17

Legislative Library Jan 15.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1915 No. 2

Local and Personal

Floyd Rodgers returned from Spokane on Wednesday.

The Presbyterian Literary Society resumes its debates on Tuesday night.

Miss B. Doyle is spending the week with her sister and friends at Cranbrook.

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

A hard times masquerade ball will be held in Mercantile Hall on Friday, February, 12th.

Dunc. Cameron, who is wintering on his ranch at Copeland, Idaho, was in town Thursday last.

The Creston Patriotic Fund was boosted another $5 this week—J. B. Moran's monthly contribution.

The Creston Red Cross Auxiliary will serve refreshments every Saturday evening at the drill hall on Fourth street.

Christ church will be consecrated on the occasion of the visit of Bishop-elect Doull of Kootenay to Creston on March 14th.

The social and dance announced for tonight in the Parish Hall is postponed. The chairs for the hall have not arrived as yet.

No more new pupils will be accepted at the Creston school until after Easter vacation. Half a dozen new scholars enrolled this month.

H. F. Weber started work this week pruning the orchards on the Indian mission. The Siwashes have in the neighborhood of 100 trees, principally apples.

Another whist drive is arranged for Tuesday evening February 2nd at the Roman Catholic rectory; commencing at 8.30. Refreshments will be served. Admission 15c.

Ranchers are taking advantage of the good sleighing to get their supply of hay home from the flats. The Indians are finding quite a good sale for their crop at $5 a load.

Christ Church Ladies Guild hold their February meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Abbott. The Methodist Ladies Aid meets Thursday at the home of Mrs. Palmer, Erickson.

C. O. Rodgers was a Nelson visitor on Monday, for the annual meeting of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, of which he was the 1914 president. He was elected vice president for the ensuing year.

The westbound express was two hours late on Tuesday, due to a wait for the main line connection and partly on account of the vitals of the engine getting out of whack. It was an hour late on Wednesday.

Rev. F. L. Carpenter was at Port Hill on Wednesday, making arrangements for putting on the men's concert, to be given in Creston Methodist church on February 5th, at Port Hill on the 6th. He made connections.

Creston Red Cross workers made their third shipment of goods to headquarters at Nelson on Wednesday. The parcel contained 9 cholera belts, 12 cheesecloth handkerchiefs, 1 pair bed sox, 4 pairs sox, and 4 helpers shirts.

Rev. G. C. Pidgeon of Vancouver addressed a public meeting in the Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening last on Social Service work. Rev. G. W. Blake presided. During the evening Mrs. Rose contributed a solo, "Somewhere."

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Cosson of Vancouver are here on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Jackson. Mr. Cosson returns today to join the ambulance corps to be attached to the Third Contingent. Mrs. Cosson (nee Nurse Scott) will remain for a month.

Mrs. J. A. F. Crompton will be the hostess at the next 10-cent tea for the Red Cross Auxiliary, at her home on February 9th, at 3 o'clock. The workers are reminded that the depot will be open as usual on Wednesday from 2 to 2.30 p.m. to receive and give out work. Sox are in great demand.

1914 CRESTON VALLEY EXPORTS 70 CARLOADS

30 Cars of Apples Shipped—15 Cars of Tomatoes—11 Cars of Potatoes—6 Cars of Strawberries—3 Cars of Raspberries—Total Value $57,000.00. Normal Year Would Have Reached $75,000.00.

A conservative estimate, based on figures compiled by President Reid of the Creston Board of Trade who, by the way, should know whereof he speaks, surely, places the export of fruit and vegetables from the Creston Valley for 1914 at approximately seventy carloads.

To avoid any confusion let us just here state that the Creston Valley embraces all the country from Wynndel to Erickson and Canyon City.

Just how this year's export compares with previous seasons we cannot state definitely as a complete tabulated statement in the matter is not available, but in talking the matter over with shippers they are agreed that the increase on the whole will be in the neighborhood of 20 per cent.

The most notable increase, of course, is in the apple shipments. In 1913, 11,492 boxes were forwarded from this point, while in 1914 the export was within a very few boxes of the 17,000 mark.

Raspberries show a gain of at least 850 crates and Currants were also much more in evidence. Strawberries maintained their normal increase.

Although not showing in the returns there was a limited export of Grapes, chiefly by W. P. Stark.

Tomatoes, which were somewhat of a drug on the market, show an increase of over 40 per cent. The 1913 export was 12,752 boxes while in 1914 the output went up to 17,807 boxes, and that figure by no means accounts for the entire crop.

Cucumbers appear to have received more attention than previously. For 1913 some 1,103 crates were shipped but last year the export rose to 1684 crates.

Plums were about equal to a year ago the figures being 1913, 1,467 crates, and 1914 1,552 crates. In Pears the increase was a little more marked 1913 showing 440 boxes and 1914 600 boxes.

Strawberries, crates		5,898
Raspberries	"	3,054
Gooseberries	"	81
Blackberries	"	142
Currants	"	620
Plums	"	1,552
Peaches	"	26
Cherries	"	575
Loganberries	"	25
Pears, boxes		600
Rhubarb, lbs.		7,548
Tomatoes, Ripe, crates		11,957
Tomatoes, Green	"	2,200
Tomatoes, Pies	"	3,650
Cucumbers, crates		1,684
Cucumbers, Pickling, lbs.		6,527
Apples, boxes		16,927
Crabapples, boxes		487
Potatoes, tons		221
Carrots, lbs		7,717
Turnips "		1,475
Parsnips "		2,148
Cabbage "		14,532
Beets "		2,026
Beans "		3,981
Peas "		1,387
Green Peppers, lbs		3,060
Citron, lbs		2,081
Vegetable Marrow, lbs		1,620
Lettuce, lbs		430
Cauliflower, lbs		2,060
Honey "		3,000
Onions, Dry, lbs		3,202
Onions, Green, doz		504
Corn, doz		3,114
Radishes, bunches		50

The total shipments of Radishes and Lettuce are not conspicuously noticeable, the ravages of pests being rather severe the past season. But whatever falling off was suffered by these is amply redeemed in the deliveries of Cabbage and Cauliflower, both of which, the returns show, can be grown successfully anywhere in the Valley.

Beans held their own, but were not in the same demand as the year previous. Of Peas there was never enough to supply the call for them. The demand for Corn was steady but the yield was close to 1,000 dozens less than the year previous.

Onions were lighter than usual, on account of the dry spell in July and August. Those who were able to hold them are in good luck as present quotations are easily double the fall prices.

The Wynndel district is to the fore in this year's export, particularly in small fruits, their shipments of Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants and Gooseberries totalling 3,767 crates. Tomatoes and Cucumbers to the extent of 2,319 were also marketed, and 450 boxes of Apples and Pears.

Rhubarb and Strawberries, which were off the market before the outbreak of war, and Raspberries, for some unexplained reason, realized prices for the growers that compare favorably with most years. From practically all the other commodities, however, the returns were less than those of 1913.

You will notice, too, that a ton and a half of honey appears in this year's export trade; truly not a stupendous quantity but almost 25 per cent. of the honey produced in all the Kootenays in 1914—according to official returns.—

Shipping was considerably facilitated the past season by the erection of a new warehouse by A. Lindley at Erickson. The building is 24x40 feet with a frost-proof basement full size and 10-ft. walls. Mr. Lindley has also a site at Creston and proposes erecting a warehouse here in time to handle this season's trade. Likewise the Fruit Growers' Union has a site at Erickson and proposes building there on a similar scale to their Creston quarters.

While nothing very definite can be forcasted for the present year in most lines yet there can be no doubt that given normal conditions the Valley's Apple crop will in 1915 be over 20,000 boxes and that all other tree fruits will show an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent. The increase in the soft fruits will be at least 10 per cent. in excess of the quantities shown in the accompanying table.

1915 market conditions, of course, are dependent on the duration of the war and the grain crop on the prairies. "Given an average harvest throughout the Canadian West with the present high prices obtaining for cereals, the demand for fruit cannot fail to be good." is the way the fruit house men size things up.

Local and Personal

John Hamilton is a visitor with Port Hill friends this week.

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

The men of the Methodist Church are giving a concert all their own in every detail on February 5th.

A confirmation class has been started at Christ Church, meeting every Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

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

A. Lindley is loading a car of vegetables this week for Fernie. Cabbage makes up the biggest part of the shipment.

Mrs. J. M. Fraser and Mr. Frank Fraser of Canyon City spent Tuesday in Creston, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie McInnis.

A Boys Club has been organized in connection with Christ church, for the present it meets Monday and Thursday afternoons at the parish hall.

C. W. Lester, a Nelson drover shipped a mixed car of cattle and horses to Nelson on Tueskay. Indian livestock was pretty much in evidence in the consignment.

Creston board of trade has been asked by the Cranbrook board to keep on the trail of R. F. Green, M. P. for a grant to connect up the government telephone line between Kootenay Landing and Yahk.

ERICKSON

H. Bothwell and G. Leadbeater have gone to Canyon City where they are at work cutting logs for the C. C. Lumber Co.

This section is holding up well in the matter of local relief. We hear Game Warden Callendar only found two cases in this section that were deserving of a special permit to kill deer.

The import of hay from the flats is particularly heavy these days. Between hay-hauling and wood-cutting most ranchers are kept very busy.

Erickson is becoming the favorite rendezvous for the Methodist Ladies' Aid. They are having their February meeting at Mrs. Palmer's on Thursday.

F. Dodd's is at work on quite a cosy looking house on his lot opposite Sam Scott's.

With a provincial election in prospect travelers on the road between Creston and the Canyon bridge are asking if the fine lot of surveyor's stakes driven along that highway a few days ago indicate a big job of road-work when weather permits.

H. Bothwell enjoyed the natural beauties of Arrow Creek last week while cutting shakes for his new house.

Attendance at the Erickson school is up to capacity and until the new seats that are on order arrive no new pupils can be taken care of comfortably.

A. Milton, a Mirror Creek rancher has just imported a carload of alfalfa hay.

Twenty families are receiving assistance from the local relief society at Vernon.

The Bank of Montreal and the Imperial Bank have closed their branches at Invermere.

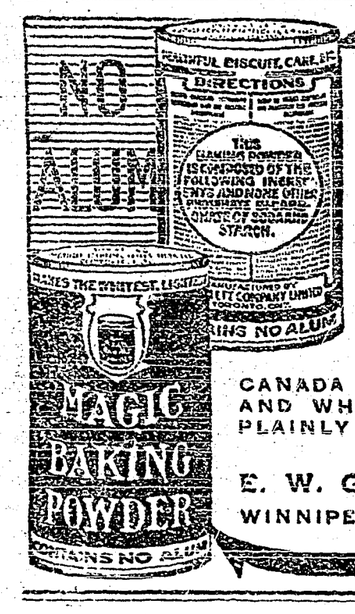
J. S. Dickson has been re-appointed secretary of the Fernie school board at $150 per year.

R. C. Kerman is raffling a $250 diamond ring for the benefit of Grand Forks Belgian relief fund.

Vernon's expenditure for school purposes in 1914 was $24,412. The enrollment this month totalled 647 pupils.

The past year was one of the biggest, financially, that the Rossland City Council has had in eight or ten years.

Penticton has just sold $10,000 of irrigation bonds at 95, they are for 30 years and bear interest at 6 per cent.



MANY BRANDS OF BAKING POWDER CONTAIN ALUM WHICH IS AN INJURIOUS ACID. THE INGREDIENTS OF ALUM BAKING POWDER ARE SELDOM PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IF THEY ARE, THE ALUM IS USUALLY REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM, AND WHICH HAS ALL ITS INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.

War and Weather

It is to be noted that the sea flight off Heligoland was fought in a fog under cover of which the British cruiser fleet boldy sailed in upon the enemy sheltering behind a screen of seamines, and under the guns of the forts.

The weather has often served Britain well in times of war. The weather finished the destruction of the Armada, and served us well when the French invaded Ireland, and there have been other times when a foe, anxious to raid British shores, found his work rendered difficult by bad weather.

A heavy thunderstorm at Crecy slackened the bow-strings of the Genoese archers of the French, whereas the English kept their bows cased, and suffered nothing; and, to come to modern times, the gallant Devons made their famous charge at Waggon Hill, Ladysmith, with a thunderstorm at their back.

It was a heavy mist that allowed Marlborough to get his army across the Scheldt, although the enemy had gathered to dispute the passage. Anson was once well served by a fog, which enabled him to slip through a French fleet unobserved.

Snow and frost have always hindered rather than helped, though the terrible winter in the Crimean War showed that we could rise superior even to such handicaps; and Colonel Kelly's march across the snow-covered mountains to the relief of Chitral showed the same.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

A Good Reason

It was a very youthful class in physiology.

"Why," asked the teacher, "is it best to eat soup first when one is very hungry?"

The pupils stared at her blankly. Then Jamie enlightened them from the depth of his own experience.

"You can get it down faster," he announced.

No Time to Lose

Author—Don't you think I'd better wait until the war is over before I get out this book about it?

Publisher—Wait! I should say not? Why, if we wait until then all the official facts may be known.—Life.

"Yes, they are very nice gooseberries, but aren't they dirty?"

"Dirty! Think I can wash 'em and part their 'air dahn the centre for tuppence a paund in these 'er war times?"—London Opinion.

DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

Itching, Burning, Irritated Scalp. Kept Awake at Night. Used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Now Head Is Well.

58 De Salaberry St., Quebec, Que.—"About six years ago dandruff began to form on my scalp. At first I didn't notice it, but my hair began falling out gradually and it kept getting worse. The itching and burning were so bad that I scratched and irritated my scalp. I was kept awake at night by the irritation.

"I used ——— and ——— Oil, also a few other oils and they did no good. I then tried a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, washed my head with the Soap and warm water, and applied the Ointment. After the first time my hair stopped falling. I got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment. I continued using them for a few months and my head is now well." (Signed) Miss Myrtle Davis, June 3, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of those distressing facial eruptions. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book on the treatment of the skin and scalp. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

W. N. U. 1022

Corps Maintained by Private Firm

Throughout the empire many patriotic employers have offered to assist in equipping their employes and enrolling them in the British army for service at home or abroad.

The firm of Shoolbred, London, holds a unique record in military annals.

For fifty-four years the firm maintained at their own expense a full company of the Queen's Westminster Rifles, drawn from their own staff and officered by members of the firm. Thirty-four men of the company took part in the South African war; while they were away they were paid full wages, and the situations were kept open for them until their return.

What occurred fourteen years ago is being repeated now and on a more extended scale. Under the Territorial system the old Queen's Westminsters have been converted into the 16th Battalion County of London. The corps is under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Rupert Shoolbred, and seventy-four men are out and mobilized.

Full wages will be paid to the married men and half wages to the unmarried, and the posts of all will be kept open for them until their return. Moreover, ten horse drivers of the firm have volunteered for transport service with the regiment, the horses being supplied by Messrs. Shoolbred.

A Touching Epitaph

An English lady home from India on furlough told a good story recently. The native converts, she explained, are very proud of their knowledge of colloquail and idiomatic English, and of course there are many pitfalls for the unwary. The wife of one of the missionaries died recently, and at the funeral service a native pastor spoke feelingly of the loss they had sustained. "The hand that rocked the cradle," he said, "has kicked the bucket."

The Friend of All Sufferers.—Like to "the shadow of a rock in a weary land" is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to all those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessings of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever enquired for.

Bombs From Air Crafts

The dropping of bombs from aircraft was first developed in the United States. Glenn H. Curtiss was the first aviator to demonstrate how a battleship might be bombarded from the air. Before 1910 Curtiss startled the American navy department and those of Europe by dropping oranges on a warships' deck. Carrying a load of explosives in an aeroplane was in itself dangerous, involving the possibility of an explosion in a rough start of landing; dropping weights above ten pounds during flight was supposed to affect the equilibrium of an aeroplane, and dropping of bombs with any accuracy seemed impossible. But these limitations were removed in the characteristically speedy way in which all limitations are removed in aeronautics.

In March, 1912, at St. Louis, Tony Jannus dropped Albert Berry, weighing 175 pounds, from an aeroplane, demonstrating that a load large enough to blow up a battleship could be dropped during flight without endangering the life of the pilot. Later in the year the Michelin bomb-dropping contests induced experiments at bomb-dropping, which resulted in Lieutenant Riley E. Scott placing twelve out of fifteen bombs in the target and winning the $10,000 prize. These demonstrations were convincing, but little attention was given to them by military authorities outside of Russia and Germany, where bomb-dropping contests were held. But individual inventors and military men continued their experiments, and there were evolved devices and bombs which collectively, if not singly, could be said to solve the problem. To eliminate the danger of explosion due to shock, for instance, bombs must be devised, such as the Marten-Hale, which must fall a distance to make them effective. The Marten-Hale bomb weighs twenty pounds, carries an explosive charge of four pounds of trinitrotoluol and 340 steel balls.

This is the age of young men, but with Kitchener, at sixty-four, summoned to the head of the British army, and General Pau, who retired for age at sixty-seven, and who is minus one arm at that, recalled to the colors of France, it looks as though the wisdom of years was fairly well appreciated in this war.

Battlefield is Silent to the Airmen

So far as the reconnoitering airman is concerned, a battlefield is quite silent. The noise of the engine drowns every other sound.

"It is very difficult to distinguish anything," says a Belgian aviator who flew over the battlefields at Diest when fighting was at its height. "Men look so small from such a height. For example, unless you are directly over them you can scarcely see even artillery upon a road."

A rifle bullet struck the propeller of his machine and broke it slightly, but did not stay his flight. The explosions of shells were very disturbing because they interfered with the equilibrium of the machine.

There is official authority for the following story:

A French aviator was obliged by lack of petrol to land in the annexed provinces. While he was filling his tank a strong German patrol appeared. Calmly ignoring it, the officer continued to empty his petrol cans.

The Germans were taken aback, and, unable to understand his actions, halted at two hundred yards distance without firing, perhaps fearing a trap. When the tank was full the aviator started the engine and made off.

He was well off the ground before anyone suspected his design.

Seeing they had been hoodwinked the Germans commenced firing at the aeroplane, but they were too late, and the pilot returned safe and sound to headquarters.

Miller's Worm Powders do not need the after-help of castor oil or any purgative to complete their thoroughness, because they are thorough in themselves. One dose of them, and they will be found palatable by all children, will end the worm trouble by making the stomach and bowels untenable to the parasites. And not only this, but the powders will be certain to exert most beneficial influences in the digestive organs.

One Hundred Years Ago

Sometimes when we hear people speak of the "good old days," we forget how uncomfortable living must have been in some ways for our great-grandparents. Here are a few of the "discomforts," which we don't have to put up with today.

Merchants wrote their letters with quill pens. Sand was used to dry the ink, as there was no blotting paper. There were no street letter boxes, no postmen, and no penny postage. Travelling was by stage-coach.

A day laborer received two shillings a day. Stoves were unknown. All cooking was done with an open fireplace.

In the cities many of the streets were unnamed, and the houses were not numbered.

Cured of Piles and Eczema

By Using Three Boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment

Mr. Abram Buhr, Herbert, Sask., writes: "I want to say that I was troubled with eczema and piles and suffered greatly from the itching, burning sensations caused by these annoying ailments. I sent for a free sample of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and this did me so much good that I bought three boxes more, and after using same was cured of both eczema and piles."

This is the kind of letters we receive daily from people who have been cured of these distressing skin diseases by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. No matter how skeptical you might be, you could not read these letters for many days without concluding that Dr. Chase's Ointment is undoubtedly the most prompt relief and certain cure for these ailments.

If you have doubts send for a free sample box and be convinced. It was by use of a free sample that Mr. Buhr was convinced of the merits of this treatment. For sale at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Napoleon Bonaparte as a Recruit

The history of the last century and a quarter might have read very differently, had not the Russian army refused a valuable recruit in 1789 when Napoleon Bonaparte, disgusted with his prospects at home, sought to enter the service of Catherine the Great.

Some time ago Count Choremetief discovered a letter addressed by Napoleon to the Russian war office, applying for admisison to the artillery. As, however, he made it a condition that he should retain his rank of lieutenant, the application was rejected. He then offered his services to the head of the Russian navy, and there again met with a refusal on the same grounds.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

In Highland

Mrs. X. relates that while in London she enquired in a shop if they had any fresh eggs.

"Yes, mum, plenty," said the clerk; "them with a hen on 'em are fresh."

"I don't see any with a hen on them," said Mrs. X., looking around for a nest.

"The letter 'hen' mum, not the bird. 'Hen' stands for 'noo-laid,' mum."

"Some day," cried the outraged poet, "you editors will fight for my work."

"All right," sighed the editor, resignedly, "but if I lose I'll be just as happy."

Women Look Well When

they escape the sallow skin, the pimples, blackheads, facial blemishes due to indigestion or biliousness. At times, all women need help to rid the system of poisons, and the safest, surest, most convenient and most economical help they find in

BEECHAM'S PILLS

This famous family remedy has an excellent tonic effect upon the entire system. It quickly relieves the ailments caused by defective or irregular action of the organs of digestion, headache, backache, low spirits, extreme nervousness. Purifying the blood, Beecham's Pills improve and

Clear The Complexion

The directions with every box are very valuable—especially to women.
Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Guard the rising generation by using always in the home

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

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

What about your wife and children? Will they dress well after you are gone? Will your children be educated? Have a talk to-day with an agent of

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICES:—Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver. Agents Wanted.

LATEST METHOD TO FIND TIME

All One Has to do Now is Press Button and Look at Ceiling

Awakening in the night and wondering what time it may be, who has not longed to see the clock without getting up and striking a light? Sick people are especially curious about the time. To make this longing easy to satisfy a firm in Paris has just put on the market a clock that by pressing a button is made to project a picture of its face in a ray of light upon the ceiling.

This clock, which looks like a young cannon, stands upon a box containing three dry batteries. Its mechanism is in a metal tube, at one end of which is an ordinary dial. In the daytime this end is uppermost or foremost. But when night comes you turn the cannon over on its trunnions so that the reverse end is uppermost or foremost.

In the reverse end is a second dial, of transparent glass, with the figures reversed and running round its face inversely, as do the hands. In front of this a plain cover lens and behind it a small electric lamp attached by wires to the batteries and by other wires to a push-button.

This push-button can be placed under the pillow or upon a table beside the bed. When one wants to see the time in the night one presses the button; this lights the lamp, which projects upon the ceiling or upon the wall a greatly magnified picture of its face, so that one can lie comfortably in bed and read the time at a glance. Another push of the button extinguishes the lamp.

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

A Story From Japan

A traveller in Japan tells a little story showing how very careful and particular at least one Japanese boy merchant was in the matter of honesty. This traveller says: "As the train stopped for a few minutes at the station of a small village famous for a certain kind of Japanese cake, I thrust my head out of the window, and bought a package from a boy. He gave me a fifteen sen package; but neglected to give back the five sen due me. I laughed about it, remarking to the friend with whom I was travelling that I might as well have bought a twenty-sen package.

As we pulled into the next station, some fifteen minutes later, we heard a boy shouting at the top of his lungs as he ran up and down the platform, "Where is the lady to whom the Isobe cake-seller owes five sen?" Astonished, I informed him that I was the person; but how on earth did he know about the matter? To which he replied that the cake-boy had telephoned down the line to be sure to give back to its owner that five sen."

A Great Expander

"Pa, what is a dum dum bullet?"

"A dum dum bullet is a sort of military dried apple, my son."—Exchange.

"Jones has offered to sell his automobile at a low figure."

"Which is broke—Jones or the machine?"—Boston Transcript.

Birthplace of Froissart and Watteau

Both Valenciennes and Malines, two of the latest towns to come into prominence in the western theatre of war, have now little association with the production of lace beyond giving their names to the famous varieties. At Valenciennes, indeed, the manufacture has been discontinued, but the place has an alternate fame as the birthplace of Froissart, the historian (nearly six centuries ago) and of Watteau, the artist, (230 years ago).

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"Fine night," said Smithers, glancing at the heavens.

"No," replied the Boston girl, "you mean infinite."—Harper's Bazaar.

Listen to the sail flopping in the breeze!

Yes; perfect sheet-music, isn't it?

WOMEN FROM 45 to 55 TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Westbrook, Me. — "I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly do my housework. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial." — Mrs. LAWRENCE MARTIN, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis. — "At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and loins until I could not stand. I also had night-sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since." — Mrs. M. J. BROWNELL, Manston, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

HOW TOGOLAND WAS WON FOR GERMANY

BAND OF FREEBOOTERS AIDED TEUTONS IN CONQUEST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE DUTY OF THE BUYER

Preference Should Always be Given to Home Products

(From the Toronto Globe)

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

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

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

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

Shackleton Departs For Polar Trip

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

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

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

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

The American Attitude

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

HELIGOLAND ISLAND IS WELL FORTIFIED

THE NORTH SEA STOREHOUSE OF THE GERMAN FLEET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PUTS BAN ON AIRSHIPS

Cannot Fly Within Ten Miles of Fortified Points

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is a remote, but possible danger.

When Kitchener Asks He Gets Action

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

British Fighting Families

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

Good Times Ahead for the West

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

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

The Hour of Opportunity has Arrived

'Deutschland, Deutschland, uber alles'

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

Germany's Increase in Population

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

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

PROFITS AND LOSSES OF THE GREAT WARS

THE ENORMOUS EXPENSE OF MODERN WARFARE

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

Modern warfare is a costly business!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Germany's Commerce Annihilated

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

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

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, JAN. 29

A Reasonable Request

At the annual meeting of the Wynndel Conservative Association a few days since a motion, "That "the secretary be instructed to "write our provincial member "asking him to use his influence in "having a polling booth established "at Wynndel at the next and all "subsequent elections" was passed unanimously.

The request is a very reasonable one and should have the o k of the Creston District and Ymir Associations, if that is necessary in order to ensure prompt and serious consideration by Mr. Schofield and the department that has to do with election affairs.

In the past voters from Wynndel have had to come to Creston in order to exercise the franchise, and while such a course may have meant a little additional business in town in some lines, or given Creston some added prestige as a voting centre, it surely did not tend to help poll every possible vote from that particular section.

Admitting, as all do, that even under ideal conditions the total vote cast on most occasions is not in proportion to the merits of the issues before the people, the Wynndel association is to be commended for the effort it is making to rid the electors in that section of an eight-mile drive in order to mark their ballots and securing for their convenience a polling booth that can be reached with the minimum of effort and lost time.

With suitable accommodation available, with several competent men around to look after the work, and a total vote that warrants its establishment, by all means give Wynndel the boon it asks.

Concerning Fruit

While it may be true that some or all the points raised by Mr. Compton in his talk to the Farmers Institute on profitable apple culture had been aired previously, on one point at least the speaker displayed some originality; he did not favor imploring the government to come to the rescue of the Creston Valley growers.

In these days when agricultural organizations particularly seem to think its up to the government to provide most everything but a guarantee of eternal salvation it was a treat to hear Mr. Compton preach the gospel of "God helps those who help themselves."

While there is no gainsaying his argument that by selling direct to the retailer it is possible to get a higher price for the grower, and at the same time time provide the consumer with his fruit at a lower price than he has been compelled to pay in the past.

Likewise there is no denying his claim that with a few live salesmen working the prairie towns it should be possible to dispose of the Valley fruit crop direct to the retailer at the maximum price and minimum expense.

In making these deductions, however, Mr. Compton makes no mention of the other B.C. centres that are marketing as much and more fruit than Creston.

Supposing they, too, have their salesmen combing the prairie towns for orders for their fruit; what's going to happen? Even if we were an agricultural community in its truest sense and could throw in a pound of butter with every dozen boxes of fruit purchased Grand Forks, for instance, would come along with a dozen of eggs, and Vernon with a spring chicken, and so on.

Prices would be slashed, credit given to poor-pay retailers and bad debts piled up in such profusion that the services of a small army of lawyers would be required to enforce collections, and verily the last state of the grower would be worse than the present.

Unless the government or some other at present unknown deliverer is prepared to take the entire crop off the growers' hands at a stated price and dispose of it as the market demands, the growers will have to get together and work out their own salvation on these or some other lines that will eliminate cut-throat competition, brokers' holdups and whatever other causes that tend to bleed both the producer and consumer.

The problem is a very large one. It took the orange growers of California five or six years to solve their selling problems and they had a much easier task to start upon than that which the growers of British Columbia have to face.

Incidentally it might be noted that prompt action in the matter is important. The output of fruit is increasing rapidly. In view of the war and the unsettled conditions that are bound to prevail for quite a spell after its conclusion he would be an optimist of high degree who would venture the prediction that indications point, even faintly, to an increased demand anywhere near in proportion to the augmented supply that is inevitable.

Redistribution

Now that the British Columbia legislature is down to business at Victoria the proposed redistribution of the province is giving the newspapers ample scope for speculation.

First we were told that the membership in the house would not be increased; the government proposed merely to re-arrange the boundaries of existing constituencies with a view to making each as compact as possible, and so far as feasible average up the population in the ridings as equally as may be.

Then came the information that possibly more representation would in future be given the rural districts—that the city representation in the house be cut down and the rural representation be increased.

Now it is stated that the redistribution bill will add four or five additional members. The bulk of the new ridings will be in the territory tapped by the Grand Trunk Pacific in the north, and possibly another one in the Cariboo country.

Whatever local feeling there is favors the creation of a Creston constituency; failing this Ymir will suffice. Kaslo is quite excited over the matter. If Creston had no objection to being swallowed up in Kaslo, or if the member for Ymir would stand for the West Arm country being grouped with Kaslo all would be well down there.

In view of all this opposition to annexation with Kaslo the people there are lying awake o' nights for fear Slocan will absorb them, which would be a sorry day for Kaslo seeing Slocan outvotes them considerably.

All of which inspires the Kootenaian to observe, "Verily, verily, we would not like to have the job of framing that redistribution bill on our hands.

The Michel hotel is closed.

Ducks in large quantities are being shot near Elko.

Penticton had 67 births and 18 deaths last year.

Cranbrook's new market has already shown that it is here to stay.

[illegible] a carload of horses from Elko Monday.

CANYON CITY

Mrs. Cornell and Mrs. Dorse were Creston visitors Wednesday.

No deer have been secured on the complimentary permits as yet.

H. Bothwell and Geo. Leadbeater are working for the C.C.Lumber Co.

The Canyon City Lumber Company is logging to the extent of 25,000 feet a day.

Fraser Bros. expect to move into their commodious residence in a few days now.

This is the mildest January known in Canyon City since white people inhabited the place.

D. G. Lyons is busy delivering hay up around the mill. He harvested about 100 tons of first-class hay.

DUCK CREEK

J. J. May and O. J. Wigen were Creston callers Monday.

Linx are being caught in great quantities in Duck, Lizard and King creeks.

Mrs. E. Williams left on Sunday for Blairmore upon receipt of a telegram announcing the death of her sister.

Messrs. Johnny Johnson and Carl Carlson will give a dance in Mr. Grady's store on Friday night. Everyone is cordially invited. Ladies please bring refreshments. Gents pay expenses.

We need 50% more names on the list of those desiring to attend pruning school if we wish to obtain a class here. Hurry up ranchers and practise a little handwriting; the list hangs in the postoffice.

We take our hats off to Johnny Johnson who was considered by the judges the most hard up looking representative of the Creston Valley at the Alice Siding Hard Times Ball on Friday night. Cheer up, Johnny, you might be able to raise two bits on the cuff links.

ALICE SIDING

The next Social Club dance will be on February 5th. The regular order will be reversed, the bachelors will make the cakes and sandwiches—and please don't forget to furnish plenty. Accident insurance policies will be furnished those indulging in refreshments. Douglas Butterfield will manage the floor for the occasion. You are guaranteed a good time. There will be a prize given to the bachelor who bakes the best cake for this event and he will be made a member of the D.O.C.

How big is the Duck Creek writer's pow
That people think him great!
Is he, like Alexander, tall;
His spear a hundred weight?
Oh no, my son, he is not large;
In stature he's quite small;
Its not the greatness of his wit,
But the greatness of his gall.

It was a case of "we won't go home till morning" with those who attended the hard times dance of the Social Club on Friday night. The attendance broke all records, thirty couples at least being in attendance, and with the exception of a very few of the older people all were in costume. Mrs. Miller (Alice Siding) and Messrs. J. Johnson, sr. (Duck Creek), and C. F. Hayes (Creston) acted as judges, and the prizes were awarded J. Johnson, jr., of Duck Creek, and Miss Elsie Stinson of Erickson. In making the ladies award it was rather difficult to pick the winner, as Miss Bertha Pease was also a favorite; in fact had her millinery carried a shade more hard times effect she would have qualified for first place. The music was fuanished by Messrs Phil, Tom and E. Butterfield and Carl Carlson and it was certainly "jake." They favored with a mixture of semi-classical numbers and also some two-steps set to "Arrah Wanna" "Tipperary," etc., that were winners. During the evening songs were rendered by Mrs. Wells, Mrs. J. B. Miller, Mr. Mason, Mr. Pease and also by the strawberry duettists, Messrs. Douglas Butterfield and John Johnson. President Mason conferred the club diploma on T. Medford, the obliging master of ceremonies. Notwithstanding the crush the refreshments were ample and graded No. 1. At the next at home the bachelors will provide the eatables and the affair on February 26 will be a masquerade.—ED.]

Fort Steele has a new settler, Man Chong and friends of Wardener who have opened a laundry and restaurant.

According to a report to council the [illegible] 1914 except Sundays, working 313 days.

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

Have You a Friend or Acquaintance Out of Town

who would like to read all that happens in the Creston Valley from Sunday morning to Saturday night? You get tired of writing—everybody does—let The Review tell the news in the most interesting way it can be told to them.

Here is our Offer

Mail us One Dollar only and we will send The Review to any address in Canada or Great Britain for Six Months. If you wish to boost Creston here is the easiest, cheapest, and most effective way.

THE CRESTON REVIEW
CRESTON, B. C.

?

Have YOU Paid YOUR Subscription

Creston Hotel

The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

Our Guests Call Again

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

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

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank. 824

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

The curling boom is still on in Greenwood and Phoenix.

Rossland with an estimated population of 5,500 had 33 deaths in 1914.

A farmers co-operative store for Revelstoke is nearly an assured thing.

Rossland with an estimated population of 3,500 had only 35 deaths in 1914.

Rossland is having its usual winter carnival this year—February 9 to 12.

Some 3,500 car-loads of ice have been shipped from Crow's Nest Lake this season.

Last year Grand Forks had an excess of assets over liabilities, amounting to $6,807.29.

Grand Forks board of trade is making a house-to-house canvas for new members.

Halphrey Bros. are starting an ice cream factory in Grand Forks about April 1st.

This month the police offices at Tulameen, Rock Creek and Fairview will be closed.

There were no cases for trial at the January sitting of the county court at Greenwood.

At Grand Forks the amount of 1914 taxes uncollected is 50 per cent greater than usual.

Rossland ladies raised $132 for Belgian relief at a sale of home cooking last Saturday.

When the Canadian Northern railway is finished it will have 803 miles of track in B. C.

Rossland fire brigade had fifty-six calls last year. The total gross loss is placed at $18,839.

The Golden company of the 107th East Kootenay Light Infantry has twenty-five members.

It is estimated that there are 2,103,000,000 feet of timber tributary to the Kettle Valley railway.

258 cases were tried in the Rossland police court last year. July was the busiest month with 33 trials.

Customs receipts at Rossland are over $800 higher for December 1914 than for the same month in 1913.

The Kaslo hockey club went $25 in the hole on the first match of the season, with Silverton, on January 15.

Revelstoke reports a reduction in the prices of pork, poultry, butter and eggs. The latter are 50 cents a dozen.

The C. P. R. has discontinued its night commercial telegraph service between the hours of 12 p.m. and 8 a.m.

Mayor Gaw, who was elected by acclamation this term, has now a record of four years as mayor of Grand Forks.

The Michel hotel has been dismantled, all the furnishings being stored in the oddfellow's Hall here. Everything is closed up tight.

At Trail the Doukhobors have purchased four lots and in the spring will build a general feed flour and produce store about 40 by 100 feet.

This season P. Bainbridge trapped four mink and 20 beaver on the North Fork of the Kettle river. He sold the beaver pelts for $6.50 each.

At Greenwood farmers and prospectors in indigent circumstances are given permits to shoot deer by applying to the government agent.

Revelstoke is hoping for considerable publicity from the erection of a 40-foot snow man near the station. It will be profusely illuminated.

Kaslo Conservatives will ask the government to set aside an area of 25 square miles at the head of the South Fork of Kaslo Creek as a park.

The raising of the poles on the telephone line between Golden and Windermere has been completed and the stringing of the wire will be started as soon as possible.

Rossland merchants and business men have petitioned the council to amend the Traders License By-law so that any firm desiring to open business in that city will have to pay a cash fee of $500.

During 1914 an increase of 25,034 tons of ore was treated at the Trail smelter over 1913, the approximate tonnage in 1914 amounting to 985,971, while in 1913 the approximate amount of ore treated was 350,037 tons.

The moving picture theater at Grand Forks gives a free show Saturday afternoon to the citizens and children of the town who by reason of the war or indigent circumstances have not the admission price to spare.

Holiday Sale Closed

but still Many Snaps left

A few of them

Ladies' Mocha Gauntlets, reg. $2,25, now $1.50.
Ladies' Underwear at ⅔ reg. price.
Men's Heavy Wool Underwear at 95c.
Men's Heavy Work Shirts, 20% off.
Men's Fine Wool Shirts reg. $2.50, now $1,50.
Prints and Ginghams 12½c.
Flannelettes reg. 15c., now 12½c.

Buy your TEA now. We can give you a low price.

See our HALF-PRICE WINDOW.

LANCASTER & CO.
THE QUALITY STORE

CRANBROOK

The fast express from Calgary to Spokane via the Crow line will be discontinued.

The school trustees statement shows that the board has an unexpended balance of $571.

All the civic officials have voluntarily agreed to accept a ten per cent reduction in salary for 1915.

J. M. Fisher of Brandon is the new assistant master mechanic here, succeeding A. Sturick, appointed to Calgary.

The Herald is reminding its readers that Chas. B. Ward of this city is the Liberal candidate for provincial parliamentary honors.

There were only sixty persons present at the recent concert given to raise funds to buy remembrances for the Cranbrook men with the First Contingent.

The names of Lester Clapp, W. F. Attridge and Mayor Bowness have been presented to the government for approval as members of the license commission.

It is proposed to start night schools in Cranbrook next year, besides adding agriculture and other subjects along technical lines to the curriculum of the schools.

For the first time in ten years the English church closed its financial year $75 to the bad. Plans are to be secured for a new church, the parish now having 142 families.

Cam. Lindsay and Gordon P. McDonald, two well known railroad men who have enlisted with the Lethbridge cavalry regiment for active service were given a farewell banquet and each presented with a wrist watch.

NELSON

Bishop-elect Doull will pay his first official visit to Nelson on March 7th.

Twenty-four rinks participated in the curling bonspiel last week. Ten were from outside points.

Householders got fresh eggs at 40 cents a dozen on the market Saturday and the supply was fully equal to the demand.

So far the Farmers' Institute has not enrolled enough students to warrant the holding of either packing or pruning schools.

Trinity Methodist church was almost completely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The building was valued at $35,000.

To make financing less arduous Rev. F. H. Graham, rector of the Anglican church, has offered to accept a 20 per cent reduction in salary.

Although it has been in at least five league games already this season, the local hockey club has not a single victory to its credit as yet.

A call has been extended to Rev. H. J. Van Munster of the North Lonsdale Presbyterian church, North Vancouver, B. C. to accept the pulpit of St. Paul's church.

The school board has been experimenting on the advisability of using wood as fuel and finds by using wood its fuel bill would be double that of heating by coal.

GET YOUR

Plumbing, Tinning and General Repair Work

Done by

W. B. Embree

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

BOAR FOR SERVICE

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

A. Mirabelli

DEALER IN

High class Boots and Shoes

Saddle and Harness Repairing a Specialty

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINIG REGULATIONS

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

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

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions 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. —30690.

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

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

(Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hugh could not help laughing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER III.

Mr. Hetherington's Offer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"But what is it?" asked Hugh.

W. N. U. 1022

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

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

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

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

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

"Was it anything of importance?" asked Hugh.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(To be Continued)

WHY IS BRITAIN AT WAR?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gentleman

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

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

Especially to Women

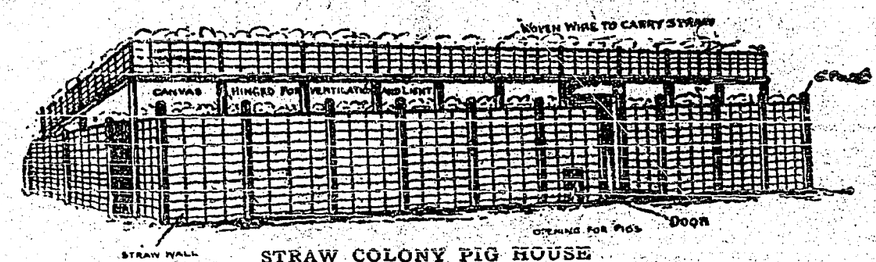
"Doctor, is lockjaw a painful affliction?"

"Unspeakably so."—Exchnge.

Cheap Straw Stables

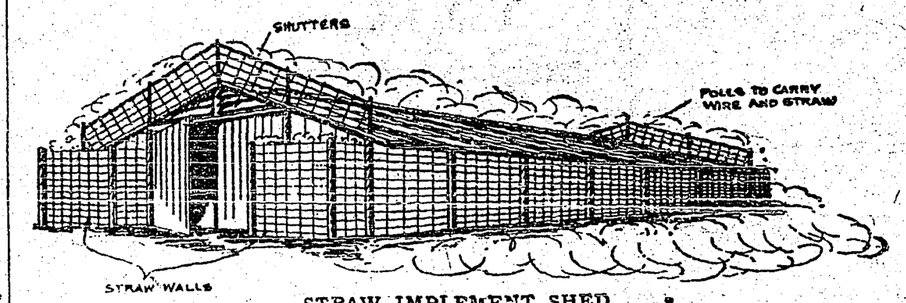
In a great many of the newer agricultural districts it is very expensive to erect buildings for stock owing to the high price of lumber and the distance which it has to be hauled. Oftentimes sod or log stables roofed with brush and sods are used, which answer the purpose very satisfactorily until such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

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



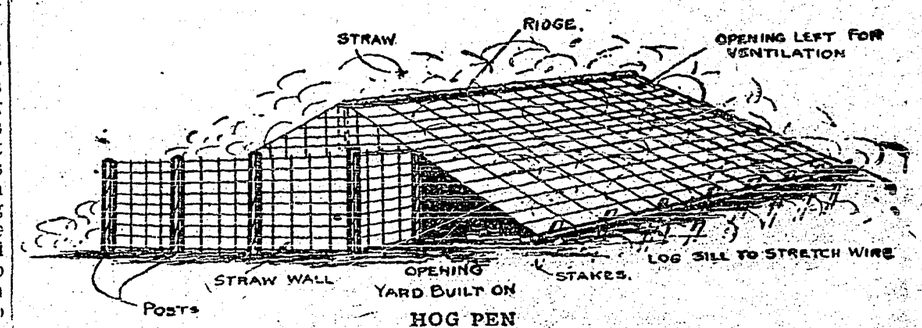
STRAW COLONY PIG HOUSE

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



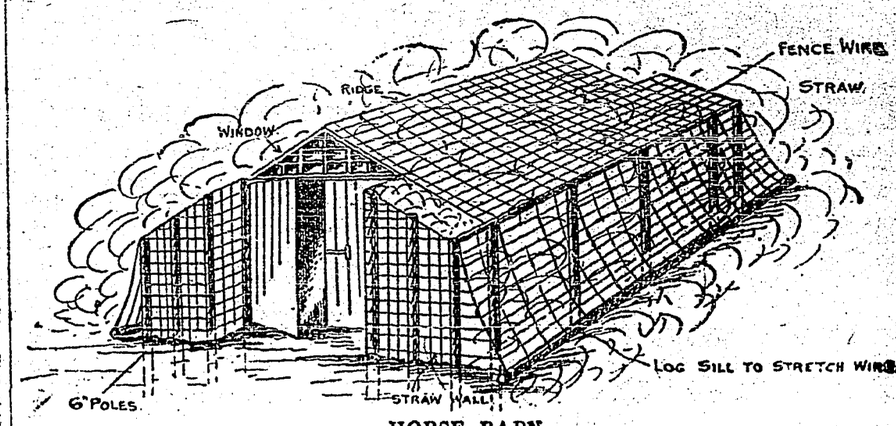
STRAW IMPLEMENT SHED

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



HOG PEN

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



HORSE BARN

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

Pets on the Battlefield

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

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

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

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

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

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

Serving in the Ranks

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

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

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

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure *Constipation*. Millions use them for *Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

CLARK'S

Ready to serve after heating—unsurpassed for quality and flavour.

Don't waste your time in preparation.

—Buy "Clark's". 11

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. No1. No2. No3.

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES, EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS. ROUGERA 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. TRY 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.

AGENTS' GOLD MINE!!

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

PATENTS

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

An Uncomfortable Night

Recently a resident of an inland town in the United States went on a trip that included an all-night voyage on a steamboat. Accompanying him was a nephew more accustomed to the ways of travel.

"Well, uncle," asked the nephew, meeting the old man on deck the following morning, "did you have a good night?"

"Can't say that I did," answered uncle wearily. "When I went to my room, I seen that card which tells ye how to put on a life preserver, and after that I didn't git much rest."

"I don't get you, uncle," wonderingly returned the young man. "What had that to do with it?"

"Everything," answered the uncle. "I couldn't sleep with the derned thing on."

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.

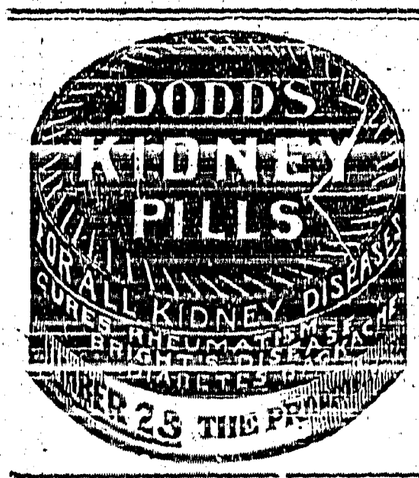
Dad—The kind of wedding you want, my child, would cost $2,000.

Daughter—Then what is to be done, papa?

Dad—You will have to be married without my consent.—Boston Transcript.

"I hear that Brown has failed," said Jones. "I thought he made nothing but gilt-edged investments."

"He did," replied Smith, "but they turned out to be gold bricks."



Passing of Darwinism

Scientists from all parts of the British empire assembled in Australia for the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, presided over by Professor William Batesson, who was inducted by that great scientist, Sir Oliver Lodge.

Professor Batesson's address on "Heredity and Evolution" was a direct attack on the Darwinian theory of evolution—not on the great facts of evolution themselves, but on Darwin's explanation of them.

"I suppose," he said, "that everyone is familiar with the theory of the origin of species which Darwin promulgated. Through the last 50 years theis theme of the natural selection of favored races has been developed and expounded in writings innumerable. Favored races certainly can replace others. The argument is sound, but we are doubtful of its value; for in that debate stands adjourned."

The president thus offered no theory of any kind to replace the Darwinian explanation, but while destroying it he paid a high tribute to its propounder.

If they could not see how a fowl gave rise to a chicken or how one sweet pea produced another, they at least could watch the system by which the differences between the various kinds of fowls or between the various kinds of sweet peas were distributed among the offspring.

The allotment of characteristics among offspring was accomplished through a process of cell division in which the elements were sorted out. What those elements were we did not know, but it seemed to him unlikely that they were material particles. He suspected that their properties depended on some method of arrangement.

Plants, fowls, dogs, horses, one's own children exemplified this doctrine of segregation of the factors of inheritance. The body of evidence was now very large.

In place of what they now knew the scope claimed for natural selection must be greatly reduced. We went to Darwin for his facts, but he no longer spoke with philosophical authority. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest helped scarcely at all to account for the diversity of the species.

There was no proof that the domestic animals had been developed from a few wild types. Fowls presented insuperable difficulties as to ancestry. Dogs, horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, wheat, rice, oats, plums, cherries had in turn been accepted as derived not from one but from several distinct forms.

The problem of the origins of life still stood outside the range of scientific investigation, and when they heard of the spontaneous formation of aldehyde by the action of light as the first step in the origin of life, they thought of Harry Lauder in the character of a schoolboy pulling out his treasures from his pocket saying "That's a washer—fer makkin' motor cars."

Evidently Darwinism has had its day, and is to be followed by some new scientific theory, nature and revelation being apparently the only stable facts in life.

The popes gave up their claim to issue coinage in 1867, when Piux IX., minted some few silver lira. Unlike some of his predecessors he left off his coins the representation of the keys symbolical of the claims to a Petrive succession.

How's This?

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

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

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

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

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

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

To Circumvent Order on All Goods

The government has ascertained that an effort is being made by United States agents of German exporters to continue sales of German and Austrian goods in Canada, thus circumventing the order-in-council prohibiting trade with the country's enemies.

A large number of circulars have been sent to Canadian merchants by United States importers of German and Austrian goods, offering to supply these goods in Canada.

Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs, said that effective action would be taken to prevent any such contravention of the spirit of the order-in council regarding trade with the enemy. Canadian merchants are advised that goods thus purchased may be liable to confiscation.

"Do you know, my dear," said the young husband, "there's something wrong with the cake? It doesn't taste right."

"That is all your imagination," answered the bride triumphantly, "for it says in the cook book that it is delicious."

Precocious Child—Mamma, when people get suffrage, does it just come for two or three days and then go away, or does it last a long time, like whooping cough and measles?"

Greene—How much are you going to pay for your auto?

Gray—I don't know yet how much I can raise on my house.—Judge.

First Bather—Why, Katherine, your foot is bleeding. How did you cut it?

Second Bather—On the water's edge, I suppose.—Philadelphia Record.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

GIVE SO EASY

SKYSCRAPER BUILT BY WOMEN

Agent, Janitor, Elevator Operator, Porters and Office Clerk—Women.

Kansas City is to have a ten-storey office building which will be devoted entirely to business women. No men will be allowed to rent space in the building.

The building is to be erected by the Woman's Commercial Club, and a woman capitalist whose name was not made public, will finance the undertaking. The site has not been made public, as the women do not wish the price on the lot to advance before they can close the deal.

The building will be designed by a woman architect, with a special view to the accommodation of women. The agent of the building will be a woman, the janitors will be women, the elevators will be operated by girls and girls will be employed as porters.

Office girls instead of boys will be employed by the tenants and male stenographers need not apply. One man has asked for an office in the building, declaring that he wanted it because he knew it would be kept clean, but his request has been refused.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

TULIP BREAD NOW

'Tis Made From Ground Tulip Bulbs, and is Very Nourishing

On account of the scarcity of wheat in Holland, the Association of Dutch Bakers has sanctioned the use of a so-called "tulip bread," in which one-third of the flour used is made from ground tulip bulbs. The bread is said to be very nourishing and the war ministry has recommended its use in the army.

A special to the London Daily News from Rotterdam says that the German minister of agriculture has issued a circular declaring that the cereal crop is not so good as expected, ordering the manufacture of alcohol cut down 40 per cent., and recommending that farmers conserve the food supply by drying potatoes on a large scale. Instructions are being given in the country districts as to the use of potato meal for the manufacture of bread.

Don't Let Corns Torment You

Use Putnam's Corn Extractor, which cures Corns in one night, without pain. For 30 years Putnam's has been the standard cure of Great Britain and America. Try it.

A reporter was interviewing Thos. A. Edison.

"And you, sir," he said to the inventor, "made the first talking machine?"

"No," Mr. Edison replied; "the first one was made long before my time—out of a rib."

Knicker—Why don't you and your wife kiss and make up?

Bocker—She and her mother signed an agreement not to make peace separately.—Tit-Bits.

They Cleanse While They Cure.—The vegetable compound of which Parmelee's Pills are composed, mainly dandelion and mandrake, clear the stomach and intestines of deleterious matter and restore the deranged organs to healthful action. Hence they are the best remedy for indigestion available today. A trial of them will establish the truth of this assertion and do more to convince the ailing than anything that can be written of these pills.

Pat and Mike were obliged to halt their heavily-loaded cart to make way for a funeral. Gazing at the procession, Pat suddenly remarked;

"Mike, I wish I knew where I was goin' to die. I'd give five hundred pounds to know the place where I'm goin' to die."

"Well, Pat, what good would it do if yez know?"

"Lots," said Pat. "Shure, I'd never go near that place."

With the Clerks' Help

"So your work is monotonous, is it? Why dont you get a job in a shoe store?"

Miss Fluff—Mr. Deepthought, do you think marriage is a failure?"

Mr. Deepthought—Well, the bride never gets the best man.

"I'm afraid," said Mrs. Twickembury, "that the young people of the present day are too much inclined to indulge in sectarian amusements on Sunday."

Ship Your Grain To LEITCH BROS. FLOUR MILLS

SHIP YOUR GRAIN to us and we will sell it for you at the highest market price saving elevator charges and insuring highest net returns. Liberal Advances.

Write for folder as to our methods & weekly market letter.

NEWSBOY HALTED BY THE WAR

"Pittsie" Ryan, Walking Around the World, Last Heard From in Paris

One of the globe-trotters whom war overtook in Europe is "Pittsie" Ryan, an American newsboy whose face, if not his name, is known to thousands of people, including not a few dignitaries. "Pittsie" started almost two years ago to walk around the world, taking his time doing it, and when last heard from he was in Paris selling American newspapers to tourists. That was three weeks ago. He wrote to a "newsie" in New York that he expected to be back in this country in August, but he has not yet appeared on Broadway and his whereabouts are unknown. His friends, however, declare that "Pittsie" is well able to take care of himself, as he is resourceful and self-reliant and makes friends everywhere he goes.

Young Ryan, who has sold papers in most of the large cities of the United Sttes, began his long tour in October, 1912, sailing from San Francisco with only a pedestrian's pack and a Remington rifle. From the Hawaiian Islands he went to Australia. After walking across Australia he took a boat to South Africa, and set out on the long and difficult tramp up the African continent from Johannesburg to Cairo. He did Europe a-foot and reached Paris several weeks ago. Fond of adventure, he doubtless was not greatly troubled by the outbreak of war, but his hosts of friends, nevertheless, are anxious for news of "Pittsie" Ryan.

Drives Asthma Like Magic. The immediate help from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy seems like magic. Nevertheless it is only a natural remedy used in a natural way. The smoke or vapor, reaching the most remote passage of the affected tubes, brushes aside the trouble and opens a way for fresh air to enter. It is sold by dealers throughout the land.

A Hope For British Victory

Of one thing we may be certain, that while all Christendom will have to share the burden of distress it is upon Germany that the larger part will fall in useful lives extinguished, in financial misery, idle shipping, closed factories.

That this is all due to the insane growth of armies and navies stimulated, yes, necessitated by Germany's practice, no one can deny. This war is not a bolt out of the blue. It has long been recognized as unavoidable and it bears the earmarks of deliberate planning. Nothing was lacking but a good excuse. And this excuse has been found, or manufactured, as you please. It is right that Germany should pay heaviest.

Let us hope the plea for bloated armaments as essential to national safety may never again be heard. We now perceive what they lead to. And let us hope that victory may rest with the British who, as a hundred years ago, are fighting in the cause of human progress and world-wide peace against the tyranny of personal, arbitrary government.—"A Naval Officer" in the New York Independent.

War Experiences of a Canadian

British newspapers contain a description of the trying experiences of a Canadian lady who showed a noble and patriotic spirit in most trying circumstances. She and two other ladies were travelling together. After having succeeded with difficulty in getting from Innsbruck to Munich, they got passports from the British consul there. "We then started for Switzerland," she said, "but at Lindau, on the Lake of Constance, we were ordered to get out and detained in the railway station refreshment room. That was Friday, August 14. We were detained in the refreshment room for eight hours. Seven other British subjects were with us. There was plenty to eat for those who had the money to pay for it, and, on the whole, we were kindly treated, although we were much alarmed when a Bavarian colonel came in a state of great excitement and informed us that the French and Russians were behaving to his countrymen like wild beasts. After we had been detained for eight hours we were told that the women could go but the men of military age would have to remain in Lindau. I and my companions got away, but two English ladies who were with their husbands declined to leave them. The party were not imprisoned; they were simply told to go to a hotel and remain there. What will become of them when their money is all gone I do not know. Our journey through Switzerland and France was a most unpleasant experience. We were six days on the journey, and all the time we had to stand in the gangways of the trains or sit on the luggage that was piled up in them. I have lost all my luggage, but I am thankful to have got back alive. I am only sorry now for those we had to leave behind. While I was in suspense at Munich I was strongly advised by friends to represent that I was a citizen of the United States, but I would die rather than deny my flag."

A valuable collection, worth $20,000,000 has been bequeathed to the Louvre by Baron Schlichting, a prominent member of the Russian colony in Paris, who died recently. It comprises pictures, bronzes, objects d'art and furniture. Among the pictures are some of the finest known examples of Rubens, Boucher, Fragonard, Nattier and Watteau.

"Before we were married you called me an angel."

"I know it."

"And now you don't call me anything."

"You ought to be glad that I possess such self-control."—Houston Post.

TWO YEARS OF TORTURE FROM STOMACH TROUBLE

Cured by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

There are two ways usually adopted in trying to cure indigestion or stomach trouble—one the wrong way by using purgatives and the other drugs which only act locally and which in the long run causes more distress by weakening the whole system. The other way and the right way is the Dr. Williams' manner of treatment—that is to nourish and build up that stomach by supplying plenty of new, rich, red blood. Give the stomach this much needed supply of new blood and distress will disappear and stay banished forever. The new blood strengthens the nerves of the stomach and gives it the necessary power to digest food. Thousands bear witness to the value of the Dr. Williams' treatment through the blood. Among them is the Rev. P. D. Nowlan, of Summerville, N.S., who says: "I certainly have great reason to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they were the means of saving my life. Till I reached the age of thirty I never knew what pain or sickness meant, but after that my stomach failed me and food of any kind caused untold distress. I became constipated and was forced to use injections daily. This went on for about two years; I grew weaker and weaker; my weight fell off from 185 to 125 pounds; I had a hacking cough and appeared to be going into a decline. All this time I was being treated by the best of doctors but without the least benefit. Night after night I could get no sleep the pain and agony was so severe. On consultation the doctors decided I was suffering from cancer of the stomach and advised an operation as a means of saving my life. This I refused to undergo and began to look forward to an early death. Just then a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had no faith in any medicine and at first refused, but my friend was so persistent that finally I gave in and purchased half a dozen boxes. By the time these were gone I felt much stronger and the distress was not so severe. I continued their use and each succeeding box wrought a marked improvement in my condition till by the time I had taken a dozen boxes every pain and ache had left me; my strength increased; my weight was back where it was before I was ill; I had a good appetite and was completely cured. In the years that have elapsed since I used the Pills not a twinge of the trouble has returned. To me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest medicine on earth and I never lose an opportunity in recommending them to other sufferers, for I feel that were it not for their use I would have been in my grave long ago."

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for Rev. Mr. Nowlan they have done for thousands of others and will do for you if ailing. They not only cure cases of stomach trouble, but rheumatism, partial paralysis, heart palpitation, St. Vitus dance and all other troubles that have their origin in a bad condition of the blood and nerves. The Pills are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Maurice Horatio Nelson died at Portsmouth recently. He was a descendant of the great sea fighter of that name, being the third son of the second Earl Nelson. The late Rear-Admiral was born on January 2, 1832, and was educated at Eton and at the Royal Academy, Gosport. He entered the Royal navy in 1845, and won distinction in the Crimea War. He was present at the bombardment of Odessa in 1854, and was later awarded the Crimean and Turkish medals, Inkerman clasp and 5th class Medjidie. Admiral Nelson served in the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol and was in command of a gunboat in the Baltic in 1855. He retired from the service in 1873.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,

VILANDIE FRERES.

The Czar of Russia probably owns a greater quantity of china than any other person in the world. He has the china belonging to all the Russian rulers as far back as Catherine the Great. It is stored in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg.

The Reason Why

Maud—Why is it that your closest friend will say the worst things about you?

Marie—She usually knows more than others.—Exchange.

Try Murine Eye Remedy

If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Don't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c., 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes 25c., 50c. Eye Book Free by Mail.

An Eye Tonic Good for All Eyes that Need Care

MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., Chicago

We take Subscriptions for all the leading Magazines and Newspapers at current rates and will always be pleased to show you our subscription list.

Creston Drug & Book Co.

P. BURNS & Co.
Limited
CRESTON - B.C.
Head Offices
CALGARY; VANCOUVER; EDMONTON.
Dealers in
MEAT
Wholesale and Retail
Fish, Game, Poultry, and Oysters in Season
We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

Good Morning
We are Introducing
American Silk
American Cashmere
American Cotton Lis
HOSIERY
They have stood the test. Give real footwear comfort. No seams to rip. Never become loose or baggy. The shape is knit in—not pressed in.
GUARANTEED for fineness, style, superiority of material and workmanship. Absolutely stainless. Will wear 6 months without holes, or new ones free.
OUR SPECIAL OFFER
to every one sending us $1.00 in currency or postal notes, to cover advertising and shipping charges we will send postpaid, with written guarantee, backed by a five-million dollar company, either
3 Pairs of our 75c. value
American Silk Hosiery,
or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value
American Cashmere Hosiery
or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value
American Cotton-Lisle Hosiery
or 6 Pairs of Children's Hosiery
Give the color, size, and whether Ladies' or Gents' hosiery is desired.
DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when a dealer in your locality is elected.
THE INTERNATIONAL HOSIERY CO.
P. O. Box 244
DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

JAS. H. SCHOFIELD
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
REAL ESTATE, Etc
CRANBROOK, B.C.

GUY LOWENBERG
CONSULTING ENGINEER
CRESTON - - B.C.

Local and Personal

Bishop-elect Doull of Kootenay has accepted the invitation to visit Creston on Sunday, March 14th., when he will hold a confirmation service.

A big move is being made at Fernie to organize the crack corps of boy scouts in the Kootenays, and among the gentlemen specially selected for this work appears the name of P. B. Fowler, formerly of Creston.

Nelson ladies are forwarding a shipment of wearing apparel to the Kootenay boys with the First Contingent. Any Scotch friend who has a surplus outfit of kilts can make R. C. Royston happy by including them in the bale.

Creston Red Cross workers are specializing on sox in their labors at present. Word has been received that no more wristlets, mufflers or belts should be knitted—they would be of no service by the time they reached the front.

Arrangements are under way for a hardtimes masquerade ball on Friday, February 12. Prizes will be given for the best lady's and gent's costumes. Mrs. Crompton's orchestra will furnish music, the ladies provide refreshments and gentlemen pro rata.

As a result of his trip to Crow points last week, A. Lindley has this week organized an egg circle and for a starter is shipping two cases of eggs each week. He is confident that were he sure of a year-round fresh egg supply he could dispose of at least ten cases weekly.

The executive of the Canadian and American Associations have set aside Sunday, February 14 for special thanksgiving services in connection with the one hundred years of peace celebration. A move will likely be made to get all the Creston churches together for a union service.

As a result of the order to issue special game permits to kill deer with a view to relieving distress, Game Warden F. B. Callendar has already given out almost fifteen of them to residents in various parts of the Valley. The heaviest demand seems to have been from Canyon City district.

The Literary and Debating Society of the Presbyterian church will on Tuesday night, Feb. 2nd, debate the question: Resolved, "That Secular Education is of More Benefit Than Religious Education." Messrs. Macdonald and Dougherty will support the affirmative, Messrs. George Young and W. G. Blake the negative.

Things are shaping right for the concert to be given by the men of the Methodist Church on Friday, February 5th, in the church. The program will consist of solos, duetts, quartettes and choruses; instrumental solos, cornet duetts, trios, and quartetts on band instruments. Also sketches and readings by Prof. Strong and Dr. Montague. Refreshments at the close. Admission 25 cents. Everything will be done by the men.

While not performing, possibly, as meritoriously as the Thompson & Haggart poultry, James Adlard is of the opinion that his twenty-five pullets which were hatched only last April and are now producing no less than 10 and sometimes 15 eggs per day are not doing too badly for beginners. However, they had a good example set them last season when a flock of 20 hens of mixed breeds were good for a total of 222 dozen (2664) eggs for the year.

A case of housebreaking was reported on Friday—the house on the Hubie ranch being entered the night before and a quantity of clothing belonging to A. Hubie, who is with the Second Contingent at Victoria, stolen, as well as a supply of provisions. The burglars appear to have made a night of it as there are evidences of their having cooked a supper and otherwise enjoyed themselves. In the getaway they neglected to remove the blankets with which they had the windows screened.

Jos. Wells, an employee in the Jack Frost mine on the Star mountain was brought here on Friday for medical treatment. While working on the crosscut the day previous and while in the act of springing the hole the cap came in contact with the wall, and in the ensuing explosion Wells' left hand was shattered and both eyes suffered from the effects of flying rock. After recovering himself from the shock John McLaughlin who was working near him, rendered what aid he could and then snowshoed out to Fort Hill for help. Colin Smith returned with him, and after relieving the eye troubles and fixing up the injured hand hurried him to Creston, where under Dr. Henderson's care he is progressing favorably.

The duck shooting season closes at sundown on Sunday, January 31st. Some of the crack shots are still bagging a few at the Landing.

A linen and kitchenware shower, for the furnishing of the quarters Rev. E. Bull is occupying in the parish hall was given by Mrs. R. S. Smith on Thursday afternoon last.

Milt Beam isn't the only man in the cougar-killing business this winter. At Cowichian Lake three brothers named Holman have taken bounty on eighteen of them. The pelts sell at from $5 to $10.

Word reached Creston last week that Lieut. J. A. P. Crompton, who has been attached to the 80th Battalion ever since the Second Contingent arrived at Victoria, has been transferred to the 30th Battalion.

Dr. and Mrs. Henderson entertained informally at a small progressive whist on Tuesday. The evening's honors fell to Mrs. J. W. Dow and Mr. Lancaster. Dainty refreshments were served and a thoroughly enjoyable evening spent.

The mild weather and light snowfall are highly satisfactory to the Creston Indians, for they have not been compelled to round up their cattle for stable feeding. The light snow mantle leaves the pasture on the swamps pretty fair.

Come to think of it Manager Bennett of the Bank of Commerce comes by his weakness for things military quite naturally—it seems to be chronic with the Commerce officials; at present over 300 of the employees of the bank are on active service.

There is no stopping the egg-laying habit that struck the Thompson & Hoggart poultry early this month. The mark of 36 eggs per day from 72 hens previously reported had gone up to 42 eggs each day the fore part of the week. The birds are White Leghorns.

During 1914 four new phones were added to the Creston exchange, Messrs Martin, H. Hamilton, F. Putnam and J. A. P. Crompton having them installed. So far this year one has been put in—at Jackson's store. There are now almost ninety phones in operation.

The tea given by the Red Cross Auxiliary on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Geo. Johnson was largely attended and a most successful affair, netting $6.50 for the work. Mrs. Hayden assisted. The society has arranged to serve refreshments at the drill hall on Saturday nights at the usual 10-cent charge.

Speaking of the supply of ice for the Creston House this year Ted Malone states that its the finest quality for several seasons. He claims that when the cakes are on the sleigh they are so transparent that a coin held against an outside cake can be seen through five cakes and the year stamped on it quite easily deciphered. Do you believe it?

Early in February Dr. Tolmie is leaving Victoria to hold a series of conferences throughout B.C. "to give the tiller of the soil accurate knowledge of the lines of produce it is desirable to concentrate upon in view of the demands the war will make upon the agricultural processes of the country." The Farmers' Institute should endeavor to have him include Creston in his itinerary.

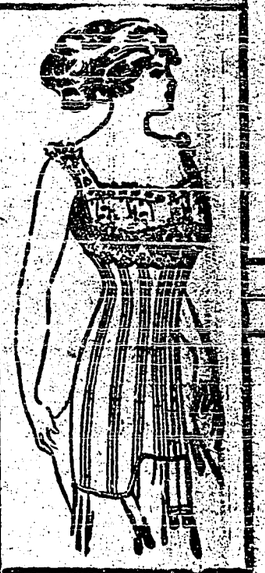
While sledding on the Fourth Street hill on Wednesday afternoon "Boy" (Ross) Barton, the six-year-old son of Mrs. J.M. Barton, had the bad luck to lose control of the steering apparatus and was landed up against a barb wire fence when near the foot of the hill. His left cheek and nose suffered, the cut on the cheek requiring Dr. Henderson's attention. Several stitches were necessary in dressing the injured cheek.

Geo. Meade and Ike Lewis are particularly anxious to meet the gentleman or gentlemen who drove off two young steers belonging to Messrs. Meade and Lewis. They were grazing with about thirty-five others on the Lewis place and the herd was "jake" about the middle of the month, but when inspected last week two of them were gone. To add insult to injury they also made off with a chain, and a vise that had been borrowed from H. S. McCreath.

Owing to the slim snowfall some are predicting that the overflow on the flats this year will be the lowest for some time. At present there is hardly four feet of snow on the mountains. At this time other years at least twelve feet of it would be in evidence. Previously, too, the heavy snowfalls came toward the end of November. The winter has been remarkably free of wind. On the hills the snow that came early in the season is still on the crust.

The Following DISCOUNTS Will be given on IMMEDIATE ORDERS
25 per cent on Apple Trees
10 per cent on All Other Nursery Stock Except Rose Bushes
Do not place your order before getting our quotations
The Riverside Nurseries
Comprising 125 Acres *GRAND FORKS, B. C.*
Frank V. Staples, Agent, Erickson, B. C.

New Models Crompton's A La Grace Corsets



No. 205 as illustrated	- -	$2.25
419	- -	1.75
371	- -	1.50
279	- -	1.25
297	- -	1.25

No. 205 Hygeian Waists for girls 7 to 12 at 65c.
No. 333 Hygeian Waists for girls 12 to 15 at 85c.
The Creston Mercantile Co.
LIMITED

WOODYARD
Creston Auto & Supply Co.
CRESTON - - B.C.
R. S. BEVAN, Manager