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THE CRESTON REVIEW

No. 51 CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1915 6TH YEAR

Local and Personal

WANTED—Man for the winter.—Apply A. B. Stanley, Erickson.

Presbyterian Ladies Aid hold their annual meeting and election of officers this afternoon.

J. B. Winlaw left on Tuesday on a business trip to Owen Sound and other Ontario points.

FOR RENT—Furnished room in good locality, well heated. Apply at THE REVIEW Office.

Miss Ella Dow returned to Cranbrook on Sunday, where she is attending high school.

The Creston Erickson Rifle Association annual meeting on Monday night, in Mercantile Hall.

The market is well supplied with fresh eggs this week and the price is back to 50 cents dozen.

P. Neale, who was on the drugstore staff for the Christmas rush, returned to Cranbrook on Sunday.

Geo. Pacey returned on Tuesday from a couple of weeks holiday with friends at Moose Jaw, Sask.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Spiers were the Creston representatives at the masquerade ball at Port Hill on Saturday evening.

Creston Red Cross Auxiliary 10-cent tea in Lancasters Hall on Tuesday afternoon. The ladies are all welcome.

A number from town were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Downs on Monday at a small evening at whist. The usual good time was in evidence.

Miss Erickson, who has been stopping with her sister, Mrs. C. G. Bennett, for a couple of months past, returned to Cranbrook this week.

The stork was unusually busy the last week of the old year leaving two boys and one girl in three different homes in the valley between Dec. 26 and 30.

Roy Stocks, who only returned to Nelson business college on Sunday was taken so seriously ill on Tuesday that his mother was wired for on Wednesday and left for Nelson the same afternoon.

Nelson News: R. R. Shrum of Ymir has sold to William C. Forrester of Creston a sixth interest in the Old Timer, Free Milling, Old Timer Fraction and Bearing Gold mining claims which are located near the head of the north fork of Wild Horse Creek in Ymir division Nelson mining district.

ERICKSON

The contract for supplying wood for the school for 1915 has been let to A. B. Stanley. Some five cords wil be required.

Miss Jean Palmer left on Friday for Ladner, B.C., where she will teach school this year. Miss Ruby Palmer returned to Medicine Hat, Sunday.

School re-opened on Monday morning with a slightly increased attendance over December.

R. Dodds of Creston is here recuperating from a three-months' siege of rheumatism. He is a guest at Sam Scott's.

G. Leadbeater, with his dog, is off this week for Goat Mountain for a few days' bobcat hunting.

Misses Georgina and Melva Cartwright returned to Normal at Vancouver on Friday.

Jos. Drexler will be greatly obliged for information leading to the recovery of his military collie dog, which disappeared on Thursday last. Had the local Indians been of the Cree variety Joe would have abandoned hope, suspecting the redmen of having featured the canine in one of their New Year mulligans.

H. Bothwell is finishing up the new house on his ranch here and has announced his intention to visit the prairies next month. Listens like a charivari might be in order shortly.

503 deer in twenty-nine years is somewhat of a record for a single rifle that has had but one owner to hang up. However, such an honor belongs to our well-known citizen, Ira Beam, who has just celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday, and a 45.70 Marlin rifle that he wouldn't part with for a senatorship. Most of his big game killing was done in Montana, where he traded venison almost as freely years ago as we do cordwood in B.C. He has been in the province for seven years and, barring 1913 when he only killed two, has always bagged his three deer each season. A very wide circle of friends will wish him many more years of as good hunting.

CANYON CITY

Geo. Leach is building an ice house.

A little jig was held at Mr. John Carfra's on New Years night.

D. G. Lyons and family drove through to Creston on Saturday last.

School opened on Monday with the same teacher as 1914, Miss Whitehead.

Mr. Grady was pleasure driving through Canyon City on Saturday the 2nd.

Several ranchers journeyed to Creston on Tuesday night to attend the Farmer's Institute.

Fifty Canyon City folks assembled at the home of A.E. Huggins on New Years Eve, played whist, ate pork and beans, turned the lights out at the close of the old year and sang "God Save the King" and went home at the third hour of 1915.

DUCK CREEK

Paul Uffner was a Creston caller on Wednesday.

Jack Johnson and Carl Carlson spent Tuesday in Creston.

We would imagine that there will be no more wood cut after this winter for the balance of the twentieth century. Everybody's doing it and can't move for stacks of wood.

The chief item of interest this week was a dance held at Butterfields home on Tuesday night. About nine couple enjoyed themselves from 8.30 p.m. to the wee sma' 'oors. The music was provided by Mssrs. Monrad and Carl Wigen and the Butterfield brothers. During the supper interval instrumental numbers were given by Modrad and Carl Wigen, which were much appreciated. Mrs. A. E. Wells recited the old favorite, "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-Night," and was vociferously encored.

ALICE SIDING

School re-opened on Monday with the usual attendance.

Geo. Hood and Dick Smith were our representatives at the masquerade ball at Port Hill on Saturday night.

The Social Club are at home for the first time this year to-night—at Scotty Todd's Carl Carlson will make his 1915 debut as floor manager.

There was a good turnout at the Argyle-Bahlee ranch on Monday where an old time bee was in progress putting up a tidy 16x22 log residence for the new comers.

Mr. Bahlee who only arrived here to commence operations on his ranch, at Christmas, has been forced to return to Swift Current. He is badly laid up with an outbreak of boils.

The road to Creston has been well travelled the past few days. On Friday night the New Year dance was the magnet and on Tuesday the Farmer's Institute meeting. At the latter W. A. Pease was made vice president.

The Duck Creek correspondent reports such salubrious weather at that point that one of the natives started in on Christmas eve to cut hay on the meadows, stacking several tons, and pertinently enquries, "Alice Siding, can you beat that?" Maybe yes, maybe no, can't tell; down this way we make hay while the sun shines but possibly we are old fashioned, and we are wondering what effect it would have on the strawberry crop having the snow in the hay for mulch.

Annual Meeting Farmers' Institute

Anticipating a similar performance to that staged on a similar occasion a year ago, there was a bang up attendance at the annual meeting of the Creston Farmers' Institute on Tuesday night.

The curtain was rung up promptly at 8 o'clock with President Edmondson in the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting and almost before anyone had time to move their adoption as read, the chairman attempted to set off the fireworks. However, after touching off a couple of pin wheels as to whether the secretary had notified the directors of some special meeting (which all of them present stated he had); whether the secretary had called some member a pinhead; and whether the secretary had or had not explained in detail some document the bank required which the president had signed on a rainy day while holding his spirited team, at the secretary's request.

Offhand these are about all the controversial topics the president launched. After that the meeting indicated by a motion or two that it was more than desirable that the presiding officer proceed with the evening's business or vacate the chair—and there was no more friction worth mentioning.

James Heath was chosen president, getting 44 votes, Jas. Cook 22, and T. M. Edmondson 9.

W. A. Pease was elected to the vice-presidency by acclamation and J. A. Lidgate had no opposition for a third-term as secretary-treasurer. An acclamation was also accorded the directors, T. Goodwin, A. D. Pochin, Chas. Moore, Jas. Adlard, G. Holmes, with W. S. Watson the unanimous choice for auditor.

The report of the secretary showed the Institute to have a membership of 237 the past year, an increase of 25 per cent. over 1913.

The receipts of the Institute proper were $357, and the balance on had at the end of the year $190. In the trading department some $16,350 of business has been done in 1914. The flour and feed purchased totalled $11,161, the sugar $1,200, powder $2,780, and coal oil, fencing, etc., $1,190—the increase in this section being $6,000 over the year previous.

In accepting their various offices Messrs. Heath, Pease and Lidgate asked for the hearty co-operation of the members in making 1915 the banner year for the Institute.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To Whom it May Concern

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—And there was a certain rich man whose affluence was so great that he had more houses and lands than he could conveniently inhabit at the one time. He thanked his Maker that he was not as other men were (human and prone to err), oppressors, unjust, seeking to exploit their fellowman's extremity by making it their opportunity to relieve him of his possessions for the least consideration, and then wait for their reward in the shape of unearned increment. He paid tithe or taxes on all he possessed because the law demanded it, and fasted three days a week in order to reduce the cost of living. His charity was unbounded and widely proclaimed, and lest he should be found lax in serving his fellow man would burn the midnight oil endeavoring to devise means whereby a cent could be split in two and still pass for the same value, thereby enabling him the more widely to distribute his charity and by so doing fulfill the command that by giving to the poor he was lending to the Lord ensuring a fourfold reward or further unearned increment. His knowledge of the law and the Acts of the Apostles exceeded that of any other man in his country or time, Solomon himself not excepted. His notoriety in this respect became so great that his uprightness leaned past the perpendicular, thus making him a conspicuous figure in the land in which he lived. This latterly developed into that fatal disease known as over-perpendicularitis and the light of his popularity waned beneath the horizon and it is to be feared that he is lost forever to the everlasting regret of his fellow men.

OBSERVER.

Institute Express

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—In Mr. Edmondson's address at the annual meeting of the Farmers' Institute he referred to an overcharge on express from Seattle and left the impression that I did not secure refund for them without any claim being made by Institute. Mr. Lidgate, secretary-treasurer, received refund without making any claim whatever.

I have always worked for the interest of the company I represent and at same time have given everyone a square deal, and had I been at the meeting when statement was made I would certainly have had same righted, and secretary will verify statement re above refund.

R. M. REID.

KITCHENER

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Nelson of Yahk were entertained by Mrs. G. Andeen for a few days last week.

Messrs. Anderson and Farby of Windermere country spent several days around Kitchener looking up old friends.

Mr. Lund of Cranbrook spent New Year's with friends in the city.

Mr. Rymell trapped a fine specimen of the Lynx Canadensis which happened to prowl too near his Felis Concolor trap.

Miss Johnson of Cranbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson of Moyie spent New Year's with Mr. and Mrs. V. Olson.

Billy Johnson made a flying trip to Yahk on Sunday.

G. Broderick of Creston was a caller in our city, visiting his brother-in-law Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Walker, manager of a section at Ryan, was seen on our streets one day last week.

Red, our noted trapper, blowed in from the hills in time to spend New Year's in civilization.

Messrs. Beam and Curry of Erickson have been slaying cougar west of town, having killed six in four days. They have now joined forces with S. A. Reid, and moved on Kid Creek, where they expect to make a cleanup.

Town Team Wins

There was a fine turnout for the holiday afternoon attraction—the hockey match between teams selected from the Creston band and a town seqen, which resulted in a win for the town septette by the very close score of 1-0.

As the score would indicate the play was close at all stages and some fine hockey was uncorked at times by all the players. Between the defences there was very little to choose but the town forwards had the edge on the musicians and this superiority accounts for their win. For the band S. Hendron was probably the pick of the seven, though Embree played a steady game from bell to bell and his staying powers counted in the last half. For the town Trotter was the best performer. The teams:

BAND—Goal, G. Craigie; point, W. Truscott; cover, F. Smith; rover, S. Hendron; centre, W. Embree; wings, A. Lidgate, P. Hendron.

TOWN—Goal, C. McPeak; point, P. Neale; cover, F. Ebbutt; rover, N. Trotter; centre, E. Craigie; wings, C. Maxwell, R. Lidgate.

C. Dow refereed and had the game well in hand at all stages. There were only three penalties.

CRANBROOK

There will be at least one more farmers market—on January 9th.

During November all the necessary sidewalk repairs were made by the prisoners.

The charity ball on Christmas night cleared $119 which will be used for local relief.

All the storekeepers report a better Christmas and New Year trade than had been expected.

The council is to pass a by-law prohibiting the sale of wood by ricks or loads. In future the sale must be on the cord basis.

To date we have only one candidate for mayor (A. C. Bowness) and six for aldermen. Looks like there will be no voting necessary.

Last week's imports include two pedigreed roosters, B. Palmer getting a Buff Orpington and W. W. McGregor a Black Orpington.

The vital statistics for 1914 are: Births 154, Marriages 46, Deaths 70—the births being 5 less than last year, marriages 15 less and a decrease of 14 in the deaths.

Business at police court during Christmas week was unusually active There was two cases of supplying liquor to Indians, and two of Indians being under the influence of liquor, besides three other cases.

Herald: Since the installed the new and large steel mains the pressure on the city water has gradually increased registering 105 pounds at the present time, the highest ever known in Cranbrook at this season of the year.

Treatment of the Apple Tree During Its Earlier Stages

Paper read by JAMES HEATH at Creston Farmers' Institute

The subject we have before us tonight is, I think, of primary interest to the rancher of this district, bearing as it does on the training and care of the apple tree during the earliest stages of its growth—the period, in fact, when we lay the foundation which shall, or shall not, carry us safely through the full fruition stage of a later date.

The time at our disposal being limited the scope of this paper must be limited also, and much as I would like to touch on styles of planting, selection of varieties, pollination, etc., I must perforce keep close to the subject in hand, and thus start with the tree at the time when we receive it from the nurseryman's hands.

I may here remark that this paper does not intend to deal with the subject from an intensive point of view, but with the broader form of culture, viz: The apple grown on the "fore" or seedling stock, as against the growing of the apple on the Paradise or dwarfing stock. I mention this as I often see methods practised bordering on the intensive system which work have

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Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

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

(Continued)

"Upon my word, I forget," he said. "I think I mentioned it to my agent, but I was so annoyed and upset the matter may have escaped my attention. In any case, I suppose the parish which buried the father would look after the child."

"I suppose so," agreed Hugh.

He sat in silence. The story and the way in which it had been told alike depressed him. He seemed to see the miserable author of the cipher pleading for help, he seemed to see his last despair and the unhappy child crouching down by the body of her self-murdered parent. And he could have laughed aloud to think that he himself was there on so similar an errand, seeking help from the teller of this tale.

"Well, uncle," he said sharply, "I have come to know if you can advance me £5000."

"The dickens you have," said Hetherington. "Why—what for?"

"It is the least sum that will carry me through," said Hugh; "if I cannot raise that much by the end of the week to meet my more pressing obligations, I shall have to call my creditors together."

"Ah, that is bad, that is bad, my boy," said Mr. Hetherington kindly. "I am sorry to hear that. But as to the loan, you must call at our office and see my manager in the usual way. He attends to such matters."

"Has he instructions to be as lenient as may be compatible with sound business principles?" asked Hugh bitterly.

"He has," said Mr. Hetherington with some complacence. "I invariably let all my people understand that that is the rule they are to be guided by."

"Then I don't think I will trouble him," said Hugh.

"Do no harm to drop in and talk it over with him," said Mr. Hetherington; "but I am sorry to hear things are so bad with you, my boy. If the worst comes to the worst you may rely on me to stand by you, and if you like I will see if I can make a vacancy for you in my own office. I am thinking of retiring old Parker on a pension. When he goes I shall put Jones in his place, and you could have Jones's job perhaps, though it ought to go to young Branch; I could give you £2 a week to start with, as you are poor Mary's sister's child."

"Jones is getting £200, I believe, at present," observed Hugh.

"My dear lad," said Mr. Hetherington gravely, "you must not be unreasonable—you cannot expect to start at the rate of pay earned by a man who has served me well and faithfully for twenty years."

Mr. Hetherington rose as he spoke and stood with his back to the fireplace, looking down severely yet not unkindly at his seated nephew. He was a short, rather stout, but powerfully-built man, with heavy features, dark thick curly hair, a snub nose, and thick lips. He wore a thin, straggling beard that he was very proud of for some reasons, and his general appearance was that of a fairly prosperous tradesman in a rather small way of business. Only his eyes, alert and very bright, and his extremely big and prominent chin, conveyed the least suggestion that here was one of the most daring and successful financiers of the day.

"Well, what do you say, by boy?" he asked, genially. "If you do fail to pull through, how would you like Jones's job?"

"I am very much obliged," said Hugh rising, "but you can find some other poor devil to sweat for £2 a week on a £4 a week job. Do you know, uncle, there are times when I could thank God that there is not a drop of your blood in my veins?"

"Good thing for you if you had," returned Mr. Hetherington with undisturbed good-humor, for he was in fact as absolutely good-tempered as he was perfectly selfish and callous, though his good temper was liable to be broken by fits of extreme rage. "If you had some of my blood, my boy, you might know enough to seize your opportunities when they came to you. Plenty of young men would be glad to pay me a premium to get into my office; but think about it, think about it. I will keep Jones's job open for you for a time, and a trip through the bankruptcy court often brings about a good many changes in a man's mind. Shall we go and find Delia? Perhaps she will give us some tea if we can't have dinner yet; I am hungry."

They went out into the grounds together, and on the lower lawn found Delia, who lifted her eyebrows at the sight of her father.

"Why, papa, have you finished swearing at people and asking them for numbers?" she asked as she rang a small bell that stood near her.

"Quite, my dear," answered Mr. Hetherington. "I am bad to beat, they tell me, but I do know when I am beat, and that cipher thing has been too much for me. So when Hugh came in I had a little bonfire in the fireplace, and that is the end of it."

"Glad to hear it," said Delia.

"Got anything much for tea, Delia?" inquired Mr. Hetherington meekly. "I have had nothing to eat to speak of since yesterday, you know."

"Cake, bread and butter, cucumber sandwiches," said Delia coldly; "if you choose to do without your meals, it is your own affair."

The millionaire sighed but said no more, and to Hugh's surprise it was the footman, James, his cheek still a trifle red, who now appeared with the tea, and a face as near to beaming as a well-conducted manservant can ever permit his countenance to be. When the man had gone Hugh questioned Delia with a look, and she answered carelessly:

"Oh, I have had a little talk with him. He began by threatening me with a summons for assault, and ended by begging my pardon humbly and promising to be more careful if I would keep him on. There is a great art in managing servants."

"There seems to be," agreed Hugh, who, however, had had previous experience of Delia's extraordinary ill-treatment of servants and her still more extraordinary power of winning, one might almost say, their devotion.

"How would it be," observed Mr. Hetherington, "if, instead of waiting for dinner here, we motored up to town, and dined at the Carlton? What do you say, Delia?"

"Oh, yes," said Delia with alacrity. "I'm tired to death of being down here; it bores me as much as town itself does. Besides, then Hugh could come with us, couldn't he?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Hetherington, amiably; "plenty of room in the car."

"Thanks very much," said Hugh, not much surprised at this sudden suggestion, for he knew it was the Hethertingtons' custom to alternate between their country and town houses any moment the whim took them, both houses being kept with a full establishment and ready for their arrival at any minute.

"I wonder," Delia remarked presently, "if we shall see that ZZ car hanging about again. Every day I have been out latey," she explained to Hugh. "I have seen this car driving up and down in the most aimless manner possible. Generally it is near that corner in the road where the wood is. There is always a woman in it, so wrapped up that one can't make out anything about her, and the driver is a colored man—rather good-looking. And there is another negro hanging about, too, generally at that same corner, where he seems to be always sitting and eating bread and cheese. One gets so bored down here," said Delia, stifling a yawn, "that one notices even the smallest thing out of the ordinary."

CHAPTER IV.

Seizing an Opportunity

Hugh stirred his tea thoughtfully, and it was a moment or two before he replied.

"I think I saw that car in coming here," he remarked then; "in fact, the bread and cheese eating negro was the tramp I had my skirmish with."

"Really," exclaimed Delia looking at him sharply. "Strange!"

But Mr. Hetherington had been thinking of something else.

"Did you take a return ticket, Hugh?" he asked. "If you did, you can give it me, if you are going back with us. Then my secretary can apply for a refund from the railway."

"Good gracious, papa!" cried Delia impatiently.

"Why not, my dear?" said her father, mildly surprised; "there is no need to make presents to the railway company, is there? It can go towards the motor up-keep account."

"Yes, indeed," said Hugh, handing over his return ticket.

"The secret of success," said Hetherington sententiously, "lies in never neglecting trifles. Remember, that, Hugh, and never neglect any opportunity that comes your way, however small it may seem."

"I won't!" said Hugh.

Orders had been given for a motor-car to be got ready, the housekeeper had bee informed that the dinner then cooking need not be served, and a little before six o'clock a big motor-car was brought round to the front entrance. Hugh and Delia took their place, and Mr. Hetherington, who was an expert and somewhat reckless driver, and who always acted as his own chauffeur, took the steering wheel; and then all being ready, the big car and its three passengers glided away.

"I wonder if we shall see that ZZ car hanging about," remarked Delia, "the woman in its is so carefully wrapped up, I'm just awfully curious to see her face."

Hugh started slightly, the words jumped so aptly with his own thoughts.

"I don't think I ever saw a car driven by a nigger before," he remarked; "niggers are seldom much good with machinery."

"This man looked like a European except for his color," said Delia; "I expect he is half white. Look, there is the wood, that is where I generally see the car, just round the corner."

"Uncle is going at a good pace," remarked Hugh.

"I hate a slow driver," said Delia, "and papa always allows so much for fines as part of the running expenses."

They approached the corner and swung round it at a high rate of speed, and as they did so all three of them saw another car coming towards them—a big car of which Hugh had only time to notice that it was driven by a negro.

"Sit tight, it's all right, lots of room," called Mr. Hetherington over his shoulder as they swung round the corner; and he drew his car so close to the side of the road that its wheels grazed the edge of the ditch.

But the other car seemed to swerve, too; and in one swift instant grew huge and formidable, and seemed to rise up above them as though it leaped upon them, and Hugh was conscious of a sudden swift impression that this other car was climbing upon theirs, lifted upon them as it were, and that from far above a negro's face glared darkly down on him.

It seemed to him next that he was voyaging through space, and that this voyage lasted an extraordinary long time and must have taken him a very long way, before he discovered that he was lying flat on his back on the soft bank of the ditch, his head, which hurt him badly, pillowed on a clump of primroses.

"This is the man;" a voice that he thought he knew seemed to reach him from unimaginable distances, and then he closed his eyes and fainted quietly away.

When he came to himself it seemed to him that the whole world was busying itself in revolving round and round, with himself for a pivot. Finding this unpleasant, he shut his eyes; and opening them a little later found the universe now disposed to be more steady. Getting with an effort to his knees he looked about him, and saw in the ditch, a little ways away, his uncle's car lying on its side. The other car appeared to have escaped injury, for there was no sign of it anywhere. Close to him lay the unconscious form of Delia, her face very white and a bruise on her left cheek. Hugh got cautiously towards her, and remembering that a flask of brandy and some biscuits were generally kept in the car in readiness for any emergency, he looked for them, managed to find the flask of brandy, fortunately still unbroken, and forced a drop or two between her teeth. To his intense relief she opened her eyes and looked round.

"What has happened?" she asked; "where are we?"

"There has been an accident," said Hugh, and even as the last word passed his lips he knew it was not true.

Delia sat up, pushing away the brandy flask with an impatient gesture.

"I don't want that stuff," she said. "What have they been doing to you?"

"Eh?" said Hugh, looking down at himself.

(To be Continued)

WHY BRITAIN IS AT WAR

The Causes and the Issues, in Brief Form, From the Diplomatic Correspondence and Speeches of Ministers

(By Sir Edward Cook)

It was a reflection of the first of political philosophers that disturbances in States, though they may arise on trifling occasions, do not involve trifling issues. The present world-wide war started from the case of Servia, but involved even from the start, much larger issues. If only a dispute between Servia and Austria-Hungary had been in question, Britain, as Sir Edward Grey repeatedly stated, would have had no concern in the affair. But since, as we shall see, this dispute was bound to have ulterior consequences, it is necessary to understand what the dispute was about.

Servia is a small, but very ancient, kingdom in the Balkan peninsula. It obtained considerable accesion of territory as the result of the recent wars in the Balkans, the war between the Balkan States and Turkey, and then the war among the Balkan States themselves. The Servian people are akin, in race and religion, to the Slavs, of which race Russia is the predominant power, and to which race also many of the subjects of Austria-Hungary belong. On June 28, 1914, "the crime at Serajevo" was committed, namely, the murder of the heir-apparent to the throne of Austria-Hungary and his consort in the capital of Bosnia. That province, once a part of the ancient Servian kingdom, had fallen into the possession of the Turks; the administration of it had been given to Austria, by the Berlin Treaty after the Russo-Turkish war, in 1878; and in 1908 Austria had annexed it. The Austrian government alleged (but has not proved) that the crime of Serajevo was a culminating point in a "subversive movement" organized by the Servian government "with the object of detaching a part of the territories of Austria-Hungary from the Monarchy." On July 23 the Austrian government addressed an ultimatum to Servia. Austria had been "left a perfectly free hand" by Germany. It was admitted by Sir Edward Grey that "one naturally sympathized with many of the requirements of the ultimatum," and that "the murder of the Archduke and some of the circumstances respecting Servia quoted in the (Austrian) note aroused sympathy with Austria." Russia also admitted that "the demands were reasonable enough in some cases." But there were two features in the Austrian ultimatum which caused alarm and regret to those who desired to see the peace of Europen maintained. The first was the inclusion of a time-limit, so short (forty-eight hours) as to leave diplomacy little time to avert war. The second was that what Austria demanded within 48 hours was not a reply but the reply dictated by Austria. "I had never before seen," said Sir Edward, "one state address to another independent state a document of so formidable a character." The German foreign secretary "admitted that the Servian government could not swallow certain of the Austro-Hungarian demands." Sir Edward Grey advised Servia to go to the furthest possible point in meeting those demands, and similar advice was given to her by France and Russia. The Servian government replied, within the appointed time, conceding the greater part of the Austrian demands. The conceded demands were of a very stringent character. The Servian reply "involved," said Sir Edward Grey, "the greatest humiliation that he had ever seen a country undergo." Nevertheless, Austria refused to accept the reply, and declared war against Servia July 28. The part of the Austrian demands which Servia had felt unable to concede touched her very existence as an independent state, and with regard to these matters she offered to submit them to The Hague Tribunal. The fact that Austria, while receiving satisfaction on the other points, had made the refusal of the latter points a casus belli raised suspicions of her ultimate intentions. "The real question," said the Russian foreign minister, "was whether Austria was o crush Servia and to reduce her to the status of a vassal, or whether she was to leave Servia a free and independent state."

It had been recognized from the first that the case of Servia could not be isolated. The aggression upon Servia by Austria (with the previous consent of Germany) was bound to involve other powers.

The German government did indeed protest to Sir Edward Grey that "the question at issue was one for settlement between Servia and Austria alone;" but everybody else knew that it could not be so, and the German government, as we shall see presently, seem to have known this also. The relations between Austria and Russia had already been strained by the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Aggression by Austria upon Servia was certain to be regarded by Russia with the utmost alarm and indignation. During the Balkan crisis the Russian foreign minister "had made it clear to the Austrian government that war with Russia must inevitably follow an Austrian attack on Servia. It was clear that Austrian domination of Servia was as intolerable for Russia as the dependence of the Netherlands on Germany would be to Great Briain." "It must be obvious," said Sir Edward Grey in the house of commons July 27, "to any person who reflects upon the situation that the moment the dispute ceases to be one between Austria-Hungary and Servia and becomes one in which another great power is involved, it can but end in the greatest catastrophe that has ever befallen the continent of Europe at one blow; no one can say what would be the limit of the issues that might be raised by such a conflict." War between Russia and Austria, in a cause wherein Germany had supported the latter must involve Germany as her ally, and France would be drawn in as the ally of Russia. The action of Austria and Germany in the case of Servia was thus likely to challenge a European war. England and France and Russia saw this. Italy the ally of Austria and Germany, saw it also. When the general war was breaking out, the Italian government, being asked to state its intentions, replied: "The war undertaken by Austria, and the consequences which might result, had, in the words of the German ambassador himself, an aggressive object. Both were therefore in conflict with the purely defensive character of the Triple Alliance, and in such circumstances Italy would remain neutral." "We were fully conscious," said the German government itself, "that a possible warlike procedure by Austria-Hungary against Servia might bring Russia upon the scene and so involve us in war in accordance with our duties as Allies." "As far Germany," said the German ambassador at Vienna to the British, "she knew very well what she was about in backing up Austria-Hungary in this matter."

Foreseeing all this, Sir Edward Grey, whose efforts during the recent Balkan wars had won for him the title of the Peacemaker of Europe, was early in the field with proposals for averting war, and the British government "persisted to the very last moment of the last hour in that great and beneficient but unhappily frustrated purpose" (Mr. Asquith).

Already on July 20, having received an inkling of what was on foot, Sir Edward Grey spoke to the German ambassador of the importance, if the peace of Europe was to be preserved, of Austria "keeping her demand within reasonable limits." The suggestion was not adopted. The German foreign secretary "considered it inadvisable that the Austro-Hungarian government should be approached by the German government on the matter" (July 22). The Austrian ultimatum, which the same minister "admitted that the Servian government could not swallow," was despatched on the following day.

On July 23, having heard from the Austrian ambassador an outline of what the Austrian note contained, Sir Edward Grey pressed upon him, as also upon the German government, the desirability of persuading the Austrian government to extend its time-limit. The Russian government took the same line. The German ambassador was instructed to "pass on" Sir Edward Grey's suggestion, but the German foreign secretary said that "there would be delay and difficulty in getting time-limit extended," adding, "quite freely, that the Austro-Hungarian government wished to give the Servians a lesson and meant to take military action."

On July 24, having received the text of the Austrian ultimatum, and foreseeing that if Austria attacked Servia, Russia would mobilize, Sir Edward Grey proposed that "Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain, who had not direct interests in Servia, should act together for the sake of peace, simultaneously in Vienna and St. Petersburg," "in the event of the relations between Austria and Russia becoming threatening." "It would be very desirable," he said to the German ambassador, "o get Austria not to precipitate military action and so gain more time. But none of us could influence Austria in this direction unless Germany would propose and participate in such action at Vienna." France was favorable to this plan. So was Italy. Russia was "quite ready to stand aside and leave the question in the hands of England, France, Germany and Italy." Having thus received assurances that, if only Germany agreed, his plan might be efficacious, Sir Edward Grey on July 26 formally invited the governments of France, Germany and Italy to instruct their several ambassadors to confer with him "for the purpose of discovering an issue which would prevent complications." The invitation was accepted by France and Italy. The German foreign secretary "could not fall in with the suggestion, desirous though he was to co-operate for the maintenance of peace" (July 27).

Sir Edward Grey thereupon saw the German ambassador (July 27) and promised "as long as Germany would work to keep the peace I would keep closely in touch. I repeated that after the Servian reply it was at Vienna that some moderation must be urged." On the following day (July 28) Austrian-Hungary declared war on Servia.

As the German government was understood to have accepted "in principle," the idea of mediation by the four powers between Austria and Russia, it was proposed "that the German secretary of state should suggest the lines on which this principle should be applied." The German government made no suggestion of the kind.

Sir Edward Grey's scheme had temporarily been in abeyance, as the Russian government had offered to discuss matters with the Austrian government direct. This offer was declined by Austria (July 28).

Sir Edward Grey next appealed to the German chancellor. "If he can induce Austria to satisfy Russia and to abstain from going so far as to come into collision with her, we shall all join in deep gratitude to his excellency for having saved the peace of Europe" (July 29). The Italian government had simultaneously appealed to Germany in a like sense.

On that same day the German government made certain proposals to Great Britain to which we shall come presently and which the prime minister afterwards characterised as "infamous." But so persistent was the British government in pursuit of peace that Sir Edward Grey in declining the proposals used language of great restraint (July 30), and accompanied his refusal by yet another "most earnest" appeal to the German chancellor: "The one way of maintaining the good relations between England and Germany is that they should continue to work together to preserve the peace of Europe; if we succeed in this object, the mutual relations of Germany and England will, I believe, be ipso facto improved and strengthened. For that object his majesty's government will work in that way with all sincerity and good-will. And I will say this: If the peace of Europe can be preserved, and the present crisis safely passed, my own endeavor will be to promote some arrangement to which Germany could be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia and ourselves, jointly or separately."

On the following day (July 31) Sir Edward Grey gave proof of his sincerity and made a further effort for peace. "I said to German ambassador this morning that if Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace, and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, I would support it at St. Petersburg and Paris, and go the length of saying that if Russia and France would not accept it his majesty's government would have nothing more to do with the consequences." In order not to leave this promise in the region of generalities, Sir Edward Grey threw out a particular suggestion. "The stumbling-block hitherto has been Austrian mistrust of Servian assurances, and Russian mistrust of Austrian intentions with regard to the independence and integrity of Servia." If Germany would sound Vienna, Sir Edward would sound St. Petersburg whether it would be possible for the four disinterested powers to offer to Austria to undertake to see that she obtained full satisfaction for her demands on Servia provided they did not impair Servian sovereignty and the integrity of Servian territory. That Russia was ready to accept such a solution is clear from a peace-formula which her government had drawn up in concert with Sir Edward Grey. Everything turned on Germany. On that day she sent an ultimatum to Russia.

In the early morning of August 1 (3.30 a.m.) the King of England and his ministers made a last attempt to secure peace. The king telegraphed a personal message to the Tsar. In this the king first set out the text of a communication from the German government. The Tsar had previously requested the German emperor to mediate between Russia and Austria, and had "given most categorical assurances to the Emperor William that Russian troops would not move so long as mediation negotiations continued." The German government in its communication stated that the emperor was desirous to mediate and complained that such mediation was frustrated by the Russian mobilization. King George went on to say that he was "most anxious not to miss any possibility of avoiding the terrible calamity which threatens the whole world;" he appealed to the Tsar to remove any misapprehension which might have occurred; he proffered his good offices "to assist in reopening the interrupted conversations between the powers concerned." The Tsar replied on the same day, "I would gladly have accepted your proposals had not the German ambassador this afternoon presented a note to my government declaring war."

(To be Continued).

"We won't discharge you, Mr. Perkins," said the manager. "We shall allow you to tender your resignation."

"Wondering it won't make it any the less tough," gloomily returned the man who was laid off.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Clark's Pork & Beans

Highest grade beans kept whole and mealy by perfect baking, retaining their full strength. Flavored with delicious sauces. They have no equal.

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT of SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY: No1 No2 No3 THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. Dr. LECLERC MED. CO, HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG

WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

AGENTS' GOLD MINE!!

History European War Causes, etc. Profusely illustrated. Best terms. Freight paid; credit given. Order free sample now. Nichols Company, Limited, Publishers, Toronto.

PATENTS

Featherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

The Cancellation of Patents

Under the terms of the War Measure act passed at the recent session of parliament an order-in-council was passed respecting patents in Canada by alien enemies.

Any person who wishes to obtain a right to manufacture any invention or process covered by patent must make special application to the minister of agriculture, who will grant it only when it is regarded in the public interest. There is to be no general cancellation.

The minister is given absolute discretion as to the terms upon which applications are to be granted. Application for patents made by alien enemies which were pending when the war broke out are held in abeyance.

Peevish, pale, restless and sickly children owe their condition to worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will relieve them and restore health.

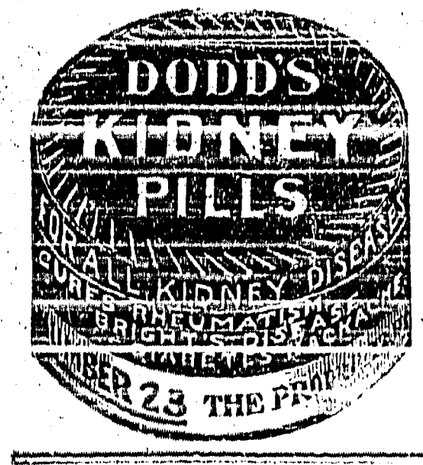
Dinah (employed as waitress)—Yas, mum, I am a-leavin' dis place tomorrow.

Mistress—Why, Dinah, whatever can have displeased you with your position? Haven't I been treating you well?

Dinah—Oh, yas, indeed you have, mum. But to tell de truf, in dis house dey am too much shiftin' ob de dishes fo' de fewness of de vittles.

"Gasoline is getting very high."

"Yes; the wolf is at the door of my garage."—Kansas City Journal.



LARGE WORKS COMPLETED

Recapitulation of Work on the C.P.R. During the Present Year

In spite of the depression from which all interests suffered more or less, even before the war broke out, it may be interesting to recapitulate the outstanding features of the work the C.P.R. did during the present year from January up to date on its whole system.

At McAdam Junction the C.P.R. recently completed a new machine and erecting shop; and added over one mile of new storage tracks to their yard at McAdam Junction; a fireproof elevator with a capacity for 1,000,000 bushels with an up-to-date power plant was completed this summer at West St. John, not to speak of great improvements to the terminal facilities. The improvements at the passenger and freight terminals at the Windsor station are marked by bulk and efficiency. The train shed, which is just completed, is one of the largest of the most modern types now in use. At the same time the improvements at Place Viger, which have been in hand for three years, are now completed. These, in their entirety, of station, hotel and trackage, cost nearly $5,000,000.

The union station at Quebec has been commenced. There was the double track bridge at Lachine which cost nearly $3,000,000; the new Lake Shore Line which was opened for traffic in June; the new station and viaduct at Toronto which are only held up temporarily; the extension of the Kippewa Branch line 10 miles in a northerly direction; a 30-mile extension from Expanse to a junction with the Weyburn-Sterling branch of the C.P.R., and which will be completed this fall; the line between Swift Current and Empress, a distance of 112 miles, and which will be completed this year; the main line cut off from Swift Current to Bassano of which 150 miles are completed; the 78 miles of the C.P.R. branch from Lacombe to Kerrobert, a new extension; the operation of the Alberta-Central Railway to Lochern, a distance of 65 miles from Red Deer; the great tunnel at Roger's Pass, and of which one mile of the pioneer tunnel had been completed; the C.P.R. depot and terminal offices at Vancouver; the Kootenay Central which is now open for traffic, from Golden, 60 miles south. Work on this road is being pushed vigorously on the line to join up Golden and Colvalli; the opening of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo line from Parksville Junction to Courtenay.

The C.P.R. is interested in the Kettle Valley Railway, and in connection with the same it is building a line from Midway to Penticton—a distance of 134 miles, 76 of which are already open for traffic. A line from Penticton to Osprey, 41 miles in length, has been completed, and work has been commenced on a new line between Osprey Lake and Princeton. The Kettle Valley Railway is also building a line 54 miles in length between Hope and Otter Summit. A part of the track has already been laid.

In addition to all this, which is merely hinted at, and which is a record of eight months, the C.P.R. has continued its policy of double tracking all the way through.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Essential

The Sunday School teacher was talking to her pupils on patience. She explained her topic carefully, and, as an aid to understanding, she gave each pupil a card bearing the picture of a boy fishing.

"Even pleasure," she said, "requires the exercise of patience. See the boy fishing. He must sit and wait and wait. He must be patient."

Having treated the subject very fully she began with the simpliest, most practical question:

"And now, can any little boy tell me what we need most when we go fishing?"

The answer was quickly shouted with one voice: "Bait!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The Bad Boy's Stratagem

The worst boy in the school was always in trouble and was the terror of the school mistress. "What you ought to do," said Mrs. Bardom to the teacher, "is to treat him with more consideration—punish him with kindness, you know. Send him to my house, and I'll try the effect of my system upon him." In due time little Walter put in an appearance at the house of Mrs. Bardom—at least, a bright looking boy appeared upon the scene. Mrs. Bardom showed him round the garden, interested him with pretty pictures, played lively music, and then sat him down to a good feast. "My, dear," she asked eventually, "were you not extremely unhappy when you stood in the corner before all your classmates for punishment?"

"Please, m'm," answered the boy, "it wasn't me you saw in the corner—it was Walter."

"But aren't you Walter, my dear?"

"No, m'm, I'm Freddie! Walter gave me some cigarette pictures to come here and listen to you."

DISEASE IS DUE TO BAD BLOOD

To Cure Common Ailments the Blood Must be Made Rich and Red

Nearly all the diseases that afflict humanity are caused by bad blood—weak, watery blood poisoned by impurities. Bad blood is the cause of headaches and backaches, lumbago and rheumatism; delibility and indigestion, neuralgia and other nerve troubles, and disfiguring skin diseases like eczema and salt rheum show how impure the blood actually is. No use trying a different remedy for each disease, because they all spring from the one cause—bad blood. To cure any of these troubles you must get right down to the root of the trouble in the blood, and that is just what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do. They make new, rich blood and thus cure these diseases when common medicine fails. Mrs. John Jackson, Woodstock, Ont., suffered from both nervous troubles and a run down condition and experienced a complete cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says: "I was a sufferer for a number of years from neuralgia and a general debility of the nerves and system. I had tried several doctors and many medicines but to no avail until I began Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. At the time I began the Pills I had grown so bad that I could hardly be on my feet and was forced to wear elastic bandages about the ankles. The pain I suffered at times from the neuralgia was terrible. I had almost given up hope when I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks I felt an improvement, and I gladly continued the use of the Pills until I was once more quite well and able to attend to all my household duties."

If you are ailing begin to cure yourself today with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Little Stretched

While visiting a nephew in London, Uncle Hayseed stopped in front of a "movie" theatre poster on which were displayed pictures of lions, tigers, elephants and other African wild animals.

"Great guns, Henry!" he said to his nephew, "I'm mighty glad to leave town Saturday afternoon."

"Why are you so anxious to get away?" asked the nephew.

Pointing to the poster on the wall Uncle Hayseed read aloud the words: "To be released on Monday."

Nothing as Good For Asthma. Asthma remedies come and go but every year the sales of the original Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy grow greater and greater. No further evidence could be asked of its remarkable merit. It relieves. It is always of the same unvarying quality which the sufferer from asthma learns to know. Do not suffer another attack, but get this splendid remedy today.

A Distinguished Cabman

It is stated that Kaid Maclean is the only man who ever drove a hansom cab from the coast of Morocco to the capital. The Sultan imported the conveyance in his craze for modernity and civilization, but forgot to import a cabman or to make a road, so the Kaid mounted the perch, whipped up the horse, and set out on a journey of some hundreds of miles across the country. He arrived safely, although on one difficult mountain pass the wheels had to be taken off and the body of the cab carried on the back of a camel.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Improvement of Highways

Of a total sum of $1,200,000, voted by the Saskatchewan government for highways' improvements, $1,002,685.84 was spent on the roads during the year ending April 30, 1914, according to the annual report of the Saskatchewan Highways Commission tabled in the house a few days ago. Of this sum $507,517.02 was spent on road improvement direct and $417,065.69 was spent by municipalities under commission regulations. For steel bridges and concrete abutments there was a vote of $300,000, the total sum spent on this class of constructon being $337,483.18.

Corns, Warts, Bunions

removed for all time and without pain, by applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. Contains no acids, never burns, always cures, promptly and effectively. Use only "Putnam's."

A clergyman visiting a school, and trying to illustrate the meaning of conscience, asked a class of boys the following question:

"Supposing one of you stole a piece of sugar and put it in your mouth, and some one came in—what would happen?"

"I'd get a thrashing," piped a small voice.

"Yes, but your face would become red, wouldn't it? What would make it do that?"

"Trying to swallow the sugar quick, sir."

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

The Bear That Got Away

Your true hunter reckons not the hardships of the trail. He welcomes them. They increase his joy. Even disappointments have a certain fascination. He tells you with great gusto of the deer he didn't kill, and includes the incident in the story he sends to his favorite outdoor magazine. Consider the following paragraph, taken from an account of a bear hunt:

"While putting the dogs into the brush at the bottom of a gulch, something attracted my attention up the mountain side on the rocks. I looked up and beheld a fine little brown bear gazing down upon us. I threw my gun to my shoulder and fired, but an instant late, for just as I pulled the trigger he dropped out of sight behind the rocks. The dogs saw him, however, and the chase was on. Mr. Bear turned into the brush and down the gulch he came, with both dogs close at his heels. Close to the Rancher they crashed through the thick undergrowth—so thick that it was difficult to determine which was bear and which was dog. The Rancher got in several shots, but with no effect. Down the mountain we ran, dogs and bear in the lead, everybody yelling to encourage the dogs and in the hope of scaring the bear up a tree. Breathless and weary, we finally got to the dogs, who were lying down under a tree, 'all in' and no bear in sight. His pace had been too hot for our unhardened pups and he had escaped." (Now hear the conclusion of the matter). "It was the Rancher's first bear and he was much disappointed not to get him. We were all agreed that it was the best sport that we had had in a long time, hence were pretty well satisfied."

It was "the Rancher's first bear," even though it escaped. There spoke the true hunter.

Pills of Attested Value.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of careful study of the properties of certain roots and herbs, and the action of such as sedatives and laxatives on the digestive apparatus. The success the compounders have met with attests the value of their work. These pills have been recognized for many years as the best cleansers of the system that can be got. Their excellence was recognized from the first and they grow more popular daily.

"Yes, I may say I have an ideal husband."

"An Appolo for looks, a Chesterfield for manners," rhapsodized the girl.

"Those things don't count in husbands, my dear. Mine stays fairly sober and brings most of his salary home."—Pittsburg Post.

"I thought you had thrown Arthur over."

"I did, but you know how a girl throws."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CONQUERED

A New Yorker of wide experience, has written a book telling how the tobacco or snuff habit may be easily and completely banished in three days with delightful benefit. The author, Edward J. Woods, 280 A, Station E, New York City, will mail his book free on request.

The health improves wonderfully after the nicotine poison is out of the system. Calmness, tranquil sleep, clear eyes, normal appetite, good digestion, manly vigor, strong memory and a general gain in efficiency are among the many nervous benefits reported. Get rid of that nervous feeling; no more need of pipe, cigar, cigarette, snuff or chewing tobacco to pacify morbid desire.

Shipowners Ask Protection

The government have been in communication with the imperial government with respect to the measures taken for the safeguarding and insurance of merchant shipping under the British flag.

It is learned that difficulties have arisen between shippers and shipowners in consequence of the wish of the latter to insert in bills of lading a clause to cover obligations, which they undertake as to any voyages under the war risks insurance scheme, to call at a port in the United Kingodm for information, instruction or advice from the Admiralty or some other department of the government before proceeding on the final stage of the voyage.

The clause in question covers the cargo equally with the ship, and does not prejudice the shipper's interests, and the government hopes no further objection will be made to its insertion.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Soubret—Ravenyelp thinks a great deal of the President.

Comedian—Yes; the President did him the best turn anyone can possibly do an actor.

Soubret—What was it?

Comedian—Gave him an audience.—Judge.

Dr. A.—Why do you always make such particular inquiries as to what your patients eat? Does that assist you in your diagnosis?

Dr. B.—Not that, but it enables me to ascertain their social position and arrange my fees accordingly.

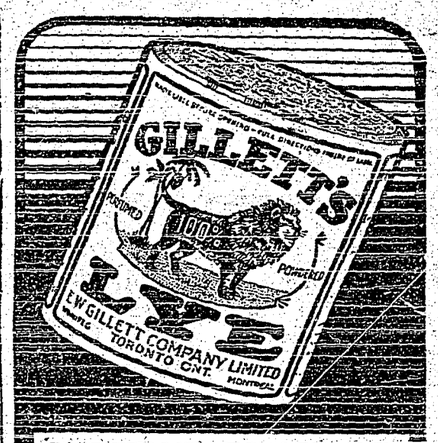
"I'm all fagged out."

"What's the trouble?"

"I've been away for six weeks resting."—Detroit Free Press.

"Are they well mated?"

"Perfectly. She's afraid of automobiles and he can't afford one."—Detroit Free Press.



THE STANDARD ARTICLE SOLD EVERYWHERE

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

THE KAISER'S DESPAIR

Realizing That the End is Near, He Makes His Will

(From Our Special Correspondent in Berlin)

It is rumored in Germany that the emperor now realizes that his number is up, and is accordingly making his will, revoking all wills made heretofore.

The will is said to read as follows:

This is the last will and testament of me Wilhelm, the superswanker and ruler of the sausage-eaters, recognizing that I am fairly up against it, and expecting to meet with a violent death at any minute at the hands of brave Johnny Bull, hereby make my last will and testament.

I appoint the Emperor of Austria to be my sole executor (by kind permission of the allies).

1. I give and bequeath to France the territories of Alsace and Lorraine (as this is only a case of returning stolen property, I don't deserve any credit for it, and am not likely to get it either).

2. To Servia I give Austria.

3. To Russia I give Turkey, for the Tzar's Christmas Dinner.

4. To Belgium I should like to give all the thick ears, black eyes and broken noses, that she presented me with when I politely trespassed on her territory.

5. To Admiral Jellicoe I give all my Dreadnoughts, Submarines, Torpedo boat destroyers and fleet of Funkers, what's left of them. He's bound to have them in the end, so this is only anticipating events.

6. To John Bull I give what's left of my army, as his General French seems so handy at turning my men into sausage meat, I suppose he means to finish the job with his Kitchener, the champion German-sausage cooker.

7. To the British museum I leave my famous moustaches, souvenir of the greatest swanker in this or any other age.

8. To Mrs. Pankhurst and the wild women I leave my mailed fist, they'll find it useful, no doubt, when they resume their Militant tactics.

9. To Sir Ernest Shackleton I leave the Pole. I've been up it for so long that I regard it as my own property.

(Signed) H.I.M. WILHELM.

Lord of the Land, Sea and Air. Not forgetting the Sausage and Lager Beer.

Signed by the above named WILHELM as his last will in the presence of us his ministers and keepers present at the same time, who in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hitherto subscribed our names as witnesess.

Baron Von Sauerkraut.

Graf von Munichlagerbier.

LIGHT BOOZE

Do You Drink It?

A minister's wife had quite a tussle with coffee and her experience is interesting. She says:

"During the two years of my training as a nurse, while on night duty, I became addicted to coffee drinking. Between midnight and four in the morning, when the patients were asleep, there was little to do except make the rounds, and it was quite natural that I should want a hot cup of coffee about that time. I could keep awake better.

"After three or four years of coffee drinking I became a nervous wreck and thought that I simply could not live without my coffee. All this time I was subject to frequent bilious attacks, sometimes so severe as to keep me in bed for several days. (Tea is just as injurious as coffee because both contain the drug caffeine).

"After being married, Husband begged me to leave off coffee for he feared that it had already hurt me almost beyond repair, so I resolved to make an effort to release myself from the hurtful habit.

"I began taking Postum and for a few days felt the languid, tired feeling from the lack of the coffee drug; but I liked the taste of Postum, and that answered for the breakfast beverage all right.

"Finally I began to feel clearer-headed and had steadier nerves. After a year's use of Postum I now feel like a new woman—have not had any bilious attacks since I left off coffee."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

Issued every Friday at Creston, B.C. Subscription: $2 a year in advance; $2.50 to United States points.

C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, JAN. 8

When?

When will the First Contingent get on the firing line? When will the Second Contingent be leaving for Europe? These are questions THE REVIEW is being asked frequently these days, as it was generally supposed the Second Contingent would be sent abroad some time in December.

To be perfectly frank, we know just as little about the matter as any of our readers. The Hon. Sam Hughes has aired his views upon almost every other aspect of the situation in Canada but he must be given credit for keeping silent on the one point most of us are vitally interested.

Inquiries made at Ottawa as to the possibility of the men at Victoria getting away early this year elicited a reply that the militia department had not yet definitely decided upon the composition of the force that will be sent as the Second Contingent.

A reasonable view of the situation would seem to be that the militia authorities in deciding the composition of the Second Contingent will undoubtedly pick out such battalions as are best trained, and this being the practice to be followed the British Columbia volunteers will stand an excellent chance of being chosen.

The only defence to offer for so long a wait in transporting the Second Contingent overseas would seem to lie in the fact that in future it is not desirable to give the Canadians so much attention after they reach England as has been necessary with the soldiers now at Salisbury Plains. In other words it is sought to have the Second Contingent practically fit to go to the front on arrival leaving as little as possible of the final training to be carried out in England.

THE REVIEW is confident the B. C. contingent is as well equipped as any other battalion in the Dominion and we will all be disappointed if the boys are not numbered among the members of the Second Contingent.

Hearken, O Ye People

Mr. Citizen, you have a very important appointment for Tuesday evening, January 12th, at 8 o'clock—its the annual meeting of the Creston Board of Trade.

In the absence of a town council or any other municipal machinery it looks to us as if the board is about the most necessary institution in a community like the Creston Valley.

Its mission is (or should be) twofold. Insofar as it possibly can it should fill the place of a civic council. Being the only non-political representative citizens organization we assume its recommendations to the powers that be for any improvements in highways, sidewalks, drainage, etc.; for the erection of or improvements to public buildings; for better consideration in educational matters, sanitary regulations, the administration of justice, or large public works, better mail service, etc., its recommendations receive more ready consideration than these same requests would get were they forwarded by a less responsible or representative body of citizens.

It also stands to fulfill its special mission as a publicity organization. To see that, so far as finances permit, the advantages and resources of the Valley are kept before the people, that prospective settlers on the land or in business be given every opportunity to acquaint themselves of the Valley's possibilities whether they come for personal inspection or by correspondence channels.

The board has no salaried officials. The president, secretary, executive, and members generally give their time and energy for the common good. They have taken up their abode here, have found it a goodly heritage and are willing, so far as they are able, to lend their efforts to make conditions as ideal as possible for those already here resident as well as to do their little utmost to attract all the desirable new citizens the Valley can accomodate.

From a five months' acquaintance with the board we have no hesitation in saying the institution has been on the job with a regularity and persistence that would startle the Alberta towns that are under the impression they have "live" boards. Doubtless mistakes have been made—outside of the Creator we are all prone to err—but in the main their endeavors have been in the best interests of the district as the majority saw them.

Be out on Tuesday night to show your appreciation of the work the board has done. Times are a bit hard, we know, but you cannot make a much better investment than a year's membership, for "when everyone works and nobody shirks you can raise a town from the dead."

Without prejudice we would suggest that when 1915 officers are being elected no mistake will be made in retaining the services of the men gracing the positions of president and secretary for the past year. They have been on the job twenty-four hours a day one might say, they have the work well in hand and, not wishing to make them blush, we submit that live board of trade presidents and secretaries are rare, gentlemen.

Treatment of the Apple Tree; Earliest Stages

[Continued from Page 1

when applied to the ordinary "fore" method of cultnre.

I think a few remarks on the preparation of the soil will not be out of place here, so we will make this our starting point. As you are all aware the bench lands of clay or loam in this district are admirably suited to the growth of the apple, and need but little preparation for a start to be made. Of course, if at command, a situation with a foundation of clover sod ploughed under is what we may say a near approach to the ideal, still this is not absolutely necessary and raw land enriched in the immediate neighborhood of the young tree, with a dressing of rotten barnyard manure, will suffice for the first year or so. I mention this as many get thrown back quite a time waiting for a crop of clover to turn under; should your seeding fail a year is wasted and it is quite possible this may happen two years in succession. If, however, your trees are planted and have a sendoff with barnyard manure you are consequently that much ahead and the clover which, of course, is sown as soon as the trees are set out. will serve for food in the near future. Get your land staked out then, and then spread two or three spadesfull of manure on the site of each tree. Then, take out your grit, taking care to keep the top spit and the manure on one side. Well break up the bottom spit and any that it is necessary to remove in order to get the hole deep enough to accomodate the roots throw broadcast over the land. Then introduce into the bottom of the hole a portion of the soil first removed with which, of course, the manure will be incorporated; fix your setting board and place your tree in position. The depth of your hole must, of course, be regulated so that the union of stock and scion will, on completion of planting, be about 4 inches below the surface. See that the roots are well spread out and work some of the finer soil well in between them.

If the soil is in the right condition at planting time remember that you cannot plant too firmly. Tread well then until the hole is nearly full, then leave the last two or three inches of soil loose to prevent undue evaporation. At this point I will hark back a little and say a few words on the treatment of the trees when received from the nurseries. Supposing the trees to have arrived in good condition the bundles should be untied and the trees temporarily set in by the heels. See that plenty of earth is over the roots to exclude air and prevent drying out. Any root cutting that is needed should be done so that cultivating, which is the first to new root formation, may start at once. This is of importance when the trees may not be planted permanently for several days as it is so much time gained. Do however, as little root-cutting as possible, simply shortening back any that are excessively long or very badly damaged by bruising.

Slight mutilation of the roots is no great detriment, in fact it may almost be said to be an advantage as nature steps in and from these wounds sends out fresh roots which help in the assimilation of food for the upkeep of the tree. I do not wish to be misunderstood though for the moment, and this must not be thought to mean that I advocate rough handling in the lifting of trees from their nursery quarters. Far from it. Too much care cannot be exercised in this matter as accidental hurts will be caused in plenty.

So much then for trees which have arrived in good condition. Unhappily this is not always the case. Oftimes trees from a distance get badly dried out in transit, or if packed in too great bulk and too moist, may heat and start into growth or not as the case may be. If the former be the case and they are not hopelessly shrivelled the best thing to do is to bury them tops and all in a trench in a moist peice of ground for a week, by which time they will be found to have recovered their freshness, and very often they will start away into growth but little the worse for the trial.

Should, however, heating have occured and the growth started do not expose at once to bright sunshine, but heavily shade for a few days and gradually bring them to the full glare of day. The best time of year to plant, if possible, is in the fall, say in late October or early November, as there is considerable root action before winter sets in and the trees are ready to start into growth without check at the advent of spring. Providing fall planting is not feasible let it be done as soon after the frost is out of the ground as possible.

The best type of tree to plant is that generally known as "maiden" or yearling. Two-year olds are very good and give splendid results, but I warn the novice on planting older than this unless he can satisfy himself they have been previously transplanted. A three year old, which had been transplanted at one year of age, will shift with absolute safety, but a three-year old taken from the nursery row is a different thing.

The tree being planted, we have to decide on what its ultimate shape is to be and for all general purposes that with a central leader from which the main branches radiate will be found the best and easiest type to manage. Some of the young trees if grown strongly in the nursery will be found to have lateral growths of sufficient strength to retain for the first tier of branches, and the three most promising of these should be kept. These and the leader are all we require the first year and the rest should be cut clear away.

We do not need to study formation of fruit buds at this period but to concentrate the whole energy of the tree in the foundation we are laying. Under ordinary circumstances I do not advise taking out the first branches nearer than two feet to the ground. In many cases this for permanent branches will be found too low, and semi-pendant varieties when a few years old will have to have these cut away for when weighted with fruit they will touch the ground.

Having removed all but the three we require and which should be retained as equi-distant round the trunk as possible. We proceed to shorten them back according to their strength and at the same time head back the leader to a good plump bud pointing in the direction we wish. With open surroundings this should almost invariably be facing north as the tendency of a tree is always to grow toward the light. Prevalent winds, though, must also be taken into consideration and it sometimes happens that these and the drawing forces of light work in conjunction. In such cases the grower has all he can do to maintain anything like the perpendicular in his trees so these details are worth observing.

Well, our tree appears something like this: A clean stem rising two feet or more from the ground, three branches then radiating at as near right angles from the trunk as possible and from perhaps 4 to 7 inches in length and then the leaders extending for perhaps a foot beyond them. Given genial spring weather it should start in to grwoth and early in June the trees should be looked through to correct any errors caused by bud-eating insects, and the rubbing off of superflous growths. As a rule we shall find three or four growths starting away on the leader and a lesser number on the laterals. Now, at this early stage of the tree's life we only want the leader to extend by itself and the laterals likewise, that is to say, we do not want more than four growths on the tree during its first year. With the finger and thumb then, or a sharp knife remove any surplus shoots and thus throw the whole energy of the tree into the four primary branches. Correct any error caused through the agency of insets or accident by shortening back to the next most desirable bud.

In the case of those trees planted which have but a single shoot minus the laterals we must try to keep it in the first tier of branches from amongst those now starting into growth. First we take out leading shoots and let that extend. The two shoots and sometimes more below this are starting at too acute an angle to maintain a heavy load of fruit in later years so these are carefully removed and by so doing we throw their strength into those of a more desirable nature immediately below and the leader above. This detail is worth observing as if these robbing shoots are allowed to have full sway the others below will often but barely start the first season.

This then, so far as training goes, is all that is required the first year. Of course, cultivation must be attended to and insects and other pests fought, but these do not come within the scope of my paper.

Supposing the season to be propitious the first year should have given us anything up to three feet or perhaps a trifle more of new growth according to the variety. By our treatment last season we have nothing superflous saving the length of the shoots and these we must shorten as each individual needs. One thing to bear in mind is that as a rule the weaker the growth the harder the cutting needed and vice versa. Shoots then of three feet in length may be shortened back a third and weaker ones to a greater proportionate extent.

I may here remark, though, that sometimes the case arises as, for instance, when a tree has made only a few inches of growth but such growth has ripened thoroughly that no shortening should be practised, as the terminal bud is the fittest to start away and will give by far the best results. Those shoots which are shortened should as at last years pruning be cut to a bud pointing in the direction the shoot is required to take.

Now supposing our tree made good growth the last season at the completion of the second pruning it will be about 4ft. 6in. high with 3 lateral branches extending 18 inches from the main stem varying in spread according to the variety. This we may be well pleased with as often we shall not have such success. When growth is again under way say about the first week in June we must run through our trees again and remove any growths that are not wanted as in the case of those likely to form crotches. Now we have to consider what fresh branches we may be able to bring out and whether they are to be of a permanent character, for most varieties we have not got quite far enough away from our first tier of permanent branches to lie in another lot so whatever is retained will be kept for fruit bearing. For this purpose reserve the weaker growths and remove the strong altogether. These weaker growths will set up fruit spurs quicker than more vigorous ones and can be more easily subordinated to your leader and primary branches. This should be carefully kept in mind so as to avoid congestion as nothing is so bad to view as a tree so thickened up with growths that it is a job to tell which are main or permanent branches and which early fruiting growths.

Always keep an eye for what we might call a nice airy style of tree where the sunlight and air may easily filter through. You will find this to be the first step needed to ward off or successfully fight fungus diseases such as scab etc.

The next pruning season should see our trees with main branches and leader well extended and a sprinkling of slenderer growths which we have allotted for fruit. The leading branches should be treated in the way of pruning as in former years excepting that they must be shortened to the distance or a few inches beyond it where we want new growths of a permanent character to start from. The lesser fruiting growths should now receive our attention should there be too many cut the strongest clean away and some of the rest shorter back. Amongst those which should be first cleaned out altogether are those growing perpendicularly as if they are shortened only the leading bud is apt to start into growth the base of the shoot remaining bare without the least sign of fruit spurs forming. Don't fall into the error that you must shorten back every bit of spray growth. Should you have a weak or moderate growth of a nature slightly below the horizontal leave it its entire length and often it will be found that these decumbent unpruned branches are the first to favor you with fruit. Succeeding years are to a great extent repetitions of these reviewed, at anyrate as to the building up of the tree. When fruit comes into being though, thought and care should be exercised as to the amount the tree should be allowed to carry. Thin any borne on your leading branches severely so that the branch is not bent out of shape. This bearing down of main branches should in early years not be tolerated in the slightest degree as we are undoing what we have taken pains to secure. Remove then all fruit towards the end of main branches and be spared the chagrin caused by a broken or twisted limb.

Subsequent pruning will have to adapt itself to the individual tree. Strive always to keep your centre accessible to sun and air. Cut clean away worn out fruiting growth in the middle of the tree as needs demands. Don't overcrop. Remember the more you prune vigorous growers and shy bearers the longer you keep them from bearing. Above all study your tree and as it were, read it. Mark the results of anything you do and profit by them as, after all, experience is the great teacher in this as in all other labors.

My time is about now up and I regret I have not been able to treat the subject in a fuller manner. Each variety of course has its own peculiarities and I have only been able to generalize. However in the discussion which follows I have no doubt these will be brought up to our mutual benefit.

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A.C. AGENCY COMPANY
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Our B. C. Budget

Penticton has a few woodpile thieves.

Revelstoke is having a ski tournament on Feb. 8.

Ymir's snowfall so far this season is not over eight inches.

A broken arm was the only Christmas causualty in Kaslo.

The Orpheum moving picture theater at Fernie has gone out of business.

Vernon children are knitting scarves for the Red Cross workers in that town.

The Tobacco Plains Christmas-New Year celebration was continued for five days.

Haddod's store was burgalized to the extent of $600 worth of clothing on Sunday last.

Between Dec. 1st and 28th the mines at Taber had provided the miners but three days' work.

Cranbrook's council has refused to exempt the Young Men's Club of that town from taxation.

A train service over the Kootenay Central to Golden will be inaugurated early in the New Year.

Port Hill people are busy cutting ice on the river this last week. The ice is about 11 inches thick.

James McCreath's liquor store at Greenwood was destroyed by fire last week, the loss running to $25,000.

At a farewell send-off at Elko to the Merchants Bank staff a Jack rabbit dinner constituted the refreshments.

This season one carload of crabapples was shipped to Ontario and nine to the United States, from the Okanagan.

At Golden P. Burns & Co., Ltd., report that the local demand for turkeys this year was better than previous years.

For what is probably the first time in history, the rink at Rossland opened this season at a later date than the Kaslo rink.

Milk shipped into Fernie from prairie towns is being retailed in that town at a lower price than the lacteal fluid made-in-Fernie.

During the recent cold snap a considerable amount of ice formed in Kaslo creek, the water freezing right to the bottom of the river bed.

A re-arrangement of affairs in Vernon's board of works department will provide a cut of $540 per month in operating expenses until spring.

A number of Penticton hotels claim that owing to adverse business conditions they will be compelled to close up if the bar hours are shortened.

Owing to the C. N. P. Coal Co. making an extra pay on Christmas eve business in Fernie received a stimulus which was very encouraging to the local merchants.

Close to 400,000 tons of ore were treated at the smelter of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting company of Canada, Limited, at Trail, B. C. during the 12 months.

Arrangements are on foot for the organization of a recreation club for the winter for the promotion of dancing, sleighing, skating, and parties of various kinds at Ymir.

Down at Bonners Ferry sneak thieves are making off with chickens and pigs. In one instance the porker was killed in the pen, the hind quarters taken and the front ones left.

The Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange have shipped this year approximately 90 cars of fruit and produce, which is estimated to be about 70 per cent of the fruit and produce of the district.

Complaint is made in the Boundary of the non-disbursement of Patriotic Fund money for cases entitled to it there, notwithstanding that a substantial sum was raised in the district and forwarded to Victoria.

When the open season for the killing of deer closed on Tuesday, Dec. 15, it marked the most successful season ever known in Princeton. It is a safe estimate that over 100 deer were killed and brought into town, and there are few who did not have their fill of venison.

The freight returns at Enderby for the year 1914 fall short of the previous year by 238 cars, the total for 1914 being 675 carloads made up as follows: --Fence posts 9, cordwood 1, lumber 410, hay 80, flour 18, ties 137, live stock 3, brick 4, settlers' effects 3, spuds 1. The falling off this year is greatly due to the exceedingly poor lumber market.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient

Our Sale still continues on Dry Goods, Crockery and Flour.

Save money by buying your Groceries from us.

Our prices are very low and we are giving an additional 5 per cent. off Groceries to help you over the hard times.

LANCASTER & CO.
THE QUALITY STORE

Temperance bodies in Kelowna are fighting any reduction in hotel license fees.

Over $571,000 was spent on improvements to the smelter at Trail last year.

Fresh eggs dropped to 50 cents per dozen at Kaslo during Christmas week.

Eighteen families received Christmas and New Year cheer at Revelstoke.

L. Schiavan, a South Slocan rancher claims a crop of 25 tons of carrots to the acre.

The Crows Nest Pass Coal Co. at Fernie will have two pay days each month in future.

Penticton council promptly turned down an offer of 85 for $10,000 of 30-year 6 per cent bonds.

An expenditure of at least $5,000 is required to put the Kaslo waterworks system in proper shape.

The Bonners Ferry Lumber company has about 90 men working at camp 9, near Flagstone.

P. A. O'Farrell has an idea that a canal should be built between Shuswap and Okanagan lakes.

Enderby's hay shipments this year exceed those of last year by 19 carloads the shipment being chiefly for the Kootenay country and the coast.

NELSON

Thirty Christmas dinners were supplied to the poor of the city by the ladies relief society.

There was no skating in the Nelson rinks the early part of the week on account of the mild weather.

The New Year's night dinner and dance at the Hume hotel was the most largely attended in the hotel's history.

The supply of apples and beef on Saturday's market was decidedly small. Eggs were down to 50 cents per dozen.

Customs receipts show a decrease of $35,000 and the inland revenue receipts are down $7,000 compared with 1913 figures.

So great has been the success of the Nelson public market that local ranchers are running short of produce to offer for sale.

It is estimated some 700 turkeys, 650 geese, 500 ducks and 600 chickens will be consumed here during the Christmas holidays.

Building permits for 1014 show a decrease of $65,000 as compared with 1013 though up to July last year's showing was ahead of 1013 to that date.

The city's new snow by-law provides that the "beautiful" must be removed from sidewalks before 11 a.m. on the day following the fall of such snow.

The new city by-law provides that you "keep to the left" when meeting another vehicle, and "keep to the right" when overtaking another vehicle.

The unemployed will be given work cutting wood on land adjoining the city. The fuel will be used in the schools, city hall and other public buildings.

The demand for Christmas fowl cleaned out everything in Fernie.

The Revelstoke Review claims that food prices this Christmas in the railway city are lower than a year ago.

This season up to December 1st, 1087 carloads of fruit and farm produce have been shipped from the Okanagan.

The recent patriotic concert and dance in the dining room of the hotel at Kingsgate netted $40 for the fund.

In the small hours one morning during the cold spell, it touched 5 above zero in Penticton. Generally it averaged fifteen above.

BOAR FOR SERVICE

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

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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 Colnmbia, 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.

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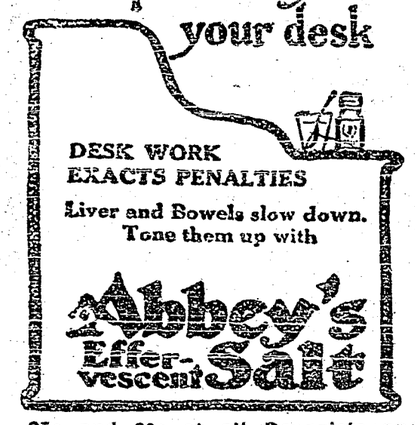

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The Way of the Frog

The extent to which the actions of animals are determined by pure unreasoning instinct is a matter of some dispute. It has been stated that a frog will snap at any small moving object regardless of its character and of hunger or satiety. Some experiments seem to indicate that the frog is capable of greater discrimination than has been credited to him. Thus, for example, a frog was offered hairy caterpillars, which it promptly seized and with equal promptness spat out again. But after about from four to seven such injudicious attempt the frog had learned his lesson, and thereafter refused similar fare. In another experiment earthworms were so connected with a source of electricity that the frog received a shock on touching the worm. The frog duly devoured the prey and showed no signs of discomfort. However, he refused for seven days to touch another species of worms. Similarly the frog could be taught to avoid worms on which oil of cloves or acicium chloride had been spread, although such "doctored" prey was not spit out, but only digested.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Good Enough

"Hallo, kiddy," said little Jennie's uncle, as he met her going to school. "What's the matter?"

"Mummie won't let me go fishing with Charlie after school," she whimpered, on the verge of tears.

"Never mind, dear. Why not?"

"Don't know, but I ain't goin'!"

"You musn't say 'ain't,' Jen," remonstrated her uncle. "You must say 'I am not going, he is not going, she is not going, we are not going, you are not going.'"

The child fixed her eyes on him attentively.

"Now, do you think you can remember all that?" he inquired kindly.

Jennie's face lightened up.

"Sure, uncle, course I can. There ain't none of us goin'!"

Corns and warts disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure without leaving a scar.

Madge—Would you marry a spendthrift, my dear?

Marjorie—It wouldn't be so bad if he were just starting out on his career.—Answers.

First Student—I'm so glad you've taken Greek!

Second Student—I havn't taken it; I've only been exposed to it.—Yale Record.

BLISTERS ON FEET COULD NOT SLEEP

Skin Much Inflamed, Itched and Smarted. Could Not Wear Shoes. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Entirely Healed.

Victoria St., Thetford Mines West, Que. —"One day I was repairing a valve on top of a boiler when a steam pipe close to my feet burst scalding both. Blisters came on my feet and I could not wear my shoes. The skin was very much inflamed and it gave me such pain that I could not sleep at night. I was treated for ten days with no improvement so tried ointments but none did any good.

"One day I came across the Cuticura advertisement and decided to try a sample. The Cuticura Soap and Ointment gave me such relief and stopped the itching and smarting so quickly that I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and some more Cuticura Soap. Now the wounds are entirely healed and the scars have quite disappeared." (Signed) William Neck, Jan. 31, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

In selecting a toilet soap why not procure one possessing delicate emollient properties sufficient to allay minor irritations, remove redness and roughness, prevent pore-clogging, soften and soothe sensitive conditions, and promote skin and scalp health generally? Such a soap combined with the purest of saponaceous ingredients and most fragrant and refreshing of flower odors, is Cuticura Soap. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

W. N. U. 1022

Use of Rubber in Mending Body

When tissues or organs of the body are damaged and living grafts are not available for repairs, inert substances are sometimes introduced to replace bone, cartilage or fat. Silver has proven a very valuable material supplied by the metals, and paraffin has been found suitable for certain applications.

The use of rubber for internal mending is a quite recent subject of experiment. About five years ago Dr. Sullivan, an American physician, showed that the bileduct could be replaced with a rubber tube, and since then sheet rubber has been successfully tried for such purposes as closing the aperture in a damaged blood vessel and repairing the torn abdominal wall of a hernia victim. The rubber patches tend to become covered with living tissue after a few months.

The latest idea is that of Fieschi, the Italian surgeon, who replaces lost substance with porous sponge of rubber, into which living cells penetrate, and thus build up new tissue. A tampon of rubber sponge effectively closed the aperture in two operations for hernia of the thigh.

It Testifies For Itself.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, for cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, well know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use.

Prince of Wales' Motto

According to a press correspondent, Welshmen have a theory about "Ich Dien," based on a tradition that at his birth which took place at Carnarvon- Edward II. was presented, in the arms of a nurse, to a gathering of Welsh chieftains.

His father, Edward I., pointing to the baby, is said to have exclaimed, "Eich dyn," the Welsh for "Your man."

The pronunciation of this Welsh phrase is the same as "Ich dien," to which it has, it is suggested, been corrupted since.

Remembering that this baby was the first English Prince of Wales, the Welsh explanation of "Ich dien" is not unreasonable, however, it may strike at the roots of the historical derivation, from the arms of the blind King of Bavaria, defeated in battle by a former famous Prince of Wales.

Tommy is a very precocious youngster, and has an answer for almost every one. A few mornings ago his father was talking to him about sleeping late in the morning. "Pa," said Tommy, "do you know that light travels 186,360 feet per second?"

"Yes," replied the father, "but what of that?"

"Why, if it goes as fast as that is it any wonder that it gets up in the morning before I do?" asked Tommy. And the father subsided.

PLEASED TO RECOMMEND BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Henri Bernier, Anceline, Que., writes: "It is with pleasure that I recommend Baby's Own Tablets, which I have given my little ones for stomach and bowel troubles, constipation, loss of sleep and simple fevers. No mother of young children should be without them." The Tablets are guaranteed to be free from injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest child with perfect safety and good results. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Canny Scot

As Sandy holed out on the first green his friend from over the border asked:

"And how many strokes did you take?"

"Eight," replied the Scot.

"Ah," said the Englishman. "I took seven; so that's my hole."

The Scotsman ventured no reply; but when on the second green the Englishman repeated his former question, and made inquiry as to the number of strokes taken by his opponent, the latter nodded his head, and, with an expression of infinite wisdom on his face, gently murmured:

"Nay, nay, my mannie; this time it's my turn to ask first."

The Correct Count

Father and the three children were to give mother a birthday gift in combination. The youngest child was selected to make the presentation address. She prepared for it carefully, and thus delivered it in due season:

"Dear, mamma, the gift is presented to you by your three children and your one husband."

Circumvent Import Prohibiton

The attention of the government has been directed to attempts by United States commission houses to circumvent the orders in council prohibiting the importation to Canada of German and Austrian goods.

Letters have been sent by these houses to Canadian merchants offering to supply goods manufactured in enemy countries. All such goods sent to Canada will be confiscated and Canadian merchants are appealed to on patriotic grounds to give no commercial patronage to the enemy's industries.

"What's the matter; scared o' that boy that's chasing you?"

"No."

"Then what are you running away from him for?"

"I'm not running away. I'm just retreating for strategical purposes."—Detroit Free Press.

Transmission of Sound Through Water

Sound is transmitted through water faster than through air and far more accurately, both as to direction and volume. Submarine signals have been employed in various forms for the purpose of preventing collisions of vessels at sea. A new type of warning device has been perfected, to be used under water, in the form of an electric oscillator or vibrator. This is attached to the inner side of the vessel's hull and is capable of transmitting a note through the water, a distance of more than 25 miles.

The sound waves are produced in the oscillator by the vibration of a diaphragm, which obtains its motion from electrical impulses induced in a cylinder of copper inside a casing, suspended in an electromagnet. The sounds are received by a similarly constructed mechanism of reverse action. In making tests of the machine, a song from a talking machine record was plainly heard in a tank of water located a good distance from the source. It is said that the echo which is returned to the ship from an iceberg or other object can be utilized to prevent disasters.

Critic's Highest Function

To ascertain the master current in the literature of an epoch, and to distinguish this from all minor currents, is the critic's highest function; in discharging it he shows how far he possesses the most indispensable quality of his office—justness of spirit.—Matthew Arnold.

Neuralgia of the Heart

This Letter Tells of Wonderful Change Effected by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Mr. James G. Clark, Fosterville, York county, N.B., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from what the doctors said was neurlagia of the heart. The pain started in the back of the neck and worked down into the region of the heart. Though I had taken a lot of medicine of one kind and another, I could not get anything to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"When I began this treatment I could not rest in bed, except by sitting upright, on account of the dreadful pains about the heart and the quick, loud beating. The change which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has made in my condition is wonderful. It has entirely overcome these symptoms, and is making me strong and well. If this statement will help to relieve the suffering of others, you are at liberty to use it."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a true tonic and the greatest of nerve restoratives. 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

An Obvious Truth

Among those visiting an art exhibition held recently in Cincinnati was an old German who wandered about, looking at the paintings with interest. Finally, he stopped before a portrait which showed a man sitting in a high-backed chair. Tacked to the frame was a small white placard, reading: "A portrait of J. F. Jones, by himself."

The aged Teuton read the card, and then chuckled sarcastically:

"Vot fools is dese art beoples," he muttered. "Anybody dot looks at dot picture vould know dot Jones is by himself. Nobody else is in der picture."

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, 1903.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs,—I came across a bottle of your MINARD'S LINIMENT in the hands of one of the students at the University of Maryland, and he being so kind as to let me use it for a very bad sprain, which I obtained in training for foot races, and to say that it helped me would be putting it very mildly, and I therefore ask if you would let me know of one of your agents that is closest to Baltimore so that I may obtain some of it. Thanking you in advance I remain,

Yours truly,
W. C. McCUEAN,
14 St. Paul street,
Care Oliver Typewriter Co.
P.S.—Kindly answer at once.

A Possible Result

A good story is told on a Washington lawyer. At a trial in Baltimore he summoned as a witness a youthful physician, and naturally in the cross-examination he seized the occasion to be sarcastic. "Are you," demanded the lawyer, 'entirely familiar with the symptoms of concussion of the brain?" The young physician replied, "Yes, sir, I am." Then the smart lawyer put a hypothetical case before the doctor, in this way: "If my learned friend, Mr. Reid, and myself should bang our heads together, would we get concussion of the brain?" The young physician calmly replied, "Mr. Reid might."

Constipation

is an enemy within the camp. It will undermine the strongest constitution and ruin the most vigorous health. It leads to indigestion, biliousness, impure blood, bad complexion, sick headaches, and is one of the most frequent causes of appendicitis. To neglect it is slow suicide. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills positively cure Constipation. They are entirely vegetable in composition and do not sicken, weaken or gripe. Preserve your health by taking

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

REPEATING RIFLES

TALK to a representative sporting goods dealer or a big game hunter about game rifles and Remington-UMC is on his tongue in a minute.

He knows that Remington-UMC Big Game Rifles have stood the test of actual service use. He feels safe in recommending them to friend and customer, as a friendly favor or a business transaction.

Let your sporting goods dealer show you the Remington-UMC High Power Slide Action Repeaters—.25 Rem., .30 Rem., .32 Rem., .38-.40 Rem. and .44 Rem. calibres. He either has them in stock already, or can get them for you.

To keep your gun cleaned and lubricated *right*, use Rem Oil, the new powder solvent, rust preventative, and gun lubricant.

REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO. Windsor, Ontario

Guard the rising generation by using always in the home

EDDY'S "SES-QUI" NON-POISONOUS MATCHES

Positively harmless to children, even if accidentally swallowed, because the composition with which the heads are tipped, contain no poisonous ingredients

THE KAISER'S MANNER OF WARFARE

"TO PARIS OR DIE."

Twilight has driven its shadows,
Within the rest-giving glades,
Counselling retreat 'mong the echoes,
Away from the front barricades;
Sleep, like an angel of mercy,
Flutters an hour or two,
Over the whole battalion,
Poising to bid it adieu.

Then, as if 'twere a moment,
The silver threads of the dawn
Tickle the eyes of the soldiers,
To tell them of sleep come and gone;
Instant, the lines range in silence,
Awaiting the foe to appear,
Watching the far-away hill-crest,
To stay his onward career.

Wrath has its war-engines ready,
Man unto man all in place—
Still scanning the fringe of the sky-line
To find what there is to efface:
"See! yonder they come!" runs the whisper,
"Their line is thousands in length!"
"Steady there, lads!" runs the order,
"They have lines beyond for their strength!"

Wrath has its war-engines ready,
Eager the word to obey:—
"Marksmen, give heed to your eyesight,
"And hold the rascals at bay!"
"Fire!" and the roar of destruction
Litters the brow of the hill,
Sweep after flash a-following,
With nothing to do but to kill.

Lo! and behind comes a filling
Of gaps in the staggering line;
And again the sweep of the marksmen
Fulfils its deadly design:
Once, twice, and thrice, there's a dropping
Of wounded and dead all a-heap:
Once, twice and thrice, the in-filling
Continues as sweep follows sweep.

Once and again there's a stampede
To run from the hurricane,
"To Paris or die!" its allaying
As climb they the ramparts of slain:
"Slaughter, God save us, what wots it,
"If the slaughter but win us the day?
"'Tis not for a German to grumble,
"The Kaiser we all must obey!"

"Hasten then up the advancing
"A fourth reinforcement with aid!"
What! aid to a rampart of bloodshed,
Be-huddled brigade by brigade?
Can courage climb over that rampart,
Or break through that wall of the dead—
Built up, as it were, of our bravest,
While wrestling with fate overhead?—

Horses and men in their trappings,
The victims of far-away wrath,
Struck sudden by no one advancing,
O'erwhelmed by disaster and death?
O God! what an ending to bravery,
As it scrambles around its despair—
Harnessed to pride and the warfare
Of a Kaiser daring to dare!

Flee, flee ye away from the carnage,
The cry is a "sauve qui peut!"
Flee, flee from such battlefield slaughter,
With no one near to pursue!
Ay, flee from the wrath of such thunder,
And the cloud-bursts from out yonder glade!
Turn, turn from that rampart of carnage,
And its roadway of horrors evade!

Victory! you say. Who says it?
Fatigue enforcing retreat,
Sweeping the crest of the hillside,
Where ruin and rescue have met?
Say it again! Then pray ye
That the good-will of peace mend its gait—
To rescue the twentieth century
From a Kaiser whose wrath's out of date!

—J. M. Harper.

"There are two methods of making warfare" says General Joffre. "One is to employ troops in masses and the other is to fight in extended order. The former is the German method. It is immensely costly in life, but our opponents can afford it for two reasons, namely, their immense superiority of numbers, and the fact that their men are so disciplined to mechanical obedience that they fight best when closely held together under the personal command of their officers. In other words, the generalship of the French and British allies is to save the lives of the men under command as far as possible, whereas the generalship of the Germans is to sacrifice life ad libitum, in victory or defeat. Is the Kaiser a Teuton marauder resuscitated from the centuries of mediaevalism?

To Correct German Ignorance

A Reuter's despatch from The Hague says a Dutch company has been formed, under the presidency of Dr. Fruin, keeper of the state archives, with the purpose of restoring the library at Louvain which was destroyed by the Germans. Many of the country's prominent persons have been invited to participate.

Miller's Worm Powders can do no injury to the most delicate child. Any child, infant or in the state of adolescence, who is infested with worms can take this preparation without a qualm of the stomach, and will find in it a sure relief and a full protection from these destructive pests, which are responsible for much sickness and great suffering to legions of little ones.

Puzzled Diner to restaurant waiter—What have you got for dinner?

Waiter — Roastbeoffricaseedchickenstewedtombhashbakedandfriedpotatoesjumpuddingmilkandcoffee.

Puzzled Diner—Give me the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighteenth and nineteenth syllables.

A Profusion of Telephones

There are in Stockholm about eighty thousand telephone subscribers for a population of a little over three hundred and fifty thousand, or one for every four and a half inhabitants. Practically speaking, there is not a person in Stockholm who has not the telephone or who cannot be reached by it. The telephone exists not only in nearly every house and every shop, even the humblest, but in most houses on every floor, and in hotels they are in every room in the establishment. In the principal streets and thoroughfares there are telephone kiosks which any passerby can enter and use by dropping a penny in the slot.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

SOME LETTERS RECEIVED FROM SOLDIERS IN THE FIGHTING LINE

OPINIONS EXPRESSED OF TROOPS OF THE ENEMY

Estimates of the Fighting Qu lities of the German Troops by Some of the British Soldiers at the Front—Have Little Respect For Their Methods

In a letter which has just been received in London, an officer in the Cavalry Division now serving in France, pays a magnificent tribute to the resolute spirit, courage and endurance of British troops. The following are extracts from the letter:

I am writing this by the roadside, so excuse writing. We've had the hell of a time. All by ourselves—the English against a force of Germans five times as big. Our troops have been wonderful. Beat to the world ,tired and hungry, they have fought grandly, but they are well worn now. The infantry were grand and the cavalry saved them again and again, covering their retreat in magnificent manner. I am coming back all right, never fear. Have been in such tight corners, and under such fire, that if I was meant to go I should have gone by now I am sure.

I have just found my kit. I haven't changed anything for a week or taken off my boots for five days. I looked too filthy for words, and have been looking after my own horse, and have ridden one all the time as I could not get the others. He is rather beat, but he is a real plucked one and refuses to go lame. He keeps his condition well, too, considering. I hope I shall pick up the others today.

I hear our navy has done well, and also Russia. We've fought rear-guard actions now for a week, and I don't think any troops in the world could have done it except us and, perhaps, the Japanese. The infantry are too pitiable for words in some cases, but they stagger on, and never once have I met a straggler laboring on but he has had his rie still and forced a smile whether wounded or not.

I am so dreadfully sorry for the inhabitants. Their villages set on fire by shells, and they running about with their few precious things not knowing where to go. Truly war is a most awful thing. I never realized it before. All the people are awfully good to us. * * * I've been very hungry at time! Never had more than three hours' sleep a night last week, and not always that. I hope and expect things will look up soon.

I hear the 600th Rifle Brigade and Guards have covered themselves with glory. I haven't seen them. * * * The convents are grand and the nuns splendid. We were done awfully well by them. We subscribed to one between ourselves.

Later.—I have found my horses at the town where all the cavalry were supposed to concentrate. My servant says he heard I was dead, and he never thought to see me again. That all comes from the squadron being split up the other afternoon under a heavy fire. Awful affair. So if I am reported dead or missing don't believe it, as I am not.

Two wounded Highlanders, who have reached Glasgow from the Mons fighting line, declare that the German infantry could not shoot "for nuts." It was the shrapnel and lyddite shells that did the damage. The accuracy of the enemy's artillery was marvellous, but the aeroplanes first of all flew at a great height over the Allies' entrenchments and hurried back with information regarding the range.

We of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders took up a position facing a wood where the Germans were in strong force. As they emerged our boys met them with a raking rifle fire, which mowed them down. On they came again and again with the same devastating result. Their bullets came whistling around us, but we were indifferent, the markmanship being very poor. The German infantry carry their rifles under their arms, the butts resting on their hips, and they fire as they march. As the enemy poured out en masse into the open it was like the exodus from the Celtic and Rangers Scottish Cup final! Man, if they were only three to one we could go through them easily, but when it comes to 10 to one strategy as well as bravery has to be considered.

A favorite position for the enemy to take up is behind massed stooks of grain, where they are unseen. At night time they advance to new points of attack, and as soon as daylight breaks, their fusillade of heavy firing is renewed. Many of the Germans, when captured, present a pitiful spectacle, and frequently drop on their knees beseeching mercy. The British regiments, as they pass through the French and Belgian towns are everywhere received with marked hospitality, little children even rushing forward to kiss the hands of the soldiers.

Sir Robert Edgecumbe, of Newquay, has received a letter from his son, Lieutenant O. P. Edgecumbe, 1st Battalion D.C.L.I., serving on the staff of General Haking, in which the following passages occur:

For the last week or 10 days we have been fighting hard, and are now for one day resting. Altogether during five days and five nights I got six hours' sleep, and so am rather weary. However, bullets and a real enemy are a wonderful stimulant, and I feel as fit as anything. All our men are somewhat fatigued, but are very keen and full of fight.

My regiment has had a bad time, and I am dreadfully afraid they have been badly cut up, although I can as yet get no details. They were caught in a village by Germans in the houses, who had managed to get there by wearing our uniforms. Never again shall I respect the Germans. They have no code of honor, and there have been several cases of their wearing French and British uniforms, which is, of course, against the Geneva convention.

INCREASING LIVE STOCK

Farmers Should Devote More Attention to Live Stock to Meet Increasing Demand

The outbreak of the war in Europe and the consequent demand which is naturally to be expected for increased exports of meats, finds Canada in a very much denuded condition as regards live stock.

As a result of the removal of the American tariff on cattle a heavy export trade developed to the south. In some districts in Eastern Canada, nearly everything has been shipped out of the country, except dairy cows. This export trade, together with many farmers selling their calves for veal, can have but one result in Canada, viz.: a greater scarcity of meat than at present exists, even in a normal market.

The meat industry in Canada should not be allowed to dwindle—rather, the production of hogs, sheep and cattle on Canadian farms should be greatly increased. To obtain this increase does not mean that farmers should devote their whole attention to live stock. The majority of farmers will admit that with very little extra effort and expense they could increase by several head the live stock on their farms without in any way interfering with their present system of farming.

From reports to the commission of conservation, present conditions indicate a world-wide scarcity of live stock, with little likelihood of an over-crowded market for many years to come. The opportunity for Canadian farmers is, therefore, apparent. To take advantage of this, farmers should save their heifer calves to produce more cattle, while the others may be turned off, not as veal but as beef.

Expert stockmen advise that there are good times ahead for those raising sheep. The high price of mutton and of wool and the comparative ease with which a flock of sheep may be sustained upon land which is otherwise unsuitable for agriculture, should suggest a great increase in the number of sheep raised by Canadian farmers.

Increased production in hogs can be brought about more quickly than in any other class of live stock, and consequently should receive immediate attention.

Animal production on the farm is desirable because it increases the fertility and crop-raising ability of the soil. Good prices are sure to be obtained for any surplus which farmers will have to sell on account of the inevitable shortage of supply resulting from war conditions in Europe. These two conditions should be an incentive to Canadian farmers to increase their live stock production. A little foresight now, with modern methods of feeding, will make increased production easily possible.—F.C.N.

To Protect the Birds

"To hunt birds without a gun or sling shot," is the ideal kept constantly before the members of the Farm Journal Liberty Bell Bird Club, who sign a pledge to protect all song and insectivorous birds. If it happens that a newly enrolled member "avats" to the savage instinct of his primitive forefathers when he sees a bird within shot and brings it fluttering to his feet, his fellow members with literature, arguments and personal persuasion try to show him the evil of his ways and bring him back into the folds of the merciful. If he refuses to reform and continues to violate his pledge his name is at last stricken from the membership list and he is sent to coventry by his comrades pledged to save the birds, and through them, save the crops from being devoured by insect pests.

Sunday schools in many districts are finding new ways to teach humane principles to their pupils by having them enroll as members of the Liberty Bell Bird Club, are of the Farm Journal, in Philadelphia, Pa. Its banner and pledge are kept before the classes, its educational pamphlets and wall cards are used to encourage the children to study and protect the birds, and so lead them towards being kinder and more considerate of each other.

Sabbath school classes in different parts of the country report most interesting "Bird Evenings" where bird songs, recitations, essays and little plays are given. Sunday school superintendents are calling the attention of their teachers to this effective helper for creating a greater interest and larger attendance in Sunday school classes.

There is no cost in joining the club, no fees, no dues or assessments of any kind. Any person who signs the club pledge:

"I desire to become a member of the Liberty Bell Bird Club of the Farm Journal, and I promise to study and protect all song and insectivorous birds and do what I can for the club," will receive a club badge button free of charge.

GERMAN SUBJECTS ARE GREATLY DELUDED REGARDING THE WAR

KEPT IN IGNORANCE OF TRUE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Through the Censorship of the German Press as well as Misrepresentation on the Part of German Officialdom, the People of Germany are Kept in the Dark

From time to time we read extracts from the German newspapers, as well as wireless despatches from that country, showing how the German people are kept in complete ignorance of the true condition of affairs regarding the progress of the war. It would appear that even the educated and best informed of the more intelligent class of the German people have been deceived by the Kaiser, and the military party, by misrepresentations of the official correspondence between the nations previous to the declaration of war. The German people are evidently led to believe that Great Britain was responsible for the war, and that since the commencement of hostilities German arms have been invariably successful against the allied troops. They even appear to have supreme confidence in their navy, and entertain the delusion that the British navy will be vanquished by their own fleet. Through the censorship of news by the authorities in Germany, and by means of spreading false reports broadcast, they are doing everything possible to prejudice the opinion of neutral countries. Letters are now being received in Canada mailed from points in the United States, and no doubt written by agents of Germany, which contain statements bearing on the cause and progress of the war, calculated to arouse an Anti-British feeling. These letters in most cases are being sent to the proper authorities, so that this plan of campaign may be exposed.

As showing the manner in which the German people are kept in the dark as to the true conditions of affairs in respect to the war situation, the following letter, written by a Berlin newspaper owner to a friend in England, is illuminating:

"Never in my life I should have ventured to think that Great Britain should ever declare war on Germany, the nation to which the British had the closest affinity, there being thousands and thousands of friendly and amicable relations between the inhabitants of the two countries. The official publication of the telegrams exchanged between the three sovereigns has proved beyond any doubt that Germany up to the last moment has extended her sincere desire to preserve the peace. True, its situation between two enemies who were at all times jealous of her development has forced her to keep vigilant watch and to prepare for a fight should it be provoked by her neighbors. Now the war has come, abrupty and unexpectedly and since it has come without any intelligent reason, merely because the Russians believed the time ripe for the crushing of their civilized neighbor, the whole German nation has risen, as one man, to fight for our independence and our standing in the rank of the great powers. There are no more parties in our empire; the Social-democrats have, just as well as the Alsacians and Polish in our boundaries, unanimously voted for the enormous sums deemed necessary, each and every one has taken up the arms, and now there are millions of good soldiers at our frontiers, eager to face the enemy wherever he may appear. The Russians, whose millions of soldiers were expected to flood over our eastern provinces, have cowardly fled wherever they met only a handful of German and Austrian soldiers, and it is safe to predict that our troops will continue to chase them as far as we choose, and whatever there exists of the Russian fleet will soon be doomed, or, if considered fit for the purpose, carry the German flag. And the French? We have permitted them to enter into Alsace, just as we allowed the Russians to pass over our frontier for a couple of miles—for the simple reason that the fact be established that they, not the Germans, were the aggressors in this disastrous international war. But in the meantime, we have proven that German valiance and courage is the same as 1870, and the Belgians, who have been badly advised that their country should be neutralized towards Germany, but open to British and French manoeuvres, have been shamefully deserted by their advisers and are now the first to feel the weight of German strategy. Liege, the strongest fortress built by French engineers, has been conquered by ordinary field troops at one assault, its strong forts have been reduced to cinders by our heavy guns, Brussels has been occupied and soon the last corner of Belgium will be in German possession, after which our invasion into France will be taken up with force with which even the combined French and Brtish armies cannot rival.

"It is a pity that it has come so far, and the British people should, ere it is too late, consider what is at stake. As far as we hear, British newspapers persistently belittle the German successes and continue to circulate news of German defeats which have never happened so far, and thus they betray their readers, delude them into the dangerous idea that Great Britain were invincible because of its splendid isolation at sea. Still, the vast British fleet has, as far as we know, up to this hour not dared to approach our coast, but prefers to do the safe business of piracy. I do not believe that our navy will follow this policy of apparent cowardness, but will before long visit the British coast and hunt the British vessels, and the result will be that the fiction of the British navy's supremacy will go to the dogs.

"If I knew that this letter safely reached your hands, I will gladly continue to tell you what news our papers publish of the war, and should be much pleased if you would be kind enough to reciprocate."

TAKES WIDER AUTHORITY

May Control Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Other Stringent Orders

An order-in-council has been passed under the war measures act of the recent session, empowering the government, if deemed necessary, to take over and operate any telephone or telegraph lines in Canada, and providing authority for a strict censorship of all telegraphic or telephonic communications. The order provides that any cabinet minister, delegated for the purpose, may assume control of any telegraph or telephone company, and use its lines for his majesty's service. It is further provided that the minister may direct that all messages be submitted to censorship, whether by telegraph or telephone, going out of Canada shall go through certain named offices only.

Any director or officer of a company contravening the instructions of the minister is liable to a penalty of $5,000 or five years' imprisonment.

Another order-in-council provides similar penalties for furnishing to the enemy information, plans, photographs, etc., likely to be of military use, or for furnishing intoxicating liquor to anyone on military duty.

It is difficult to estimate correctly the actual war strength of Great Britain, on account of the loyalty and readiness to serve of her civilian population. The adaptability of British men to any sort of armed service is always a marvel to foreigners, and comes, no doubt, in part from the national love of sport.

With the declaration of war on England, the Royal Aero Club issued a call to every licensed pilot in the kingdom to register for service with the British air forces. Virtually all responded, those owning machines tendering these as well.

When it is recalled that the Royal Aero Club, up to July 15, issued 860 certificates, one may comprehend the value of Britain's late insistence on aviation. A large part of this number is already in the service, perhaps 500 in all.

As the war is likely to prove an extended one, this civilian reserve is going to be of the utmost value as time will be afforded these men to become proficient for field service. Thus a large gap, due to England's losses in the conflict in the air, can be filled.

"The Bravest of the Brave"

The Victoria Cross, the supremist British reward for valor of which many will doubtless be won during the present campaign, is the youngest of such decorations, only dating back to the Crimean War in 1856. It is the most valued possession in many a home in Britain today. The Austrian Cross, on the other hand, is the oldest.

A similar reward in Germany is the Iron Cross, instituted by the Emperor Frederick William III. of Prussia in the year 1813. Russia gives as a decoration to its heroic soldiers the Cross of St. George, which was founded by the famous Empress Catherine II. in the year 1769, and, while the Victoria Cross is of bronze, and the Iron Cross as its name implies, of iron (which is edged with silver), the Russian Order is of gold, with a beautiful medallion of St. George, killing the dragon.

In Austria, again, the cross is of gold, and was instituted in the year 1757 by the Empress Marie Theresa soon after her accession to the Throne. It bears the same inscription as the British Victoria Cross, ours having in English "For Valor," and theirs in Latin the word "Fortitudini."

The Order of the Legion of Honor, which is the reward in France, was instituted by te great Napoleon, and he decreed that every soldier who was decorated with that honor should have the additional distinction of being entitled to receive a military salute from officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers.

Tied Flags to Horses' Tails

Those Prussian troopers who rode through Brussels with Belgian flags tied to their horses' tails forgot Bismarck's caution that broken windows have to be paid for. The French goverment has already been moved, in honest indignation at the tale of German barbarities, to cut down the hitherto very generous rations allowed to German officers, who are prisoners in France.

The sympathy of the whole civilized world is being alienated from Germany by the official reports of the barbarous conduct of the German armies.

"I'm all fagged out."
"What's the trouble?"
"I've been away for six weeks resting."—Detroit Free Press.

King of Belgium Shot His Chauffeur

Progress Du Nord relates a remarkable story of the King of the Belgians shooting his chauffeur, who traitorously attempted to drive him into the German lines.

The king was with his troops south of Antwerp, says the report. He ordered the chauffeur to drive ahead of them. After a while the king noticed the driver had changed the direction. His majesty warned him and when the chauffeur took no notice he ordered him to halt. This having no effect, the king, convinced of treachery, drew a revolver, and shot the chauffeur dead. The king then stopped the car and drove back to the Belgian lines in safety.

In the chauffeur's clothing papers were found showing he had received a German offer of $250,000 for the king's capture.

WAITERS AND COOKS ENLIST

Herbert Kaufman Immortalizes the Patriotism of Simpson's Employees

The following verses by Herbert Kaufman are published in the London Standard. They are inspired by the announcement that a large proportion of the staff at Simpson's-in-the-Strand have joined Lord Kitchener's army. Simpson's is an old London eating house which boasts distinctively English traditions extending from 1716, and is well known for its adherence to the open roasting fire and other time honored methods of English cookery.

Forty Men From Simpson's

Forty men from Simpson's!
"Will you 'ave it rare?
Try a bit of pudding, sir;
Yes, the cheddar's fair."

Forty men from Simpson's!
Quitting in a group,
Marching off in khaki for
To fix the Kaiser's soup.

Forty men from Simpson's!
"Will you take it 'ot?
'Ere's your Hell served in the shell,
Piping from the pot!

Forty men from Simpson's!
Hurry, turn 'em loose.
They're the sort we need in front
To cook the German goose.

Forty men from Simpson's!
What a thing to read!
Forty humble serving men
Serving Britain's need!

Forty men from Simpson's!
Don't you blush with shame
While they play the soldier's part,
And you the waiting game?
—Herbert Kaufman.

Rights of Russian Jews

Mr. Israel Zangwill, president of the Jewish Territorial Organization, has asked the British Foreign Office to authorize him to say that England looked with sympathy on the cause of Jewish emancipation in Russia, and has received from Sir Edward Grey the assurance that he is very fully aware of the importance of the subject and would neglect no opportunity of encouraging the reform in question.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS BETTER

Canning Factories Will Employ More Canadian Help

Industrial conditions in Canada at this time will result in the employment of many more Canadians than usual in the canning factories of the Dominion. In previous seasons many canning factories, finding difficulty in obtaining sufficient local help, secured assistance from the larger labor market of the United States. It is estimated that several thousand employees of Canadian canning factories during previous seasons were not permanent residents of this country. In view of the unemployment in some industries at this time the canning factories will be able to secure in Canada most, if not all, the help they require this season. Thus many Canadians who would otherwise be out of employment will have the work in the canning factories that in previous years was given to parties who were resident in Canada only during the canning season. The policy of the leading canning companies has been to employ local help as far as possible.

Another condition that will tend to increase the number of Canadians employed in the canning industry in this country is the curtailment of imports of canned vegetables from France and Belgium. The imports of canned vegetables from those countries into Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, amounted to $164,151 and $124,468, respectively—a total of almost $300,000. The curtailment of these imports will increase the demand for the products of Canadian canning factories.

Jews' Freedom Affects World

Interviewed for the New York American, Henri Bergson said the war has so upset him that since its beginning he has been unable to concentrate his mind on his philosophy, therefore has abandoned work altogether.

"Things we thought of before the war no longer matter," he added, "while things we never dreamt of now assume enormous importance."

Asked about the Czar's attitude to the Jews, Bergson declared that if the report were true this would be the greatest pacific revolution in history; its effects would be felt the world over.

Appreciation

We extend to our customers in Creston and District our thanks for their patronage during 1914, and wish all a Happy and Prosperous 1915.

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Local and Personal

S. E. Bradley left on Wednesday on a business trip west, going as far as Vernon.

WANTED TO BORROW $1,500 at 15 per cent. interest—ASHLEY COOPER, Wynndel, B.C.

R. McBean arrived from Seattle on Thursday last on a short visit to his sister, Mrs. E. C. Gibbs.

Jas. Heath is the new president of Creston Farmers' Institute, J. H. Lidgate has been re-elected secretary.

YOUNG PIGS FOR SALE—Twenty young Yorkshire Pigs, 8 to 10 weeks old, $3 to $4 each.—P. G. EBBUTT, Creston.

The Creston Board of Trade annual meeting will be held on Tuesday night at 8 o'clock in Speers Hall. R. M. Reid is the retiring president.

Miss Ella Ryckman of Cranbrook was one of the out of town attendants at the New Year dance—the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ryckman.

Starting on Friday last the way-freight service through Creston was put on a semi-weekly basis; Westbound—Tuesday and Thursday, Eastbound—Wednesday and Friday.

The list in the Creston postoffice shows three enrollments for the proposed pruning school, and four for the packing school—Just about twenty-five per cent of the required number.

Mrs. Winkler arrived from Sandpoint, Idaho, on Thursday last to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gilpin. Mr. Gilpin is in failing health which is not improving as well as his many friends wish.

While making some repairs to his house on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. E. Lyne had the bad luck to fall from the ladder on which he was at work. Although no bones were broken he is nursing a very painful shoulder at present.

The Farmers' Institute hold their January meeting on Friday night, January 15, at 8 o'clock, at the Auditorium. Jas. Compton will speak on "Caring for the Bearing Orchard and Future Prospects of the Apple Industry." Everybody come for there'll be things doing.

Mr, and Mrs. W. A. Heron and daughter left on Friday for Nelson, where they will reside until Mr. Heron secures a permanent location. Mr. Heron has been in charge at the King George for almost two years past and both he and Mrs. Heron will be missed by many friends in Creston.

While trying out an old-time shooting iron to see if it was in good shape for the New Year celebration. "Tammio" one of the very old-timers of the Creston Indians had the hard luck to possibly lose the first finger on his left hand. In firing it off the barrel burst almost severing the finger at the knuckle.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year by Creston Loyal Orange Lodge No. 2095:

W.M.—W. V. Jackson.
D.M.—D. Learmouth.
Chap.—A. Miller.
Rec- Sec.—Rev. F. L, Carpenter.
Fin. Sec. and Treas.—G. Broderick.
D. of C.—T. D. Bunce.
Lecturer—J. Spratt.
Tylers—W. Levesque, Bro. Johnson.
Committeemen—Bros. Trotter, Sherwood, Peterman, Rose, J. Johnson.

The installation takes place at the next regular meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Mawson entertained quite a large house party at their home on Monday evening. Games of many kinds and dancing featured the evening, with vocal and instrumental music, the genial host favoring with "Larbord Watch" in fine style. In the guessing contest, Miss Ethel Huscroft and Mr. Stanley captured the prizes—a box of chocolates each. There were refreshments—and it was well into the wee sma' 'ours when the guests reluctantly departed after a capital evenings' entertainment.

The New Year's dance in Mercantile Hall was the best-attended of the three big affairs of the kind this season—the floor being just a trifle crowded, particularly for the waltzes. The new orchestra in charge of Mrs. Crompton (violin), Mr. Geo. Young (piano), and Messrs, Winters and Blinco, clarionets, provided the music, which was favorably commented on by all the dancers. A. Miller was in charge of the affair and added some new life by introducing a couple of quadrilles that were great favorites. Lunch was served about midnight, dancing concluding about 3 a.m. There were a couple of dozen numbers on the programme, which was jake. There was a fine turnout from Erickson, Alice Siding and Duck Creek.

Service in the Roman Catholic Church on Sunday.

BIRTH—In Creston, on Dec. 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Mione, a daughter.

SMOKINE, a Meat Preservative for sale at Creston Fruit Growers' Union.

WANTED—Second hand buggy in exchange for wood.—XYZ REVIEW Office.

COAL HEATER FOR SALE—Small size, almost new. Can be seen at THE REVIEW Office.

FOR RENT—Pig and Cattle Ranch, 30 acres, on Kootenay Flats. For particulars apply Box 77, Creston, B.C.

Miss Laura Edmondson and her guest, Miss Ross, returned on Sunday to Nelson, where the former is attending high school.

For a breach of the Lord's Day Act—selling candies on Sunday—one of the Creston Chinamen was on Tuesday fined $5 and costs.

Owing to the Board of Trade meeting on Tuesday night, Christ Church vestry meeting is postponed until Thursday evening, January 14.

Mr. G. Erickson, C. P. R. superintendent of construction, Cranbrook, spent New Year's with Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Bennett, Mrs. Erickson returned with him on Sunday.

Dan O'Neil was taken to Cranbrook hospital on Wednesday for treatment to one of his eyes, which he injured some time ago. The operation is a critical one but his friends are hoping for a successful operation,

Cupid's average for 1914 in the Creston valley was one wedding every six weeks. Rev. W. G. Blake heads the list with five, while Pastors Carpenter and Bull had two each. Better luck this year—we print wedding invitations.

Milt Beam, the valley's best known hunter, and partner, Roy Currie, got home from a four-day hunt in the Kitchener country, on Thursday last, bringing in six cougar with them. Owing to a shortage of space an interesting story of their trip has to be held over till next week.

Miss E. Hendron, assistant to Postmaster Gibbs, is taking holidays. During her absence Mr. Gibbs is handling the work alone, which necessitates closing the general delivery wicket at the noon hour from 1.15 to 2.15. Our readers should bear this in mind and obviate any inconvenience.

W. B, Murdock, one of the Creston men with the Second Contingent at Victoria has volunteered, along with some 130 others from B.C. to fill vacancies in the Princess Patricia Light horse now on the firing line in France. The B. C. volunteers for this force expect to leave for overseas this week.

To members of Wild Rose Lodge No. 39, K. of P. There will be a social on Monday evening, January 11th. for members, their wives and family; in Lancaster's Hall. Part of the programme will be a whist drive and dance commencing at 8 o'clock. All come. Ladies are asked to bring cake and sandwiches.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bradley were at home to a party of friends at progressive whist on Tuesday evening. The evenings honors at cards were awarded Mr. Frank Staples for high score with Mr. Crookston emerging as low man. Refreshments were served and it was somewhat after midnight when the guests departed voting Mr. and Mrs. Bradley ideal entertainers.

The annual meeting of Christ Church Ladies' Guild was held on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. S. Evans, the retiring treasurer, submitted a gratifying financial statement for the year, and the report of the secretary, Mrs. E. Young, also showed progress, and they along with Mrs. F. H. Jackson, the 1914 president, were tendered hearty votes of thanks for their services. The 1915 officers are:

President—Mrs. F. H. Jackson.
Vice-President—Mrs. Lancaster.
Secy.-Treas.—Mrs. Ebbutt.

A vote of money was made to the wardens toward financing the parish hall now under construction.

The first meeting of the New Year of the Creston Red Cross Auxiliary will be held on Tuesday next, Jan. 12, at Lancaster's Hall at 3 o'clock. Tea will be provided by Mrs. Lancaster and the usual fee charged, 10 cents. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance to help on this worthy object. The depot is open each Wednesday to distribute the needlework. The committee are glad to say that they have now a large supply of wool. The Red Cross Committee take this opportunity to thank the Creston militia for kindly offering the use of their room for Red Cross work, but at present, through the kindness of Mr. Lancaster, they are using his hall.

The Following DISCOUNTS Will be given on IMMEDIATE ORDERS

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