out of proportion to the other settled parts of the province. In order to give these districts a proper voting strength, Grand Forks and Greenwood might be joined and extended westward so as to include a portion of the Similkameen, Rossland might join with Trail and also embrace a portion of the Ymir district. Nelson might be supplemented by taking in territory which is naturally tributary on the west arm of the Kootenay lake and on Kootenay river. Kaslo and Slocan might also receive additional population according to their new boundaries. If these recommendations were carried out the membership of the house would be increased to 46.

Fernie has two insane persons confined in the city jail.

Vernon patriotic fund disbursed $408 during January. The income was $515.

The Western Pole & Lumber Co. at Grand Forks is shipping poles to Arizona.

A patriotic skating carnival at Waldo netted $20.00 for Belgian relief work.

P. Burns & Co. will erect a $3,000 cold storage plant at Rossland this spring.

Revelstoke council has dispensed with the services of the plumbing inspector.

The creamery at Armstrong will commence operations for 1915 on March 1st.

Rossland's customs collections for January are $97 less than for the same month last year.

During 1914 the Greenwood smelter was in operation eight months and treated 206,000 tons of ore.

Freight traffic on the Great Northern from the south to Boundary points is reported to be increasing in volume.

ALICE SIDING

Carl Carlson has been chosen committeeman of the Social Club to succeed Albert Stewart, resigned.

Homegrown lemons? We're too busy to bother raising lemons in the house. They do it successfully down Pincher Creek way, in Alberta, but we think it is too much candy for a cent. Besides we are counting on Duck Creek to beat the lemons somehow.

A masquerade ball is announced for Friday evening, February 19th. Only those in costume will be allowed to dance before midnight; besides those coming unmasked will be taxed 25c. in addition to the regular fee. The ladies will provide the refreshments.

In last week's paper we did see
A verse from a B.C. community,
Saying it is a great town—
While Alice Siding is going down,
But this is to remind you all
That D—— C—— is no town at all—
But only a suburb of Wynndel town
Whose fame is not of much renown;
The census shows it is not great,
But still it adds a little weight
To Wynndels population.
I see they write the verses, too,
And Alice Sidings' glad they do
—It helps their reputation.

The Social Club dances grow more popular as the season advances. The affair on Friday night was attended by some twenty-seven couples, something remarkable, seeing the bachelors provided refreshments—which they did, being there with the goods both in quantity and quality. Mrs. Moran and Mrs. Malone (Creston) and Victor Carr (Alice Siding) were selected judges of the cookery and first prize was awarded J. Stetler of Creston who got the decision over Ted Mawson by one point. Mr. Stettler's effort was a four story chocolate cake, the receipe for which will be given to the lady winning first prize at the masquerade. President Mason presented the prize—a necktie and arm bands—and also decorated Mr. Stettler with the insignia of a full fledged member of the Distinguished Order of Cooks. Dancing was kept up until almost 6 a.m., the breakfast waltz being announced at 5, when the second call for refreshments was also sounded. The music was fine, by the Butterfield orchestra, and during the evening songs were contributed by Miss Annie Johnson, Mr. Mason, and J. Johnson, sr., of Duck Creek As master of ceremonies Douglas Butterfield qualified for a first class certificate.

DUCK CREEK

R. Uri spent Wednesday in Creston.

Paul Hagen was a Creston caller on Monday.

The beautiful spring like weather has effectually put a stop to logging.

C. Carlson was elected a member of the committee of the Alice Siding Social Club on Friday night to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Albert Stowart.

There has been several cases of absolute prostration and some cases of severe indisposition as a result of the bachelors cooking at the dance last Friday. But just the same the bachelor's did fine.

Mrs. Grady met with a nasty accident on Sunday, while sweeping the snow off a patch of ice outside her house, in order to prevent other people from falling, she fell herself, coming down heavily on her left wrist, which was put badly out of joint. The doctor fixed the limb up in splints and we are glad to say she is now well on the road to recovery.

And now it's Erickson with its "Can you beat it?" stunt. But we are like the immortal Washington, "We cannot tell a lie," so candidly admit our inability to grow these trees. We have several unique varieties however, such as family trees, boot trees, wiffletrees, etc., but no lemon trees. Having very carefully gone into the geographical and climatic conditions prevailing in the Erickson district, we find that it is the super abundance of hot air in that district which is so favorable to the growth of this tropical fruit. Strawberries are our specialty and the [illegible]

Methodist Men Put on Concert

The men of the Methodist church very clearly demonstrated that in the matter of entertaining an audience they are performers of importance at their concert in the church, on Friday night, which was comfortably filled in spite of the bad weather.

The program was quite lenghty and varied, a possible weakness being the absence of literary numbers. Vocal solos were contributed by Mr. Biddulph, who sang "Beautiful Isle of the Sea"; Roy Staples, who favored with "There is a Land," and for an encore gave "My Wild Irish Rose"; and W. Truscott whose numbers were, "They all love Jack" and "The Little Midshipmite." Rev. F. L. Carpenter had a capital reading in "Malphaminneas Jones"; Percy and W. Truscott obliged with two duetts, "Larbord Watch" and "List to the Convent Bells." T. Goodwin's trombone solo, "I dreamed I dwelt in marble halls" and the trombone and cornet duett, "In Old Madrid," with P. Truscott, were roundly applauded, as were the selections on brass by Messrs. Truscott, Goodwin and F. Smith. Another popular performer was Harold Goodwin, whose solo "Climb up, chil'en" was good for an encore.

A decidedly popular innovation was an exhibition of weight lifting and chain breaking by W. Truscott, who in the elevation of a couple of empty nail kegs exhibited all the outward and visible motions, both facial and muscular, that characterized Sandow when doing a similar act. The musical sketch "Upsetting Gravity" was a winner, though it took second place to the skit "A painful dental operation" staged by Messrs Goodwin, Biddulph and W. Truscott.

At the close the men also served refresements and both in quality and quantity the eats well sustained the certificate of excellence given them by Chairman F. W. Ash. First prize for all round superiority in the culinary art was awarded Vic Mawson, whose chastely iced marble cake had anything in the white house cook book beaten a block.

Raising Money For Reclamation

Bonner's Ferry Herald: Since the news reached here a few weeks ago that Engineer McCrory, chief of the department of drainage investigations of the Department of the Interior, had reported favorably upon the project of government aid for the drainage of Kootenai valley lands, and had offered to conduct, this spring, a thorough survey and examination of the Kootenai valley project at a cost of about $5,000 providing the people of the district would raise $750, the people of this district have been busy raising the sum asked for.

Spokane men who are interested in the Kootenai valley land reclamation have raised a total of $450. About $100 has been raised in and about Porthill and Copeland is expected to raise about $50 or $60. This will leave about $150 which will be raised by business men and private citizens of Bonners Ferry.

This remaining sum should be raised at once, for the survey work must be done before the spring thaw. The people of this district cannot afford to pass by this opportunity of securing government aid. If you have the future of the Kootenai valley at heart, if you are anxious to see from 40,000 to 60,000 acres of the richest land in the world reclaimed, (it is all tributary to the town of Bonners Ferry) then forward your subscription at once to the Herald office or the First State Bank of Bonners Ferry. Every dollar will help and in this case it will surely be a case of "casting your bread upon the waters."

Word reached Creston on Tuesday that the $750 had been raised and was deposited in the State Bank at Bonner's Ferry. The drainage department has been advised that the money is on hand and surveying is expected to be [illegible]

AMERICAN VERDICT ON THE WAR
A CONDEMNATION OF GERMANY

A SPIRITED REPLY TO THE GERMAN PROFESSORS

Their Sophistry Endeavored to Win the Sympathy of the American People, and Place the Blame for the War on Great Britain and Her Allies

Ninety-three of the most prominent men of Germany, distinguished in various branches of science, art, education, and literature, have recently circulated broadcast throughout America a letter entitled "An Appeal to the Civilized World," in which they attempt to change public opinion in the United States on the subject of the war. Mr. Church, president of the Carnegie institute, at Pittsburgh, and author of "The Life of Oliver Cromwell," has made reply to the German appeal, which is addressed to Dr. Fritz Schaper, of Berlin. He says:

"It gives me a feeling of pity to note the importunity with which the people of Germany are seeking the good opinion of America in this strife. It is greatly to their credit that they wish to stand right in the judgment of this nation. But Germany need have no fear that American public opinion will be perverted by the lies and calumnies of her enemies. We are all going deeper than the surface in our search for the truth. Your letterspeaks of Germany as being in a struggle which has been forced upon her. That is the whole question: all others are subsidiary. If this struggle was forced upon Germany, then, indeed, she stands in a position of mighty dignity and honor, and the whole world should acclaim her and succour her, to the utter confusion and punishment of the foes who have attacked her. But if this outrageous war was not forced upon her, would it not follow in the course of reason that her position is without dignity and honor and that it is her foes who should be acclaimed and supported to the extreme limit of human sympathy?

"I believe, dear Dr. Shaper, that the judgment on this paramount question has been formed. That judgment is not based upon the lies and calumnies of the enemies of Germany, nor upon the careless publications contained in the newspapers, but upon a profound study of the official correspondence in the case. What do the official documents prove?

After reviewing the evidence Mr. Church concludes:

"Who began it? Was it England? Scarcely so, for England, in so far as her army is concerned, had yielded to the popular idea of arbitration; she was not ready for war and will not be ready for another six months. Was it France? Was it Russia? Not one of the 93 distinguished men who have sent me this letter, if they will read the evidenc, will say so. It was Austria, who, by her unreasonable and inexorable attack on Servia, began the war, supported at every step by Germany, who, in her turn, gave notice to the Powers of Europe that any interference with Austria would be resented by Germany to the full limit of war."

Mr. Church proceeds:

"The next point in your letter reads thus: 'It is not true that we trespassed in neutral Belgium.' Have these 93 men studied well the letter they have signed? Could intellects so superbly trained deliberately certify to such an unwarranted declaration? Has any one of my 93 honored correspondents read the appeal to the American people by Imperial Chancellor von Bethmar-Hollweg, published in the American newspapers on August 15? I fear nor, for in that statement the chancellors aid: 'We were compelled to override the just protests of the Luxemburg and Belgian governments. The wrong—I speak frankly—that we are committing we will endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached.'

"What will the good conscience of the German people say when, in spite of its passion in the rage of war, it grasps the awful significance of the confession of its imperial chancellor? 'The wrong that we are committing.' The wreck and ruin of a country that has done you no injury, the slaughter of her sons, the expulsion of her king and government, the blackmail of her substance, the destruction of her cities, with their happy homes, their beautiful monumen's of historic times, and the priceless works of human genius! 'The wrong that we are committing.' Worst of all, when the desperate and maddened populace, seeing their sons slain and their homes in flames, fired from their windows in the last instinct of nature, your troops, with barbaric ferocity, put them to the sword without distinction of age or sex! The wrong! Oh, Doctor Schaper, if these conditions should ever be reversed and these foreign soldiers should march through the streets of Berlin, would not you, would not all of my 93 correspondents, if they saw their homes battered in ruins and their sons dead in the streets, would they, too, not fire from their windows upon the merciless invaders? I am sure I would do so!

"Your reference to German militarism brings up in my mind the conviction that this war began potentially 25 years ago when Emperor William II. ascended the throne, declared himself Supreme War Lord and proceeded to prepare his nation for war. His own children were raised from their babyhood to consider themselves soldiers and to look forward to a destiny of slaughter, and here in America we know even his daughter only by her photograph in a colonel's uniform. And so with his own children, so all the youth of his empire were brought up.

"Going far away from your great philosopher, Kant who in his Categorical Imperative has taught us all a new golden rule, the national spirit of Germany has been fed on the sensual materialism of Nietzsche, on the undisguised bloodthirst of General Bernhardi, on the wicked war dreams of Trietschke, and on the weak morality of von Buelow; and we behold in every scrap of evidence that we can gather from your Emperor, his children, his soldiers, his statesmen and his professors that Germany held herself a nation apart from the rest of the world and superior to it and, predestined to maintain that superiority by war. In contrast to this narrow and destructive spirit of nationalism we in America have learned the value of humanity above the race so that we cherish all mankind in the bosom of our country. Therefore we can do nothing but execrate the conduct of your emperor who has driven his troops to slaughter their brethren and be slaughtered by them in his bloody and unspeakable conflict.

"And, so, at last, my dear Dr. Schaper, we find ourselves shocked, ashamed, and outraged that a Christian nation should be guilty of this criminal war. There was no justification for it. Armed and defended as you were, the whole world could never have broken into your borders. And while German culture still has something to gain from her neighbors, yet the intellectual progress which Germany was making seemed to be lifting up her own people to better things for themselves and to an altruistic service to mankind. Your great nation floated its ships in every ocean, sold its wares in the uttermost parts of the earth, and enjoyed the good favor of humanity, because it was trusted as a humane state. But now all this achievement has vanished, all this good opinion has been destroyed. You cannot in half a century regain the spiritual and material benefits which you have lost. Oh, that we might have again a Germany that we could respect, a Germany of true peace, of true progress, of true culture, modest and not boastful, for ever rid of her war lords and her armed hosts, and turning once more to the uplifting influence of such leaders as Luther, Goethe, Beethoven, and Kant! But Germany, whether you win or lose in this war, has fallen, and the once glorious nation must continue to pursue its course in darkness and murder until conscience at last bids it withdraw its armies back to its own boundaries there to hope for the world's pardon upon this inexpiable damnation.—London Times.

Lost to Canada

Alberta Yields up Carload of Fossils to American Museum

With a carload of fossils that break the world's records for perfection in all their parts, Barnum Brown arrived at the American Museum in New York, after a season's strenuous digging in the Red River canyon of Alberta.

Prof. Henry F. Osborne of the museum was astonished when he learned that in the cargo were eight perfect skeletons of carnivorous and herbivorous dinosaurs of gigantic size, as it has heretofore been almost impossible to get more than parts of the bones of a species. Much of the material is new to science.

"The fossils were found in the Belly River formation, and are estimated to have lived 3,000,000 years ago. This formation is much earlier than the 'lance cretaceous,' at which time the entire group of dinosaurs became extinct. One skeleton is the first one found in the genus Ornithomius, about eight feet long and about five feet high.

"We got a complete skeleton of the carnivorous dinosaur named Deinoder Horridus. He was about twenty-five feet long and fifteen feet high. Another complete skeleton is of the herbivorous dinosaur, Corythasaurus Casuarius, about thirty-five feet long and fifteen feet high.

"The complete Ankylosaurus Magniventris was a big, plated fellow, the most remarkable in structure of all of the groups of the dinosaurs. He was the living dreadnought of cretaceous times. He was approximately six feet high at the shoulders and eighteen feet long. The entire body was plated, the back with huge plates, and the belly with smaller plates close-fitting, similar to ancient armor."

The End of a North Polar Expedition

Surviving Members of a Russian Expedition Have Just Returned From Frozen North

A press dispatch has reported the arrival at Archangel of the surviving members of the expedition which left Russia in the autumn of 1912, under Captain Sedov, in the hope of reaching the North Pole by way of Franz Josef Land. The survivors report the death of their leader from illness, while attempting to sledge north from Franz Josef Land. This expedition was financed chiefly by the well known St. Petersburg newspaper, the "Novoya Vremja," and was generally believed to be badly equipped when it started north. The undertaking was not favored by the Russian government. Sedov's previous Arctic experience had included an expedition to the mouth of the Kolyma in 1909, and one to Nova Zembla in 1910, but the impression prevailed when he left Russia on his final journey that neither he nor his men had sufficient skill, training or equipment to give hope of valuable results from their expedition. The winter of 1912-13 was spent at the Pankratiev Islands, off the northwest coast of Nova Zembla. The following summer, eight of the twenty-two members of the expedition were obliged to return to Russia on account of illness. The others were supposed to have sailed for Franz Josef Land, but as no further tidings were received of them the Russian authorities recently sent an expedition in search of them on the steamer "Hertha."

Allies' Immense Reserve

Several New Armies of French and British Soldiers Soon at the Front

It has been estimated that the French forces mobilized up to the middle of September numbered about 2,000,000. France's losses so far must be well over 500,000, so that the reinforcement received since the middle of September could do little more than fill up the gaps. But it must be remembered that France's conscription system is much more inclusive than Germany's ever was and that France had at the outbreak of the war nearly 5,000,000 trained men to call to the colors. The supply of men far exceeded the supply of materials, and the French government's chief problem so far has been to make good deficiencies in equipment.

There is nothing improbable in the announcement that General Joffre will soon have two or more new armies at his disposal. The French maximum of efficiency in the field has not yet been reached, and will not be reached before spring. At that time, too, the British contingent in France will be raised from 500,000 to well over 1,200,000 and the Allies will begin to make use of their normal superiority over the German forces which can be assigned to duty in the western war theatre.—New York Tribune.

MAMMOTH BRITISH WARSHIPS
THAT WILL ASTOUND THE WORLD

NEW SHIPS FORMIDABLE ENGINES OF WARFARE

Six Huge Warships of the New Class will be Ready within few Months, and are being Built at a Cost of Sixteen Million Dollars—Will have Speed of Twent-six Knots

Great Britain is to amaze the world with several warships of a new type, much above the super-Dreadnought, says Henry Temple in the International News. Admiral Jellicoe will be able to lay down a hand on the playing table of the North Sea next summer at which the Kaiser's navy will stare in astonishment.

These new ships are of the Queen Elizabeth class, not one of which is yet in commission. Details of them are certainly guarded, and publication of facts concerning them in Great Britain would probably be followed by severe punishment. From a friend who recently visited the jealously barred Devonport yard, however, I have obtained a layman's view of one of these giant crafts. She was the Warspite, which will be ready for action within six months.

The Warspite will carry ten 15.5 inch guns. What this means can be realized when it is remembered that the latest American battleships carry only 14-inch guns. Even more important is the wonderful turret arrangement. The turrets rise above each other like boxes in a grandstand, so that it is possible to fire aft of her 15.5 guns from her bow. This is an achievement, of which naval construction would have despaired only yesterday.

More wonderful still, this monster floating fort is not unable to pursue swift cruisers. She makes twenty-six knots, a speed greater than the fastest transAtlantic liner. Her bow is narrow at the water line and widens in such a way as to offer the least possible resistance to the seas.

Another important feature is her armor. It is said she will be able practically to defy any ordinary torpedo or mine. This is accomplished by means of a triple coating of armor below the water line. An external explosion can damage, but not sink her. Of course she is oil driven. Her cost will be about $16,000,000.

There are six such ships building, which are expected to shake out their colors within six months. Construction is so perfectly organized that they can be built in eighteen months, from the time they were started, it is estimated.

I am unable to learn whether all, or only one of the new battleships will be able to fire all ten of its large guns from the bow. I am informed, however, that besides these six new battleships, the Devonport and Portsmouth dockyards alone are to produce eight battle-cruisers by next spring or early summer.

At Devonport 9,000 men are employed, with about 5,000 soldiers and marines always on guard.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, recently stated in the house of commons that Great Britain could lose a super-Dreadnought every month without diminishing her relative superiority over the German navy, even though the Germans kept all their ships intact. From what I learn, this was no idle boast.

Turkey Was Promised Egypt

Told That India and Moslem Countries Groan Under Christian Rule

In a long dispatch to Sir Edward Grey, Sir Louis Mallet, the British ambassador, describes events at Constantinople which culminated in Turkey's rupture with the Allies.

Sir Louis tells how, despite all his warnings, the Grand Vizier maintained confidence in his ability to prevent Turkey from being involved in the conflict, but how eventually the influence of the war party proved too strong for him.

"In pursuance of a long prepared policy," he says, "the greatest pressure was exercised by Germany to force Turkey into hostilities."

"German success in the European war was said to be assured. The perpetual menace to Turkey from Russia might, it was suggested, be averted by a timely alliance with Germany and Austria. Egypt might be recovered, for the empire of India and other Moslem countries were representing as groaning under Christian rule and might be kindled into a flame of infinite possibility for the Caliphate of Constantinople.

"Turkey would emerge from war the one great power of the east, even as Germany would be the one great power of the west.

"Enver Pasha, dominated by a quasi-Napoleonic ideal, by political Slavism and by the conviction of the superiority of German arms, was from the first a strong partisan of the German alliance.

"At what moment, Talaat Bey, the most powerful civilian in the cabinet and most conspicuous of the committee leaders, finally threw in his lot with the war party, cannot be ascertained precisely."

Sir Louis proceeds to recount the steps which the war party, with German help and unchecked by the cabinet, took to complete plans for military operations until the rupture was finally precipitated by the incursion of the Bedouins in to the Sinai Peninsula and the bombardment of Russian ports in the Black Sea.

"The war party sealed their resolution to go forward," he concludes, "by publishing a communique, in which it was stated that the first acts of hostility in the Black Sea had come from the Russian side.

Untrue and grotesque as it was this invention succeeded in deceiving many of the public. It is not possible to establish by proof which of the ministers had pre-knowledge of the German admiral's coupe, but it may be regarded as certain that Enver Pasha was aware of it, and it is highly probable that Talaat Bey was also an accomplice."

Parisian Boy Saves Soldiers

He Hurries Them to Garret, Skirmishes for Food and Manages to Hide Them For Days

How a school boy of Paris, sixteen years old, who was spending his vacation with his aunt at Roye, saved ten Englishmen, escaped prisoners, and hid them for days in a garret while the Germans were in possession of the town, is told in a letter published in the Figaro, written by a French soldier.

According to the letter, nine English soldiers, with an officer, who had succeeded in escaping from the Germans, arrived at Roye the day before the Germans occupied the place, and, tired out, managed to drag themselves to the house where the boy and his aunt were stopping. They were received with open arms, but had hardly installed themselves before the German advance guard came pouring into the town. The boy hurried the Englishmen into the garret. There they huddled while a German officer was knocking at the door. The officer, well informed through spies of the resources of the town, insisted on quartering in a disused chapel on the property twenty men.

In the house at the time besides the boy and his aunt were women refugees who took shelter there. The party in all numbered sixteen. The lad tried to make himself as useful as possible to the Germans, in order to keep in their good graces, and succeeded in gaining their confidence. The great trouble was food. The German had placed the entire place on rations, 200 grams of bread a person a day. With sixteen rations of bread they were forced to sustain twenty-six. However, the boy managed to forage about and obtain at least sufficient food to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

After five days of incarceration up in the garret the British soldiers, deprived of air and light, became desperate. Under the surveillance existing for the Englishmen to come out it meant death for them and for the family. So the boy obtained women's dresses and each day managed to take two of the Englishmen out in the garden for a breath of air. "What luck," he said, "that I had no moustache, and that the English are accustomed to shaving!" The German soldiers paid no attention to the supposed women.

But the Englishmen became more and more restless, so one morning at two o'clock they slipped out under the guidance of the boy. Gliding along the streets, wriggling through ditches, hiding under cover of walls, they arrived almost at the gates of the town when a sentinel discovered them and fired his piece. At once the alarm was sounded, and the party scattered, to find themselves, through some good fortune, back at the house again two house later.

A Campaign to Encourage Production

Farmers Throughout Dominion Invited to Assist in Great Movement

The government is planning an active campaign to stimulate agricultural production of all kinds during the coming year. The Hon. Martin Burrell is arranging for a series of conferences throughout the Dominion, at which the farmers of the various districts will be called together and given full information as to conditions in Europe, and the great demands for food to supply the allies while the war is on.

The best means whereby Canada can help to meet those demands will be fully discussed by the farmers, as well as by those sent to address them. When the exact situation is impressed on them it is expected that they will respond heartily, and shape their work to the best times of production; and do their utmost to help in their own way Britain and her allies. Incidentally, the country will benefit very greatly from the increased production.

Accurate and complete information is being gathered, and well informed and capable men will meet the farmers of Canada and discuss the whole situation. While the Dominion department of agriculture will be asked to co-operate, and all organizations interested in this movement will be called upon to assist.

The Certain End

Germany is doomed to sure defeat. Bankrupt in statesmanship, overmatched in arms, under the moral condemnation of the civilized world, befriended only by the Austria and the Turk, two backward looking and dying nations, desperately battling against the hosts of three great powers to which help and reinforcements from states now neutral will certainly come should the decision be long deferred, she pours out the blood of her heroic subjects and wastes her diminishing substance in a hopeless struggle that postpones but cannot alter the fatal decree. The world cannot, will not, let Germany win in this war. With her dominating all Europe, peace and security would vanish from the earth.—New York Times.

"The only trouble with the pace that kills" said the pessimistic person, "is that it doesn't kill enough of them."

The English word "diaper" takes its name from a town in Flanders which has been prominent in the papers recently. The word stands for linen d'Ypres a figured fine linen made in Ypres.

Canada is said to be willing to increase its contributions of men to 150,000 by next autumn, if that number is required. We need not say that we hope no such call will be required from the Colony. We recognize to the full that Canada is with us in this fight to the full extent of its resources but we shall expect that the recruiting at home will have settled the issue before we have to bring any such number of men from Canada. We have to remember from Canada is required a double service in this conflict. The Colony will have to be to a large extent the granary of the empire, and if we are to come successfully through the war the men who are working in the fields of Canada will be doing their share in helping forward the cause almost as effectively as those who are actually at the front.—Westminster Gazette.

The governor's wife was telling Bridget about her husband.

"My husband, Bridget," she said proudly, "is at the head of the state militia."

"Oi t'ought as much, my'am," said Bridget cheerfully. Ain't he got th' foine mallelons look?"

Health of the Troops

All the evidence goes to show that disease has not yet become a weighty factor in the war. Illness there must be, as a matter of course, and probably there is a good deal of it in the aggregate. Among such vast bodies of men, even though they are of picked age and physique, illness of different kinds is inevitable, but it has evidently not got beyond control, and we may assume that the means of dealing with it are fairly adequate.—London Times.

By lookin' at the weekly wash,
You can see, if you choose ter,
That they're not wearin' now, begosh
A half of what they used ter.

HOW TOGOLAND WAS WON FOR GERMANY

BAND OF FREEBOOTERS AIDED TEUTONS IN CONQUEST

Germans First Occupied the Country Some Thirty Years Ago, Enlisting the Services of a Savage Tribe to Conquer the Natives.

The first of the German colonies to fall into the hands of Great Britain, Togoland, on the North West coast of Africa, has an interest for the ladies, as being the native home of the birds from whence come the highly prized marabou feathers.

Lome, the capital, is quite modern. It is a clean little town with well-laid-out streets, shaded by palm and other trees. The principal building is the palace of the Duke of Mecklenburg, the governor of Togo. To overcome the difficulties caused by the heavy surf which breaks almost incessantly on the low sandy beach, a pier, a third of a mile long, has been erected, and connected with a massive wharf or quay at the seaward end.

Unfortunately the natives are forgetting how to handle the surfboats, and some years ago, when the bridge connecting the wharf with the shore was destroyed by a tidal wave supposed to have been due to a submarine volcanic upheaval, Lome was almost entirely isolated from the outside world.

What is believed to be one of the most powerful wireless stations in the world was completed in preparation for the present war a few months ago, at Atakpame, about 110 miles from Lome. It is the chief receiving and distributing centre for the German colonies in Africa, and since messages can be either sent to, or received from, Nauen, just outside Berlin, a distance of 3,450 miles, it was a most important link in Germany's world wide intelligence service.

Atakpame is the terminus of the railway, but the Germans have built a good road as far as Sokode about 100 miles to the north, and a large motor car has been provided to supplement the iron road for further progress into the fine hunting country nearer the interior of the continent.

There, however, the inhabitants are hostile and treacherous, and have the disturbing habit of taking pot-shots at the passing traveller with their poisoned arrows.

In this little-visited part of Togo are immense quantities of game. Antelope, leopards, and elephants abound, and many kinds of birds, including the marabou stork, whence come the greatly-sized marabou feathers. The rivers swarm with crocodile, and there are numbers of hippopotami.

As regards Togo history, this only extends back about thirty years, at which time the Germans first occupied the country. They found it in possession of many different tribes, all hostile to one another, the dominant tribe of the south-central region, dwelling round about where Sokode now is, being the Tschaudjo.

These people were originally a conquering tribe, like the Masai and the Zulus, and they swept down from the north somewhere about a hundred years ago, devastating the country as they advanced. They came riding on horses, and as these animals had never before been seen in Togoland, the terror they inspired almost sufficed by itself to ensure the defeat of the aboriginal owners of the soil.

When the Germans came up from the south, a motley but brave and determined rabble, led by a certain free-lance adventurer named Kersting, they endured their first real check at the hands of these wild horsemen.

Impressed by their fighting qualities, Kersting, following, in a small way the example set by Cortez, in Mexico, and by Clive in India, allied himself with the uro—or king—of the Tschaudjo, and, aided by him, he eventually subdued the whole country and placed it under the German flag. The present uro, an old but dignified and amiable savage named Djoba, is the son of the man who fought under Kersting's banner. He resides at Baflio, near Sokode, in a "palace" provided for him by the German government, who also grant him a small yearly subsidy.

Although the bulk of the Togo natives are, as has been said, in a condition but little removed from barbarism, some of the tribes, nevertheless, show considerable skill in handicrafts. Thus, at Bassari and Benjali, in the Konkombwa country, iron is mined, smelted and forged into various articles, under exceedingly primitive, though fairly effective, conditions.

Other tribes cultivate cotton, which they weave into strong and serviceable cloth on curiously primitive wooden looms. Beautiful leather mats are also made, and large, strongly-woven baskets of palm-fibre, which sell for about half a cent apiece.

In the far north, the only currency is salt or cowries. Amongst the Konkombwa copper and brass rods will purchase almost anything.

A remarkable proposal comes from some Belgian leaders. "We realize," they say, "that our nation is one national language. It is impossible to make either Flemish or Waaloon universal because of the rivalry of races. We do not wish to encourage further use of French wishing to maintain our distinct individuality and cultivate British rather than French characteristics, therefore we propose that Belgium should adopt English as a national language, making herself the England of the continent and sister nation of England of the Isle."

THE DUTY OF THE BUYER

Preference Should Always be Given to Home Products

(From the Toronto Globe)

If the patriotic manufacturer does his duty to Canada by keeping his employees together, and doing without profits till the dip of depression is over, he has a right to expect that the buyer will stand loyally beside him and buy Canadian goods wherever possible, and British goods in preference to those of foreign nations. The instinct of self-preservation should teach the Canadian people that this is no time to import things that can be made as cheaply and of as good quality as home. The point is so clearly made in a letter addressed to the Globe by a manufacturing concern in Ontario that space is gladly given for it:

"We note from your excellent journal that you have been endeavoring during the past few weeks to impress upon Canadian manufacturers the duty of keeping their plants running to the fullest possible extent. You have pointed out that by so doing the manufacturers will be contributing largely to the country in this present crisis. With this we are quite in accord. We would, however, draw your attention to the fact that there is a limit to the possibility of any manufacturer keeping his plant running.

"We are a small concern, manufacturing small tools. Throughout the whole of last winter and up to the end of July we ran our factory full time, notwithstanding the fact that our production was considerably in advance of our sales. Last month our sales took a tremendous drop, and we have had to slightly reduce our working hours. Our object in writing to you is to point out that even in these times of depression there is more than sufficient business in our line to keep us working full time. We are the only concern actually manufacturing our line of tools in Canada. In point of quality we are second to none. Our prices are competitive. There seems to us to be no good and sufficient reason for any of this business to be sent outside of Canada; yet it is a fact that this is being done. We suggest to you that you couple your advocacy of keeping the factory running with that of the duty of Canadians to buy only Canadian-made goods, always providing they are competitive in quality and price with foreign goods."

This is a most reasonable request, and it is to be hoped the readers of the Globe will give it favorable consideration. The buyer naturally wants the best value he can get for his money, but if Canadian goods are as cheap and of as high quality as foreign goods he is a very thoughtless Canadian who under existing conditions does not give the preference to home products. In this connection the Globe may be pardoned a personal word. Many Canadian manufacturers making standard lines of goods do not know the meaning of the word publicity. They expect their goods to sell themselves. They never give the public a chance to learn the brand or the quality of the articles they make. The greater part of the foreign articles sold in Canada are sold because by constant advertising the buyer is taught to ask for a certain brand or trade mark. In yesterday's Globe scarcely a dozen manufacturers of the thousands in Canada thought it worth telling the people about their goods. Two-thirds of the space occupied by manufacturers' announcements was purchased by Canadian branches of American concerns that know the worth of publicity. The buyer's duty is to give the preference to Canadian goods. But the manufacturer's duty does not end when he makes the goods. He cannot hope to sell them in competition with well-advertised foreign products unless he lets prospective buyers know that Canadian goods competitive in price and quality are on the market.

Shackleton Departs For Polar Trip

Sir Ernest Shackleton and the members of his trans-Atlantic Antarctic expedition have left London in two sections for the South Polar regions. One half of the party, headed by Sir Ernest Shackleton, departed for South America, the other half of the expedition left for Ross Sea, on the New Zealand side of the Antarctic, by way of Tasmania.

Sir Ernest hopes to meet the Ross Sea contingent in April of next year, or failing in that by March of 1916. The Shackleton section will have 70 dogs and also motor sledges. The other party will have 26 dogs.

One great difficulty that confronted the expedition was the lack of scientific instruments. These had been ordered from Germany but had not been delivered because of the war and it was necessary to replace them in England.

The Ross sea party will board the exploration ship Aurora at Hobartstown, Tasmania. Sir Ernest Shackleton hopes to leave Buenos Ayres, October 18, by the ship Endurance, which is now en route to South America.

The American Attitude

As for the attitude of the American press, it never more accurately reflected the sober judgment of the American public than in condemning Germany's course in the present conflict. The indictment against Germany is founded upon the statements of her own defenders, whose admissions are far more damning in their evidence than any charge of the Allies. A nation whose imperial chancellor ridicules as a "scrap of paper," the plighted faith not only of his own but of other governments, can find nothing but condemnation on this side of the Atlantic so long as America remains true to her ideals as a nation.—Boston Transcript.

HELIGOLAND ISLAND IS WELL FORTIFIED

THE NORTH SEA STOREHOUSE OF THE GERMAN FLEET

Millions Have Been Spent in Fortifications and the Construction of Powder Magazines—Provisions For Siege Lasting Three Years.

Enormous sums of money have been spent upon fortifications at Heligoland.

The island which has an area of only three-quarters of a square mile, is looked upon as one of the most treasured possessions of Germany.

Since the Germans obtained possession of the island, enormous sums have been spent upon fortifications, and so on, including $30,000,000 spent on protecting the coast from erosion.

Probably it will never be known how many millions Germany has spent in strengthening the place. But it is known that a million and a half was spent in improving the harbor as an anchorage for torpedo craft.

Millions have been spent in fortifications and the construction of powder magazines, while refuges have been built for the inhabitants as a protection against the island being shelled by an enemy.

Two hundred feet from the water there stands a series of big gun batteries and armed turrets, an attempt having been made to turn the island into a German Gibraltar.

For purposes of protection, a cliff of granite was built, so that now the island to a large extent possesses cliffs which are purely artificial. In addition, hundreds of tons of cement were used to strengthen the face of the natural rock.

Most of the people depend for their livelihood upon the lobster and other fisheries, together with their harvest from the summer visitors. They live to long years, and have a stheir native tongue the North Frisian dialect.

In 1807 Great Britain obtained the island from the Danes. When she took possession of the island it was the "jumping ground" of a horde of smugglers, there being practically no room left on the island which was free from kegs and human beings. In 1890 we gave the island to the Germans as their consideration for our taking over Zanzibar and Pemba.

At the time of the bargain there was great dissatisfaction shown in each country. It was recognized by many far-seeing men that so long as we possessed Heligoland the island was in the position of a menace to Germany.

Those Germans who objected to the bargain were sore that Germany did not obtain a much larger territory; even Bismarck said they had exchanged a pair of trousers for a mere button. It was then that the plateau was fortified.

Quite recently some of the most massive guns produced by Krupps' were placed there, while provisions were laid in sufficient to withstand a siege of three years. Money, in fact, was spent like water that the island should become the North Sea storehouse of the German fleet.

PUTS BAN ON AIRSHIPS

Cannot Fly Within Ten Miles of Fortified Points

An order-in-council has been passed prohibiting airships from flying within ten miles of any of the chief Canadian cities or fortified points, unless by special government permit and prohibiting any air craft carrying passengers to cross the international boundary except under special conditions.

The action is taken by the government as a precautionary measure and because airships have recently been seen approaching various places near the border of Canada. Guards have been stationed at all prominent points with orders to fire upon any airship which comes wthin the prescribed ten mile area.

The places named in the order-in-council as being those over which no airship may fly are Halifax, Sydney, St. John, Quebec, St. John, Valcartier, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria, Vancouver and Charlottetown.

It also provided that no airship may pass within ten miles of any wireless telegraph station.

Airships crossing the international boundary line and carrying passengers are allowed to land only at points within three miles of Annapolis, N.S., Woodstock, N.S., Lake Megantic and Hemmingford in Quebec; Athens, Welland and Essex in Ontario; Morris, Manitoba; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alberta; and Chilliwack, B.C.

A Canadian officer must be carried on any airship that lands in Canada and no firearms, explosives or photographic equipment will be allowed on board. Any military air craft in Canada must be the property of the Canadian government or Great Britain or her allies. One reason for the strict governmental regulation of airships is with a view to preventing any secret fitting out of airships by Germans or Austrians in the United States with a view to bombarding operations, or scouting at fortified or military points in Canada.

It is a remote, but possible danger.

When Kitchener Asks He Gets Action

A story is going round about Lord Kitchener's way of dealing with officialism. He made an application to the post office authorities for thirty telegraphists to go on active service with the army. A high official informed Lord Kitchener that the men could not be spared, as the staff had already been seriously depleted by the war. The new war secretary sent back a message to say that if the men were not sent inside half an hour he would come for them himself. Needless to say the men were soon forthcoming.

British Fighting Families

Lots of cases are on record of entire families being in one or other of the British fighting forces. A widowed lady named Coppard, of Penge, has seven sons serving in the West Kent Territorials and she is very proud of the fact. Another instance is of an Erith family named Higgs. The father fought at Tel-el-Kebir, six sons are in the Royal navy, and the mother is anxious to serve as a nurse.

Good Times Ahead for the West

THE attention of the world is now being attracted to the vast areas of fertile wheat lands of Western Canada. Only a small fraction of the agricultural lands are at present tilled and their cultivation is now a world necessity.

There will be a world-wide shortage of food and the demand for wheat and all farm products will be enormous. High prices for grain are sure to prevail. The coming year will witness the greatest activity throughout the West.

The Hour of Opportunity has Arrived

'Deutschland, Deutschland, uber alles'

The German soldier's song in this war is not the "Watch on the Rhine," popular in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, but "Deutschland, Deutschland, uber alles" sung to the air of Haydn's Hymn to the Emperor, the Austrian National anthem. The words were written in 1841 by the poet Hoffmann von Fallersleben, in the island of Heligoland, then British territory, during his exile from Germany on account of his sympathy with the German reform party.

Germany's Increase in Population

The imperial statistical office has recently issued a year book which estimates the population of Germany on July 1 of this year at 67,812,000, a gain of 831,000 during the twelve months. Since the war with France in 1870-71 Germany has gained 26,000,000 in population.

"It is well to leave something for those who come after us," as the man said who threw a barrel in the way of a policeman who was chasing him.

PROFITS AND LOSSES OF THE GREAT WARS

THE ENORMOUS EXPENSE OF MODERN WARFARE

Huge Sums That Are Necessary to Finance the Prosecution of War—Vanquished Called Upon to Meet the Bill of Expense.

Modern warfare is a costly business!

Some years ago a leading German Socialist estimated that a Franco-German war, under modern conditions would cost $50,000,000 a month, while if Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Italy were engaged, the figures would soar to $2,250,000,000 a month!

There is every indication that these figures are being attained, if not surpassed in the big war in Europe.

When one considers the upkeep of the vast armies in the fighting line and engaged keeping open communication to the base, the material needed to feed the rifle and big gun, and the continuous need of equipment, the figures quoted do not appear large in proportion to the force engaged in the conflict.

But there is money to be made in war, as in every business. Germany, for instance, profited much from the Franco-German war of 1870. Her war bill amounted to $450,000,000; but when peace proposals were made, Germany presented France with a bill of $1,000,000,000. It got every cent of it.

It was the great Bismarck who arranged the terms of the treaty, and though he chuckled mightily at the idea of getting this huge sum from the French for stopping the war, it is said that he was sorry when he saw how readily the French scraped the amount together, that he had not asked for double the amount! Germany had previously squeeezd an indemnity of over $40,000,000 out of her present ally, Austria, after hostilities lasting only one month.

Other countries, too, have found war a very profitable business, notably Japan, who, after the war of 1894-1895 with China, arising out of the state of Korea, made the Chinese pay her an indemnity of $185,000,000. As the war cost Japan only $30,000,000, she made a profit of $155,000,000, in addition to which she gained certain towns and territories.

But Japan gained little profit from the war with Russian in 1904-05, in spite of an indemnity of $500,000,000, which was demanded, for the cost of that campaign to Japan alone was estimated at $600,000,000.

A country which has never found war profitable is Russia. Her encounter with Turkey in the 70's cost her an enormous amount of money. She would only have been a little out of pocket if she had received the $250,000,000 indemnity which she asked for in her bill. Ultimately the indemnity was cut down to $160,000,000, with which to pay her out-of-pocket expenses, of which sum Turkey up to the present time has paid just over half, and there seems little likelihood that she will ever raise the full amount.

The cost of the Russian-Japanese war was staggering. The campaign lasted about 19 months, and altogether it is estimated that the combined expenses of Russia and Japan amounted to no less than $2,225,000,000. The loss to Japan's navy and mercantile marine alone amounted to $250,000,000.

This was the fourth campaign upon which Russia had entered within three-quarters of a century. The first and second were with Turkey, the former involving an expenditure of $100,000,000 and the loss of 120,000 men. This was in 1828, and twenty-six years later came the Crimea, in which France and England took a hand. The total cost of this terrible war was $1,565,000,000. England's bill alone amounted to $390,000,000.

The Napoleonic wars, which ended with Waterloo, were comparatively cheap for France, as the total bill amounted only to $1,250,000,000.

The present war will be as costly a one for both conqueror and vanquished. Already Germany is endeavoring to partly recoup herself by levying enormous exactions on the cities and towns occupied in the line of march across Belgium. Whether the sums will be paid before the invaders are driven back across the frontier is another story, as it is possible that the Belgians will not submit calmly to the exorbitant demands made upon them by an enemy who has turned a beautiful country into one of death and devastation.

But Germany is certainly laying herself open to dreadful reprisals, for when this war is over the indemnity to be claimed from her will be simply enormous. Great Britain never has deliberately set about making money out of her wars in modern days, but she will be perfectly justified in calling upon her enemies to meet the expenses they have wantonly run her into.

Germany's Commerce Annihilated

Germany's foreign trade is virtually annihilated. German ships to the value of $25,000,000 have been destroyed by British cruisers, and others to an estimated value of $50,000,000 are interned in neutral ports. There is no estimate to be put on the number or value of the German ships laid up in Hamburg, Bremen and other German harbors. Nowhere on the high seas is a German afloat except as a fugitive.

This is the immediate result of England's supremacy upon the seas. It is the result that would attend a conflict between England and any power. —New York Journal.

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C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, FEB. 12

Reclamation Costs

In a recent issue of The Sphere, published in London, England, appears a timely article showing the price others are willing to pay for the drainage of overflowed lands.

The London publication states that a measure was recently before the parliament of Holland, which aimed to provide for the drainage of the Zuider Zee, or a portion of it.

One project comprised the reclamation of 115,000 acres at a cost of approximately $40,000,000, and another one the reclaiming of 500,000, acres at a cost of $120,000,000—over $340 per acre in the first case and $240 per acre in the second case.

These figures are interesting in view of the more-than-likely reclamation of the Kootenay Flats. Of course it would be insane to argue that because Holland is willing to pay those fancy prices to render possible the cultivation of what is now waste land that British Columbia would be justified in making a similar expenditure. We have not yet the nearby first-class markets, the cheap transportation, or the cheap labor that the people of Holland possess.

As against these, however, we can justly claim that the reclaimed Kootenay lands are of greater fertility than the reclaimed lands of Holland, the latter containg a large per cent. of sand and being low in fertility content.

Lynchings in the U.S.

The annual returns compiled by Booker T. Washington, the negro educationalist who keeps records from year to year, show that in 1914 the number of persons put to death by mobs in the United States was 52, the same number as in 1913.

The number in 1913 was somewhat less than in 1912. Of the 52 put to death, 49 were colored and 3 white. While the number of lynchings is the least since records have been kept, Mr. Washington notes a tendency to lynch for trivial causes and makes no sex distinctions.

Of the 52 lynched, the charge of rape was made against only 13 per cent., or 5 colored and 2 white men. 3 women were lynched in 1914.

Of the crimes charged against the persons who met death at the hands of mobs, murder led, with 13. Then came robbery and murder with six. The number of rape charges was six, and attempted rape one. Killing an officer accounts for five lynchings, and killing a person in a quarrel, four.

By states lynchings were distributed as follows: Alabama 2, Arkansas 1, Florida 4, Georgia 2, Louisiana 12, Missouri 1, NewMexico 1, North Dakota 1, North Carolina 1, Oklahoma 3, Oregon 1, South Carolina 4, Tennessee 1, Texas 6, Mississippi 12.

Oregon and North Dakota are the only northern states in the list for 1914.

Still More Regulating

The annual convention of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association is now a matter of history. That those in attendance will find helpful the addresses delivered them, and that the exchange of ideas iu the various discussions will be of profit there can be no doubt. Having paid this tribute to the deliberations of the gathering nothing further in the way of commendation would be warranted.

In view of the unsatisfactory returns received by the growers as a result of faulty marketing by practically every selling agency in British Columbia in 1914, it is disappointing to note that no move was made in any shape, manner or form to attempt to prevent the same thing happening again, unless the following resolution that was put through may be considered as helping some:

"That the Dominion Government "be requested to enact legislation "compelling dealers receiving fruit "on consignment to make returns "to shippers, showing conditions of "fruit on arrival; to whom it is "sold, buyers address and the price "received therefor and that returns "be made at least once a week."

Of course, if it is proposed to keep on selling on consignment legislation along the line of the resolution can do harm; though it can accomplish little good if wholesalers are to be allowed the same privileges they were granted or assumed in 1914—they will simply refuse to handle consignments unless such legislation is agreed to as being of no effect in the transaction.

The growers and selling agencies in the Northwestern States, it seems to us, are attempting a more satisfactory policy. They propose to establish the points to which they will ship on consignment, and what territory they will handle f.o.b. They propose to fix the price at which the different grades will be sold at the shipping point, and any selling agency that cuts the price will find itself unable to secure any more apples to sell. The aim will be never to over-supply any centre, and to see to it that the canning industry is always adequately supplied—at a profit-producing price.

The proposition is a big one, and will hardly be as great a success in 1915 as the growers are hoping for. But it is a move that is necessary for the salvation of the apple industry and so far as B.C. is concerned the sooner a similar move is made on this side of the line the easier will be consummated a state of affairs that exists in practically every other industry of any account in this Dominion of ours.

Figured Correctly

To make positively sure that he had made no mistake in his reckoning that it would be precisely 2,500,000 years before the world has another February without a full moon, Hugh McCreath got very busy Sunday morning checking over the figures by which he arrived at the foregoing conclusion.

He discovered that his arithmetic was correct down to the very last decimal point. His forecast, too, has the unqualified approval of Bill Crawford, who remembers that in the hard winter of 1866, when February was also full-moonless, the prediction was made that the same condition would prevail in 1915, but after that over two million years would elapse before history would repeat in that particular matter.

At that time, Mr. Crawford states that the conglomeration of the hypothenuse had differentiated the parallelogram so much that the consanguinity wonld not emulate the ordinary effervesence, hence the extraordinary phenomena.

Opposed to this view we have George Huscroft, who points out that that that view may have obtained in the part of Ontario where Mr. Crawford was then resident, but it was not prevalent all over the continent. In '66 scientific men in Mr. Huscroft's home town were practically unanimous that seeing there was no qualification of the eccentricity of the solar aggregation transubstantiating the ignominiousness of the perpendicular and subliminating the puspicutity of the consequences any such misconception of the orthographical functionaries was misinterpretible—or words to that effect.

Other authorities have also been heard from but we refuse to confirm or deny any of these views until we hear from S. E. Bradley and Tom Butterfield of Duck Creek, when our decision will be in favor of the affirmative.

To Move in Force

The statement credited to Lord Kitchener that the war would start in May can stand no other interpretation than that in the month when the flowers are wont to bloom an overwhelming assault upon the German line in the western area will be begun without fail.

This view is substantiated by the fact that France is credited with having called out all her classes up to the age of forty-two and to have been able, without going beyond that age, to obtain as many men as she can handle, allowance being made for all contingencies.

England's recruiting of the armies to be trained for actual participation in the great shove has doubtless been concluded long ago, and their training for service has by now been nearly completed.

We get hints of the enormous sums being spent on the continent to supplement the French and English equipment in arms, clothing, horses and food. The time is coming when all this is to be brought to bear against the Germans, who for two months and more have stood on the defensive, awaiting the attack.

For two months almost the Allies seem to have been content with little more than holding their own all along the line. This state of affairs must end shortly, and it seems reasonable to assume the climax will be a drive against the whole line of German positions, made everywhere with force so overwhelming that the Germans will not be able to spare men from one point to go to the defence of another.

If that is not to occur, then, on all the evidence, the war might go on indefinitely, or finish one day as well as another, with the armies where they are now—this being always conditioned, of course, upon the turn affairs may take in the eastern theatre.

In that point, however, it looks as though the roles had been reversed, for where formerly it was Russia that was expected to bring relief to the western Allies, now it is these Allies who are expected to enable Russia to win.

During January 2,200 tons of ice were shipped from Mirror Lake.

Some 3,500 car loads of ice have been harvested in the Crow's Nest this winter.

Up to date the grand total value of placer gold produced in B. C. is $73,300,000.

A five foot lynx was killed a few days ago in a rancher's duck house at Fruitvale.

Grand Forks school children picked some buttercups at McCallum's slough on Friday.

Nearly all the stores in the Pass are now taking the Wednesday half holiday all year round.

Grand Forks Presbyterians contributed $2,186 for all purposes last year. $197 went to missions.

The government telephone line between Nelson, Waneta and Trail is now open for business.

To date Ole Stenburg of Mirror Lake has captured seven live marten and killed seventeen of them.

Chief Guthrie, of the Nelson fire department, wants an additional man and more fire alarm boxes.

Revelstoke trustees are asking for $27,560 for school purposes this year. $2,000 less than was required in 1914.

The average daily cost per patient per day at the Vernon hospital was $2.71. In 1913 the figure was $2.78 per day.

97½% of the pupils enrolled in division seven or the Selkirk school, Revelstoke, were in attendance during January.

An order for 2,000 field cooking ranges to cost $1,000,000 has been placed with a St. Louis firm by the French government.

The record of 11,000 feet made by aviator Carberry at San Diego, Calif., on January 3, has been officially recognized. He carried one passenger.

King George Hotel

THE HOME OF THE TRANSIENT

COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL IN THE KOOTENAYS

Run on strictly up-to-date lines. Unexcelled service in all departments. Kitchen staff (including cook) all white ladies. Every comfort and attention given to guests

The bar is supplied with only the best brand of goods.

Porters Meet Trains

J. H. DOYLE Manager

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Have YOU Paid YOUR Subscription

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Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa
Winter Vetch, Field, Garden

SEEDS

After careful enquiry we decided to specialize on IMPERIAL BRAND EXTRA No. 1.

It is guaranteed pure as to kind, clean, sound plump, of good color.

Free from seeds of any noxious weeds, and contains not more than 30 seeds per ounce of all kinds of weeds, including other useless or harmful plants not specially mentioned in the Act.

Don't purchase seed until you investigate the merits and prices of Imperial Brand Extra No. 1.

GOLD SEAL COFFEE

is powerful popular with many of our customers. There's a reason!

Jackson's Teas the best value in Creston, 50c & 40c pound

FRANK H. JACKSON

General Merchant Phone 80 Creston

CRANBROOK

A large number of school children are laid up with colds, etc.

By a vote of 12 to 2 the school teachers have declined to stand for any reduction in their salaries.

Some military optimists claim Cranbrook can furnish 100 men for the third contingent on ten days notice.

The Saturday market is drawing splendid patronage and the demand for veal and pork particularly heavy.

Herald:—Freight business over the C. P. R. is reported equally as good if not a little better than at this season last year.

The school estimates for 1915 are $22,465 of this the government grant will likely be $6,700, leaving $15,765 to be raised by city taxes.

Herald;—The first harbinger of spring has arrived. Monday last no less than seven musk rats were seen in the marsh on Cranbrook street.

Ald. Clapp and W. F. Attridge have been appointed police commissioners, and Ald. Baiment and J. H. Casiake are the license commissioners for 1915.

R. F. Green, M.P., has promised to work overtime if necessary, to have Cranbrook made a training center for troops for the third and all other contingents.

A nine-months old Buff Orpington pullet belonging to Mrs. E. H. Leaman last week laid an egg that would nicely make a meal for a family of five says the Herald.

At a meeting here on January 31st prominent Conservatives from Fernie Windermere, Fort Steele and other points to discuss candidates for the federal election. It is stated A. E. Watts' name was unanimously approved.

NELSON

The annual hospital ball on Friday night was attended by over 100 couple.

The local relief society is in need of shoes for adults and children, and underwear.

Fire chief Guthrie wants another man added to the fire brigade and more alarm boxes.

There are 125 names on the list, which is kept at the armory, of persons wishing to go with the third contingent.

Funds for local relief are being raised by a series of whist drives at the Hume Hotel. The opener netted $25.

During January the local relief society took care of 28 adults and 29 children besides distributing considerable clothing.

The Kootenay Granite & Monumental Works has closed a contract to supply 300 cars of granite for the new Mormon temple at Cardston, Alberta.

Rev. R. V. Munrter of North Vancouver has accepted the call to St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, and his induction will take place on Feb. 16th.

The Canadian Club will have addresses from Rev. W. T. Herridge, moderator of the Presbyterian Church, and Bishop Doull, during the next month.

Two-thirds of the values of Rossland ore in in gold.

Creston Hotel

The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

Our Guests Call Again

YOU will make no mistake when you get off the train if you sign the register at the Creston Hotel. Travelling men will substantiate this. We study the comfort of our guests. The rooms are well furnished in a manner up-to-date.

Headquarters for Mining Men, Lumbermen, Ranchers, Tourists and Commercials.

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., L.L.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of $1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. 821

C. G. BENNETT Manager, Creston Branch

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

Shipment of McLaughlin Sleighs and Cutters on Hand
TEAM SLEIGHS
Harness, Single and Double and Supplies on Hand
Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness
Sleighs and Cutters COAL FOR SALE

H. S. McCreath, Prop.

Phone 61 Bigar Avenue Box 14

Our B. C. Budget

Flour is up 40 cents a barrel at Revelstoke.

The Phoenix ski club has been reorganized.

Vernon has twenty-four pupils for the packing school.

The "red light" district is again doing business at Cranbrook.

Coleman has an Italian co-operative association with 150 members.

A chapter of the Daughters of the Empire has been organized at Elko.

Revelstoke reports an increase of 10 cents per pound in the price of celery.

Kelowna board of trade proposes reducing the membership fee from $10 to $5.

Bankhead miners are working on an average of three days a week at present.

In spite of the depression Joe Galzinski is opening a restaurant at Cranbrook.

Rossland school attendance for January shows an increase of seven over December.

Four pupils at Greenwood high school had perfect attendance records for January.

A reading room and library will shortly be opened to the public in the Venezia Hotel.

It was so mild in Greenwood last week that the annual curling bonspiel had to be postponed.

Private Logan, formerly of the Provincial Police, Wardner, is in the firing line with the Patricias.

After paying all expenses Kaslo board of trade finished the year $92 to the good. The receipts were $210.

Principal Cornette, of the Penticton Public School, picked three buttercups near the school grounds yesterday.

Penticton orchardists are looking for a good crop this year, as the fruit buds on the trees are full of promise.

Revelstoke stock breeders are purchasing a Percheron stallion for the benefit of horse breeders of the districts.

It is expected the entire battery of eight furnaces of the Granby smelter at Grand Forks will be in full blast by April 1st.

A. T. Garland of Kaslo and Thos. Abriel of Nakusp are possible Conservative candidates in the forthcoming B. C. elections.

In future only children over fourteen years of age will be allowed to patronize nickel in the slot gum machines in Fernie.

Trail has just paid $401 to the provincial jail at Nelson—the price of keeping Trails' municipal prisoners for the past five years.

Golden expects that Capt. Cunningham, purchasing agent will purchase remounts for the militia department at Golden and Wilmer.

Although well over 200 horses were offered for sale at Vernon for army use the remount purchasing agents only found 21 up to standard.

Penticton claims to have supplied twelve per cent of the men of the B.C. Horse, with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, now in camp at Victoria.

The Quance Lumber Co. at Nakusp has an order for 100,000 feet of cottonwood lumber. Hitherto this class of timber has usually been left standing.

A movement is on foot to establish electric light works for Nakusp. Already over 30 householders have signified their intention of having lights installed.

During 1014 seventeen persons lost their lives in coal mine fatalities. In 1013 there were twenty-seven. In the metal mines nineteen were killed as compared with thirteen the year previous.

Kaslo school board for this year has effected an economy by turning the duties of secretary of the board over to the city clerk's office and the work of the school health officer will be done by the city M. H. O.

Monday night chicken thieves visited H. Thomsen's henhouse at Bonner's Ferry and made away with some 25 chickens. The thieves killed the chickens on the spot and left the heads of the birds strewn all over the chicken yard.

[illegible] raised the price of bread since the war began. Although the price of flour has made several big jumps. An increase in price may be expected, however, when new stocks have to be pur-

Spring and Summer Goods

Just received two heavy shipments of Dry Goods, consisting of English Prints and Ginghams, Shirtings, Fancy Suitings, Voiles, Crepes, and many other varieties of goods. Call early and get your choice.

Our SPRING SEEDS are now in. Call early and get the variety you want

LANCASTER & CO.
THE QUALITY STORE

NEWS OF THE WORLD

British Columbia

Thirty-six persons were killed in and about the mines of British Columbia 1914.

Kootenay and Boundary mills are shipping yellow pine to the Central States.

The province has $15,000,000 due it on account of overdue payments on land sales.

Hon. Joe Martin is starting a new evening daily paper, the Journal, in Vancouver about March 1st.

The 1914 fruit harvest was 20 per cent. over that of the previous year and 30 per cent. over that of 1912.

Vancouver wants to have the third contingent mobilized there instead of in Victoria and New Westminster.

C.P.R. figures show that the apple shipments from the Okanagan for 1914 were 37 per cent. higher than the year previous.

The federal estimates provide for numerous public buildings this year. Among them is $20,000 for a drill hall at Fernie.

The East Kootenay Federal Conservative Association has been organized. Dr. Barnell of Fernie is president and W. B. McFarlane, Cranbrook, Secretary.

Canadian

Since the outbreak of war flour has risen $2 a barrel at Winnipeg.

The C.P.R. has withdrawn its cheap freight rate on settlers' effects.

The net debt of the Dominion is now $395,000,000. A year ago it was $314,000,000.

The province of Manitoba has just borrowed $5,500,000 in New York at 5 per cent.

There were 374 business failures in January, as against 220 the same month last year.

It is expected that $100,000,000 will be voted for war purposes at the present session of the commons.

$16,000,000 of war clothing of various kinds have been ordered in Canada since hostilities commenced.

At the present time it is estimated that between 9,000 and 10,000 soldiers' families in various parts of Canada are being assisted from the Canadian Patriotic Fund, involving an expenditure of about $6,000 daily.

British & Foreign

Australia is supplying 4,000 reinforcements monthly.

Estimates of the German losses in the present war run as high as 2,250,000

To date Russia has taken 590,000 prisoners. Almost 75 per cent. are Austrians.

There is talk of Britain, France and Russia floating a joint loan of three billion dollars.

Austria has raised the price of the 2-pound loaf of bread from 14 to 16 cents. Pork is almost unobtainable.

The British casualties from the beginning of the war to date is officially placed at 104,000 killed, wounded and

GET YOUR
Plumbing, Tinning and General Repair Work
Done by
W. B. Embree

The satisfaction of work well done lasts long after the price is forgotten

BOAR FOR SERVICE

Large English Berkshire Boar Creston Boy (31161) for service at Mountain View Ranch. Fee $3.—STOCKS & JACKSON, Creston, B.C.

A. Mirabelli

DEALER IN
High class Boots and Shoes

Saddle and Harness Repairing a Specialty

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINIG REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the Yukon Territory, the North-west Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"I forget," she answered carelessly. "Oh, yes, he spilt some cream on my frock."

"And you flew at him like that?" said Hugh. "Really, Delia, you must be mad, I believe."

"Do you think so?" she asked, looking at him earnestly.

Hugh could not repress a slight shudder. There were times, in fact, when the girl's ungovernable temper seemed to indicate a permanently unbalanced mind; and then again, once the paroxysm passed, no one could appear more quiet and rational.

"It must be delightful to be mad," she mused aloud; "so irresponsible; then I adore power—and who is so powerful as a maniac acknowledging absolutely no restraint?"

"Except the restraint of the straightwaistcoat and the walls of the lunatic asylum," said Hugh. "Upon my word, Delia, I wish you would not talk like that."

"'Stone walls do not a prison make,' nor straitwaistcoats a veritable restraint," returned Delia. "But how is it you are here, Hugh? I thought you were the industrious apprentice and never left the office in business hours?"

"I want to see uncle on business," Hugh answered. "Is he in?"

"Yes," Delia replied, "in his study; he has not stirred out of it since yesterday morning; he has hardly eaten a thing, he never went to bed last night, and if anyone goes into the room he swears at them and asks them for a number."

"Good gracious!" said Hugh, bewildered. "What on earth do you mean?"

"Exactly what I say," said Delia. After a pause she added meditatively, "I think that is what has got on my nerves and made me fly out so at poor James; for now I come to think of it, I seem to remember that it was I myself who spilt that cream."

Hugh could not help laughing.

"Really, Delia, you are altogether too much for ordinary people," he said.

"I have felt upset," she answered moodily, her eyes on the ground and yet giving him one swift side glance, "ever since you left here; I have felt so bored since. But how have you come?" she added quickly. "I heard no wheels or anything."

"I came by train," he answered. "I took the 2.52 from town and walked over."

"All the way?" she asked quickly. "Have you walked all that way in an hour?"

"I wanted a walk," he said, "and I had a skirmish with a tramp on the way into the bargain. The fellow was insolent, and I had to knock him down after which he cleared off at championship pace."

"Ah, you are a man," she said with a deep sigh; "to walk six miles in an hour and fight a tramp on the way—"

"It is not much of a test of manhood," said Hugh with a laugh. "Could I see uncle if I went to the house?"

'You will find him in his study," she answered, falling back in her chair in her old, bored manner; "and when he has sworn at you, and asked you for a number, you can come back to me and I will give you some tea—oh! and if you see James anywhere, tell him I want to speak to him.'

"All right," said Hugh, thinking to himself that if he were James, Delia might continue to want to speak to him.

He went into the house, and making his way to his uncle's study tapped at the door. There was no answer, and so heturned the handle and entered. Mr. Hetherington, sitting at a big writing table covered with papers that had overflown on to the floor, looked up with an oath as the door opened.

"You, Hugh," he growled. "Well, why are you not at business?" He lifted his hand suddenly and pointed full at him with a gesture almost threatening. "Well, as you are here, give me a number, will you?" he said. "Quick—a number."

CHAPTER III.

Mr. Hetherington's Offer

Hugh, taken fairly aback at this singular demand, could only stand and stare, and in a great rage Mr. Hetherington cried out—

"Confound you! why can't you speak? Give me a number, will you?"

"But what sort of a number?" asked Hugh.

Mr. Hetherington exploded into a roar of rage that reminded one of his daughter, and that seemed to suggest her temper was an inheritance.

"Any number!" he shouted. "Quick."

Hugh gave half a dozen figures at a venture, and Mr. Hetherington, jotting them down on a piece of paper, began apparently to work with them, pausing now and then, and then beginning again, like a man engaged on some difficult mathematical problem. After a minute or two, however, he flung his pen down.

"No good, no good at all," he said moodily.

"But what is it?" asked Hugh.

"Confound it all!" said Hetherington with another oath; and then jumping up he swept into his arms the whole litter of papers that covered his writing table, carried them to the fireplace, dumped them in the grate, and while Hugh looked on in surprise, he struck a match and set fire to them.

"My dear uncle," said Hugh, "what are you doing?"

"Getting rid of a nightmare that has nearly driven me crazy this last twenty-four hours," said the millionaire, dropping into an armchair and watching the burning papers with satisfaction. "What is the time? Not five yet! Good Lord! and dinner won't be till half-past seven and I am nearly starving; I don't believe I have had anything to eat since yesterday."

"But what did you want a number for?" asked Hugh curiously.

"I was trying to read a cipher," answered Mr. Hetherington; "it has been composed on Gronfield's system, I believe, and can't be read without the key number. I tried every way and every number I could imagine, and at last was driven to guess work, but the confounded thing was too much for me; so—" and he made a gesture towards the pile of burning papers.

"Was it anything of importance?" asked Hugh.

"I don't know," answered Mr. Hetherington, who, probably from the relaxing of the strain under which he had been working, seemed inclined to be much more communicative than usual. "No, I don't know—it might be and it might not. I advanced a couple of hundred on it fifteen years ago; and I hardly thought of it again till yesterday morning, when I was offered £2,000 for it over the telephone."

"And you refused?" asked Hugh, wishing chances of receiving £2,000 would come to him so easily.

"Yes," returned the millioniare; "if they had offered me the money I had advanced on it I should probably have jumped at the chance; but such a high bid made me suspect at once that there was something in the thing, something that someone knew, and that this someone was trying to take advantage of me. And if there is one thing that puts my back up," said Mr. Hetherington emphatically, "it is the feeling that someone is trying to take an unfair advantage of me. If these people had been less eager, and had made a moderate offer, I should certainly have accepted, but the amount they mentioned put me at once on my guard. I think they recognized their mistake, too, for a man came with an offer of £200 later on in the day, pretending, of course, to know nothing of the previous offer over the telephone, but I was on my guard by that time, and refused again. The worst of it is, though, that I have failed to read the wretched thing, and now—" and he made a gesture with his hand to the ashes in the grate.

"But surely you could have got to read it somehow," said Hugh; "the man wrote it, for example, where is he?"

"Dead," said Mr. Hetherington; "the crazy fool cut his throat fifteen years ago. He had one of my houses in Poplar—19, Birtles street it was—and when the agent put the bailiffs in for rent he came to me. Extraordinary thing to do, but he did it. Of course, he told the usual tale of misfortunes and so on, and how, if the agent turned him out, there was only the gutter for him and his little girl. I told him I made it a rule never to interfere with my agent—who had instructions to be as lenient as might be compatible with sound business principles—and then he offered me this cipher as security for a loan of £200. I really don't know why I accepted, except that he was a plausible rogue who made one believe in him because he seemed to believe in himself. He gave me his note for the money; and when the time was up I put the bailiffs in again, and told him he had to pay up in full or clear out of the house, or let me fully into the secret of his cipher, that I might understand for myself if it was worth doing anything with. Surely nothing could have been more reasonable, could it?"

"Nothing," agreed Hugh drily; "but what was the cipher supposed to be about?"

"And what do you think the fool did the moment the bailiffs appeared?" inquired Mr. Hetherington, appearing not to have heard this last question of Hugh's.

"I haven't the least idea," said Hugh. "What?"

"Cut his throat," said Hetherington disgustedly. "I had gone down myself to try to persuade him to be reasonable, and there he was in a heap in a corner, and his little girl sitting crying near by—ugh! horrid! I dreamed of it several times afterwards. One meets these obstinate, wrong-headed people sometimes, and one can seldom do much good with them."

"What did you do, then?" asked Hugh.

"I was so disgusted that I told my agent to sell up everything. There was an extraordinary collection of furnaces, crucibles, tubes, and Lord knows what, but they all went for practically nothing. So I wrote the affair off as a bad debt, put the cipher away in my safe, and never thought of it again till I got this offer I told you about."

"Do you know who it was from?" asked Hugh.

"They refused to say," answered Mr. Hetherington: "proposed some arrangement of sending a messenger round with bank-notes, in return for which I was to hand him over the cipher. I was to know him because he was to be a negro."

"Well, anyhow," remarked Hugh, "the affair is settled for good now, if you have burnt the cipher."

"Ah, yes—quite so," agreed Mr. Hetherington, leaning forward to stir up the smouldering ashes of the papers to a blaze.

"And what became of the little girl you mentioned?" asked Hugh.

Mr. Hetherington wrinkled his brow with an effort of thought.

(To be Continued)

W. N. U. 1022

WHY IS BRITAIN AT WAR?

By Mr. D. W. Bole, President the National Drug & Chemical Company of Canada, Limited

Our leaders in both the imperial and Canadian parliaments tells us it is not for love of war, or lust of conquest, or territorial greed. In Great Britain the people are happy and prosperous, and less than any other country in Europe is the gulf between reaction and progress; there is, therefore, no domestic reason for war. While England is bound by treaty to respect the neutrality of Belgium, she is not bound by treaty to defend it; she is not bound by anything that is signed, sealed and delivered to help France; she has no direct interest in the quarrel between Austria and Servia, yet when English diplomacy failed to confine hostilies to these two countries, war involving Great Britain and the empire, was as inevitable as it was honorable and necessary.

England was a party to the creation of the new Kingdom of Belgium in 1831, and was, therefore, morally obligated to assist her to maintain her independence, especially against a nation bound by treaty to respect it. This is apart from England's traditional policy of encouragement and help to weak nations fighting for liberty and a free government. How much little Belgium has deserved English support was demonstrated during the month of August. For three precious weeks she stemmed the tide of an army intended to crush Europe; then when the military strategy of the Allies required it she sacrificed her beautiful Capitol as a pawn in the game of war. Such valor and self-abnegation are rare in history.

Then with respect to France, the good feeling which has existed for some years between the two nations developed into an understanding which, to an honorable nation, was as binding as a treaty. So confident were the two nations of each other's support, that England surrendered, in a great measure to the safe-keeping of the French fleet, her interest in the Mediterranean, while France trusted her western and northern shores to the friendly vigilance of the English fleet. If England had been the first to feel the stroke of the enemy, no Briton has any doubts as to what the attitude of France would have been.

In these circumstances, both with regard to Belgium and France, Great Britain is at war because honor demands it. If she had made herself a party to the shameful bargain proposed by Germany, she would never have recovered from the shame.

Now, as to the quetsion of the necessity of war for the protection of her material interests, a glance at the map of Europe will answer. Great Britain's total annual trade is nearly seven billion dollars, one-third of which is with Continental Europe. The open door to this vast European trade is through Holland and Belgium. If England had remained neutral, and France found herself unable to drive the Germans back into their own country, these doors would have been closed. In addition to this blow at England's trade and prestige, Germany would have dominated Europe and whipped into her ranks all the weaker nations, as Napoleon did a hundred years ago. Thus fortified Germany would regard her bargain with England as lightly as she regarded her treat with Belgium, and make fresh demands which, if complied with, would mean an end to the British empire.

But the kaiser reckoned without his host—Britain did not barter her right to defend her honor or her interests. Her people at home, and throughout the empire, closed rank and stood as one man ready to assume the terrible consequences of war rather than that the flag should suffer dishonor, or that it should be lowered in the markets of the world.

Great Britain, the little island nation, no larger than one of our own larger provinces, whose ports and markets are free to the whole world, whose army and navy are manned without a single conscript, and whose government is as free and democratic as her republican ally, is fighting for the principle of honor between nations and that British pluck, industry and enterprise, the world over, shall not pale before the unbridled lust of a military autocrat. To Canadians this is an inspiring spectacle.

It is to maintain her place in the empire and to share with the Mother Country the burdens of this war of civilization, that Canada offers in this crisis, so ungrudgingly, the flower of her young manhood and the first fruits of her industry.

Gentleman

Gentleman is from the French "gentilhomme" and means one who belongs to the gens-men, or gentlemen, were those only who had a family name, were born of free parents, had no slave in their ancestral line and had never been degraded to a lower rank.

In 1518 a battle was fought near Milan, in Italy, and so perfect was the armor of both armies that, although the conflict raged from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., no one on either side was either killed or wounded, though one man broke his collar bone by falling off his horse.

Especially to Women

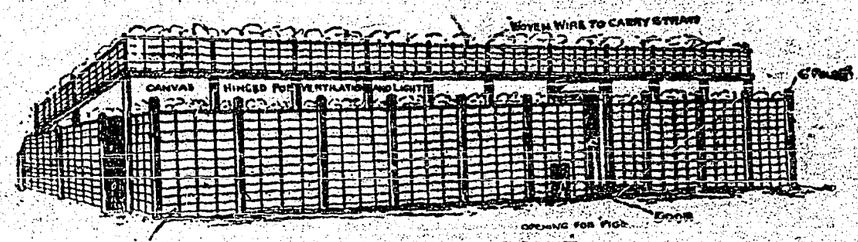
"Doctor, is lockjaw a painful affliction?"

"Unspeakably so."—Exchange.

Cheap Straw Stables

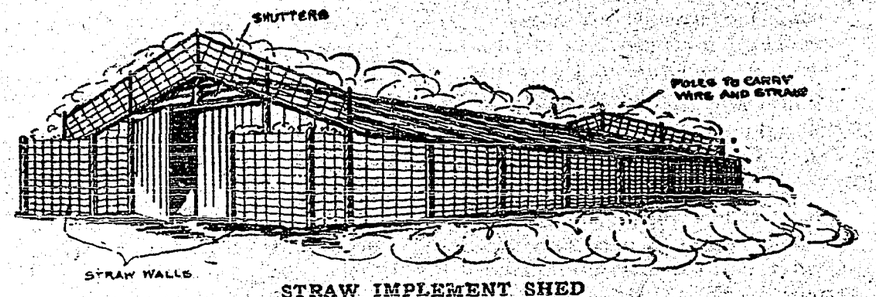
In a great many of the newer agricultural districts it is very expensive to erect buildings for stock owing to the high price of lumber and the distance which it has to be hauled. Oftentimes sod or log stables roofed with brush and sods are used, which answer the purpose very satisfactorily until such time as the farmer can afford somewhat more substantial quarters for his stock. The accompanying sketches are intended to offer a suggestion as to a cheap and efficient method of erecting temporary stables by means of making a frame of wire over poles and the blowing of a straw stack over the whole. The drawings are themselves self-explanatory and alterations can be made by the individual to suit any particular conditions which may arise.

These cuts are furnished through the courtesy of the Vice-President of the C.P.R.



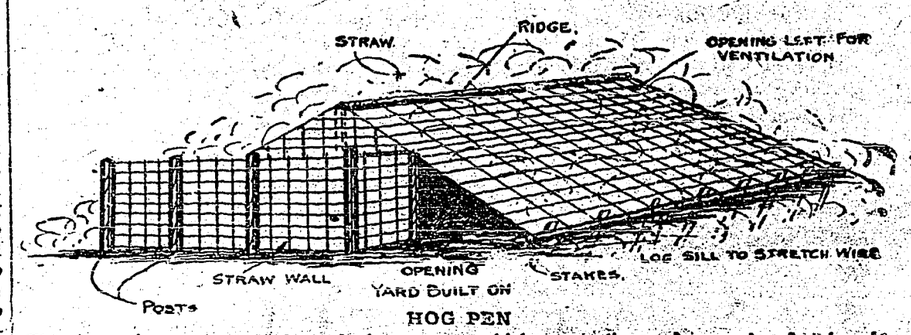
STRAW COLONY PIG HOUSE

The inside of this structure can be partitioned off with rough lumber if so desired into separate pig pens.



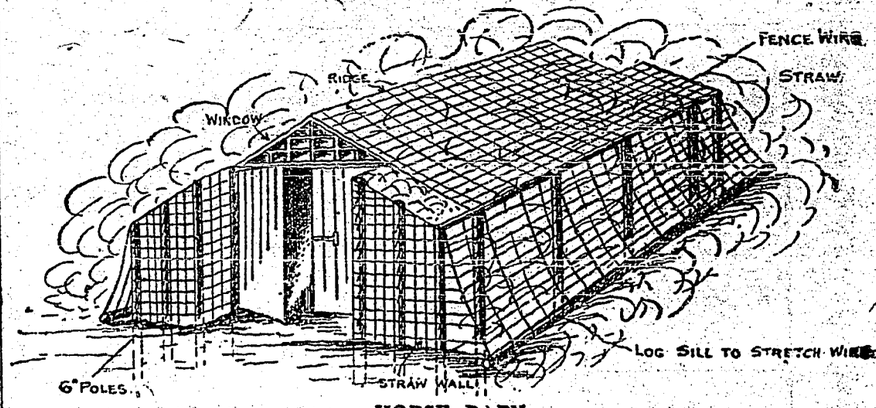
STRAW IMPLEMENT SHED

The idea is to show how easily and cheaply a comfortable building may be put up by a farmer who cannot at first afford to build a modern frame barn.



HOG PEN

This frame is constructed of a pole frame over which an ordinary fence wire framing is woven and the whole structure then covered with straw. This is a cheap and economical method of erecting a warm winter house for the brood sows.



HORSE BARN

Showing a wire and pole frame which only requires a straw stack to be blown over it in order to make a very satisfactory stable.

Pets on the Battlefield

What sort of a pet have the British Grenadiers taken with him for the fray? In the Crimea it was a cat—a pretty, playful creature picked up in the march across Bulgaria, and taken via Varna to the Crimea.

During the battle of the Alma, when the fate of empires appeared trembling in the balance, Colonel Wheatley, with the cheerful nonchalance of the merry men he commanded, cried out: "Where's the cat, boys?"

"Here she is, sir," answered a stentorian voice, and a gigantic bearded Grenadier stepped forward, opened his knapsack as he spoke. There was puss, safe and snug. She peeped out at the battle, stretched herself, yawned contemptuously at the enemy, then settled down again in her nest, to be carried through a thrilling charge, survive the battle unhurt, and to become in due time, a joyful mother of kittens.

Something of the same sort of thing happened in the sanguinary engagements between the Russians and Japanese. During the terrible fighting around Mukden, a Japanese lieutenant saw a pretty little Pekinese spaniel wandering distractedly between the two lines of fire. Evidently it had been taken into the battle by a Russian officer, who had since been killed, and it was now wandering sadly in search of him. The Japanese officer whistled it, and the dog ran fawning to him, and became his devoted pet.

The time came for a great Japanese charge upon the Russian trenches. The dog accompanied its new master, but with its long coat and short legs it could not go the pace of the agile Japanese infantry. So the lieutenant picked it up again, with his sword in his right hand and the dog under his left arm, charged home at the head of his men, and the dog shared with him the safe position which the attack secured.

A British army division at war strength has no fewer than 246 clerks attached to it. They are ledger clerks, shorthand clerks, typists, accountants, etc., and they belong to the headquarters of the division, brigades, batallions, batteries and companies.

Serving in the Ranks

Another point ought to be mentioned, and this concerns those who are hovering on the brink of enlistment, but who think that their duty is to become officers rather than privates. No doubt there is dearth of officers, but also it is not too much good for a man to offer to be an officer unless he has had some previous training or has some special knowledge. No one who wants to serve his country to the best of his ability, and that means practically everybody, should apply for a commission without adding that if he cannot have one he will enter the ranks. No man is too good to serve his country as a private soldier. That must be hammered into the minds of the youths of the upper classes and of the middle class. Happily plenty of them are already setting an example by going into the ranks. There they will fare just as well as the officers while campaigning and will be just as well looked after if they fall sick or are wounded.

In the modern army there are no soft places for officers. Indeed, the officers are worked distinctly harder than the men, have to expose themselves more to danger, and owing to their leadership are unable to look out for easy berths. Of course a man with a special knowledge and special brain-power will do well to become an officer. We are convinced, however, that the ordinary man of education and cultivation belonging to the well-to-do classes will do better by joining the ranks promptly than by hanging about waiting for a commission. Remember that if he likes soldiering he can always qualify for his commission from the ranks.

The ranks of the German army are, of course, full of men of birth, breeding, wealth and education, and so are the ranks of the French. Indeed, we believe there is an ex-cabinet minister shouldering his rifle as an ordinary private in the French army. The men of light and leading must set the example, and there is no example which they can set better, or which wants setting more at this moment, than cheerfully entering the ranks as private soldiers. When once the recruit is in the army the military authorities will know how best to make use of any special talents he may possess.—London Spectator.

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Look," he said, handing it to his uncle.

"They will be off to America very likely, now they have got what they want," said Mr. Hetherington. "That wrong headed fellow who cut his throat here was an American, I believe."

"Do you still think of following them?" asked Hugh.

"To the end of the world," said Mr. Hetherington, with all his blind and fierce obstinacy of determination that he'd made him what he was.

Hugh felt his heart bound at the decision; he would follow, too; he would follow Eira, even though as an enemy he would still be following her.

"Come in here, will you?" called Delia from the front room, into which she had wandered on seeing nothing to interest her in the other apartment.

This front room, too, was furnished much like the average room in that class of house. Everything, or nearly everything personal appeared to have been removed, but Delia had found a photograph at which she was looking curiously. It represented a rather strangely shaped stone, about four or five times the size of an apple which was beside it and which had the air of having been put there for the sake of contrast. Below was written in ink, in printers' characters:

"Photograph of the Siddle diamonds. Series A. No. 1."

"What does it mean?" asked Delia. "There never was a diamond that size, I know."

"I am not not so sure of that," said Mr. Hetherington, taking the photograph to look at it more closely.

"Nor I," said Hugh, "for that man downstairs, Hannah, has what looks like a model of this very stone."

"My!" said Delia in an awed voice; "a diamond as big as a baby's head—just think of having a necklace of diamonds that size."

Hugh had caught sight of something that looked like a book, and that appeared to have fallen down behind the chest of drawers. He picked it up. It was an atlas, and it was doubled back at the map representing the United States. Looking at it more closely Hugh saw on this map three thin pencil marks drawn respectively from New York, Boston, and Montreal, to the small town of Petersville in the northwest. It was just as though some one had been calculating the distance between that town and the three great ports. As Hugh was looking, Mr. Hetherington glanced over his shoulder to see what he had found, and Hugh directed his attention to the pencil marks.

"Is it another clue?" he said.

"A clue!" cried Mr. Hetherington in a high state of excitement. "I should say so; what could be plainer? By heavens! what a stroke of luck! Ha, ha, our friends are not so sharp as they think themselves to leave such plain hints behind them. Hugh, you and I will be in Petersville within a fortnight."

"To find diamonds as big as babies' heads?" asked Delia.

"Perhaps," replied her father.

"My!" said Delia, looking, for once, somewhat impressed.

There was a cupboard in the room, locked so that Delia had not been able to open it. She pointed it out to Hugh and he forced the door. Inside was some woman's clothing, all very shabby. As Delia turned the things over disdainfully with the ends of her fingers, Hugh thought he recognized the shawl Eira had been wearing when he had first seen her, dressed as a flower girl.

"Rubbishly old things," said Delia contemptuously, and as she turned them over again a kid glove fell out that she did not seem to notice.

Hugh stooped quickly and picked it up, but Delia's eyes were sharp when he was concerned.

"Give me that," she said.

Hugh flushed but obeyed and she took it and looked at it.

"Best kid, bought in Bond street," she commented, "that was never come by honestly," and she slipped it into he pocket with a look at him and then turned to her father. "Papa," she said.

"Yes," replied Mr. Hetherington.

"I am going with you, papa," she said.

"Eh? where?"

"To Petersville."

"Nonsense!" said Mr. Hetherington. Delia suppressed a yawn.

"Rubbish, impossible," repeated Mr. Hetherington loudly.

"Of course," said Delia, "I would rather travel with you and Hugh, but if necessary I can buy my own ticket and travel on my own account."

"Good Lord!" said Mr. Hetherington.

Hugh said nothing. Distasteful as the idea was to him personally and unfitting as he thought it that Delia should join in so doubtful and perhaps even dangerous an enterprise, he knew that if he said a word to oppose her he would simply strengthen her determination. If she had not known their destination they might simply have gone off without telling her anything. If she would not listen to reason but since she knew where they were going the only hope was that she might change her mind. Had it been to Timbuctoo, and had she wished to go, he knew she was capable of making the journey alone.

"And now," said Delia, amiably, no one offering to cross her imperial will, "can't we release those poor creatures downstairs?"

They went downstairs accordingly, Hugh taking charge of the atlas and the shipping list, and found the two helpless captives still sitting motionless on their chairs.

"Really, they do look funny," said Delia, "but I do think you ought to unfasten them."

"I hope," said Mr. Hetherington severely, "this will be a lesson to them both not to meddle with things that don't concern them."

Hugh went up to Lord Ambrose and removed his gag.

"Now, Boustead," he said, "will you kindly tell us what you were doing here?"

"Confound you!" said Lord Ambrose furiously, "no I won't."

"Hunting for diamonds by any chance?" asked Hugh.

"Not a doubt of it," cried Mr. Hetherington; "a pair of precious scamps meddling in other men's business and trying to see what they can get that doesn't belong to them. Leave 'em tied up as they are."

"I suppose we have the monopoly of diamond hunting?" asked Delia.

"In this case, certainly," declared Mr. Hetherington without flinching or hesitating.

"Why," asked Lord Ambrose sulkily, "I have as good a right as you have, and I shall exercise it too."

"Don't untie them at all!" cried Mr. Hetherington furiously. "Just leave them as they are. I never heard such an insolent claim as that in all my life. And from you, too, Lord Ambrose," he added reproachfully, "whom I have always treated as a friend."

Hugh turned to Hannah and took out his gag.

Hannah swore volubly.

"What are you doing here?" he asked.

"Oh, gag him again the horrid man!" cried Delia.

Hugh put his hand into the man's breast pocket and drew out a pocket book. Hannah shrieked with rage, and writhed in wildly futile efforts to free himself.

"You put that down! you put that down!" he shouted incessantly.

"Tallentine, this is common theft," cried Lord Ambrose, with almost equal excitement.

"Not at all," said Hugh. "You have pushed yourselves into this affair for what you can get, and you must take what you get." He drew from the pocket book a slip of paper, on which were written a row of figures, thus:

"754,478,812."

"Well, it is no good to anyone now," said Hannah sulkily.

"I think this is what you have wanted, uncle," said Hugh, handing it to Mr. Hehterington.

"My God!" said Mr. Hetherington, "the secret of the cipher."

CHAPTER XVI.

A Warning

For a moment or two no one spoke, for there seemed a significance in these words that made Hugh and Delia silent as it showed itself in the furious and protesting eyes of the two prisoners.

"And to think," said Mr. Hetherington bitterly, "that I only get this after the cipher itself has been stolen; but I'll recover it," he said, setting his lips tightly.

"Well, we may as well let these two loose now, I suppose," said Hugh, and taking out a penknife cut the bonds first of Lord Ambrose and then of the valet.

"My paper," Hannah stammered out the moment the gag was removed from his bruised mouth; "give me that back."

"He wants that," said Hugh, glancing at the paper Mr. Hetherington still held in his hand.

"Does he, though?" said Mr. Hetherington, and held it to the gas.

"Oh, papa," cried Delia, as the paper flamed up and was consumed.

"You had no right to do that," cried Lord Ambrose, vigorously rubbing his ankles and wrists by turn, the renewed circulation of the blood causing him more pain than he had felt while still bound.

"No right, hadn't I?" retorted Mr. Hetherington; "at any rate, I have put a stop to your meddling in what does not concern you."

"It concerns us as much as you," cried Hannah furiously; "and as for burning the paper, that doesn't matter a pin, for I have all the numbers by heart, and we will get the cipher back and read it, too, in spite of you."

"You scoundrel, you!" cried Mr. Hetherington very indignantly. "Do you dare to boast—"

"Pooh," interrupted Hannah snapping his fingers in the face of the astonished millionaire, "what is the good of talking rubbish like that? It is only a question now of who can get hold of the cipher first; we have as good a right as you."

"Shut up, Hannah," said Lord Ambrose. "But he is quite right, Mr. Hetherington. We have as good a right to negotiate for the secret process as you have."

"Negotiate, eh!" struck in Hugh admiringly; "'negotiate' is a good word for this kind of business; I like 'negotiate.'"

"Will you wish us success, Miss Delia?" asked Lord Ambrose, giving Hugh a rather sulky look.

"Well, I should have thought you would have had enough of it tonight," said Delia. "But, Hugh, you had bet-

Lord Ambrose flushed.

"You have found me tonight in a highly absurd position," he said, rubbing his bruised ankles, "from which I cannot say your friends showed any hurry to release us. But the abominable treatment we received is a useful warning of the kind of people we have to treat with. Another time we shall not be taken by surprise. Mr. Hetherington, let me put it to you shall we join forces? I think that would be fair, for if you had the cipher we had the key."

"You be hanged!" said Mr. Hetherington forcibly. "What have you got to do with it?"

"Only this," said Lord Ambrose, "that if we can recover the cipher we can read it. I wish, Mr. Hethernston, you would understand how friendly my feelings are to you. If we succeed, my first proceeding will be to inform you, and to renew my proposals for Miss Hetherington's hand."

"Oh, I'm sure I am much obliged," said eDlia. "But, Hugh, you had better tell Lord Ambrose.

"Miss Hetherington and I are engaged," said Hugh with a kind of dismal resignation in his tone, which at the moment luckily escaped notice.

Lord Ambrose sprang to his feet. He was deeply moved. In his former position, trussed like a fowl to his kitchen chair, he had yet managed to preserve something of the polish and gentlemanly aplomb that was second nature to him, but now his training fell away and the natural man appeared.

"You liar! you liar! you told me you weren't!" he screamed, shaking his fist at Hugh. "I'll be even with you for that, you liar, you!"

"Shut up, and don't be a fool," said Hugh. "What I told you was true enough when I spoke."

"True!" shouted Lord Ambrose, "when you said there was not the least chance of your ever proposing to her, and an hour afterwards you are engaged."

Hugh made no answer shrugging his shoulders instead. He could not explain to the angry young man who turned towards the door.

"Hannah," said Lord Ambrose, "we had better go."

"Of course," began Mr. Hetherington, "you understand——"

"You understand," interrupted Lord Ambrose, "that I mean to have a go for this secret process, if only to make sure that Mr. Tallentine——" he paused to glare at Hugh, who took not the least notice—"gets no profit out of his treachery. Then"—he paused once more and turned towards Delia, making a bow—"then Miss Hetherington shall choose between us again."

(To be Continued)

The Island of Cyprus

The Most Valuable and Important in the Levant

The island of Cyprus, which has been annexed by Great Britain, following a declaration of war on Turkey, is the most valuable and important in the Levant. It had an area of 3,854 square miles and is situated in the Mediterranean sea near the mouth of the gulf of Iskanderun, sixty miles west of Latakia, in Syria, with which it is connected by cable.

It has nominally been a part of the Turkish empire, though for some years virtually a British possession, governed by a British high commissioner. Its mines yield asbestos, gypsum, red jasper, copper, gold and silver. The copper mines once were among the most valuable in the world, and from the name of the island the metal received its name kypros, changed through the Latin and Saxon into copper.

The mountains are covered with valuable timber, chiefly conifers. Silk, wine and tobacco are among the important products of the island and tropical fruits are grown in abundance. Salt also is obtained on the island. The principal cities are Nicosia, the capital, and Larnaca.

Cyprus originally was peopled by the Phoenicians, and afterward was colonized by the Greeks who dedicated it to Venus, establishing the most celebrated temple to this goddess at Paphos. Successively the island belonged to the Assyrians, the Persians, the Egyptians, the Romans and the Byzantines and was one of the first places, out of Palestine, to receive the gospel.

During the crusades Richard I. of England took it from the Mohammedans and gave it to the princes of the Lusignan family. After it had belonged to Venice for a century it was conquered by the Turks in 1571.

In 1878 it was conveyed by treaty to Great Britain, the sultan retaining the sovereignty of the island and accepting an annual payment of money in lieu of its revenues. Its population is about 300,000, of which number about 70,000 are Mohammedans, the others belonging to the Greek church.

He's a great talker. Says a lot of bright things.

Yes. I remember one saying of his that pleased me greatly.

What was it?

Good-night.

The English word "diaper" takes its name from a town in Flanders which has been prominent in the papers recently. The word stands for linen d'Ypres a figured fine linen made in Ypres.

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NONE SO EASY

The Nature of Clays

Probably one of the greatest natural resources of the west is the supply of clay and shale, suitable for ordinary manufacturing purposes. Investigations now going on indicate that clays will be found adapted to the manufacture of more valuable kinds of ceramic goods as well, such as porcelain and china.

Briefly the character of the clays and shales employed for different purposes are as follows:

Kaolins are white burning clays composed mainly of silicas, alumina and water, with a low percentage of Fluxes.

Fire Clays are always capable of withstanding a high degree of heat. No clay should be called a fire clay unless the fusing temperature is higher than 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit. So far very little fire clay has been found in Western Canada. Any clay underlying a coal bed is often called fire clay, but this is decidedly a misuse of the name.

Brick clays—The main requirement is an easily moulded clay and on burning hard at a low temperature and having small loss from cracking and warping. Common red burning brick are made from low grade clay or shale. Pressed brick require a higher grade of material. Paving brick should be plastic, and have good strength and a wide range of temperature between vitrification and fusion. Fireproofing clays should also be plastic and burn to a hard but not vitrified body at a low temperature.

Sewer pipes are vitrified and hence the clays must be high in fluxes. They should also have a wide range of temperature between vitrification and fusion on a proper glaze. Good sewer pipe clays are rare in Alberta.

Terra Cotta clays are of many kinds but generally a semi-fire clay. They are usually buff burning.

Stoneware clays are also generally semi-refractory and must burn to a dense body.

Cement shales or clays must be of such composition as to give a proper burning mix with limestone or marl. They should be free from grit.

Was A Brave Russian Woman

Cossack Girl Rode Fifty Miles For Soldier's Smokes

Remarkable stories of the bravery of women who have gone to the front are coming to hand.

Russia has always been famous for the part played by her women in wars, and the present campaign has proved no exception to the rule.

One, a Cossack girl, went as a trooper with the full knowledge and permission of the immediate authorities, but most of the amazons get there in disguise, many to be near their husbands, and some from sheer love of adventure.

The Cossack girl above mentioned had long distinguished herself in the special martial exercises practised by Cossacks, and could beat most men of her age at feats of horsemanship and sword play. Her name is Helen Choba, and she belongs to the Kuban Cossacks.

A colonel's daughter, Tomiloffskaya by name, distinguished herself on the East Prussian front in the Augustowo series of fights. Like all women at the front, she donned the ordinary soldier's uniform, which she wore so naturally that she passed quite unnoticed among the men.

Those who go with their officer husbands' connivance usually adopt the uniform of an ensign of reserves. Tomiloffskaya was hit on several occasions, but her wounds being slight, she remained on duty. She was once five days under fire with the men.

But she specially distinguished herself as a scout leader in the Augustowo woods, where she had a squad of men under her own command.

Her special piece of service here was intercepting a telegram from the German commander, whence it was ascertained that the German intention was to attack the Russian centre, and of course, it was foiled. Tomiloffskaya has also served as scout orderly in telephonist.

The wife of a captain, a native of Moscow, went through the Galician campaign with her husband, possessed herself of an Austrian horse, sword, and revolver, and was present at all the fights in Galich, being sometimes ten days at a time under artillery and rifle fire without being injured.

However, the regiment was near Koeszenitze, when the husband was wounded in the wrist. His wife, who was in another part of the fight, only learned of this later. Both are now in Moscow.

Her usual employment during the campaign was to write reports and buy comforts for the men, and she once rode fifty miles to get some tobacco for her husband's company. She declares her intention of returning with her husband to the war as soon as he recovers from his wound.

It has been calculated by an officer of a mathematical turn of mind that the weight of bullets required to kill a man in this war is something like 168 pounds, more than the weight of the average man himself.

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Good-will Among Men

Are Taught the Lesson of Humanity on the Battlefield

The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, telling of his recent visit to the battlefields in France, says in part:

"I recently visited one of the battlefields in France. I saw a village being shelled by German guns. A prisoner of war was just being brought into the French lines. He was wounded and looked ill and in pain. The French general with whom I had gone to the front, went up to the wounded Prussian and told him he need not worry, as he would be taken straight to a hospital and looked after as if he were one of our own men. The Prussian replied, 'We treat your wounded in exactly the same way.'

"It was a curious rivalry under these conditions, for you could hear the whizz of German shells and the shuddering crack with which they exploded, dealing out death and destruction in the French trenches close by. We were in sight of a powerful French battery, which was preparing to send its deadly messengers into the Prussian ranks a little further on.

"I marvelled that this exhibition of good-will among men who were sworn foes should be possible amid such surroundings, until my eyes happened to wander down a lane, where I saw a long row of waggons, each marked with a great Red Cross. Then I knew who had taught these brave men the lesson of humanity that will gradually and surely overthrow the reign of hate. Christ has not died in vain."

Fortune tellers are forbidden to practice in the German empire. Soon after the war broke out, they did an enormous business with relatives of soldiers in the field. Visits to the fortune tellers often had tragic consequences, as many of the callers were in a high state of nervous tension.

Ardent Admirer—Dearest, I have brought you no paltry Christmas gift. I ask you to take me for the present.

Chicago Widow—Well, if it is to be only temporary, you are mine.

"They do the modern dances very well, don't they?"

"They ought. They've got four daughters at home to teach 'em."

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or *4 Pairs of our 50c. value* American Cashmere Hosiery

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Local and Personal

Sunday is St. Valentine's Day.

Henry Parker is putting down a well on the Hatfield ranch.

Teas? Coffes? Seeds? See F. H. Jackson's advt., Page 5.

WANTED—A second-hand buggy or light wagon. Apply REVIEW Office.

Mrs. G. Erickson of Cranbrook is here on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. C. G. Bennett.

Miss McKay, who is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. D. Learmouth, left this week on a trip to Spokane.

Dan O'Neil has started work clearing another tract of land on the Wasson ranch. He expects to finish the job by early May.

Mrs. Spencer, who has been visiting for several weeks with her brother, J. Baimbridge, returned to her home on Kootenay Lake on Thursday.

Even the Siwashes are feeling the pinch of hard times. A few of them have been granted special permits to shoot deer by Game Warden Callendar.

Mrs. Jackson, who reached here from the Old Country on a visit to her sons, Frank and Walter, left on Monday for Vancouver where she will spend some weeks with her daughter.

Muriel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hobden, was taken to Cranbrook hospital by her mother on Saturday, where she was operated on for appendicitis, and is making a very satisfactory recovery.

Albert Jefferson endorses Mr. McMurtrie's statement that there is money in poultry. Last year he realized $400 from about 100 hens. After deducting $200 for feed he claims each hen netted him $2. He sells most of the eggs to the trainmen.

A two-act comedy-drama "Afternoon Tea in a Friendly Village in 1862" will be put on by local talent in the Mercantile hall the first week in March under the auspices of the Methodist Ladies' Aid. In addition to the play there will be a musical program.

Creston Presbyterians and Methodists will celebrate the hundred years of peace between Britain and the United States at a union service in the Presbyterian church on Sunday night at 7.30. Rev. G. W. Blake will speak and a union choir will furnish special music.

Postmaster Gibbs has been advised that the ordinary rate of two cents per ounce will in future be sufficient for letters addressed to Canadian troops on the continent. On ordinary letters the rate is five cents for the first ounce and three cents for each subsequent ounce.

Christ Church Literary, Debating and Social Club held a very enjoyable social gathering on Wednesday evening, when games, dancing and music were indulged in and a pleasant time spent by all present. The subject for next Wednesday evening will be papers on subjects of interest. The membership of the club is open to all. Entrance 25c. Weekly dues 5 cents.

The dance of the season is on dit for to-night in Mercantile Hall. While the affair is announced as a hardtimes masquerade you will be welcome whether masked or not and the floor will be available to all from start to finish. Those wishing to compete for the prizes are asked to retain their masks until lunch time. Mrs. Crompton's orchestra will furnish music and dancing starts at 9 sharp.

Guy Lowenberg was agreeably surprised on Tuesday to receive word that his brother, Harold Joyce, who is in command of the torpedo boat Vestal had been invested with the Distinguished Service Cross by King George at Buckingham Palace, for conspicuous bravery in taking his craft in close to the Belgian coast and drawing the fire of the German shore batteries thus enabling the British fleet to get in its fine work more accurately. Another brother is in charge of a Red Cross motor car at Essex, and expects to go to France any day.

Routine business was to the fore at the February meeting of the Board of Trade on Tuesday night. Notwithstanding the depression Secretary Henderson is getting quite a number of enquiries concerning lands—one of the latest from Streatham, England. THE REVIEW man was elected to membership. The board will forward its usual sessional remembrance of two boxes of apples to the provincial legislature now convened at Victoria, and will give D. P. Green, M.P. no opportunity to forget that Creston wants the government telephone line extended from Sirdar to Yahk this spring.

Mrs. J. D. Gilmour of Cranbrook is a Creston visitor, the guest of Mrs. R. J. Long.

The Alice Siding Social Club is giving a masquerade dance on Friday, February 19th.

February 17th is Ash Wednesday—the first day of Lent. Easter Sunday falls on April 4th.

G. Jones, accountant for the Canyon City Lumber Company, is a visitor at his home in Calgary.

The Creston Mercantile Co. have just received another car of feed—the second inside the past five weeks.

Up to Thursday noon no instructions had been received at Creston to start recruiting for the Third Contingent.

The full quarta of twelve pupils have signed up for the packing school, but as yet the department has not fixed a date.

The last of the present series of whist drives will be held at the Roman Catholic rectory on Monday evening, February 14th.

The next Red Cross Auxiliary 10-cent tea will be held on Tuesday afternoon, February 23rd, at the home of Mrs. Mallandaine.

Mrs. F. H. Price, who was taken to Cranbrook hospital on Tuesday of last week, has had her knee operated on and is recovering satisfactorily.

Frank Jackson is claiming the 1915 record for an early hatch of chickens. One of his clucking hens produced a small family of chicks on February 7.

The Methodist Ladies Aid are serving afternoon tea and having a sale of home cooking on Wednesday afternoon, February 17, in the Scott store, opposite garage.

The artists at the men's concert in the Methodist church on Friday night repeated the program at Port Hill on Saturday evening to an audience that filled the Oddfellows Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fulmer who are this week moving from Creston to the Healey ranch at Erickson, entertained a number of their town friends at a house party on Monday night which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dodd were at-home to a party of friends at Mrs. Truscott's on Tuesday night. Cards and music were the features of the evening—along with the refreshments—and the affair was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Mrs. J. J. Grady of Duck Creek was brought to Creston on Saturday night she having had the misfortune to slip and break her right arm at the wrist. Dr. Henderson dressed the injured member and latest reports are that Mrs. Grady is doing nicely.

There will be a special meeting of the parishoners of Christ Church on Monday night, February 15, at 8 o'clock. Rural Dean Flewelling of Cranbrook will preside, and E. A. Crease, chancellor of the diocese, will be present. All members are asked to be present.

M. S. Middleton, provincial horticulturist, arrived on Monday and is personally conducting the pruning school at this point, which got down to business on Tuesday at W. Gobbett's orchard. Among those taking the course are J. Blinco, W. P. Stark, W. Truscott, J. W. Hamilton, T. Goodwin and D. Scott. Mr. Hunt is in charge of the class at work at Erickson, and will be at Canyon City the last week of the month.

In the matter of money order business conditions are back to normal so far as trading with the United Kingdom and France is concerned. Postmaster Gibbs has been notified that the extra charge of 4 cents a pound, which became effective on August 1st, is no longer to be collected. He is also advised that the money order business with France, which was suspended on August 7th, has been resumed. Orders for abnormal amounts on United States offices are to be issued at the discretion of the postmaster.

President J. W. Dow was in the chair at the annual meeting of the Creston District Liberal Association held in Mercantile Hall on Saturday night. Practically the only item of business before the meeting was the election of officers, the following being chosen for 1915:

Hon. President—H. C. Brewster.
President—J. W. Dow.
Vice-President—F. Rose.
Secy.-Treas.—W. [illegible]
Executive—T. Harris, J. H. Doyle, E. Cartwright, F. Romano, Jas. Long, R. Telford, G. Cartwright, R. M. Reid, W. K. Brown, M. McCarthy.

As soon as redistribution is finally settled organization work will be taken on in view of the approaching provincial contest.

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25 per cent on Apple Trees

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