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THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1915 No. 3

Local and Personal

Getting your costume ready for the hard times masquerade on Friday next?

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

This weeks' exports include a car of posts which F. Rose is shipping to Waldeck, Sask.

The annual meeting of the Creston Fruit Growers' Union is called for Thursday next at 2 p.m.

A meeting of the church committee will be held on Sunday after evening service in Christ Church.

Orders have been received at Victoria to start at once recruiting for the Third Canadian Contingent.

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

Agent Reid ticketed W. P. Mawson, who hails from Canyon City, through to London, England. He left Creston on Saturday.

Mrs. J. W. Dow returned on Wednesday from Sirdar, where she had been visiting Mrs. Loasby for a few days.

Creston Liberal Association wil hold its annual meeting in Mercantile hall on Saturday evening, February 6 at 8 o'clock.

The Farmers' Institute is unloading a car of feed and a car of hay this week. H. S. McCreath also received a car of coal.

The last of the pre-Lenten whist drives, which Father John and the ladies of the Roman Catholic church have been giving at the rectory, will be held on Monday evening, February 15th.

At the February meeting of the Farmers' Institute on Friday, the 19th, Mr. Wearmouth of Canyon City is expected to read a paper on "Beekeeping."

During the absence of Capt. Mallandaine at the training school at Victoria Lieut. Bennett is in charge of the drills of the Creston company of the East Kootenay Regiment.

The first of the 1915 pruning schools in the Creston Valley is due to open on Monday with E. C. Hunt of Grand Forks in charge. There will also be classes at Erickson and Canyon City.

Christ Church Boys' Club will meet Thursday afternoon only in future, at 4 o'clock. The club starts with a membership of twelve. For the present physical and social features will be to the fore.

Mrs. F. H. Price was taken to Cranbrook on Tuesday, where she will enter St. Eugene Hospital for treatment to one of the knees, which has been giving her a whole lot of trouble the past week.

Mrs. McKelvie was hostess at progressive whist on Friday evening last which was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the kind this season. Mrs. H. A. Dodd and Mr. Timmons carried off the honors.

The men of the Methodist church are giving a concert in the church tonight every performer at which will be of the male species. Refreshments will be served and a worth-while program will be presented.

Stace Smith to-day received word from his son, John, who is with the Second Contingent at Victoria, that a ten-day leave of absence that had been granted Sergt. Hubie, also of Creston, was suddenly withdrawn Monday. All of which looks like the Kootenay men will soon be heading for the front.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Craigie were "at home" on Wednesday evening at quite a large house party when the young people royally entertained with music games, stories—and after refreshments dancing was the order of the evening. The affair continued till well into the wee sma' hours. A notable feature of the refreshments was the lemonade which was brewed from crown-in-Erickson lemons. Canyon City, Alice Siding, Duck Creek, etc., can you beat it?

CANYON CITY

The bear failed to see his shadow on Feb. 2nd. Therefore our winter is broke.

Mr. Craigie of Erickson was seen walking through Canyon City on Tuesday.

Will Mawson who has been visiting his brother Tom here is returning to his home in England.

Three pruning schools are to be held in the Valley this year—one of them in this section, we hear.

W. P. Mawson left the latter part of the week on a trip to the Old Country. He was ticketed to London.

A surprise party was given to Mr. and Mrs. F. Corniel on Monday night prior to Mrs. Corniel and family leaving for Michigan.

G. Lowenburg, A. Miller, R. J. Long Dr. Henderson and Mr. Shannon of Willow Point were visitors to Canyon City on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Dorse is making preparations to return to U. S. after spending 5 years here. Martin has been employed with C. C. Lumber Co.

Mrs. C. S. Hall is entertaining the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at a 10-cent tea at her home on Thursday. The proceeds go to the rescue home at Vancouver.

Our people were prominent among the prizewinners at the whist drive at the R.C. rectory, Creston, on Tuesday. Miss Flossie White captured the lady's prize and Alphonse Hyguns tied with Leslie McInnis for gent's booby honor.

DUCK CREEK

Paul Offner was a Creston caller on Thursday.

M. Hagen was a visitor at Sirdar on Wednesday.

Miss A. Hagen left on Monday for Creston, where she will reside for a month or two.

Monrad Wigen has had to suspend log hauling for a few days on account of the sudden thaw.

Peter Andestad is busy hauling posts. He has a contract for four carloads af 7-foot prairie posts.

W. J. Cooper and M. Hagen were Creston callers on Monday. C. Wigen, N. Craigie and Mrs. E. Williams spent Tuesday in town.

O! Alice Siding, there's no hiding
The fact that you are IT!
But when it comes to poetry—
That's where we make a hit.
The verses that you wrote last week
Were good, quite good we vote it;
You ask us why? Just like your cheek!
Why, WE'RE the guys that wrote it!

Mr. A. B. Shannon of Willowpoint, Nelson, in company with Mr. Guy Lowenburg paid an informal visit to Duck Creek on Saturday night. Mr. Shannon is president of the Central Executive Committee of the Conservative Associations of B. C., and his visit here was for the purpose of getting acquainted with some of the local supporters of the party. The Wynndel Association called a meeting, but owing to such short notice, not a very large number turned up.

The dance given by Messrs J. Johnson and C. Carlson was, without exception, the greatest success of any social function in the Creston district this year. Over thirty couples kept the floor full from the first dance until the close. The F. W. Penson orchestra was engaged for the evening and they dispensed some good music until 3 a.m., after which we were highly indebted to Mr. Stetler of Creston, who, accompanied by Miss Alice Carr on the piano, provided the music for the next three hours. It was 6 a.m. before the home sweet home waltz was called and the master of ceremonies had almost to run for his life to escape the wrath of the crowd. We were very glad to see a large party from Alice Siding, and a larger crowd from Creston and hope they will all call again.

$2,400 will be spent on Rossland's winter carnival this year—$1,500 for hockey prizes.

Creston January School Report

DIVISION I., Superior—S. MacDonald, Principal.

Perfect Attendance—Vida Gobbett, Edna Holmes, Mabel Huscroft, Essie Miller, Lyda Johnson, Zalla Johnson, Muriel Knott, Percy Boffey, Elmer Dew, David Dow, Lionel Forrester, Ronald Lidgate, Norman Trotter, Robert Maxwell, Eric Craigie, Alex. Lidgate.

Senior 4th: Canadian History—Robert Maxwell, Norman Trotter, Lionel Forrester.

British History—Norman Trotter, Ronald Lidgate, Robert Maxwell.

Literature—Erma Hayden, Ronald Lidgate, Robert Maxwell.

Grammar—Ronald Lidgate, Lyda Johnson, Lionel Forrester.

Arithmetic—Vida Gobbett, Edna Holmes, Lyda Johnson.

Nature Study—Ronald Lidgate, Norman Trotter, Lyda Johnson.

Geography—Elmer Dew, Lionel Forrester, Ronald Lidgate.

Spelling—Edna Holmes, Elmer Dew, Erma Hayden.

General Average—Ronald Lidgate, Norman Trotter, Lyda Johnson.

DIVISION II.—E. Sparkes, Teacher.

Perfect Attendance—Audrey Attridge, Almeda Attridge, Esther Bradley, Lillian Cherrington, Ruth Compton, Mary Dew, Beatrice Dodds, Alice Embree, Muriel Hobden, Susie Hurry, Evelyn Miller, Helen Moran, Eunice Moore, Triese Maione, Vera Parker, Wilfrid Beeby, Teddy Blake, Bert Boffey, Henry Brown, Ben Embree, Arthur Gobbett, Harold Gobbett, Orin Hayden, Denzel Maxwell, Lione Moore.

Junior 4th—Lillian Cherrington, Helen Moran, Esther Bradley, Muriel Hobden, Alice Embree.

Senior 3rd—Mary Dew, Audrey Attridge, Denzel Maxwell, Orin Hayden, Dorothy Carpenter, Clark Moore.

Junior 3rd, First Division—Ruth Compton, Vera Parker, Helen Barton, Almeda Attridge, Beatrice Dodds.

Junior 3rd, Second Division—Susie Hurry, Eunice Moore, Triese Maione, Ben Embree.

DIVISION III.—Miss Munro, Teacher.

Perfect Attendance—George Broderick, Annie Maione, Ardrey Wilson, Louise Bevan, Arthur Dew, Ruth Lidgate, Eva Holmes, John Dodds, Walter Leamy, Marguerite Crawford, Harry Pollett, Harry Compton, Michael Moore, Teddy Payne, Robert Crawford, Marion Ash, Georgie Barton, Merle Reid, Louise Romano, Robert Dodds, Robert Moore.

Second Reader, Senior—Agnes Hobden, George Broderick, Annie Maione, Ardrey Wilson, Jesse Wiles.

Second Reader, Junior—Louise Bevan, Arthur Dew, Ruth Lidgate, John George Beeby, Joe Romano.

First Reader—Alta Attridge, Walter Leamy, Margurite Crawford, Harry Pollett, Harry Compton.

Second Primer, Senior—Marion Ash, Georgie Barton, Merle Reid, Louise Romano, Robert Dodds.

DIVISION IV.—Miss Waddy, Teacher.

Perfect Attendance—Evelyn Bevan, Ivin Compton, Edith Crawford, Elson Lidgate, Keith Lidgate, Julius Moran, Frank Parker, Beatrice Scott, Walter Scott, Harry Smith, Dudley Wilson, Lily Wilson.

Junior Second Primer—Freddy Payne and Donald Spiers equal, Maggie Broderick, Mildred Malone, Evelyn Hurry.

First Primer A—Charlie Holmes, Dudley Wilson.

First Primer B—Evelyn Bevan, Beatrice Scott, Elson Lidgate, Frank Parker, Julius Moran.

First Primer C—Walter Scott, Harry Smith, Edith Crawford, Irene Carpenter, Jessie Lindley.

Chief of police Roche has resigned at Penticton. He is going into the dairy business.

Ald. Henderson of Rossland claims there are two many dogs running loose in that town.

D. Rome of Rossland was fined $10 for shooting a dog belonging to one of his neighbors.

SIRDAR

Mrs. Dennis has a visitor at present—her little niece from Proctor.

Mrs. J. W. Dow of Creston was a week end visitor with Mrs. Loasby.

W. Morris is putting up a large and fresh supply of ice for the 1915 trade.

Mrs. Loasby, Mrs. Swanson and Mrs. Touney were Creston visitors on Wednesday last.

Some fine catches of ling are reported by our anglers in the open water near the Landing.

Mr. and Mrs. Lentz left some days ago on an extended holiday trip to United States points.

The mild weather of the past few days has put the open air skating rink out of business temporarily.

Roy Proctor, who has been with the bridge crew at this point for some time, has been transferred to the Kootenay Central.

Mrs. Cam was a Creston visitor on Monday. Latest word from Mr. Cam states that he is still in the hospital in England having his injured hand treated.

The duck shooting closed on Sunday and our sportsmen have to specialize on geese from now till March 1st. W. Cartwright brought in three nice ones the latter part of the week.

All records for milk production in the valley are liable to be shattered when A. R. Swanson perfects the well-balanced ration he is experimenting with on his new Holstein dairy cow.

ALICE SIDING

A. [illegible]t Stewart is teaming logs to the Cres[illegible] Auto Co. woodyard at Creston.

Andy Strahl is home from Colorado where he has been working in the mines for some time past.

P. Argyll is busy hauling posts to Creston. We hear he is shipping a carload to Waldeck, Sask.

Andy Mathews, who has been driving team for Geo. Hunt, at Kitchener, for the past few months, is home.

We were a week to the good last week in announcing the club masquerade for the 26th. It will be held on February, 19th.

The Social Club dance is scheduled for tonight with Douglas Butterfield in command, and the bachelors providing refreshments.

Robt. Steward left on Monday for Port Hill to put in a tile hearth in the handsome residence J. M. Fraser is building on his ranch there.

For good, honest, all-the-month-round egg producing Alice Siding poultry is always to the fore. During January, W. A. McMurtrie's 28 pullets averaged 14 eggs each for the 31 days.

ERICKSON

Mr. and Mrs. W. Levesque were Sunday visitors with Creston friends.

Joe Drexler is busy on a stovewood contract he has secured from H. S. McCreath of Creston.

W. G. Littlejohn is importing his 1015 supply of strawberry mulch from Alice Siding. Earl Pease delivered him a load last week.

The Erickson hockey team is considering issuing a challenge to the town team at Creston for a series of games for the valley championship.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Brownrigg are away on a visit to friends at Eastport. Mrs Brownrigg will make an extended stay but he expects to return this week.

Milt Beam was home for the week-end getting afeed up on home cooking before returning to the trail of the 12-foot cougar that so many have located in the Kitchener country.

Eric Howard has received word to hold himself in readiness for a quick return to the colors. He is on the British reserve of officers, having served with distinction in the artillery branch, holding two certificates from the Woolwich school.

Capt. Fitzgerald Off to the Front

Capt. A. S. Fitzgerald wishes his friends in Creston au revoir. He leaves Halifax on or about February 7th to rejoin his old regiment, the Royal Warwickshire, now serving at the front in France. He expects, beyond a short stay in England to obtain uniform, etc., to go straight through to the front.

He regrets very much that his travelling warrant compels him to take the shortest transcontinental route from Victoria to Halifax, thus preventing him from visiting Creston on the way.

Capt. Fitzgerald was present last week at the review inspection by Major General Hughes of the overseas contingent undergoing training at the Willows Camp, Victoria. The "march past' would have done credit to a line battalion of the regular army. The parade was in full marching order with backpack, haversack and water bottle, and considering the warm sun had drawn out the slight frost of the previous night, forming a greasy surface, the marching was in every way excellent and the quickness and precision with which the troops were handled reflects great credit on those old soldiers on whose shoulders the task of bringing the troops to their present standard of training has fallen.

A few weeks ago 150 men were chosen to reinforce Princess Patricia Light Horse, now at the front. Wm. Burn Murdock was one of the lucky ones chosen. The whole of Victoria turned out to see them off. Though nothing definite has since been heard of them we presume they are on their way to the front.

KITCHENER

Mr. Adamson left on Monday last for a trip to Moyie and Cranbrook.

Roy Curry was in town one day this week, getting supplies for his camp.

Several of the boys of this city took in the ball at Canyon City last week.

Mr. Johnson of Cranbrook was here last week inspecting ties for G. A. Hunt.

Mrs. Walter McDonald and daughter of Calgary, are staying with Mrs. J. T. Burgess this week.

Messrs. Dubie and Finlay are at their old post again, in the Bourgoin Building on Bennett Avenue.

Mrs. G. A. Hunt has moved from her winter cottage to her city residence, where she will reside the balance of the winter.

Mr. Paxton has headed for the prairies, the land of alkali and sunshine, where he expects to make his home in the future.

"Red," our trapper, was a caller in the city one day this week. He reports hard luck, nothing doing; so he took a dog along for comyany.

G. A. Hunt finished his winter haul last week. He is breaking up camp this week, and the boys are singing "I'd leave my happy home for you."

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Have YOU Paid YOUR Subscription

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

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

(Continued)

"All right," said Mr. Hetherington; "I want someone to help me." He paused, and his face flushed suddenly, and lifting his hand he brought it down on the table with a force that made it fairly shake. "By heavens!" he said, "I will get that cipher back if I have to go to the end of the world, if I have to get it from a tribe of cannibals or out of the heart of a volcano; if it costs me my fortune and my life together, I'll get it back!"

He looked as if he meant what he said, too; as if he held his very life as a mere counter to pledge in the hope of recovering what had been taken from him. Hugh, watching him, understood something of the force of his dull yet fierce persistence that had had so large a share in the success of his career as, if chance had directed such obstinacy amiss, it would certainly have been capable of plunging him into irretrievable ruin.

"I wish I could remember that man's face," Hugh said aloud, "the sham policeman's, I mean."

A knock came at the door, and the butler appeared with word that a policeman and a cabman wished to see Mr. Hetherington.

"Why, here is news already!" exclaimed Hugh.

Mr. Hetherington ordered the two visitors to be shown in. The cabman was, in fact, the man who had driven Eira and the supposed constable away. His story was that as soon as they were fairly out of the square the man dressed as a policeman had put his head ou the cab window and had called to him not to go to the High street police station, as he had been instructed before, but to a certain small public house in a by street near. Outside this public house a motor car was waiting in charge of a negro, and, to the cabman's extreme astonishment his two passengers alighted; the negro and the policeman got inside the car, while Eira composedly took the driver's place and started off at a good pace.

"Which struck me as precious queer," said the cabman, "and struck me all of a heap like, and I was so took aback that when she called up to me as cool as you like to know the nearest way to Poplar, I couldn't even speak a blessed word. So she said as I was a great silly and buzzed off; and it struck me as all so particular precious queer, I thought I had better tell the bobbies; which they brought me here, sir."

Hugh and Mr. Hetherington asked a few more questions without getting any further information, and then dismissed the cabman with a sovereign and instructions to keep his tongue still. The constable who had brought him remarked that it was a very small clue, but that men were already engaged in following it up. He withdrew with the cabman, and Mr. Hetherington remarked:

"That does not help us much; Poplar was probably only mentioned as a blind. Such a sharp set of rascals would not leave quite such plain information where they were going."

"One does not know," said Hugh slowly. "Do you remember that story you told me of the inventor with whom you had had dealings, and who committed suicide at a house in Poplar?"

"By heavens!" said Mr. Hetherington with a startled look; "that was the very man I got the cipher from—as security for a loan."

"The address was 19 Birtles street, in Poplar?" asked Hugh. "Well, how would it be to have a bit of dinner and then make a call in Birtles street? We may draw blank, and probably will; but then, again, we may not."

"All right," said Mr. Hetherington; "it is an idea. Hugh, this business has more in it than I supposed."

"One does not well see where it will end," said Hugh somewhat gloomily.

They went into the dining room and had something to eat. Delia joined them; and when she understood what they were going to do, she insisted on accompanying them. Very soon all three of them started off. Mr. Hetherington had armed himself with a revolver; and Delia would have taken one, too, but that Hugh objected to the point of refusing to accompanying them if she insisted on her pistol. She gave way with rather a bad grace, while Hugh himself was contented to be armed merely with a stout stick, one of the kind known as "Penang lawyers."

For fear of attracting two much attention they did not make use of Mr. Hetherington's carriages or motors, but travelled by 'bus and underground railway, reaching Birtles street about eleven o'clock. It seemed a quiet street of small four roomed houses, in which only stray lights burned here and there. No. 19 was in profound silence, and Hugh knocked at it, first softly and then more loudly, without getting any reply. He knocked again, and then put his ear to the key hole to listen for any sound within, and when he drew his face back it was pale as death as they saw it in the light of a flickering gas lamp near.

"There is a sound within," he said, "of someone groaning."

CAPTER XV.

The Secret of the Cipher

The fear that Hugh had as he said this was that something had happened to Eira, that in some way some harm had come to her, and this terror of his drove him onward to swift action.

"We must break the door open," he said, stepping back in order to hurl himself against it.

"No, no," said Mr. Hetheirngton quickly; "Hannah will have a key; I will get the key from Hannah."

"Hannah?" exclaimed Hugh quickly, recognizing at once the name of Lord Ambrose's valet.

"Who is he?" asked Delia sharply, with an eye on Hugh as if she even objected to his showing interest at the sound of a feminine name.

"It is a man," replied her father. "This is my property, you know, and Hannah is caretaker for it. He has a duplicate key of every house in case it is necessary to obtain entrance. No. 1 he lives at; I will knock him up."

"I will wait here," said Hugh.

"And I," said Delia.

Mr. Hetherington went down the street a few yards and knocked at the first house in the street. A voice from above threatened him with the police, whereupon he disclosed his name, which was greeted first of all with a volley of incredulous oaths, and then with a hurrying and skurrying of dismay as the unlucky caretaker realized it really was his employer who was summoning him. Only a minute or two elapsed before Hugh and Delia saw Mr. Hetherington returning in company of a short man, half dressed, with a small face, an excited, frightened manner, and an open mouth out of which fell a babble of excuses Mr. Hetherington could only check by motioning angrily with his hand.

"This is the house," he said as they came up to No. 19. "Get your key and be quick and don't say a word."

The caretaker managed to choke down a new apology on which he had been on the point of embarking, and began fumbling clumsily with some keys in his hands. The light from the lamp near shone on his face, and Hugh thought he perceived a likeness to Lord Ambrose's valet.

"Have you any sons, Mr. Hannah?" he said, to the astonishment of his two companions.

"No, sir," said Hannah, starting so violently that he dropped the key he was just fitting to the lock; "at least I mean, yes, sir, but not at home; he is a gentleman in service, sir—with a lord, sir."

"Confound it, Hugh, what are asking questions like that for?" grumbled Mr. Hetherington. "Get that door open, Hannah, and be quick about it."

Hugh made no reply; he had learnt all he wanted to know in ascertaining that Lord Ambrose's valet was the son of the caretaker of Birtles street. This was a fact which explained at once the valet's knowledge of the affair, and his possession of whatever it was the two negroes had committed their burglary to obtain.

In spite of the nervousness which had reduced him to something like temporary insanity and imbecility, the caretaker at last got the door open, and at once the sound of groaning from within became plainly audible to them all.

"Why, there is someone hurt!" Hannah exclaimed.

Hugh pushed by him quickly and entered the darkness of the small kitchen, where, the blinds close drawn, only a dim oblique beam from the gas lamp without penetrated by the partially open door. Mr. Hetherington and Delia pressed close after him, and the old man Hannah hung curiously on the threshold, and on the ears of them all the sound of the continued groaning fell heavily. Hugh struck a match and looked, and then, as he saw, quickly blew it out again, once he had made certain it was not Eira lying there, as he had feared she might be, wounded and injured.

"What the mischief did you put it out for?" cried Mr. Hetherington angrily.

"Just send that caretaker of yours away, will you?" said Hugh, "and then come inside and shut the door."

Mr. Hetherington recognized the wisdom of this advice, and with a vigorous word made Hannah disappear. Then he shut the house door so that they all stood in the heavy darkness from which the groaning sounded without creasing.

"Oh, do be quick!" said Delia.

"I wonder if there is gas?" said Hugh and feeling over his head found a burner pendant from the ceiling. Turning the gas on he lighted it.

The room was just such an ordinary kitchen as one may see in any poor man's house in any poor quarter of London, except, perhaps, that everything was clean and tidy to a degree not always possible for the struggling poor to attain, even when they endeavor for it. The floor was covered with American oil cloth; there was a plain wooden table; a polished steel fender and fire irons before the grate; a big wooden arm chair and three wooden chairs, on two of which two men were seated, gagged, their hands tied behind them, their ankles lashed to the legs of their chairs, to which they were further secured by big luggage straps buckled tightly round their waists and the chair backs. It was from the man on the left that there proceeded the persistent groaning which the new comers heard; from the man on the right not a sound issued.

"Hullo!" cried Mr. Hetherington, "what's all this?" while Hugh, with one hand still raised to the gas, stood contemplating the odd spectacle in silence.

"Why, it is Lord Ambrose!" cried Delia, sitting down heavily on the nearest chair and staring at the right hand captive.

"And the other," said Hugh, "is Lord Ambrose's valet Hannah, a son of your caretaker, uncle, I believe."

"Don't they look funny?" said Delia; "too funny for words. I never saw such a sight!"

In spite of the big gag as a towel that hid half Lord Ambrose's face, one could see how red the unlucky prisoner turned. As for the valet, he made an ineffectual wriggle, but was secured so well that he could neither move himself nor the chair to which he was fastened.

Hugh went into the scullery. There was nothing there at all.

"Shall we go upstairs?" he said.

"Are you not going to free those poor creatures?" asked Delia.

"All in good time," said Hugh; "it strikes me they have only themselves to thank for the position they are in."

"Quite so," said Mr. Hetherington approvingly; "they deserve all they got, and more, too."

Lord Ambrose glared above his gag, and was obviously making a wholly useless effort to speak. Hannah gave another wriggle, and subsiding, as he found again he could not stir, let a couple of tears trickle down his cheeks.

"What do they know about all this?" Mr. Hetherington asked Hugh in a whisper. "How do they come to be here at all?"

"We will talk about that afterwards, said Hugh. "Come upstairs now."

They went up the narrow stairs, followed by the angry and resentful eyes of the bound men. The back room contained a bed and other furniture, but nothing of a personal nature except a heap of newspapers and magazines in one corner. A scent of tobacco indicated the room had been in occupation by a man; and then Hugh, looking at the pile of papers in the corner, found on the top of them a list of sailings to America for that month.

TRUE TO TRADITION

British Soldier Died as Bravely as Brave Man Should

How a straggling British soldier was captured and shot by Germans unjustly as a spy is narrated by a United States war correspondent who witnessed the execution.

"It happened at a village near Nieuport, he says. I was in my quarters when I heard the soldiers outside the door crying out 'Englisch! Englisch!' I ran out and saw some Uhlans bringing in a man dressed in civilian clothes but wearing a khaki shirt. He was unmistakably a British soldier. He was a big, blonde fellow, woefully dirty, unshaven, his hair all matted.

"Some of the German soldiers who knew English pointed at him, shouting to me, 'Spy! Spy!' I followed the little procession as far as a farmhouse where the headquarters of this German outpost were. I knew the fellow was English, you know, and I wanted to see fair.

"They told me they had caught him spying, and had taken a lot of plans and notes away from him. I didn't know anything about the man myself, not even the name of his regiment, except that I could tell by his appearance that he was not an officer—for all I know he may simply have been one of the English who were cut off in the retreat from Antwerp and was trying to make the British or Belgian lines.

"They were in the house about an hour. Then they brought him out, just four men with loaded rifles and an officer. He was not bound, but walked quite free between his guards, very straight and calm and quite unmoved.

"At the sight of that Englishman going to his death with eyes shining, head up and shoulders squared, the tears fairly came into my eyes. I forgot all about being a neutral, all about being an American, and all about the Germans and and just felt I couldn't bear to see what was going to come. As he passed me I said aloud—I felt I had to speak—'Good-bye, old chap, and good luck!' He just turned his head and looked at me and smiled a little smile as if to thank me and to say he did not mind.

"They stood him up in the middle of the road. Away in the distance, down the road a German regiment was coming along with noisy drums and fifes. As the firing squad—just the four guards—stood back to take up their position the Englishman drew himself up at attention with a click of the heels, braced his shoulders and threw up his head, game and brave to the last. It was all over in a second.

C.P.R. BUYS SHIPS

Five New Vessels Mean an Outlay of Over $7,500,000

The London Daily Telegraph's Belfast correspondent states that the Canadian Pacific Railway has purchased five new vessels on the stocks in Irish and Scotch shipyards to replace the wastage caused by the war.

Three of the vessels are being constructed in Belfast and two on the Clyde. The transaction is said to involve considerably over $1,500,000 sterling.

Mrs. Newlyrich, having come into a fortune through a lucky strike, set up a country home near a big city, where she lived in style. One day while she was showing some of her old time friends about the place they came to the poultry yard. "What beautiful chickens!" the visitors exclaimed.

"All prize fowl!" haughtily explained the hostess.

"Do they lay every day?" was the next question.

"Oh, they could, of course, but in our position it is not necessary for them to do so."

"Yes," said the stranger, "I have made over two thousand dollars this year by aeroplane flights."

"Are you an aviator?"

"No; I'm an undertaker."—Livingstone Lance.

Two Leaders in Finance

MR. H. V. MEREDITH
President, Bank of Montreal.

SIR FRED'K WILLIAMS-TAYLOR
General Manager Bank of Montreal.

Tommy Atkin's War Bread

Part of the Durable Rations Carried by Soldiers While on the March

Every army in time of war carries what is called war bread, which forms a part of the durable rations, and is intended to be eaten if necessary while on the march. The German soldier receives for his war bread a zwieback, in which are mixed together 100 grammes of raised dough and 10 grammes of cooked rice together with salt. Beaten eggs and sugar are added to the dough in order to improve its flavor, and to increase the nourishing power. The proportion is 500 eggs to 100 kilogrammes of flour. Finally, potato flour is used, it is said, to prevent the bread from growing stale too easily, and caraway seed gives it the necessary spiciness.

The Austro-Hungarian soldiers carry their durable ration of bread packed in small cotton bags. This bread is shaped like a sausage, and consists of wheat flour, potato flour, eggs, unskimmed milk, malt, cinnamon, nutmeg and yeast.

In France each soldier receives as his durable ration ten loaves of bread, each of which is 70 millimetres long, 65 millimetres broad, and 25 millimetres thick. In any case, this bread does not taste as good, nor is it as nourishing as the Austrian bread, for the "piou-piou," as the French infantry man is called, must be satisfied with a loaf which is made only of flour, yeast and water.

The war bread of the Italians and Roumanians is very similar to that of France. It is, though, somewhat darker and has a uniformly smooth crust.

The Swiss soldier carries his war bread with him in a small pasteboard box. Each of these little packages contains five small loaves, which weigh altogether only 250 grammes.

The light colored war bread of the English is kept in good condition in small soldered tin boxes.

The Belgians give their soldiers a war bread made of flour, sugar and eggs, each loaf having forty punctures. Holes are also pierced through the Turkish war bread, which is made in round disks, having a diameter of 150 millimetres, and a very thick brown crust.

"What a life!" sighed the agent for the dead-and-dry encyclopedia, as he turned in at the gate of a country cottage. But his natural qualities soon asserted themselves as he espied a probable buyer.

"Warm day, sir," he said affably to the old boy busying himself with the fowls.

A grunt was his only answer.

"I've something here that will interest you and your good lady," he pursued unabashed, displaying a copy of the encyclopaedia.

"Ain't got no good lady, and don't read," crudely observed the O.B.

"But if you have children, this—"

"But there ain't no children, either. No one here but me and the cat!"

"Well, then," persisted the agent desperately, "this is just the book you're looking for. Don't you ever want to throw something really substantial at the cat?"

Le Dansant

In grandma's day, when dancing art
Was not amiss,
The partners held each other off,

L——T
I——H
K——I
E——S

But now with trot and grizzly bear,
The dip and kiss,
Each gets a double strangle-hold,

L——T
I——H
K——I
E——S

—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

"Isn't that hotel clerk a trifle supercilious?"

"Why shouldn't he be? He is permitted to remain in this hotel indefinitely. He is no mere transient guest."—Washington Star.

A wearied young lady hastened the departure of a tedious caller by remarking as she looked out of the window, "I think we are going to have a beautiful sunrise."

FRESH AIR NECESSARY

Contributed by Dr. Heber Jamieson, Professor of Bacteriology in the University of Alberta

Fresh air is an absolute essential to good health. The lung takes from the atmosphere one of its gases—oxygen, which is used to keep the system in its normal state. Every breath we take in carries the necessary oxygen to the small air cells in the lungs. Every breath we send out is charged with another gas which is thrown off by the body cells as waste material.

The transfer of these two gases is made between the lungs and the small cells of which the whole body is made by means of red corpuscles of the blood. These little messengers must be healthy in order to do their work well and sufficient numbers must be maintained to give the best service. If a person becomes anaemic there is a falling off in the numbersof the red cells. As each one of these can carry only a certain amount of oxygen at a time the body suffers in consequence of the diminished supply.

Every room contains a certain amount of oxygen and when that is exhausted the body suffers. The air inhaled now contains the waste gas which we have just disposed of and we must therefore take it into our lungs again and try to impose this on the blood cells. They are not to be deluded and if the imposition is persisted in the person faints for lack of the life sustaining oxygen.

The more people there are breathing the same air the sooner it is vitiated. In the country the atmosphere is more pure. It has been said that it is kept pure by the farmers keeping the foul air shut up in their houses. What truth there may have been in this statement, as to the conservation of impure air in the rural districts, the reader can judge for himself. The dweller in cities is no less a sinner when he sleeps in a room with the windows closed "because the night air is bad" forgetting that night air was designed for night breathing and is preferable to stale day air.

War Tourist's Friend

Baedeker, One of the War's Victims, Was Guide Book Man

Tourists all the world over read with sympathetic interest the report that Herr Karl Baedeker, the publisher of the famous guide books, had been killed in action. This member of the Baedeker family was one of the grandsons of old Karl Baedeker, who was born at Essen in 1801, where his father had carried on a business of printer and bookseller, and who himself started in business in 1827 at Coblentz, where he died just over fifty years ago. His grave in that town is often visited by tourists.

It was old Karl Baedeker who first hit upon the idea of publishing a series of guide books for the different countries. The first guide book published by Baedeker was a small book on the Rhine, of which in 1839 he produced a third edition entirely re-written by himself. Since then guide books for Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, the United States, etc., have been published in the principal languages of Europe, until today the word "Baedeker" has become almost a synonym for guide books.

Increase Force of Mounted Police

The establishment of the Northwest Mounted Police has been increased to 1,278, the largest in its history. Over 500 have been added since the war broke out, and the force is doing excellent work in patrolling the western country, especially those parts where foreign elements predominate. A great many of them have been anxious to go to the front, but have been discouraged as it has been considered that their services are more needed where they are. So far, however, there has been no trouble with the foreigners and none is anticipated.

"Won't your wife sing for us?"

"Sure. I just mean that she will be pleased to."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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 SOUPS

Delicately flavoured—Highly concentrated.

WHY WORRY! Choose your variety and ask your grocer for "Clark's".

MRS. HOUSEKEEPER

Christmas time you have a little extra money. Why not make the home a present of an Eddy Washboard and an Eddy Indurated Fibreware Tub?

You will feel the benefit every washday in the year, for the Indurated Tub keeps the water hot for so long that it saves much lifting and carrying of water—and the washboards have a special crimp which without tearing the clothes, loosens the dirt very easily.

Buy your home a Xmas present, Mrs. Housekeeper, but be sure they are EDDY'S

CHILDREN TEETHING
BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1. No.2. No.3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, ETC. EITHER NO. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS. DOUGERA Co. 90. BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD. LONDON. ENG.
VERY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

PATENTS

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

A British soldier in Belgium was one morning wending his way to camp with a fine rooster in his arms, when he was stopped by his colonel to know if he had been stealing chickens.

"No, Colonel," was the reply. "I saw the old fellow sitting on the wall, and I ordered him to crow for England, and he wouldn't—so I just took him prisoner."

The most obstinate corns and warts to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

English Newsie (selling extras)—Better 'ave one and read about it now, sir; it might be contradicted in the morning.—Punch.

She—How do you suppose the apes crack the hard shells of the nuts they pick up?

He—With a monkey wrench, of course.

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

Death of a Brave Man

"Get Cover, Boys; They Are Firing at You."

"Fancy being shelled by a heavy battery for six weeks and only one man killed. They have fired almost a thousand shells. Last night they attacked us here, but were driven back with a loss of 600 killed and wounded. I suppose you read in the papers about one of our officers being killed. This was Lord Arthur Hay. I was next him when he lost his life. The Irish Guards were ordered to attack a hill on which a party of Germans had been posted. The hill was covered with thick woods and there were German snipers up the trees and anywhere they could post themselves.

"We came in contact with Lord Arthur Hay and a company of men. He asked what company I belonged to. I replied, 'No. 1, sir!' 'Well,' he remarked, 'get off to your left.' No sooner did I move away than a bullet, skimming my arm, struck Lord Arthur in the stomach. He fell like a log. I lay down a few feet from him, and after several minutes another fellow came crawling towards me, and together we tried to remove Lord Arthur.

"When we touched him he opened his eyes and said, 'Get cover, boys; they are firing at you.' We took him from the ground, and, as we were raising him, a second bullet came between myself and my companion and struck Lord Arthur in the back. It passed through his chest, tearing his coat as it came out. A minute later a brave man had died.—Private John Brady, 1st Irish Guards.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Coaxed German Out

Things here are rather warm at the present moment, in fact have been for nearly a fortnight, writes Corporal W. Gray, of the R.F.A. We average two or three hundred rounds a day, and some days more than that.

One day we fired over 900 rounds; and the German infantry lost thousands. We let them have it hot for hours.

Some of the Seaforth Highlanders, whose trenches are in front of ours, coaxed the Germans to make a charge. They started an attack, when suddenly the Jocks hopped out of their trenches and began to retire.

The Germans at once began a charge, and when they were nearly on the Jocks three machine guns on either side, which were cunningly concealed, enfiladed them. Then the Seaforths had their charge.

Not many Germans returned to their trenches.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

New Year's Maid in Yellow Brocade

A trim New Year's maid,
In her yellow brocade,
Comes tripping along down the middle
'Tween dancers a-row,
How her flashing eyes glow,
As she treads to the tune of the fiddle!

Ah, pert little flirt
Of the witchery skirt,
Your wiles so alluringly tender
Send wine to the head
Of the rustics who tread
Spellbound by your ankles so slender!

With lips in a curve,
As you posture and swerve,
You smile on each gallant entrancing.
With coquettish art
You are playing your part
And treading on hearts with your dancing.

Ah, sweet New Year's maid,
In the yellow brocade,
Tonight you are dancing as sprightly
In the firelight glow
As you did long ago—
And you tread on the hearts, ah, as lightly!

—Horace Seymour Keller, in Judge.

way to join the colors, one of them posing as "Prince Adrianoff," and the other as her servant.

A peasant woman, who was killed at Cumbinnen, had donned her husband's clothes and impersonated him when he shirked the summons. She did not want her family to be shamed.

Two schoolgirls of the capital, aged 14, wrote the Grand Duke Nicholas, begging to be accepted as volunteers. The grand duke wrote them personally, praising their patriotism, but recommending that they find scope for their service in caring for the wounded adding: "I am convinced if ever you had the occasion you would uphold the glory and might of the emperor and the honor of your country.

First Business Man—To what do you attribute your success?

Second B.M.—To the fact that I was always first at the office. For seventeen years I caught the six-fifteen into town.

First B.M.—Ah, I see! All due to your early training.

First Lawyer—Old Bullion's heirs are not going to contest the will.

Second Lawyer—Well they're a fine bunch of hogs. I hope the money

THAT COLD YOU HAVE

may bring sickness, doctors bills and loss of work; you know that serious sickness usually starts with a cold, and a cold only exists where weakness exists. *Remember that.*

Overcome the weakness and nature cures the cold—that is the law of reason. Carefully avoid drugged pills, syrups or stimulants; they are only props and braces and whips.

It is the pure medicinal nourishment in Scott's Emulsion that quickly enriches the blood, strengthens the lungs and helps heal the air passages.

And mark this well—Scott's Emulsion generates body-heat as protection against winter sickness. Get Scott's at your drug store *to-day*. It always strengthens and builds up.

14-51 Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario.

Protecting Implements From Rust

A correspondent or the Breeders' Magazine gives this advice on this subject:

Housing fails because it does not keep the moisture laden atmosphere from contact with the surface of the steel. There are many cheap gummy or oily substances that will protect a bright plough or hoe or other farm tool. I have found heavy unrefined oil effective and easily applied. Axle grease is used so generally for waggons that many farmers apply that. It is more expensive and more difficult to spread so as to cover the entire surface of the tool. Unrefined cottonseed oil and the low grade catsor oil spread readily and carry gum and oil enough to dry slowly and cover well, and they do not dry so hard as linseed oil, which prevents the plough or hoe from scouring readily.

A barrel of heavy lubricating oil on the farm will save any further outlay for axle grease or machine oil. It is good for killing vermin on animals and for protecting tools from rust—if only we get the men to apply it.

There is nothing repulsive in Miller's Worm Powders, and they are as pleasant to take as sugar, so that few children will refuse them. In some cases they cause vomiting through their action in an unsound stomach, but this is only a manifestation of their cleansing power, no indication that they are hurtful. They can be thoroughly depended upon to clear all worms from the system.

EPOCH IN MODERN WARFARE

Germans Try Steel Jackets Against British Rifles

For the first time in modern warfare the Germans made use near Armentieres of armoured jackets for infantry: heavy steel cuirasses reaching from the shoulders nearly down to the knee.

In these they march slowly forward till they reach the very edge of a trench, "looking like blooming tortoises," said a Tommy Atkins. "But we have the bayonet ready for 'em when they get to us," he went on, "and we sha'n't have anything to fear from 'shelly-bellies,' unless perhaps in a night attack."

This modern revival of the old Roman armed foot soldier marks an epoch in modern warfare.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

A fledging dentist was glad of the opportunity to fill the practice of a friend in a country town for a few weeks while the latter enjoyed a vacation at the seaside. One day a farmer came in—a big, muscular chap, full blooded—one of the sort whose teeth come like the roots of oak trees. As he sat in the chair he asked, "Will it hurt?"

Feeling in a rather jocular mood, the fledging answered,

"Well, if it doesn't it shan't cost you anything."

Then he fell to wor. The tooth came even harder than he expected so as the man got up from the chair and pulled himself together—he had not uttered a sound—the dentist said:

"Well, did it hurt?"

"Not a bit," answered the countryman, and strode out of the office, leaving the dentist minus a fee.

Varsity Wit

Hotel Clerk—I found that 'Not to be used except in case of fire' placard which those college boys stole out of the corridor.

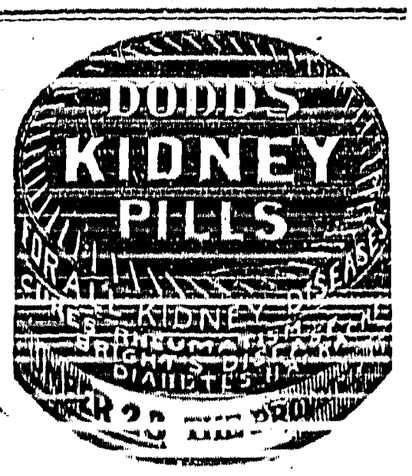
Manager—Where did you find it?

Clerk—They'd nailed it up over the coal bin.—Penn State Froth.

Man—I want you to paint me a life-size picture of the "muskie" I caught on my vacation. He was about two feet in length.

Artist—How long?

Man—Better make it five feet. I don't want to exaggerate too much.—Chicago News.



The Unlucky Belgian

What Will be Done With Refugees From Belgium?

The question of the repatriation of the Belgian refugees in England has been under consideration for some time. There has been a certain division on this subject in the Belgian cabinet itself, one view being that the people should be sent back to the big cities like Antwerp, and ordinary commercial life resumed.

There are others who hold the view that if the people do return it is impossible that commercial and business life can resume its normal courses under present circumstances, and, moreover, that it would be extremely undesirable to have the ruined cities and villages re-populated at present, as they are likely to suffer greatly when once again they become the scene of sanguinary fighting, as the allies advance to drive the Germans out of Belgium. This is the predominant view of Belgian ministers and municipal authorities.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

In a Barber Shop

It was in a suburban barber shop, and a farmer with a week's growth of stubby beard had seated himself in a chair to have his whiskers cropped.

"Guess you'll have a time gittin' them off," he remarked, as the barber began rubbing on the lather.

"Oh, I don't know," said the barber carelessly. "All beards look alike to me."

"Wunst I went into a barber shop to git shaved," resumed the farmer, "and after the barber was done and I was payin' him, he remarked, 'Say, old man, if all beards was like yourn, I'd quit the barber business.' I sez to him, I sez, 'Well, you haven't got anything on me, old man. If all barbers was like you, I'd let my beard grow."—Columbus Dispatch.

Warts Removed Without Pain

Putnam's Painless Wart and Corn Extractor never fails to remove Warts, Corns or Bunions, without pain, in a few hours. Give Putnam's a trial.

Women as Soldiers

Russian Women Are Very Eager to Get into Battle Line

The army authorities are having their troubles discovering and sending back to their homes women who have volunteered in the ranks disguised as men. There have been numerous instances of the kind since the war started, especially among the masculine looking peasant women of the northern provinces.

One of these was Nadezhda Ornatsky, a muscular, well educated peasant woman from the province of Archangel. She had posed as a man through the second part of the Manchurian campaign, and was praised for her courage by General Grippenbeg. Early in the present war she re-enlisted and fought in South Poland, and it was not until after the battle of Lublin-Krasnick that her sex was discovered and she was discharged.

A girl named Liuba Uglicki was present at four engagements in East Prussia and West Poland, and was wounded slightly. She says that during long range fighting she had no fear, but had a horror of crossing bayonets with the enemy.

Two daughters of a land proprietor at Kursk have been arrested on their

If it is true that a Britisher's house is his castle, it is even truer of a flat. A flat has only one entrance, if it is not on the ground floor, and can be held against almost any odds. But there are some things you can't keep out, and one of them is sound—especially from the flat below.

Young Tutpipple lived in solitary state in a flat. Below him another hermit named Quarter, who was struggling hard and painfully to master the cornet. Up to now the cornet has had decidedly the best of it.

Everybody residing within a mile and a half of the persevering Quarter suffered untold agonies eighteen hours of the twenty-four; but Tutpipple came off much the worst of it.

Some hint of the general feeling of brooding discontent must have reached Quarter, for he called on Tutpipple last Friday.

"Do you find that my constant practising makes you nervous?" he asked diffidently.

"Oh, no," answered the sufferer. "At least, not now. I used to be very nervous. Now I don't care a straw what the neighbors do to you or how soon they do it!"

Albert was restless over his studies, and vaguely disturbed the quiet family circle seated at their different evening occupations.

"For goodness' sake, boy, sit still!" grumbled pa, looking up irately from the war news. Mother lifted her eyes from her knitting, and noted her sixteen-year-old with his eye on the clock.

"Mother," he said, following her from the room, "I think I made a mistake in taking up electricity as a study. But it isn't too late to change. D'you know, I'd much prefer astronomy."

But that good lady had been over this ground before with other sons.

"Oh, no, old boy!" she said, with a quiet nod. "You'll have to think of some better excuse for staying out at night!"

I had a boiled egg served me for breakfast with the name Genevieve on it.

Now, isn't that romantic?

It didn't strike me as being so romantic. There was also the date, 1066.

PALE AND SICKLY BOYS AND GIRLS

Need All the Strength That Good Red Blood Can Give

Youth is the time to lay the foundation for health. Every boy and girl should have plenty of pure, red blood and strong nerves. With thin, impure blood they start life with a handicap too great to win success and happiness. Pure, red blood means healthful growth, strong nerves, a clear brain and a good digestion. In a word, pure blood is the foundation of health.

The signs of thin, impure blood are many and unmistakable. The pale, irritable boy or girl, who has no appetite or ambition, is always tired out, melancholy, short of breath, and who does not grow strong, is the victim of anaemia, or bloodlessness—the greatest enemy of youth.

There is just one thing to do for these boys and girls—build up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. You can't afford to experiment with other remedies for there must be no guesswork in the treatment of anaemia. Through neglect or wrong treatment anaemia gradually develops into the pernicious form which is practically incurable. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills work directly on the blood, giving it just the elements which it lacks. In this way these Pills build up every organ and nerve in the body, thus developing strong, rugged boys and girls. Miss Anna Loseke, Grand Forks, B.C., says: "I think that before taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was one of the most miserable girls alive. I was hardly ever free from awful headaches, was as pale as a ghost, and could not go upstairs without stopping to rest. Now since taking the Pills the headaches have gone, my appetite is good and I am equal to almost any exertion, and you may be sure I will always recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail, post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Back at Them

Labor unions were strong in his city. On Hallowe'en the boys pulled a lot of pickets off the fence of the union barber and made a bonfire of them. The barber bought some pickets and nailed them onto his fence himself. Whereupon he was promptly fined $50 by the council for doing carpenter work which should have been done by a union carpenter.

The barber thought this over for some time. Then he presented the carpenters' union with a bill for $1,375.

"What's this for?" asked the chief of the carpenters' union.

"Why," the barber replied, "that's what's due the barbers because the carpenters shave themselves."

His fine was remitted.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Mild Pill for Delicate Women.—The most delicate woman can undergo a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills without fear of unpleasant consequences. Their action, while wholly effective, is mild and agreeable. No violent pains or purgings follow their use, as thousands of women who have used them can testify. They are, therefore, strongly recommended to women, who are more prone to disorders of the digestive organs than men.

Irate Diner—Hey, waiter, there's not a drop of real coffee in this mixture!

Fresh Waiter—Some little bird told you, I suppose?

Irate Diner—Yes; a swallow!—Princeton Tiger.

RINGWORM COVERED CHILD'S FACE

Much Inflamed. Child Not Recognizable. Troubled with Itching. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Free from Trouble.

Stanfold, Que.—"A year ago my little boy, three years old, was affected with ringworm on the chin. It did not appear to make him suffer and I paid no attention to it. But what was my surprise when after a time the eruption increased by half and was much inflamed. I commenced to use a remedy, but the breaking out only spread so that it covered the whole of his face. He was not recognizable. He scratched the eruption often, which made it red. What troubled him was the itching.

"I had taken care of it for a year without doing him any good. Then I sent for some Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I washed his face morning and evening with the Cuticura Soap and warm water before applying the Cuticura Ointment. At the end of a month he was completely free from the trouble." (Signed) Mrs. Alfred Trepanier, Mar. 10, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

For red, rough, chapped and bleeding hands, itching, burning palms, and painful finger-ends with shapeless nails, a one-night Cuticura treatment works wonders. Soak hands on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap. Dry, anoint with Cuticura Ointment and wear soft bandages or old, loose gloves during the night. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston, U. S. A.

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, FEB. 5

Creston Produce Output is Eloquent of Progress

While it is generally recognized that the output of agricultural produce in British Columbia is making year by year a rapid growth it takes figures such as those concerning the Creston Valley to drive home the extent to which the business of producing food is being developed in this province.

Creston in 1914 shipped out 70 carloads of farm produce. This total included 16,92" boxes of apples, as compared with 12,752 in 1913. 17,807 crates of tomatoes, against 12,752 crates in 1913, and 1,683 of cucumbers against 1,103 in the previous year.

These figures are eloquent of the great future which is ahead of Creston and other fertile agricultural districts of Kootenay and Boundary where the industry, especially as regards fruit and vegetables is at present in its infancy.—Nelson News.

Getting Together

Fruitgrowers of Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Montana and sales agencies, representing an output in a normal year of 9,000,000 boxes of apples, assembled at an important conference in Seattle on January 23rd.

The meeting was for the purpose of endorsing or otherwise dealing with the report of a committee previously appointed and which had entered into certain tentative arrangements with the leading fruit distributing agencies of the northwestern states.

Among other things made and provided is a central governing body of three members, which will supervise the entire apple industry of the northwestern states, assist in the expansion of the market and maintenance of prices, and prevent demoralization of the market by underselling or injurious consignments.

While it is possible that the growers in the states mentioned are in a better position to talk business to selling agencies than are the British Columbia orchardists yet their affluence in this respect cannot be so great as to render hopeless any such move by the growers in this province.

Our American friends' example should be emulated. So long as British Columbia has two dozen (more or less) different fruit growers' unions selling fruit at as many different prices just that long, and no longer, will the prairie selling agencies help set the price and buy direct or sell on consignment as conditions warrant.

If the government can secure the services of two or three men capable of preaching co-operative selling and doing the organizing work to that end at the same time they can make a whole lot of votes for the party by starting them out on the job to-morrow.

Such a move should help confer more real prosperity on the province than all the back-to-the-land legislation the McBride or any other government can enact during the life of a dozen parliaments—while existing conditions prevail. For, after all, if the people already on the land are not doing comfortably well it were a waste of time, energy and money to endeavor to induce others to take up any such unprofitable commercial pursuit.

To provide for the work without any increase in the yearly expenditure in the department might we suggest cancelling for 1915 the short course schools or, better still, to show their heart is in the right place each one of the forty or forty-two members in the legislature might accept a 25 per cent. cut in this year's sessional indemnity.

Alarmed Over Food Supply

An apparently authentic despatch last week announced that the German government had decided to seize the cereal supplies of the empire, and to take charge of their distribution.

Such a move was not unexpected. Germany in normal times imports annually more than a $100,000,000 worth of wheat alone.

Late last spring orders for grain were placed in overseas countries, particularly in the United States. These orders were not filled, because of Britain's naval supremacy clearing the seas of German commerce.

Hence the shortage of foodstuffs has begun to alarm the German government, whose action, however, will not reassure the people, the humbler classes of whom will now begin to feel acutely the deprivation.

CURRENT COMMENT

Haven't you overlooked something? For instance, have you renewed your subscription?

Bob Walmsley opines that 1915 will be a tremendously unluck year; there are 53 Fridays in it.

Hearing one of the band boys a few days ago practising on "Exercises on diminishing cord," forcibly reminded us of our neighbor splitting wood.

At the rate oat prices are climbing even orthodox Scotchmen like Capt. Forrester will soon have to quit porridge for the great American corn mush dish.

With due deference to General Sherman and others Brock Moran maintains there is a difference between war and hell; the latter does not hurt people who are not in it.

Some of us are still old-fashioned enough to think that a good citizen will do his level best to have the snow shovelled off from his sidewalk within say ten hours after it stops snowing.

Notwithstanding a decrease of 2,716 in the Indian population last year the redskins produced agricultural products to the value of $1,856,424—an increase of 12 per cent. over the previous year.

Quoth Mayor Little: "Just watch the birth records from now on and see how the boy babies predominate. No one can explain just why it is so, but it always happens that way when there's a big war."

Dr. Henderson submits that the best evidence of the intense patriotism prevailing hereabouts is evidenced by the fact that not a single case of German measles has been noted in the Valley since the early part of August.

C. O. Rodgers rises to enquire how we could possibly make a "conservative estimate" of the fruit export on information supplied by Bob Reid. We admit it was necessary to make a Liberal allowance in compiling the figures.

Further, the step will become a source of popular dissatisfaction before long if human nature is the same in Germany as it is elsewhere.

Centenary of Peace

In our news columns last week we mentioned the fact that a move was being made to hold a union church service in Creston on Sunday, February 14, to celebrate the hundred years of peace between the British Empire and the United States.

In addition to the religious aspect of the commemoration of such a notable national achievement a request is made by the Canadian Peace Centenary Association that educational propaganda on peace be inaugurated in the schools—to demonstrate how the experience of the two countries named establishes that all international disputes can be settled without war.

The desire of the Association seems to be that school teachers shall take the opportunity presented by the approaching centennial of the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent to impress upon their pupils the lessons of the Hundred Years of Peace.

The Treaty mentioned was signed on December 24, 1814, but did not come into effect until its ratification by the United States Senate, which was given on February 17, 1915.

Prepare for the Worst

While most people were more or less firmly convinced that the present European war has been without a parallel in the matter of lives sacrificed, the worst is yet to come.

At least there seems no escape from that conclusion in view of the recent statement by Lord Kitchener—"I don't know when the war will "end, but I know when it will begin "and that is in the month of May."

The same statement, no doubt, holds good with France and Russia also—the three powers devoting the winter to preparation for the titanic activities of the spring campaign to crush Germany, Austria, Turkey.

The early stages of the war were fearful enough, but are likely to shrink into comparative insignificance beside what this year has in store.

Confidence in the ultimate success of the Allies is undiminished. Circumstances will determine the time; the result is not in doubt.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Profit in Poultry

"Highlands," Creston, B.C.
February 2, 1915

Editor REVIEW:

SIR,—I have been pleased to see the several items of egg production you have lately published and would very much like to interest a larger number of people in this most profitable sideline the rancher can have.

Few departments of farming can show a profit of 35 per cent. on capital invested after deducting 5 per cent. depreciation on buildings and plant and 10 per cent. on capital invested. I am going on actual facts, as the above is what my small lot showed last year, and if the price of feed had been at normal rates it would have meant a profit of 50 per cent., although the average price of eggs during the year was the smallest I have yet made, viz. 32 cents per dozen, which is very poor compared to what other places and circles in British Columbia are averaging.

Nothing is charged in above account for labor, but the time spent on poultry is really very small, though it must be regular and methodical.

Just this last week I learned that Creston had lost a regular weekly order for five crates of eggs of 30 dozen each through inability to furnish the quantity and I would like so to interest people in this branch that this spring a large number will start the cultivation (for scientific cultivation it has become) of "hen fruit" so that in the future Creston eggs may become as well known and justly famous as her fruit.

We have here almost ideal climate, neither too hot, cold or wet, though I have in one of my houses a curtain to close on the roosts I have only used it once, and that in the first year. My records show that the effect of a "cold dip" is almost negligible on the egg supply (when once started) and entirely so when compared with the enormous benefit of fresh air to the flock. That is, of course, allowing that the house is quite rain and draught proof and clean, and the flock properly fed in consonance with the weather—and this is where the scientific culture comes in.

In the hope of inducing others to come forward with their results and without putting forward mine as anything special, I suggest that during the months October-February at the end of each month you publish results as sent in to you.

During January my 28 pullets laid 397 eggs, being an average of a shade over 14 eggs per hen in the month. Working out the results this way will enable the owner of even half a dozen hens to compare his average, and the small flocks will probably lead.

During the four years I have been keeping hens I have had the gratification (through gradually gained experience and care) of seeing both the percentage of profit and the egg-average jump upward each year. I remember reading some time back of a farmer who gave each of his children of responsible age some stock on condition that each looked after his own, paid for the feed and got the profit. Several times it has occured to me whether something of the kind could not be done here to interest the children. It seems to me now that here is the very thing. Let each father advance sufficient capital to his son or daughter to build a small henhouse and also enough to provide feed until the eggs begin to come in. The capital would be repaid as the profits were made. Of course, there would be many failures; there are many who cannot exercise sufficient care or who have not the will to learn how to make hens lay, but I think the experiment would be worth trying. Petaluma, Calif., is famous for its eggs and chickens and chickens and ships them all over the States, why should not Creston, B.C., do the same in Canada?

Yours respectfully,
W. A. MCMURTRIE.

King George Hotel

THE HOME OF THE TRANSIENT

COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL IN THE KOOTENAYS

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

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

Porters Meet Trains

J. H. DOYLE Manager

Petty thieving in some parts is somewhat common in Kaslo.

Penticton fruit growers union has ordered 40,000 boxes for 1915.

A toboggan slide a quarter of a mile long is being fixed up at Revelstoke.

Penticton council has chosen the site for the new civic hospital—two acres, to cost $1,000.

It is reported that Montana men will put a dredge to work on the Lardo river, near Goldhill.

The Canadian Pacific railway is now delivering freight in Greenwood in six days from Vancouver.

The two smelters of the Granby Co. are capable of turning out 50,000,000 pounds of blister copper yearly.

Australia has plans for the formation of a rifle reserve of 500,000 men to be sent to Europe in case the war is prolonged.

All stocks of wheat have been seized by the German government in order to safeguard the bread supply until the next harvest.

?

Have YOU Paid YOUR Subscription

NELSON

Kootenay County Loyal Orange Lodge held its annual conclave here on Tuesday.

The annual meeting of the Conservative Association is announced for February 9th.

The attendance of buyers at the Saturday public market is not coming up to expectations.

Contributions to Nelson branch of the Canadian Patriotic fund have passed the $3,000 mark during the past week.

Nelson Oddfellows burned the mortgage, which has been on their hall for years, at a social gathering one night last week.

Mayor Malone has notified C. C. McKay, city engineer that economy being necessary his services will no longer be required.

The Presbyterian and Methodist congregations will on the invitation of the Presbyterian congregation hold joint services on the next three Sundays.

CRANBROOK

Dr. King is away on a three-week's visit to Eastern Canada.

Little & Atchison grocers have placed their business on a strictly cash basis.

Miss Verna Appleton, a graduate nurse of St. Eugene hospital, will go to the front with the hundred nurses needed to complete the nursing staff of the first Canadian contingent.

The Herald claims many of the small farmers are now buying milk for their own use.

The 1915 supply of dog tags has arrived and citizens are warned to renew their dog licenses early.

Mrs. Leaman, the retiring president of the Women's Institute, was last week presented with three pieces of cut glass by the institute members.

The Masonic Social Club is a recently formed organization by the members of the local Masonic lodges with the object of promoting more general social intercourse among the various members of the fraternity throughout the district.

Wm. Robichaud and Billy Ross are considering the erection of a rolling skate and dance hall at Fernie.

The city treasury at Kaslo was enriched by exactly $800 on the 15th when the hotelmen paid their 1915 license fees.

By the strictest economy in every department the Penticton council hopes to reduce the tax sale from 22 to 20 mills this year.

In the matter of taxes paid per capita Nelson heads all the towns in the interior at $29. It is $19 at Revelstoke and $11 at Cranbrook.

C. M. Parker, of Porthill, sold 1,071 acres of rich Kootenai valley land to Sam Stenson, of Grand Falls, Mont., for a consideration of $53,500.00.

The Mankin Lumber & Pole company at Ymir has received orders for 25 cars of poles and piling which will be shipped to points in the United States.

Creston Hotel

The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

Our Guests Call Again

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

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

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

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

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

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

Shipment of McLaughlin Sleighs and Cutters on Hand

TEAM SLEIGHS

Harness, Single and Double and Supplies on Hand

Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness

Sleighs and Cutters COAL FOR SALE

H. S. McCreath, Prop.

Phone 56 Sirdar Avenue Box 14

Our B. C. Budget

Vernon Presbyterian church has 183 members.

Blairmore had it 45 below zero on Friday last.

Revelstoke reports a rise of $1 per barrel on flour.

Golden's annual bonspiel is being held this week.

Rossland is spending $2,000 in renovating the city hall.

Greenwood Farmers Institute has a membership of thirty.

Last year only $10 were paid in Phoenix for dog taxes.

Live martens are being shipped from the Lardo district.

Three new steel cage cells will be installed in the Rossland lockup.

All the hotel licenses at Grand Forks have been renewed for six months.

Over 400 people attended a record masquerade ball at Fernie last week.

Kaslo hospital took care of 149 cases during 1914 and the deficit is now $1,274.

Blairmore has an offer of .87 for some $4,500 of debentures it has for sale.

City Clerk Hutton of Grand Forks has had his salary restored to $120 a month.

Grand Forks is seeking a $15,000 temporary loan to help with the civic financing.

The Doukhobors have erected a new sawmill up Ross Creek some six miles from Robson.

The Elko company of the 107th East Kootenay Regiment has a membership of thirty.

Four residents of Grand Forks are drawing monthly allowances from the Patriotic Fund.

Rossland had 252 police court cases in 1914. 103 of them came from the red light section.

Four of the officers of the Cranbrook militia companies are at Victoria taking qualifying courses.

So far as the C. P. R. passenger train service is concerned Fernie is now a one-train town.

Vernon's local relief organization is appealing for donations of children's clothing and free wood.

Fernie Red Cross workers have just shipped 256 roller bandages for hospital work on the firing line.

Two current motor power plants for irrigating purposes are to be installed at Midway before April 1st.

Rossland's rainfall for 1914 was 27¾ inches, which is about average. Some years ago it went to 35 inches.

Plans are being considered for the turning of the stumps around Cranbrook into turpentine and resin.

The miners at Phoenix expect another increase in wages this month owing to the rise in the price of copper.

All the Canadian Pacific railway bridge crews between Field and Kamloops have been laid off for 10 days.

To show their appreciation of his services, B. A. Smith, postmaster at Moyie, was last week presented with a cane.

Seventeen miles of Banff-Windermere automobile road yet remains to be completed, at an approximate cost of $250,000.

If Fernie people don't stop letting the water run at nights to prevent freezing the city will put the water on the meter system.

Major-Gen. Steele of Winnipeg has accepted the honary coloneley of the 107th regiment, which has its headquarters in Fernie.

The mines in Rossland camp, British Columbia, have in all years to date produced minerals of a gross value of more than $62,000,000.

The British Columbia Copper company will build a mill at its Princeton properties and ship the concentrates to the Greenwood smelter.

Armstrong growers will petition the Dominion government to temporarly increase the duty on apples entering Canada from the United States.

If the Penticton bank can remain in existence during the forthcoming spring and summer, it will probably find itself the only band in the Okanagan.

Fernie Free Press:—Fishing through the ice for whitefish, trout, etc., may be illegal in some other districts, but it may be, and with other fish, as many be hooked, is a popular pastime among our citizens. Some very fine catches come into the city.

Spring and Summer Goods

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

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

LANCASTER & CO.
THE QUALITY STORE

NEWS OF THE WORLD

British Columbia

The Vancouver Province states there is no liklihood of a provincial election this year.

A direct train service from Penticton to Vancouver via Merritt and Spences Bridge will be opened in May.

According to Premier McBride the total debt of the province is $20,500,000 and the government has $6,000,000 in the banks in Victoria.

The annual cut of timber is approximately 2,000,000,000 feet. There are 420 sawmills and 790 logging camps, employing 60,000 men.

Orders for $400,000 worth of lumber and ties have been placed at Vancouver by the C.P.R., acting on behalf of the Imperial government.

The fruit production of British Columbia last year shows an increase of $1,000,000; agricultural products increased $3,000,000, or 15 per cent.

At Victoria, Justice Murphy announced that henceforth in British Columbia no alien enemy of the British Empire can be a beneficiary under a will made in this province.

Canadian

Parliament opened yesterday. A two-months' session is looked for.

A total decrease of 2,716 in the Indian population is reported during 1914.

$18,000 has already been contributed by Canadian Indians toward the patriotic and other war funds.

The Ross rifle factory at Quebec has secured a contract for 3,000,000 rifles for the Russian government.

Unless earnings increase the Grand Trunk Railway will reduce the salaries of all employees on April 1st.

During 1014 Canadian railways laid a total of 2,008 miles of new single track—108 miles more than in 1013.

The total immigration for 1914 shows a decrease of 60 per cent. The figures are 1913, 413,838, and 1914, 168,623.

It is estimated that manufacturers of leather goods have already secured $20,000,000 of business as a result of the war.

Agricultural exports from Calgary, Alberta, to the United States for 1914 totalled $4,712,191. Hogs accounted for $1,716,162.

British & Foreign

The German kaiser celebrated his fifty-sixth birthday on January 27th.

After six months of war the expenditure of France amounts to $780,000,000

For the European war approximately 20,000,000 men have been mobilized to date.

The Bank of England has loaned Rumania $25,000,000 for the purchase of war supplies.

The parliament of Iceland has passed a measure forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquors.

There are now 1,400,000 Belgians absolutely destitute and the cost of supplying their needs is $2,000,000 a month.

GET YOUR

Plumbing, Tinning and General Repair Work

Done by

W. B. Embree

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

BOAR FOR SERVICE

Large English Berkshire Boar Creston Boy (31161) for service at Mountain View Ranch. Fee $20.—STOCKS & JACKSON, Creston, B.C.

A. Mirabelli

DEALER IN

High class Boots and Shoes

Saddle and Harness Repairing a Specialty

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINIG REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY.

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

exactly meet the need which so often arises in every family for a medicine to open up and regulate the bowels. Not only are they effective in all cases of Constipation, but they help greatly in breaking up a Cold or La Grippe by cleaning out the system and purifying the blood. In the same way they relieve or cure Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headaches, Rheumatism and other common ailments. In the fullest sense of the words Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are 47

A Household Remedy

THE INDIANS' GRIEF

"Bobs" Had Warm Place in the Heart of the Soldier

The last visit of Lord Roberts to the army in the field is described in a communique issued by the Press Bureau. The aged field marshal paid visits to headquarters of divisions and those of the cavalry. "At each place two men from each unit, British and Indian, were drawn up for inspection, and the field marshal paused here and there with a kindly question, in Hindustani, which was keenly appreciated by those who had the honor to represent their corps. Nearly every man had come straight from the trenches; but in spite of the severe strain which they have undergone they looked keen, hard and soldierly. At each halt Lord Roberts said a few words of welcome and encouragement to the officers assembled to meet him, bidding them as their colonel in chief to remember that the Indian corps, the first imperial contribution to the empire's armies in the field, would be joined by other contingents one and all determined to bring the struggle against a powerful and relentless enemy to the only possible conclusion."

The news of Lord Roberts' death was reecived everywhere with expressions of profound grief, and spread so quickly among the Indian officers and rank and file that there were few who had not heard it at the extreme flank of the corps line before the day was far advanced. Only one other Englishman has attained to anything near the place which Lord Roberts filled in the heart of the Indian soldier, and that was John Nicholson. But it is safe to say that the devotion to Lord Roberts has had a measure of human affection in it which no other English man has been able to command.

Dr. Blomfield, a former Bishop of London, was a widower with children. He married a widow with children, and he had a family by his second wife. One day this lady rushed into the library and said in an excited tone: "Do come to the nursery: your children and my children are endeavoring to kill our children."

Automobiling has improved my appetite tremendously.

That's good!

Yes, but now I can't afford to eat.

Lessons Come Easier

IF the child has a big, generous light to study by. The

Rayo

lamp saves eye strain. It is kerosene light at its best — clear, mellow, and unflickering.

The *RAYO* does not smoke or smell. It is easy to light, easy to clean, and easy to rewick. The *RAYO* costs little, but you cannot get a better lamp at any price.

Made in Canada

ROYALITE OIL is best for all uses

THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited

Winnipeg Calgary Regina Montreal Quebec Moncton Edmonton Saskatoon Vancouver Toronto Ottawa

Canadians are Thanked

Tons of Foodstuffs Will be Required to Feed the Starving Belgians

Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American commission which is taking charge of the Belgian relief in Holland, has forwarded to Canada the following statement of the urgent needs of the famine-stricken people:

The American commission for relief work in Belgium, which is composed of representatives of the United States, Italy and Spain, acting under the authority of all belligerent governments, desire to express their appreciation of Canada's magnificent response to Belgium's cry of distress. 'He gives twice who gives quickly,' was never better proven than it was by Canada, from which Dominion assistance was quickly rendered.

"The difficulty of procuring food supplies in Europe and the necessities of the people in Belgium increase almost proportionately, until the hope of help is gradually being narrowed to reliance upon the generosity of those who live on the North American continent. Thousands of tons of supplies, including those brought by the Nova Scotian ship Tremorvah, have ben distributed, yet there are pitiful requests for assistance from small and large Belgian villages.

"To supply the actual necessities of the seven million people remaining in Belgium, reliable authorities estimate that 80,000 tons of foodstuffs will be required throughout the winter. What is most needed is wheat, flour, corn, cornmeal, beans, peas, potatoes, biscuits bacon and money.

"The freight and all shipping expenses on every cargo of such supplies will gladly be paid by the commission for relief, who will also pay all expenses incurred in the actual distribution of the supplies in Belgium.

"Canada, with her great resources, is in a splendid position to help. She has already done much, but we do not hesitate in these appalling circumstances to ask her to do more.

(Sgd.) "HERBERT C. HOOVER,
"Chairman."

Atrocities by Germans Told

Belgians Now Breaking Silence—Were Afraid of Huns to Talk

Belgians, who formerly were afraid to talk of German atrocities, are gradually breaking their silence.

At Andenne, which was practically destroyed, according to Alfred Lens, a Belgian, the Germans killed 400 civilians, many of whom were business men.

"The chief of police told me," said Mr. Lens, "that 65 civilians were locked in a church and told that they would be shot within 30 minutes. Every five minutes a soldier would enter to remind the unfortunate that they had so many minutes left to live. When the half hour had expired, all were brought out led before a file of soldiers and lined up in a row.

"Some wished to cover their eyes, but the soldiers forced down their arms with bayonets. They were kept in this agony of suspense for another half an hour, before the order was given to fire. So fierce were the repeated volleys that the dead were hardly recognizable. Any who showed signs of life were promptly despatched either with the butt end of a rifle, or a bayonet.

"The town was thoroughly looted, the soldiers sparing not even the homes of the poor, while the jewelery shops were stripped of their stocks. Two hundred and eight houses were set on fire.

"I counted in a ditch 238 civilians who had been shot.

"In Dinant, civilians, as the world has already heard, perished by the hundreds. Perhaps 1,000 were killed. The men were shot in the presence of their wives and children. They were first riddled with rifle bullets and then cut into shreds by machine gun fire.

"The commander adopted a lofty tone in regard to the whole matter, asserting that these methods were necessary in order that the Belgian nation might be properly impressed. He was to refrain from acts calculated to prolong the horrors of war. He said that the Belgians had killed enough Germans in Liege and 'sniped' enough unsuspecting soldiers to warrant 'any sort of retribution whatever.'"

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

ROUNDED UP UHLANS

Exciting Sport With Aeroplane and Motor Cars

A vivid story of a chase of Uhlans is given by an officer of the Army Medical Corps, in a letter to friends in Birmingham. He says: One of our naval aviators dropped in to breakfast the other day. He has been having a topping time in conjunction with the armoured cars. When we got here the district was overrun by small parties of Uhlans, who were a nuisance, so the naval man collected a few good English motor cars, put bits of steel plate round them, and followed the aeroplane round the country.

"When the aviator spotted a party of Uhlans he signalled down to the cars where they were. One of the cars waited and the others went round, and, having fixed a time, they came on the beggars from all sides and potted them with Maxims. The whole district was clear in a fortnight."

In the Dark Ages

When Rastus Johnsing's son arrived, [illegible]

In fact, the doctah done declared.

He was a carbon copy.

BROKE THE RECORD

World's Record For Tunnel-Boring is Broken on the C.P.R. Rogers' Pass Tunnel

World's records for tunnel-boring have been established by Messrs. Foley Bros., Welch and Stewart, contractors on the C.P.R. Rogers' Pass tunnel scheme. Last month, states Mr. A. C. Dennis, superintendent of construction for the contractors, 817 feet of the "pioneer" heading—the preliminary shaft running parallel to the main passage, from which operations are directed at several points—was excavated. The American record for a month's tunnel boring was 810 feet and this feat was accomplished in 31 days, while there was only 30 days last month.

The maximum amount of excavation on a tunnel heading for a day was formerly 36 feet this projection being accomplished on the Simplon tunnel through the Alps. This record was eclipsed one day last month on the tunnel through the Selkirks when 37 feet was excavated. The world's record was beaten also for a week, 22 feet of rock being bored.

As a result of the rapid progress now being made with the tunneling operations, the contractors are now confident that they will put the Rogers' Pass tunnel through several months earlier than their contract with the Canadian Pacific calls for. The five mile, double tracked passage though the base of Mount Macdonald is to be ready, according to the terms of the firm's agreement by the end of 1910. At the present rate of projection it is estimated that the tunnel will be completed in the summer of 1916.

There remains 10,000 feet of the "pioneer" shaft yet to be driven, 10,640 feet having already been bored. At the west end of construction 817 feet of the preliminary shaft ,and 640 feet of the main passage was excavated last month. From the eastern portal 527 feet of the former and 588 feet of the latter was projected.

Although the work has been well advanced the hardest art of the actual boring has yet to be done. Mr. Dennis states that the next two miles through the heart of the mountain will have to be dug out of a particularly hard kind of rock.

Relief at Once Cure Certain

Conclusive Evidence That Dr. Chase's Ointment Cures Itching Piles

Mr. John G. McDonald, Pictou, N.S., writes: "I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for itching piles, and found that the first application gave relief. After using a few boxes of the ointment I was completely cured, and can recommend it highly to all sufferers from this disease. You have my permission to use this letter for the benefit of others."

Mr. James M. Douglass, Superior Junction, Ont., writes: "For about six years I suffered from piles, and often could not work for two or three days at a time, so great was the suffering from pain and itching. Doctors treated me in vain, and I tried many treatments before I came across Dr. Chase's Ointment. Two boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment cured me, and for several months I have had no return of this annoying ailment."

There can be no doubt that Dr. Chase's Ointment is the most effective treatment obtainable for every form of piles. 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Why She Decided to Leave

Mrs. Allen's new servant came to her the morning after her arrival and said:

"I'm going to lave yez, mum, today. I'll not stay any longer."

"Going to leave?" cried Mrs. Allen, in amazement. "Why in the world are you going to leave so soon?"

"Well, mum," said the girl, "when I came yesterday mornin', you gave me the keys to yer trunks and drawers and jewel cases to kape for yez."

"Why, yes, so I did," said the mistress. "That showed that I trusted you. What is the matter?"

"Well, yer see, mum," said the servant, "they don't one of 'em fit."—Chicago News.

A Powerful Medicine.—The healing properties in six essential oils are concentrated in every bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, forming one of the most beneficial liniments ever offered to the use of man. Thousands can testify as to its power in allaying pain, and many thousands more can certify that they owe their health to it. Its wonderful power is not expressed by its cheapness.

Street Railway Conductor—How many?

Scotchman—Twa.

Conductor—What?

Scotchman—Twa, twa!

Conductor—Twa twa yourself.

(And the light was on).—Williams Purple Cow.

Fit

Adalbert, come right along! You're flirting with that student over there! You find another subject right away.

For painting or flirting?—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

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 CHIVES LABORATORY BERKELEY CAL.

PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND TRADE MARK

COLT DISTEMPER

Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others in same stable, no matter how "exposed," kept from having the disease, by using SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER COMPOUND. Give on the tongue or in feed. Acts on the blood and expels germs of all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for mares in foal. Druggists and harness dealers. Our free Booklet gives everything. Largest selling horse remedy in existence. 20 years. Distributors—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

FARMERS

Can always make sure of getting the highest prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX, by shipping their car lots to FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR and having them sold on commission by

THOMPSON SONS AND COMPANY,

THE WELL-KNOWN FARMERS' AGENTS.

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Child Prodigies a Danger

Precocity Indicates One-Sided Development

Says Lewis M. Terman in the Forum:

All writers on the precocity of genius have noted the frequency with which it is confined to particular lines, while in other respects there may be no unusual promise. The mathematical prodigies, for example are, as a class, notoriously one-sided in their ability, as are also the wonder children of music and the stage. The precocity of the latter is confined chiefly to their emotional development.

The narrowing of interests and talents is always an event to be deplored, and against its premature appearance parents and teachers should religiously stand guard. Sometimes children who could be fitted for quiet and useful lives are "staged" on account of some insignificant gift of nature, such as ability to perform feats of memory or of arithmetical calculation, with the result that all the other interests atrophy and the personality dries up. The emotions become distorted, and nothing remains but a caricature of what a human being should be. Under this kind of treatment even the rudiments of common sense sometimes disappear, leaving the person practically an imbecile in all respects except his particular gift.

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

Here is a prescription which has obtained circulation in England:

Mix some Woolwich Powders with Tinct of Iron or Essence of Lead, and nister in pills (or shells). Have ready a little British Army (a little goes a long way), some Brussels Sprouts and French Mustered. Add a little Canadian Cheese and Australian Lamb and season with the best Indian Curry. Set it on a Kitchener and keep stirring until quite hot.

If this does not make the patient perspire freely, rub the best Russian Bears' Grease on his chest and wrap in Berlin Wool.

Dr. Cannon's Prescription.

P.S.—The patient must on no account have any Peace-Soup until the sweling in the head has quite disappeared.

TAKE NOTICE

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED.

Need of Belgium

Before the people of this country is a double duty towards the suffering in Belgium and the hardships that face the unemployed at home. There are 7,000,000 war wrecked Belgians, with many thousands of them starving. Despatches from the American relief commission in Belgium tells us that a million and a half of people are now dependent upon soup kitchens for daily sustenance. A bread line of a few hundred in our cities stirs all hearts. What would be the answer if we could see with our own eyes hundreds of thousands standing for hours to get the bare necessaries of life? Those able to give must make the necessary sacrifice and give both here and in Belgium.—New York Press.

E. D. SMITH'S JAMS

the Children's favorite

All Flavors

Packed in Gold Lined Tins

Can be had from your Grocer

PHOTOPLAYS WANTED

Complete course of instruction, $1.00 postpaid. Canadian Playwrights' Association, 1002 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg.

Soldier was Starving

Officer Devoured Chunk of Bread Lying in the Road

"We had a nightmare walk for nine days and nights, with hardly a rest," says a British officer.

"I don't think we ever had three hours all told to eat or sleep. As for eating, it was seldom we could boil water for tea, and our meat had to be thrown away because we could not arrange to cook it. For several days together I, at least, never had any meat, and walked my boots off. I sometimes fell on my knees from sheer exhaustion, but after a little rest began the eternal tramp again.

"For the last two days I had practically if not literally, nothing to eat and no sleep. And then I saw a chunk of bread lying by the roadside. I rushed at it, and a chauffeur in a motor car a little further on asked me, 'Are you hungry, sir?' I replied that I thought I was, and he produced a pot of apricot jam and threw it to me. If you believe me, I actually cried for hunger, and the tears burst out as I devoured that blessed loaf and jam."

Relieves Asthma at Once.—If you could read the thousands of unsolicited letters received by the makers from grateful users you, too, would realize the remarkable curing power of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. All cases, incipient and chronic, are benefited by this great family remedy, and many of them are cured. Why suffer or experiment with worthless preparations when the genuine Kellogg's can be purchased everywhere.

"Women are the spice of life."

"That's the time you said something!"

"And life without spice would be"—

"Spice? I thought you said spice!" replied the man whose wife had found a poker chip in his pocket.—Houston Post.

"She's one of those high toned women."

"She insists that children should be seen and not heard, but thinks it cruel to muzzle a pet bull dog."—Detroit Free Press.

THROBBING, NEURALGIC HEADACHE CURED

HEAD-SPLITTING DISTRESS VANISHES INSTANTLY

This Wonderful Curative Liniment Never Fails

RUB ON NERVILINE

Neuralgia quickly cured is twice, nay, ten times cured. Little neuralgia pains grow into big ones, but "Nerviline" in ten minutes relieves even the worst ones. Even a single application will remove the nerve congestion that causes the pain.

Nerviline penetrates deeply into the sore tissue, reaches the source of inflammation, drives it out root and branch. Every drop of Nerviline is potent in pain subduing power, and its strongest charm lies in the fact that it rubs right in, even to the very last drop. Nerviline is not greasy, and its pain removing power is at least five times greater in strength than ordinary remedies.

We guarantee Nerviline will cure neuralgia—not only relieve it, but actually and permanently cure it. Just in the same way will it cure lumbago, sciatica, stiffness and rheumatism.

To conquer all muscular and nerve pain, use Nerviline. A large bottle in the home keeps the doctor's bill small. Get the large 50c family size bottle; it is more economical than the 25c trial size. Sold by all druggists everywhere, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

THE HEROIC PART PLAYED BY THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE WAR

HAVE PROVED A SURPRISE TO THE WHOLE WORLD

The Morale of the French Army was not Affected by Initial Defeats when the Germans Advanced on Paris, and their Valiant Resistance won Tributes from the Enemy

For various reasons, France has seemed during the past two months to have partially dropped out of American thought and sympathies. Throughout August and the first part of September, her apparently impending tragic fate was ever present to our minds. Next after Belgium, she most appealed. But since the staying of the tide of invasion north of Paris, we have somehow given less attention to the place of the French in the terrible coil of war. Both the pathos and the crisis of the struggle have appeared to be located elsewhere. And the great qualities displayed by the French people, during all this time of the trying of their souls, have not impressed themselves upon our consciousness and our imagination so powerfully as they might have been expected to do. At least, so it might be judged from cu ent talk and the drift of discussion and the perspective of the war news.

But few words need be spent upon the military aspects of the matter. That the French army surprised the world, is generally admitted. And it is worth while noting upon what point admiration of it has focused. This was its splendid recovery of spirit after initial defeats. That was scarcely looked for. When German army after German army drove back the French in August, when there were evidences of uncertainty and confusion in the French military plans, when more than one French general in command was guilty of incompetence or worse, it looked as if the boasts of the German bulletins might be better justified than we like to admit, and that "Gen. Joffre's army was incapable of further resistance." But all this was soon proved false. The morale of the French army reasserted itself promptly; and the valiant and determined and inexpugnable front which it has since opposed to the Germans has wrung tributes from even the enemy. The transformation of the dashing French trooper into the soldier with a bulldog grip has been described by the president of the French republic. "As the course of the hostilities has gone its way," wrote M. Poincare to the minister of war, "the French soldier, while losing nothing of his impetuosity and ccurage, has learned by experience to adapt his natural qualities to the demands of the military operations. He maintains an unequalled power on the offensive and at the same time schools himself in patience and in tenacity." The known facts bear out the assertion.

It is, however, mainly the manifestation of French national character away from the actual fighting that kindles admiration. Even the ardent lovers of France could hardly have counted upon so fine an exhibition. Most of the traits which we proverbially and all too lightly associate with the French people have gleamed by their absence. There was little that looked like unbalancing excitement or panic of soul. Nor was there much posturing or rhetoric. In the face of what was certainly a fearful danger, and what might easily result in a national catastrophe, France was calm. The people summoned all their reserves of strength and capacity to endure, and gave the world an inspiring example of a nation prepared to drain the bitterest cup without whimpering. The indomitable spirit with which men and women in France made ready to go through inevitable sufferings and misery, together with their energy in resisting the thrust of disaster at every point possible, their fertility of resource and of hope in the dark days ,and the fine resilience with which they bent back like tempered steel to their assigned tasks, will compel many a hasty critic to revise his opinion of French lightness and instability. Never did France rise to a higher stature.

To the attitude of her men of science, her writers, her professors, separate reference may be made. Amid the devastation of war, France has clung with pathetic eagerness to her art, her literature, her universities. The University of France opened its doors as usual. What though hundreds of its students were with the army and many of its professors were doing military service? It was for the university to go on with its work in dignity and serenity. The great tradition must me maintained. As it is expressed by Rene Doumic, who himself passed his first year at college in a besieged Paris, in 1870, "the university does not admit that a single one of those who have the honor to belong to it is not at his post"—whether that post be in a trench or in a classroom. Either way, the magnificent union of French hearts is shown, as is also the "nobly humane" nature of the culture for which France stands steadfast.

All that we have said can be admitted by even those most scrupulous in guarding against unneutral conduct during this war. If the German crown prince, if the kaiser himself, can pause in the midst of conflict to bestow praise upon the high qualities exhibited by the French, Americans need not feel it necessary to stint their applause. For it is a kind of addition to the moral assets of the world which France has been making in the course of these terrible months. In being forced to think better things of the French nature, we shall be prevented from ever thinking meanly of human nature in general. France has unlocked her soul for the nations to see; and, so doing, helps us to understand of what depths and what heights, what tragedies, and what splendors, mankind is capable.—New York Evening Post.

Origin of the Russian Empire

History of the Slavic Race From the Beginning of the Middle Ages

"The great plains of Eastern Europe, extending from the Oder river to the Ural mountains, have been inhabited, from the beginning of the Middle Ages, by people of Slavic origin. The Slavs are a white race, from the same stock as the other people of Europe; their language like the Latin, the Greek, and the German, is from the Aryan. This Slav race," which Charles Seignobes tells us is "the most numerous of all the western races, is divided into several nationalities; to the west are the Poles and the Czechs, of Bohemia, to the south the Croates, the Servians and the Bulgarians, established in the Byzantine empire. The Slavs of the east had remained divided into tribes down to the ninth century. They cultivated the land, and lived in villages composed of houses of wood; their towns were only enclousures surrounded by a wall of earth and a ditch. Here they took refuge in time of war. It was the warlike Northmen, coming from Sweden, who gathered these tribes into one nation; it was called the Russian nation, as that was the name of the country from which came their chiefs."

"This old Russia," he goes on in a subsequent paragraph, "included the country of the lakes and the region of the Dnieper; that is, the western part of modern Russia, known as Little Russia," but this Russia did not succeed in forming a permanent state, for, as he explains, "in the thirteenth century there were 72 principalities. An army of 300,000 Tartar horsemen came from Asia and destroyed all these small states, and from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century the whole of Russia was subject to a Mongol prince, the Great Khan of the Horde d'Or, who dwelt in a village on the shores of the Volga."

During this time, Mr. Seignobos shows us, the "Russians of the west had colonized gradually the desert like forests in the east and had created a new Russian nation. The princes of Moscow, in assuming the burden of collecting the tribute paid to the Tartar Khans, had become the most powerful sovereigns of the country. For two centuries they, aided by the Tartar armies, labored to subdue the principalities." Finally, "in the sixteenth century the great princes of Moscow became free from the Tartar dominion and Ivan IV. took the title of czar, that is king (1547). The true Russia henceforth is at the east, the country of the Volga river, Greater Russia. The village of Moscow, built at the foot of the citadel of the Kremlin, became the capital of the new empire."

FORCE OF FIFTY THOUSAND MEN TO BE UNDER ARMS IN CANADA

WILL BE READY AT THE CALL OF THE WAR OFFICE

An Official Memorandum gives a Comprehensive Review of the Plans of the Government in the rising and Equipment of Further Expeditionary Forces

A comprehensive review of the plans of the government which are being carried o t in the raising, equipment and despatch of further expeditionary forces is set forth in an official memorandum. While no new policy is indicated, the allocation of corps to divisional areas is more specific than in the previous provisional announcement. Four extra regiments of mounted rifles have been added. The detail of infantry is substantially as indicated before.

It is now announced officially that of the two new infantry corps assigned to the province of Quebec, one is to be French-speaking. The organization of all the units is well under way, while in most of them recruiting is proceeding with wholly satisfactory results.

The memorandum indicates what has been done so far in regard to enlistment and the further enrolment which is porposed. It amplifies the intention of the government enlistment and the further enrolment which is proposed. It amplifies the intention of the government to keep under arms at all times in Canada a force of 50,000 men.

In regard to the infantry, there are three brigades—the 4th, 5th and 6th. The 4th Brigade is now on Salisbury Plain. The Fifth Brigade consists of the 21st, 22nd (French-Canadian), 24th and 25th Battalions, which are mobilizing respectively at Kingston, Ont.; St. Johns, Que.; Montreal, and St. John, N.B. The 6th infantry brigade consists of the 18th, 19th, 27th, and 29th Battalions, which are mobilizing respectively at London, Ont., Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Of the three artillery brigades, one is mobilizing at Toronto and London, Ont., one in the west, and one at Kingston, Ont., Montreal, and Frederickton, N.B. The heavy battery is mobilizing at Halifax, and the divisional ammunition column by sections at aHlifax, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Montreal. Two field companies of engineers are being organized at Ottawa.

The line of communication units included in the second contingent are provided by the Army Service Corps, with the exception of a general hospital section drawn from McGill University.

The allocation of mounted infantry, of which there is to be thirteen regiments, is to be as follows: First regiment, Manitoba and Saskatchewan; second, British Columbia; third, Alberta; fourth, Ontario; fifth, Quebec; and sixth, Maritime provinces.

The following are provisionally allotted: 7th and 8th regiments to Ontario, 9th and 10th to Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 11th to British Columbia, and 12th and 13th to Alberta.

Under the heading of extra divisional infantry, there are seven regiments, the mobilization of which has been in progress for some time. These are the 20th battalion, Toronto; 23rd, Montreal and Quebec; 25th, Halifax; 28th and 32nd, Winnipeg; 30th, Victoria, and 31st, Calgary.

In addition to these the nineteen extra battalions recently arranged for are being raised as follows: Ontario 33rd and 34th in the first divisional area; 35th, 36th and 7th in the second area, and 38th and 39th in the third area. Quebec—40th and 41st (French-Canadian), and the 42nd in the Maritime provinces.

There are also four regiments in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, two in British Columbia, and one in Alberta.

Indian Princes all Anxious

Vast Armies Can be Recruited in Far East if Britain Will Only Give the Word

If our Emperor King George V. of England, requires an army larger than that of Russia, we will undertake to supply it and we will be proud to do so," said his highness the Maharaja of Ldar, Dhiraj Shri Dolat Singh, when he passed through Cairo on his way ot join the British general staff at the front in France.

To illustrate the present martial ardor of the Indian the Maharaja told the pathetic story of his own military secretary. After bidding farewell to his master, this secretary assembled his family and close friends. He said good bye to them and then shot himself dead, overcome with anguish that he could not accompany his master to the field of battle.

The Maharaja is the fifth of the Indian princes who have left India on active military service. He is the adopted son of the celebrated Sir Pertah Singh.

All peoples and creeds in India are united today in enthusiasm for the cause of the empire, he said.

"Every Indian, old and young, would most gladly respond to the King-Emperor's call. As only a comparatively small number of men may go to the battlefield at present, many officers and Indians of high birth are going in the ranks. You will probably be surprised to learn that my two saices, or grooms, are captains. My valet is very well to do. They came with me in these circumstances because it was the only way they could come. Even the grooms who came to Bombay with our horses and then had to return home went away dejectedly and in tears."

He said the Maharaja of Jodpur, seventeen years old, was anxious, despite his youth, to get into the fighting. His mother supported him in this desire. Finally he wrote to the viceroy saying: "Why am I not allowed to go? I have three brothers, so if I am killed in battle it does not matter."

The Maharaja said the presence of Turkey on the other side of the conflict is a football of the Germans. She cannot pretend to represent Mohammedanism. All sections of India are proud to be on the side of the empire. For instance, Rajputana has an army of 30,000 men, but no fewer than half a million men have offered themselves and are eager to serve. Nepal has put her whole force, 80,000 men, at the emperor's disposal.

"If the battlefield were nearer and not separated from India by sea, the Indians would go even without orders to fight."

"Husband and wife cannot, by the nature of things, be equal. There must in every family be a strong, commanding, dominating personality."

"Yes; but that one is generally the cook."

Indians Much Changed

Canadian Indians Are influenced by Modern Surroundings

The number of Indians in Canada remains approximately at one hundred thousand, according to the annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs. The actual population, including Eskimos, is placed at 107,221, an apparent decrease of 2,716 as compared with the previous year. This, however, does not mark an actual decrease in numbers by death or emigration, but is due to the fact that it is difficult to secure accurate statistics for the interior of the far north, and it was thought best to eliminate from the census returns that were merely conjectural.

In Manitoba for the year there was a decrease of 532, in New Brunswick 14, and in Prince Edward Island 4. In Ontario the Indian population increased by 342, British Columbia 198, Yukon 138, Quebec 93, Saskatchewan 80, Alberta 52, and Nova Scotia 32. The report states that the general health of the Indians was good throughout the year.

Owing to the steadily increasing measures adopted for providing medical attendance for the red men the increase of the native medicine man is now restricted. As years go by there is a marked change in the manner in which many of the Indians are living. Modern influences are becoming very noticeable on the reserves, and it is now by no means uncommon to find Indian homes decently furnished and comfortable. The total value of grain and root crops raised by the Indians during the year was $1,856,424, an increase of $208,508 as compared with the previous year.

The resources of the Kingdom and the Empire, which look large upon paper, are still larger than they may have looked to some of our rivals, because we have been in the habit of estimating and using our real assets much more conservatively than they. We have also an advantage over all the other belligerents in that naval power (which must always be our main contribution to the war), though its money cost is higher in peace time than that of a huge conscript land army, adds much less to its cost when war breaks out, and interferes enormously less with the economic life of the nation.—London Chronicle.

The provincial government of Saskatchewan has just issued a new map of the province in two large sheets, four feet by two and a half, showing all the townships sections, and particularly the location of every municipality. The rivers and railways are well shown. The map is accompanied with a list of the municipalities, giving for each the name of the reeve, secretary and councilors. This is for sale by the provincial government at fifty cents a copy.

The lanky youth who occupied a seat in a passenger coach persisted in sticking his head and shoulders out of the window. The brakeman was passing through the coach and he touched the youth on the back.

"Better keep your head inside the window," advised the brakeman.

"I kin look out of the winder if I want to," advised the youth.

"I know you can," warned the brakeman. "But if you damage any of the ironwork on the bridges you'll pay for it."

Postal Facilities At the Front

Indian Troops Have Special Stamp—Series of Field Post Offices Handle Mails

Everything has to be provided for the use of the troops when a large army takes the field and a post office, sometimes within sound of the guns, is not forgotten. The soldiers of the army of India, who are now fighting with the allied forces in France and Belgium, are to have special stamps to frank their letters home to their friends and relations in the "shiny land." Current Indian stamps have been over-printed I. E. F.—Indian Expeditionary Force—and these, especially on the oriental envelopes will be interesting souvenirs of the great war.

Stamp collectors will recall that Indian stamps were over-printed C.E.F.—China Expeditionary Force—for the use of the troops forming part of the armies which crossed the border into China. In 1900, 10 values, bearing the portrait of Queen Victoria, were supplied over-printed in this way, and these were used by the soldiers who served under General Sir Alfred Gaselee. It may be of interest to recall that on this occasion British and German troops fought side by side, and the supreme command was held by a distinguished German officer, Field Marshal the Count Waldersee.

Some four years later nine value of the Indian stamps bearing the head of King Edward, were similarly overprinted, and again, in 1913, three of the Georgian issue.

The cancellation used are very interesting and usually bear the date alone and F.P.O. No. 1—Field Post Office No. 1. A special staff is appointed to deal with the army correspondence and this usually comprises a subaltern officer at the army headquarters, and at each of the field post offices there is a sergeant or corporal with from one to five assistants, the number, of course, varying according as to whether the office is attached to a division or a brigade.

The French army have always taken particular care of their postal arrangements, while serving in the field, and the system appears to have been introduced during the Spanish war of 1823. This was before the introduction of postage stamps but it affords an interesting parallel. The officer in charge was called a commissary, and there was an inspector with each army corps.

Then, there were postmasters, and quite a small army of couriers and postillions—called sous employees. All were uniform, but were ranked as non-combatants. After the Crimean campaign the commissary was called a paymaster-general, and his assistants, tresoriers payeurs, so that the functions of postmaster and director of posts were undertaken by the pay department.

What's in a Name?

Smith—Hello, Jones, old man! I suppose you are going to name that new youngster after that rich old uncle of yours.

Jones—I don't think we will.

Smith—Great Scott, man! Why not?

Jones—Because the wife has decided to name it after that rich old aunt of hers.

Hospital is Well Equipped

Building Which is Being Prepared to Receive Wounded Will be Up-to-date in Every Detail

High above the smoky, crowded streets of London, on one of those hills that mount to the wide playgrounds of Hampstead Heath stands the hospital where, unless plans are changed, the Canadian wounded will be brought. Throughout the building now echoes the hammer of the carpenter. There is a strong odor of fresh paint and from the cellar comes a clatter and clang of metal that tells of work being done.

Everything that can be done to make Mount Vernon Hospital as comfortable as possible for the men from Canada whom bullet or shrapnel may shatter is planned. The entire building, not an ancient one, is being renovated. And when the work is completed the institution will be one of the best for surgical work in Great Britain.

The hospital was originally built for consumptives. The site was chosen that the patients might enjoy fresh air and sunlight. It is an ideal spot.

But a hospital for consumptives is not exactly the place to put wounded men. Many changes have to be made. So the carpenters and the painters were called in, and a contract was given for the installation of a central heating plant to replace the grate fires which used to glow in every ward.

The building has been disinfected from cellar to roof. The walls are losing their greyness under the brushes of the painters and more cheerful tints light up the corridors and rooms. Partitions are being knocked down and others are going up. Operating rooms where the invading germ may be fought successfully back are being equipped. When the Canadians go to the front all will be ready.

Private Frank Preston, of D Company 2nd Manchester Regiment, has been killed in action. Only eighteen years old, and known as "the baby of the company," he was recommended for distinction for gallantry in leading a bayonet charge after all the officers of his company had been shot down. This was less than a week before he met his death.

To Death in Droves

British Praise For Bravery of German Boys

Whatever deterioration there may be in the material now being drafted into the ranks of our enemy; it must be admitted, says "Eye Witness" in a report from headquarters, that the Prussian war machine has obtained the most remarkable results. The Germans have up to the present been able to make good their losses, to continue to deliver repeated blows with fresh men when required and where required, and to concentrate large forces in different directions. It is true that a considerable proportion of the masses recently thrown into the field against the British has consisted of easily trained and immature men; but the great fact remains that these ill assorted levies have not hesitated to advance against highly trained troops.

In spite of lack of officers, in spite of inexperience, boys of sixteen and seventeen have faced our guns, marched steadily up to the muzzles of our rifles, and have met death in droves, without flinching.

DEVASTATED POLAND

How Germans Shine in Work of Destruction

A remarkable picture of the destruction wrought by the Germans in Poland to delay the Russian advance is given in an official statement from Petrograd. The enemy (it says) began to retreat towards his frontier, destroying the railways and roads wholesale. All along the railways the Germans blew up and burned the station buildings and completely destroyed the water towers and mains and the signals. On some of the lines the enemy destroyed the railways where points were laid, thus necessitating the laying of new rails.

The Germans blew up all the bridges and aqueducts—even the smallest—so thoroughly that they could not be repaired and had to be entirely rebuilt. On the roads, too, all the bridges were destroyed and the roads themselves systematically dug or blown up from both sides like a cheese board. The enemy overthrew the telegraph posts, broke the insulators and cut the wires everywhere.

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Local and Personal

Tom Bundy left yesterday on a holiday trip to his home in Winnipeg.

BIRTH—In Creston, on January 29, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Leonard, daughter.

Geo. Heald, manager of the Fruit Growers Union, was a visitor at Nelson on Saturday.

The February meeting of the Creston Board of Trade will be held on Tuesday evening.

G. M. Benney, government road superintendent for Ymir, returned to town, Sunday, from an inspection trip through his territory.

The program presented at to-night's men's concert in the Methodist church, will be put on at Port Hill in the Oddfellows Hall, tomorrow evening.

The Red Cross Auxiliary report that $3.70 was realized from the refreshments served at the armory on Saturday evening last. The ladies will be on deck again this Saturday.

Creston Valley W.C.T.U. will be entertained at the home of Mrs. C. S. Hall, Canyon City, on Thursday next, when a ten-cent tea will be given in aid of the rescue home in Vancouver. All are welcome.

Mrs. J. A. P. Crompton left on Sunday for Victoria to visit her husband, Lieut. Crompton, who is with the 20th Battallion of the Second Contingent, and who is expecting to be sent overseas with his regiment any day now.

One of Crestons volunteers with the Second Contingent at Victoria writes that Col. Ogilvie, divisional officer commanding, has been officially advised from Ottawa to hold the 30th Battalion in readiness for immediate departure.

P. J. Hope, with the First Canadian Contingent, writes from Salisdury Plains that the English dealers are charging 4 and 6 pence apiece for British Columbia apples. "They come high, but we must have 'em," concludes Paddy.

Capt. Mallandaine left on Thursday last for Victoria to attend the military training school from which he expects to graduate early in March with an infantry commission of captain. His previous training was in the artillery branch of the service.

Before leaving for the coast Mrs. Crompton made arrangements for the Red Cross 10-cent tea to be held at her home on the date already announced, Tuesday, Februrry 9th, at 3 p.m. The depot will be open as usual on Wednesday afternoon from 3 to 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday was Candlemas Day—the day the bear comes out from his winter sleeping quarters to see if things are opportune to commence the seasons operations. So far as Creston is concerned bruin didn't see his shadow so we may look for spring almost immediately.

Arrangements are completed for the union church service in connection with the celebration of the hundred years of peace. It will be held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening, February 14, at 7.30 o'clock. Rev. G. W. Blake will be the speaker and a union choir will furnish special music.

On Wednesday of last week Mr, and Mrs. Jas. Cook celebrated the eleventh anniversary of their wedding by entertaining a party of friends at progressive whist, the honors of the evening falling to Mrs. Craigie and Mr. H. A. Dodd. The at home was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The host and hostess are among Creston's old timers and a host of friends will wish them many happy returns of the day.

There were sounds of revelry by night on Crawford's hill on Wednesday last, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Embree doing the honors at a "bobbing" party for the young people. The slipping was at its best and many record runs were made, including a home run to the Embree residence where supper was served and the balance of the evening spent in games and music. The affair was a success from start to finish—all present are hoping for an encore.

Christ Church can now boast of a young people's society, which was organized on Wednesday evening last, and will be known as Christ Church Young People's Literary, Debating and Social Club. The officers are:—

President—Rev. E. Ball
Vice President—P. Watson
Secy.-Treas.—Miss A. Ebbutt
Executive—Miss Waddy, Mrs. Ebbutt, Messrs. T. Mawson, J. Crookston, F. E. Ebbutt.

As its name would indicate the organization will hold debates, literary evenings and social gatherings, and meets every Wednesday night. The membership fee is 25 cents, and 5 cent assessment each meeting.

Seeds! See Lancaster's advt.

R. G. A. Hockley left the latter part of the week for Victoria.

C. O. Rodgers paid Spokane a business visit the early part of the week.

Eggs have taken still another drop and are now retailing at 35 cents a dozen.

W. B. Embree has installed the telephone in his residence this week. He has number 90.

A. B. Shannon of Willow Point, president of the Ymir riding Conservative Association, was a visitor in Creston on Wednesday.

In the matter of attendance Creston school had a record to be proud of in January. For the month the lowest average attendance in any of the rooms was 95 per cent.

There is no breaking the winning streak of the Creston hockey team. On Sunday a classy-looking septette from Erickson stacked up against the locals with the same old result—5-0 in favor of Creston.

A quartette of Creston anglers tried their luck for whitefish on the Goat River one afternoon this week and report a catch of half a dozen—weighing in all about eleven pounds—for a couple of hours angling.

Capt. Fitzgerald, formerly of Creston, sails on Sunday from Halifax to rejoin his old regiment—the Royal Worcestershire now at the front in France. After a brief stay in England he expects to go on to the firing line.

R. F. Green, M.P. for Kootenay, passed through Creston on Saturday en route for Ottawa, parliament opening yesterday. He is confident of getting a grant to give Creston telephone connection to all points both east and west.

Reports of good work amongst the hen family are still coming to hand. For the month of January the flock of W. A. McMurtrie, numbering 28 pullets, produced 397 eggs, or an average of a little better than 14 per day for the entire month.

The upward trend in grain prices is in evidence in the carload of that commodity delivered to the Creston Farmers' Institute on Tuesday. Wheat has sprouted from $2.15 to $2.40; oats from $1.90 to $2 per hundredweight—and the worst is yet to come.

Hugh McCreath has just figured it out that for the second time since the creation of the world the month of February will be without a full moon. In February 1866, the same thing occurred, but he predicts it won't happen again for 2,500,000 years exactly,

Christ Church literary, debating and social club had a very successful initial meeting on Wednesday night in the parish hall when impromptu speeches and a question box were features. Next Wednesday the club holds its monthly social evening, when music, games, etc., will be the features,

The hardtimes masquerade ball on Friday evening next promises to be the best yet of the season's dances. Prizes will be given for the best lady's and gents' costumes, but in order to qualify for the honors guests must not discard their masks before lunch time. Mrs. Crompton's Orchestra will supply the music and the ladies provide refreshments.

Principal MacDonald and W. McBean were hosts at progressive whist in the latter's suite in the Pantechnetheca Apartments on Friday evening. Four tables participated and counters showed Miss Vera Palmer and Jack Cameron to be the prize winners. Refreshments were served. The evening was a great success, the genial hosts doing the honors gallantly in every detail.

The popular vote was 3 to 1 in favor of the affirmative in Tuesday night's debate of the Presbyterian Literary Society on the topic, Resolved, "That secular education is of greater importance than religious education." The victors were Messrs. MacDonald and Dougherty, and the vanquished, Geo. Young and Rev. G. W. Blake. The debate was so popular that many who missed it are asking that it be repeated.

The Roman Catholic rectory was filled almost to overflowing at Tuesday nights' whist drive, which was the most exciting of the season. Miss Flossie White was awarded the ladies' prize and Mr. M. McCarthy the gents. For the tail end honors there were two ties; Mrs. Trombley and Miss Agnes McPeak were even up in the ladies, and Messrs Leslie McInnis and Alphonse Hyenes in the gentlemen's. Mrs. Trombley and Mr. McInnis won on the cut. Refreshments were served and a thoroughly enjoyable evening spent by all.

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