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THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1915 No. 36

Another Winter in Trenches Taboo

Paddy Hope, one of Creston's half dozen with the First Contingent, who was reported off duty a couple of months ago, recovering from the effects fo a shrapnel wound, is back on the job again as fit as ever, if one may judge from a letter just received by his wife at Marysville, from "Somewhere in France," August 22nd.

Along with many other Canadians Paddy is hoping the First Contingent will not have to spend another winter in the trenches. He thinks the Second or Third Contingents should have that privilege while what few of the First are left are put on garrison duty, for instance. But here's the letter;

We are present in the trenches and as usual, lately, up to our necks in mud, as yesterday it rained hard all day and the trenches we are occupying at present time are pretty fair. There has been some severe fighting in the past just around here, and the trenches have been knocked down by shells and rebuilt, consequently bodies that had been buried have been disturbed, and the dug-outs are not very sweet in places, also infested with rats, which, however, gave us some amusement killing them. Flies and wasps are pretty bad also.

However, shall be going into billets again tomorrow for a few days rest.

Wish as all of us do, that they would let the first contingent home now, and the 2nd take our place. We have done 12 months and put in a hard winter campaign. If the 2nd could take our place and give us a few months' rest. Then, if necessary, we could come over in the spring Here we have been for months sleeping out and hardly ever have our boots off. We all hate the thought of another winter and hope they will put most of the First that is left on garrison duty for a while.

Another fellow and I volunteered last night to go out and cut barbed wire in front of the German trenches. We stuck up a notice and asked them over to see us if they felt like it. They are, by now, just as scared of the Canadians as the Indians, as we do all sorts of tricks on them this way. And they generally seem to know when the Canadians are in the front of them. We practically feel sure that they will never make an attack while we are in the front line. It has always happened this way since we handled them on April 22nd, when they broke thro' the French lines.

The lines we hold now have been lost by the French, twice retaken by the English and lost again by the Eng. lish and again retaken, so you see some hard fighting has been done here. We are hoping the Germans may try while we are here, but doubt it. We expect to remain in these parts for some time to come, but have a lot of marching to do every four or five days.

We go to billets tomorrow and march out five miles. We have not had our boots off for five days and nights. This makes it pretty hard with equipment, etc., on the back (rifle ammunition) and very little sleep while in the trenches.

As I am going on guard I will close and get this off tonight. The mail is taken out tonight, is every night, which is some consolation.

I met young Watson, of Creston, at the base. Oleo Kimpton, who used to be in Moyle I see quite often.

Canyon City

Geo. Broderick is driving a team for the Company.

R. S. Bevan has been erecting mile posts and signs at conspicuous corners for guidance of American motorists.

Little Helen Pochin has been slightly ill during the past week.

Berry growers are harvesting their second crop or raspberries.

J. McRobb knocked a deer down on Monday evening with a shotgun, but owing to darkness settling in he had to give up tracking it.

Hopes are entertained that the Canyon City Lumber Company may be fortunate enough to get the contract of cutting the Watts timber that was skidded three years ago at Huscroft's.

Well done, Prince Edward Island farmers who have voted for your own interests for once.

Canyon City has three citizens who have passed four score years: Mrs. H. Olmstead, and Messrs. Huscroft and Fraser, and all in good health.

Effie Johnson, who passed her entrance examaminations this summer, is attending high school at Creston.

F. Waylett returned from Spokane with a brand new motor cycle and is taking great pleasure out of his spins over our good roads.

The school secretary has posted up notices calling for tenders for cutting ten ricks of wood, and also tenders for sanitary work. Tenders to be in his hands not later than Sept. 30th.

Mrs. Searle of Bankhead, Alta., who has spent the past month with Mrs. F. Knott, left for home on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Blair are away on a trip to Winnipeg. They left on Wednesday.

School Trustees Monthly Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the School Board was held in the school house on the 20th inst.

Present: Trustees Hurry, Jackson and Mallandaine. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. The list of requisites as ntin by the teachers was discussed.

Small cupboards were required for the two junior rooms, and additional black board space for the 2nd and 3rd Divisions, also some windows need repairing.

Trustee Jackson was authorized to have these attended to.

The Secretary was instructed to supply all other things required, including maps and globes.

Communications: A letter from Supt. of Education regarding funds. This was in answer to one sent by the Secretary and the Supt. stated that our Board still owed the Treasury Dept. $529.47 and until taxes were sent in to cover that amount we could have no advance in this year's assessment.

The Secretary reported that she had again written the Dept. regarding the furnace and in answer the Supt of Education said he had turned her letter over to the Supervising Architect.

Some discussion took place regarding pupils attending school from out side districts.

Hurry—Jackson—That no tuition fee be charged pupils attending the Superior School.—Carried. It was suggested that later on the trustees meet the trustees from the outside districts and endeavor to make arrangement regarding these pupils.

Mallandaine—Hurry—That Public School pupils from outside districts be not allowed to attend the Public school in Creston.—Carried.

The question was raised by Trustee Mallandaine as to whether all the school grounds were at present fenced in and the matter was left in the hands of Trustee Jackson to enquire into.

Erickson

Miss Jessie Cameron is Erickson's representative at the Creston high school this term.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Lorg were Sunday visitors with Kitchener friends.

R. M. Milne of Lacombe, Alta., spent the week-end with H. Brownrigg, leaving for the east on Monday.

Mrs. Scott and Mrs. J. Graham were Canyon City visitors on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hunt of Kitchener, were Erickson visitors on Tuesday.

Four refrigerator cars were on the siding on Wednesday being loaded principally with apples and tomatoes—so per cent, of the latter, at least.

Local and Personal

Pure white wine vinegar in 1-gallon glass jugs for $1, at the Mercantile.

Mrs. F. H. Jackson left yesterday on a short holiday with friends at Nelson.

Creston's delegation to Nelson fair this week while not large is somewhat bigger than in 1914.

Owing to the illness of his wife Mr. Peterson was compelled to return from Alberta on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Blinco and children and Chas. Moore were passeegers to Nelson yesterday, for the fruit fair.

Miss Dalton of Onoway, Alta., reached Creston last week on a visit to her sister, Mrs. W. H. Hilton.

Mrs. S. Evans returned on Friday from a two weeks holiday at Spokane, and is stopping with Miss Gibbs.

The band boys are arranging a Thanksgiving Day dance for Friday evening, Oct 8th, in Mercantile Hall.

C. O. Rodgers was a Calgary visitor this week, attending a meeting of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association.

Miss T. McCorquodale and Miss V. Dawes of Embro, Ontario, arrived on Tuesday on a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Forrester.

Jaeger underwear, positively the best manufactured. Mercantile Co. sole agents. Read their announcement next week.

Mrs. (Dr.) Hall of Calgary is spending the week in Creston with her husband, who is here professionally, at the King George.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cameran of Cranbrook are spending the week in Creston, guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cameron.

Fred Hilton, who is training with the 54th Battalion at Vernon, spent a few days here laot week with his brother, W. H., returning to camp on Tuesday.

The first deer of the season was brought in on Friday by George Hendron, who, accompanied by Jack Hayden, secured the prize in the Rolfe Mountain country.

Mrs. E. Malone and children were passengers east on Tuesday for Toronto, Ont., where they will reside until the close of the war. Teddy now being in training at Vernon.

A meeting that should be attended by every lady in the Valley is called for Thursday afternoon next at 3 o'clock, in Speers' hall, when a branch of the Womens' Institute will be formed. This is an organization that the Valley really needs and a good turnout is hoped for.

If favorable weather prevails the visiting prairie business men will have an opportunity to see perfection in sweet pea culture in the garden at Mrs Quain's, McLeod Avenue. She has a plot of about 20 feet where the vines have a growth of almost 9 feet in height and almost thick enough for a hedge. At the height of the season the mass of long-stemmed blossoms presented a picture beyond discription.

Duck Creek

Mrs. M. Hagen and Miss Florence Bathie were Creston callers on Monday. Mrs. May spent Tuesday looking up old acquaintances in the city. Asbury Andestad spent Wednesday at the hub.

On Saturday a very enjoyaqle impromptu dance was held in Grady's hall. Earl Pease of Alice Siding, and Bill Truscott of Erickson were the only out-of-town visitors.

On Sunday a party of eight of the younger members of Duck Creek society took a joy ride on the cars to Kootenay Landing, returning with the train to Sirdar where the landlady at the boarding house furnished an excellent supper, after which the party walked back to Duck Creek, having spent an enjoyable afternoon and evening.

A report was circulated here early in the week to the effect that the 48th battalion had left for the front. Up to the present, however, none of the relatives of the boys from here have received any confirmation of the report, which we think is groundless and without authority.

Messrs. Jack Johnson, Sam Moon and E. Williams returned from Midge Creek on Tuesday, bringing a fine catch with them. Sam was packing two char, one weighing 5 pounds and the other 3 1/2.

Mrs. J. Johnson will be Duck Creek's only representative at the Nelson fair this year.

Miss Florence Bathie was hostess at a very enjoyable birthday party on Wednesday night, given to celebrate the seventeenth anniversary of her birthday. Music, games and dancing were heartily indulged in by all. During the evening she was made the recipient of several useful presents. She was very ably assisted in her duties as hostess by Miss Pleasant Binkley, who is staying with her.

Billy Truscott left for home on Sunday, his job at the mill having run out.

Potato harvest is in full swing, and some great yields are being turned up, but we will not invite records for fear of shaming the rest of the Valley.

W. Ryan of New Westminister stopped off here on his way east to Winnipeg, and is visiting with O. J. Wigen.

Having completed his cut Monrad Wigen has closed down the mill for the season.

"W. G. Watcher is looking for the Duck Creek, Creston or Erickson rancher who can beat 140 crates of plums from 12 trees," or words to that effect appeared in a notice in the Alice Siding news of last week, and with all due respect to Mr. Watcher we beg to say he need go no farther than Duck Creek, where Norman Craigie packed and shipped 72 four-cup crates of plums from three (3) trees, and also had 6 crates for himself from the same trees. This multiplied by four makes 288 crates from 12 trees, and makes Mr. Watcher's yield look like a plugged nickel. We certainly thought Alice Siding knew better than to challenge us by now. We have the goods, and it takes a good place to beat us.

Caterpillar Engine Drops Into River

One of the massive caterpillar engines used by the Idaho Continental Mining Co. of Porthill to haul ore from the mine to Porthill, a distance of some 20 miles, lies in several feet of mud and water on the bank of the Kootenai river as a result of a peculiar accident which happened Tuesday morning.

The caterpillar had been used to haul a five ton motor from the mining company's power plant to the railroad station at Porthill, the motor requiring repairs which necessitated it being sent to Spokane. It was being hauled on a trailer and the trailer itself weighed some two tons.

Since the new ferry boat at Porthill was built the mining company has been pulling its ore trucks directly onto the boat. Tuesday morning it was planned to pull the trailer and motor onto the ferry in the usual manner. The ropes with which the ferry boat was fastened to the shore had not been tied securely, however, and just as the caterpillar engine was to run onto the boat the ropes gave way and the boat drifted out into the river a ways. The trailer and its load was left in the mud on the bank and the caterpillar engine was pulled off the boat into the water.

A crew of men, with the help of another caterpillar engine and a motor truck have been working for two days to get the submerged engine out of the river but so far have been unsuccessful owing to the depth of mud into which the machine has sunk.—Bonner's Ferry Herald.

Intensive gardening will be tonight at Grand Forks school, a one-acre lot adjoining the school grounds having been leased for that purpose.

Rushing Along the Overseas Training

A letter from Campbell Dow, one of the men in the first draft of 250 from the 54th Battalion to go overseas, dated at Shorncliffe, August 30th, has just been received by his mother, Mrs. J. W. Dow.

Perusal of it will convince that Kitchener must have arrangements about complete for the big "drive." Although there is nothing definite that the Third Contingent (48th Battalion) has yet reached France. These member of the 54th who went abroad a couple of months later expect to get on the firing line within the next five weeks, which would indicate that something is going to start very shortly. He writes, in part:

I have transferred to the Signal Corps here now, which includes signalling with flags, telegraph operating with the key buzzer and also the telegraphing with night lights. We have the two cades, Continental and Morse, and we have to get through the whole thing by the end of October. I will go right into the trenches when I get to France as each trench has to have a signaller.

We have been pretty busy, this last week particularly, practising bayonet fighting, rifle shooting and night work. We are the next lot of our battalion to leave for the front, and most of the boys will be gone by the end of the month.

England as the mother, and Canada as the son,
And proud of the deeds they have fought and won.
Yes, it was Ypres, where the battle raged high,
And we left on the field many heroes to die.

It was not by their shells, but by gas we all know,
That choked and blinded us wherever we go,
But they hung to the trench till they dropped down with pain,
And the shells burst around them, yes time and again.

But move not them, they were game to the core,
They stood in defiance, and ready for more;
We are proud, we can say, we fought side by side
With our brave Highland laddies, to try stem the tide.

But they poured down upon us, now words cannot tell,
For around old St. Jean it was simply like hell;
Now Ypres in the distance was shelled night and day,
And the fire from the building showed the dead as they lay.

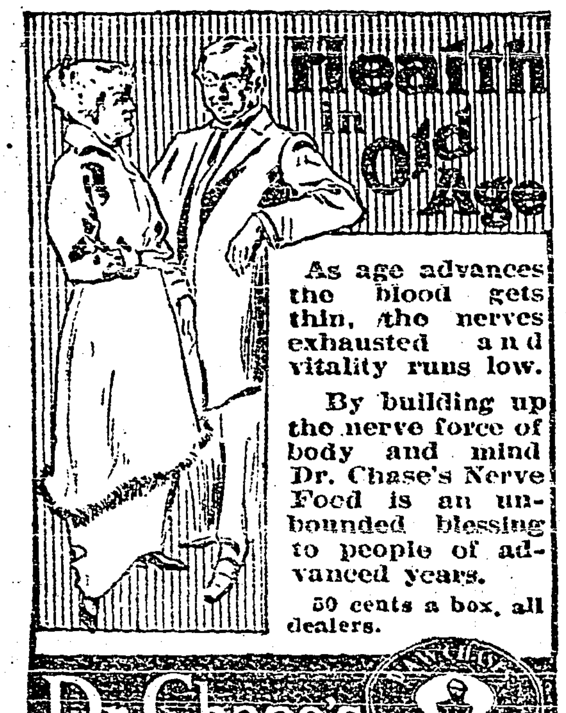
A hard struggle at hand, and every man they could find,
When the cry of a general soon passed through the lines,
"For God's sake hang on, men, its the key to the West!"
And boys from dear Canada they sure did their best.

Although it proved costly the situation was saved,
And those that have fallen are ranked with the brave;
They have now left a name that will stand good and true,
For they died whilst defending the Red, White, and Blue.

This poem was composed by a corporal of our battalion, who went through the big battle of Ypres in May. It is pretty good, it seems to me. You will remember the reports in the papers at the time, telling how the Canadians saved the day there, A lot of people in Canada were of opinion that it was just newspaper talk, but I was reading a review of the war in an English paper the other day and over two pages of space was devoted to, telling about the Canadians at Ypres. It claimed that if the men from Canada had not held on that night the Second Division of the British Army, amounting to 100,000 men, would have been taken prisoners.

The original Seventh Battalion, of which we are reserves went into it with 1,500 men and the first roll call showed 150 men left and the next morning there was only 35, of which our corporal-poet was one, so you can see how desperately they must have fought to have so many casualties.

Section men on the Kettle Valley are being inoculated for typhoid.



What Conscription Means

Rules of Compulsory Military Service in Several Old World Countries

That a form of conscription was introduced into the United Kingdom by the Ballot Act of 1860, which provides for all males over 5 feet 2 inches between the ages of eighteen and thirty to enlist if called upon for military service, will probably surprise many people. This form of conscription, however, is held in abeyance by an annual act of parliament, with the result that at the present time the United Kingdom and the United States are the only two countries that do not compel military service.

In France liability for service extends from the age of twenty to forty-eight, no exception being allowed except for physical disability, although, at one time, a man with sufficient means could buy himself off or pay for a substitute. In Germany liability for military service commences at the age of seventeen and ends at the age of forty-five, but actual service begins at twenty. The terms of service in the first line or active army is seven years, the next thirteen years being spent in the first and second ranks of the Landwehr, and finally German soldiers pass into the Landsturm, in which they remain until they reach the age of forty-five.

Service in the Italian army or navy is also compulsory an duniversal, the total period being nineteen years, beginning at the age of twenty. The term of service in the ranks of the permanent army is two years for all arms. After passing through the ranks, the men are placed on unlimited leave, i.e., they are transferred to the reserve, in which they remain until they have completed a total of eight years' service. From the reserve the soldier passes to the mobile militia, the term of service in which is four years. After completing his term in the mobile militia, he is transferred to the territorial militia, in which he remains seven years, thus finishing his military service at the age of thirty-nine.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Antiquity of "a Regular Shindy"

The antiquity of many familiar terms is surprising when it is known. Many people are not aware that "What the dickens!" occurs in Shakespeare, but few still will be prepared to hear that the phrase "a regular shindy" is found in an author's note to a poem called "The Popish Kingdom," published in 1570. A writer quotes this note, which refers to the celebration of Maunday Thursday, "Midnight services are held in church, the lights are put out and a regular shindy follows, men being beaten and wounded."

To have the children sound and healthy is the first care of a mother. They cannot be healthy if troubled with worms. Use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Germany's Lost Empire

Of all her colonies Southwest Africa cost Germany most dearly. Blood and treasure have been wasted here for years. It is only in very recent years that peaceful development, railroad and harbor building have begun. And now all is lost. Southwest Africa has gone with Togo, Kiao-Chau, Samoa. Kamerun is in the process of conquest by French and British expeditions. East Africa is open to attack and without adequate garrison. While she has been gaining trenches in Flanders and Artois, Germany has been losing a colonial empire in Africa.—New York Tribune.

He was a member of a regimental band, and he did not forget to brag about it.

"Why, man, we can play the most intricate airs at sight," he was saying.

"Indeed," said the unbelieving listener. "I should like to hear you play the airs the drum-major puts on."—Tit-Bits.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT of SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. N.1 N.2 N.3

THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR own ailment. Absolutely FREE No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LeCLERC MED. Co. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG.

Extraordinary Salutes

A Guard of Honor For a Stone Tiger in India

Most people know that all soldiers are required to salute "the flag" when they are on regular duty, stand at "attention" during the singing of the National Anthem, to acknowledge the presence of one of higher rank by a salute, but it is not generally known that there are other things which British soldiers in certain parts of the world are required to honor thus.

In India, for instance, a British guard of honor presents arms to a stone tiger every day. The tiger is regarded by the natives as a god who drives away all danger and calamity, and once some soldiers, in a spirit of mischief, overthrew the image from its resting place, and sent it rolling into the valley below. So shocked and scandalized were the natives that a revolt seemed imminent, and Lord Combermere, our general there, quietened the outraged natives by restoring the image to its pedestal and ordering the regiment to salute it in full view of all. Since that time a British troop has kept watch over the tiger-idol day by day.

Another Indian idol which is watched over by British "Tommies" is the god whose name is Kiak Kiak, equivalent to "Lord of Lords," which is supposed to be asleep for 6,000 years, and whose awakening will be the end of all things. Hence the natives of the city of Pegu, in Burma, are terribly afraid that someone will arouse the god: so the British government, to avert trouble, stationed a sentry there to prevent this catastrophe.

Once a year a strange custom is observed in Cairo. A piece of carpet on which, according to tradition, Mohammed once sat, and which is carried through the streets, and the Khedive and his troops all receive it in review order and salute it as they pass. The relic is guarded most carefully at ordinary times, and the officer in charge of it each morning must salute it with his sword raised, whilst the bugler blows three blasts before it.

Another object which is honored with a salute is the secred coffin of the Prophet, which rests at Medina, the sacred town, and which once in his life, at least, every Turkish officer must salute. He is expected to throw himself flat before the coffin, clad in his full regimentals, and is said to receive his commission in this manner straight from the Prophet himself.

In Russia, at Vladimir, there is an image of the Virgin with clothes of pure gold and invaluable gems and precious stones, which must be saluted by every soldier, whenever it is seen. The honor paid to this icon is said to be due to the fact that it was present with the troops when they gained a wondrous victory over a large Tartar army. The Russian authorities evidently sympathize with this act of ceremony, for they actually raised this icon to the rank of major-general in the army, so that it is saluted by all Russian soldiers as an officer today.

It might be mentioned here that in addition to "God Save the King" there are two pieces of music which all Englishmen, soldiers and civilians, specially honor. One is the "Dead March," and the other the "Hallelujah Chorus" from the "Messiah." It is said that when King George IV. first heard this magnificent song of praise he was so impressed by it that he rose to his feet in acknowledgment, and since that time the custom has prevailed.—Tit-Bits.

Keep Children Well During Hot Weather

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentry and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets is the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Story of a Remarkable Score

The annual indoor championship revolver and pistol shooting matches of the United States revolver association were held during April in various sections of the United States, all shooting being done on indoor ranges.

Mr. George Armstrong of San Francisco, entered the competition, and on the morning of April 18th fired 50 shots in Match B, which is also known as the indoor pistol championship match. He began shooting at 10.30 in the morning. The local association governor, Mr. C. W. Linder, and Dr. John E. Milliken, both representing the U.S.A., were on hand to witness the shooting. At exactly 11.26, or 56 minutes later, the last shot was fired. It was then learned that a new record for this match had been made. The total score was 478 out of the possible 500.

Mr. Armstrong shot a 22 calibre S. & W. target pistol with 10-inch barrel and Remington-UMC .22 long rifle Lesmok cartridges.

Increase in Cost of Living

The general increase in food prices during the first year of the war, according to the official Labor Gazette, is 35 per cent. in the larger towns of Great Britain and 30 per cent. in some towns and villages.

In Germany, according to figures the increase in the same time is about 65 per cent. and in Vienna 75 to 80 per cent.

War Coincidences

Brothers Meet at the Front After Many Years of Separation

We recently published an article describing some extraordinary war coincidences. Here are three more remarkable cases.

Twelve years ago Signaller Geoffrey Evans of the 10th Battalion Australians, left London for Australia when he was only thirteen, and gradually worked his way up until he obtained an excellent post as manager of a pearl fishing company in Broome, Western Australia, which position he threw up in order to serve his country. With the Australian forces he went to the Dardanelles, where he took part in that wonderful landing on the shell-swept beach of the Gallipoli peninsula, and was ultimately wounded.

His elder brother, Private Reginald Evans, also threw up a good position in London on the outbreak of war and joined the Westminster Dragoons. A few months after the two brothers, unknown to each other, were in camp side by side at Abassia, in Egypt. One day in front of Shepheard's Hotel, Cairo, the younger brother, who in twelve years had grown beyond recognition, slapped his elder brother on the shoulder and exclaimed, "Halloa, Reggie! How are you?" The elder brother looked hard at the Australian and then the brothers gripped hands.

Another extraordinary coincidence comes from Wales. A Welshman and his wife, anxious to adopt a child from among the Belgian refugees, journeyed from Abercynon to Swansea to make their selection. On their arrival they found that there were two young children—brother and sister—who particularly appealed to them and who might be adopted, but that one could not be taken without the other. In the circumstances they decided to take both.

As the children were being undressed to be put to bed after reaching home a locket was discovered hanging round the little girl's neck. Inside the locket was a photograph, which the lady recognized as that of her own sister, who had gone to Belgium as a governess many years before, had married and settled down in that country, and who now turned out to be the mother of the little refugees. She had therefore unknowingly adopted her own motherless nephew and niece.

Captain E. Bruce Allnut, R.A.M.C., who is serving in the Persian Gulf, mentions another curious coincidence which occurred recently. To quote his own words: "The enemy started shelling the patch of ground I was on. I made for a little hole in the ground near for shelter, and saw someone else there, but threw myself down with him, as there was just room. When the hail of shells had burst round us and for a moment we could put our heads up, we both said, 'That was a close shave!' and simultaneously recognized each other. He was at Bart's with me, and we hadn't met for five years until that moment, and neither knew that the other was at the front even!"—Tit-Bits.

Away With Depression and Melancholy.—These two evils are the accompaniment of a disordered stomach and torpid liver and mean wretchedness to all whom they visit. The surest and speediest way to combat them is with Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which will restore the healthful action of the stomach and bring relief. They have proved their usefulness in thousands of cases and will continue to give relief to the suffering who are wise enough to use them.

Telephones at the Front

Headquarters is a telephone exchange, and the telephone operators are as essential as the general. They sit before rows of large switchboards with receivers fastened over their heads, taking down messages from all sections of the fighting line. There is no delay because numbers are "engaged." The operator gets through to Paris as easily as to the nearest trenches. The chief of the telephone service sits in front of a minute chart of the entire telephone system of the army, showing the position of every corps and divisional headquarters, every regiment, battalion and company, even to the individual trenches and batteries.

The "Physically Unfit"

Over 2,000 men have been discharged from the British army as physically unfit on a maximum pension of 17s 6d—about $4.35—a week. This statement appears in an appeal for better pay for disabled soldiers made by Sir Frederick Milner, for twenty years a member of parliament. Sir Frederick says he has visited thousands of men since the beginning of the war and kept in touch with them afterward. The sum now paid is not, in his opinion, sufficient to sustain life.—Springfield Republican.

Young Barnes had married contrary to his father's wishes. Meeting his parents soon afterwards, the father said, angrily:

"Well, young man, I have made my will, and cut you off with a dollar."

"I am very sorry, father," said the youth, contritely; and then added: "But you don't happen to have the dollar with you?"

MOTHERS!

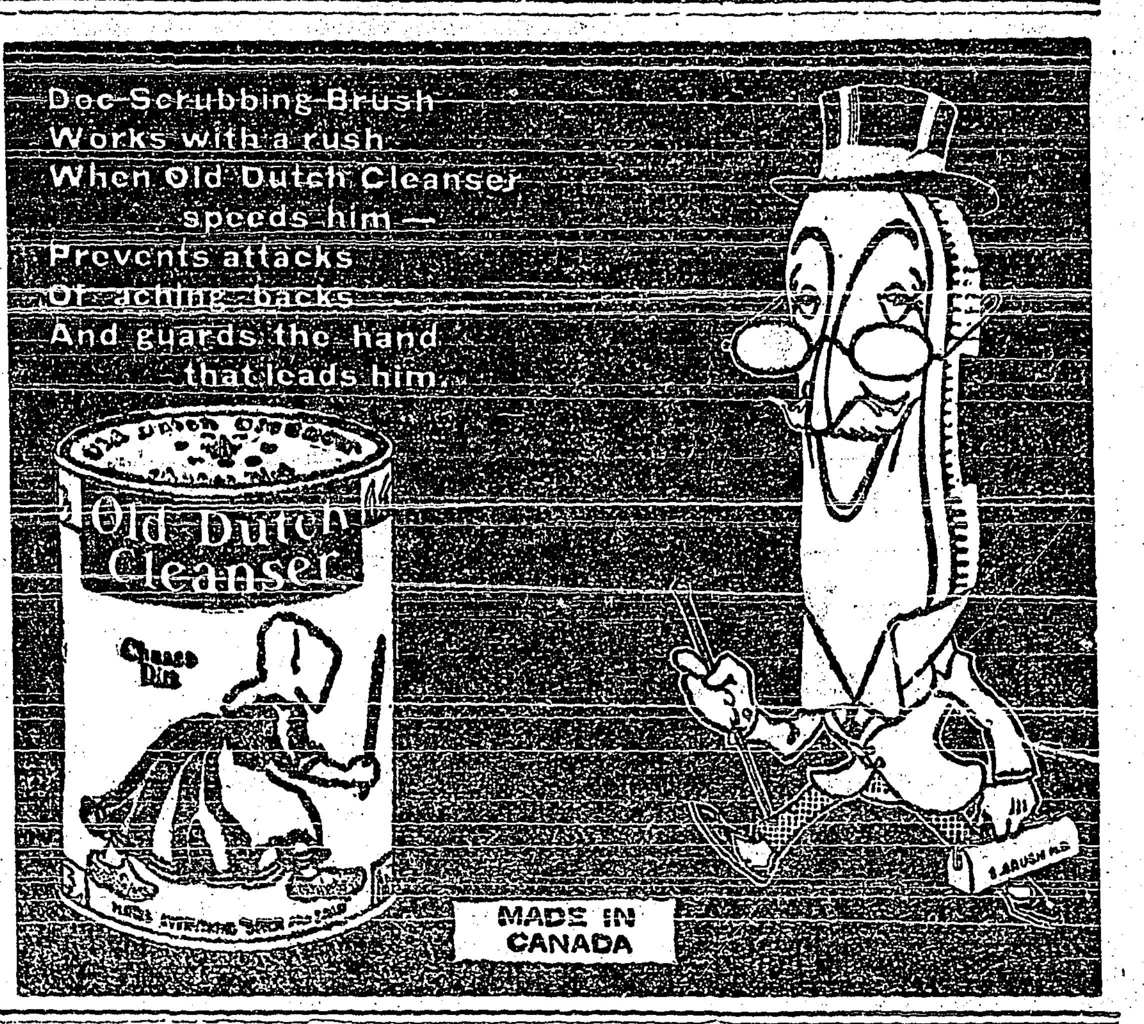
Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOUTHING SYRUP

For Your Children While Teething

It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE



Canada Makes Good

Phenomenal Growth of the Dominion in Past Few Years

In 1911 Canada had almost 500,000 more men than women. The war will consume a great part of this surplus. There is evidence, however, that Canada will deal more and more liberally with homesteaders in the future, and this should bring in sturdy workers to help make up the loss. Annually she has allotted to settlers from five to seven million acres of free land, but today the premier of Saskatchewan wants to see immigrants not only assigned to free lands but equipped with seeds, farm implements, and good advice. It will not be surprising if Canada makes, too, a determined essay to keep her sons and daughters at home, to make the most of her great resources, and repair, as rapidly as may be, her share of the loss brought upon civilization by the war of the kaisers. It is hard hoeing for Canada just now. War contracts worth $156,000,000 have already been placed in Canada, however, and these should help to strat again the flow of Canadian prosperity. According to the Kingston (Ont.) British Whig, "Canada has borrowed capital for municipal and industrial enterprises to such an extent that the annual tax in interest alone is about $14,000,000. Too much attention has been given to civic life and all that it implies, and not enough attention to farm life." Of late some towns have been obliged to ask for time to meet interest due on their bonds—something unprecedented in the Dominion. But whatever Canada's immediate future may be, the larger future is hers, and it is bright. In no event can Canada prosper too richly for our satisfaction. We, of the United States, must not only appreciate our neighbor's effective patriotism, but must strive also to bring about even more friendly relations, and, in banking and commerce, relations increasingly profitable to both sets of Americans. Neglect of Canadian markets and Canadian sympathies forms one of the least creditable chapters in the history of American protectionism; but the time for us to ignore or to patronize Canada—if there ever was such a time—has now gone by. As the Economist of Chicago observes (after giving reasons):

"Canada has been the phenomenon of the western hemisphere in the past ten or fifteen years. * * * In no other part of the world has there been so much progress in recent years, nowhere else so much profit in the pursuit of ordinary occupations or the investment of capital. Canada has made good."—Collier's.

An Oil That is Prized Everywhere.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was put upon the market without any flourish over thirty years ago. It was put up to meet the wants of a small section, but as soon as its merits became known it had a whole continent for a field, and it is now known and prized throughout this hemisphere. There is nothing equal to it.

Universal Sobriety

One of the most significant results of the war in regard to prohibition of alcoholic beverages is that which has occurred in France, a country never noted for its serious consideration of the benefits of abstinence either during peaceful or warlike times. Certain civil and military authorities having issued orders restricting the sale of spirits in a number of military districts, the legality of their acts were questioned, whereupon the minister of the interior promptly introduced a bill into the chamber of deputies empowering all prefects during the war to restrict or prohibit entirely the sale of spirituous liquors in districts wherever it was thought advisable in the interests of national defence. Adding this radical act to the widesperad prohibition of vodka in Russia and the growing feeling in England that intemperance is partly responsible for the low standard of a large part of its manhood, it is not to be controverted that much of the civilized world has begun to awaken to the necessity for soberness both in peace and in war.—Saskatoon Star.

Mistress—Good gracious, Susan, the house is on fire!

Susan (overworked)—Well, mum, it's comfortin' to think that at last there's a fire in the 'ouse I 'aven't 'ad to light!

The Remington Arms Plants Not For Sale

Manager Says That No Amount of Money Would Induce Owners to Dispose of Plants

During the last few days there have been very persistent rumors to the effect that Germany was seeking to purchase American ammunition making plants, not so much on account of any shortage of ammunition for its own armies as with a view to putting an end to the tremendous shipments which are going forward to the allies. The Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company have both been specifically named as objective points of the German efforts.

But it now appears that there is not the slightest chance of Germany securing a dollar's worth of interest in either of these two great concerns.

Mr. Samuel P. Pryor, vice-president and general manager of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, was seen in regard to the persistent rumors that have lately been in circulation, to the effect that offers made by a foreign government for the purchase of the properties of that company were under consideration, and that the additions to the Ilion and Bridgeport plants, which are under construction, are intended to be merely temporary and made only for the performance of special contracts entered into and are not intended for the permanent uses of the company.

Mr. Pryor was very emphatic in asserting that the additions to the plants did not constitute a mere temporary expedient, but were largely made in accordance with the general policy of expansion adopted by the company before the outbreak of the European war, and that this policy would not be interfered with even if the war were to come to an end tomorrow. The additions to the plants, now under construction, are of the most modern type and of the most substantial, durable and permanent character.

Famous Prague Bell is to to be Melted

The big bell in the steeple of St. Stephen's church, in Prague, has been offered to the minister of war as a contribution for his collection of copper and other metals for the war. This large church bell, which has been popularly referred to as "Die grosse Bummerin," is more than two hundred years old, being cast in 1711 by the famous maker of church bells, Atchammer, from captured Turkish cannon. St. Stephen's bell is 201 kilograms in weight, three meters high and has a swing of ten meters in circumference. Because of the bell's great weight it has not been rung for a long time, not being considered safe to do so, as its vibrations might damage the steeple of the church. Its formal handing over to the government for war material will mark a big public demonstration.

Montreal, May 28th, '09.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Yarmouth, N.S.

Gentlemen,—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS J. HOGAN.

The Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada.

"What was all dem' gwines-on at yo' residence yistord'y evenin', Brudder Mooch? Sounded like a fight uh-twixt a camp meeting and a catamount!"

"Dat? Aw, shuck, sah! Dat was ony de gen'leman fum de furniture stallment sto' c'lectin' his easy payments."—Judge.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you

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VALUE OF THE FARMERS' CLUB CAN NEVER BE OVER ESTIMATED

WORKING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

Every Farming District Should Have Some Kind of an Organization or Club, where Farmers can get Together to Discuss the Many Problems which Confront Them

It is profitable to run a well-organized farm, and still more profitable to run it in a community which is following the same general lines of farming. The farmer must become better acquainted with his fellow-farmer. In order to do this he needs some sort of an orgazination or club in which he can discuss with his brother farmers the problems which confront each of them. He must not consider his time wasted when he spends it in association with those who are in the same line of work as himself. He may not get wages in dollars and cents for the time he puts in at the club, but the understanding of the problems of his fellow-farmer which will come to him through this association will be indirectly very valuable. The form of organization is really immaterial, but it should be one in which the women and children have a place, for farmers and their wives have always worked together more perhaps than men and women have in any other occupation.

There is no question but that the efficiency of the average country school is too low. If the farmers will get together and look upon the school from the standpoint of making the school what it ought to be, they will make changes which will lead to the improvement of the work done in the school, as well as lessen the expense per pupil. It is not the purpose of this article to outline a definite plan for a change in our school system, but the farmer should get ready to listen to plans of this kind. There is not a better place than at a meeting of his club, where there will be free discussion and every effort made to get at the facts.

The farmers' club can be used as a means of entertainment and as a means of makin country life more agreeable to the young people, and thus keep those on the farm who should stay there. The tendency of farmers to move from place to place can be overcome to a large extent by having a real live farmers' organization in the community to overcome discontent. "Far-away pastures always look green" is an old saying in which there is a good deal of truth. It should be the definite purpose of every farmers' club to make the home pastures look green.

Then there is another subject in which farmers have a real live interest, and that is the subject of roads. Whether they are good, bad or indifferent, he is interested in them because there is no citizen who uses the roads more than he. The farmer should realize that the building of roads is in a transitory state. Even with our latest road laws, it can hardly be said that we have taken up a definite system of road building. Future laws on road making should be discussed by the farmer in his club.

Perhaps the greatest effect of the organization of a farmers' club is the effect on the farmer himself, the individual man. The farmer needs the training in parliamentary law that he will get in a good farmers' club. He needs to rub up against his fellow-farmer. He needs to learn that farming today is not the same as it was thirty years ago. The farmer has always been a good hand at putting on brakes, but the time has come when he should take the initiative and do something to build up his community in place of hindering some one else from doing anything.

There is nothing equal to a regular organization to help a man boost for his community. He can and should join his farmers' club, and then work for the development of his community and make it the best community in the state.—Montreal Family Herald.

Mental Equipment

Technical Knowledge is Essential to the Successful Farmer

If there is any one thing that the average man moving to a new district does really believe, it is that success lies in the country and not in himself. If there is any one thing that he does not believe in, it is in his own mental equipment for the task that lies before him. The great mass of farmers, whether we find them in a new or old country, do not as yet value very much, the making and finishing of the farmer himself. A farm boy and his father would never think of taking hold of a trade or profession without some years of mental and practical preparation.

Any farmer would laugh at us if we advocated the putting of boys into the practice of law or medicine or of a trade, without a course of special training for the work that lies ahead of him. "That's brain work," they will say. But farmin isn't brain work? "No, no." Go to any of our agricultural colleges and see the amount of brain work that is required to understand so common a thing as the soil. Note the outlay of chemistry and the study of soil physics that is required. Then remember that no man can rightly understand the soil and its action in growing plants without some knowledge of chemistry, and the more the better.

From chemists, and men who study the soil from that standpoint, has come all the improved knowledge we have as to fertilizers and soil regeneration. That is brain work of a mighty high order.

Wouldn't it help a young farmer greatly if he knew how to analyze his soil? The chemist knows, and he freely tells the farmer what he knows. But the average farmer does not believe him, for he knows too little of chemistry to understand, and no man naturally will believe a thing and accept it when he does not understand it. And so it goes.

But the brightest men among the farmers are catching on. They read and try to familiarize their mind with the meaning of these truths of chemistry. The start the ball a rolling. Then those who cannot learn from papers or books learn a little or better methods, but nothing of principles, from what they see the more intelligent farmer practice.—Montreal Family Herald.

No Humanity Now

The Fremdenblatt of Hamburg in a recent issue says:

"There are no such things as the principles of humanity.

"Poisonous gas is but one instrument of warfare among many others: the outcry against it is due to the face that it has not yet been universally adopted.

In war there is no such thing as humanity, nor should there be, and all the lucubrations of The Hague conference on this subject are but so much childish prattle.

"Modern technical experiments yield new weapons to him who is not an idiot and knows how to take advantage of them.

'Germans, not being idiots, decline to be sentimentalized."

They also decline to rank themselves among all honorable men!

Blind Boy Who Made Good

The Heavy Handicap of Blindness Only Made Him Press on All the Harder

Stick to your dream, boy. Let nothing swerve you from the path that leads upward toward the fulfillment of your life's ambition.

You will meet with difficulties and discouragements, but when you do, just think of the man, Herreshoff, the boat builder, who died the other day in Rhode Island. In his life you ought to find inspiration enough to lift you over any obstacle.

When John B. Herreshoff was a boy his ambition was to design and build the fastest boats in the world. He became blind while yet a boy. That would have discouraged any ordinary boy, for how could a blind man design a model that he could not see? But Herreshoff was no ordinary boy. He stuck to his dream. The heavy handicap of blindness only made him press on all the harder.

The blind boy sat in eternal darkness and whittled out his boat models. Gradually there developed in his fingers a muscle sense that was worth more to him than eyesight would have been. Slipping the model of a boat through his hands he coudl tell how it should be shaped to slip through the water with the least resistance. Other designers figured out their models by complex mathematical calculations. But the blind boy felt with his sensitive fingers, and his models were the best, for when he was 24 years old he built the fastest yacht the world had ever known, and, while he could not see the boat go, he felt the dash and plunge and swiftness of it, and he wept when they told him his boat had won the race.

He built the yachts Vigilant, Defender, Columbia, Reliance, that conquered the series of Shamrocks in the races for the America's cup. He built up a great constructional industry. The government of his own country went to him for torpedo boats. The fame of the blind designer of fast boats spread round the world and England, Russia and Italy gave him contracts for their fastest torpedo boats. He died a few days ago a successful man, for he had stuck to a boyhood's dream and achieved it fully.—Kansas City Star.

Higher Prices for Timothy

Farmers Should Save Good Patches of Timothy For Seed

Present and prospective high prices for hay is having the natural effect in reducing the areas that may be left to timothy seed. Reports from the United States also indicate reduced areas that may be left to this seed crop. Two-thirds of our supply is usualy imported from the United States, where it is grown on land ranging in value from $75 to $150 per acre. This seed comes rather badly hulled, but is particularly free from weed seeds.

The prospects for this year are considerably higher prices for timothy seed. Canadian farmers are advised to bear this situation in mind and arrange to leave for seed particularly clean pieces of timothy.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

The City and Country Labor

The Man on the Farm is a True Patriot in Doing His Best to Promote Production

The unemployment problem is still existent in the cities and the scarcity of labor is still complained of in rural districts. The question is how can the one be reconciled with the other, and the one brought to supply what the other needs and the other to take what the one possesses in excess. After the war there may be a rush of immigration, but that cannot be for a years at least. We must, therefore, make the best of the situation, and try to get along with what we have. A Toronto paper has been publishing letters from a number of men who have accepted positions on farms. They all, without exception, speak in good terms of their experience. The pay is not lavish, but the food is good and abundant, the bed clean and life in the open brings a keen appetite for meals and a pleasant desire for sound refreshing sleep. One man writes: "I have tramped miles and miles after deer and dropped too exhausted to eat or sleep. Here when I'm hungry I have a good meal to go to and when I'm tired there is a nice clean bed waiting. You know how I hated to break from the city, but now Mary and I are both glad we came. You should see her with her skirt tucked up, bustling to and from the barns. It's the pastoral life for us. Men who wander about cities, idle and hungry, while there are opportunities like this offering, are crazy."

Perhaps readers of this may think the writer of the foregoing has hit upon a soft spot. It is more than likely, however, that he is possessed of that Mark Tapleyism that should accompany all desires for work. That hopefulness that leads to success and, at this period of time, begets some fulfilment of the scriptural injunction to bear one another's burdens. Every man, yes and every woman, who goes to work in this strain of spirit, and to all it is possible, is helping to take the handicap off somebody else's shoulders, and is contributing to the welfare alike of his own country and the empire. He is uplifting his fellowman, he is assisting in the clothing and feeding of his countrymen, maybe his townsmen at the front, and he is setting an example that cannot be too extensively followed. He is doing his share toward reconciling the wants of the city with the needs of of the country. He is also prabably prolonging his own life as well as making matters easier for others. Above all, he is proving himself a true patriot in earnestly doing his best to promote production.—Toronto Globe.

The Country Banker

With His Intimate Knowledge of Affairs, He Can be Numbered Among the Wise Men

If Diogenes were to return to the world today with his lantern and tub, this time in search of the man who knows most about his fellows, would be spend his time on the city street corners? Would he find the man who knows men and human affairs best in State street, or Wall street, or Fifth avenue, or University avenue?

The bigness of his surroundings has been the city man's undoing. Complexity means departments and departments specialists. The ribbon clerk knows literally everything about ribbons, one vice-president of a metropolitan bank everything about foreign exchange, and the humble president of a railroad knows all about hard-hearted bankers.

The city man does not meet men. He learns the name of his first neighbor above by reading of his suicide or divorce in his newspaper. Henry Grady cut short a New York career and packed up for rural Georgia because no one in his flat was able to tell him about the little girl the undertakers had called for. No one in the block know more than that she was a little girl.

The country doctor, the country parson, the country lawyer perhaps lead those who know their fellowmen, but a place must be made also for the country banker. True, he does not see men and women in the tensest moments of domestic life. That is reserved for the country doctor, and, in a lesser degree, the minister. Like the lawyer, too, he is limited to men for the most part in his dealings. Women seldom borrow and only infrequently require the services of a lawyer.

But modern economics have armed the lender with questions and the entire business life of the community passes in review before him. Business is done on borrowings and the man as well as the transaction passes under the inquisitive eye of the lender in the country bank. If the farmer wants new machinery, the banker learns the cost of farm machinery, the different grades, the different manufactures, the uses, the savings as compared with the less modern methods. The astute lender also discovers how much wheat the borrower has, what the production is per acre, what other assets the borrower has, and why it is that he is out of ready cash. In time the grocer, the lawyer, the doctor, the smith, and the station agent will knock at his door with the story of their lives and ambitions.

Every loan is a symposium of other men's business. Add a dash of imagination, and the country banker can be numbered among the wise men of the world.—Chicago Tribune.

"Darling, I think of you every moment in the day."

"Law sakes, Tom, give some attention to your work or you'll get fired."

HOW THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE TURNED DEFEAT INTO VICTORY

THE GHOST OF 1870 HAS BEEN LAID IN FRANCE

The Whole French Nation is now Confident of Ultimate Victory Having a Sublime Faith in General Joffre and in the Brave Army that Gallantly Stemmed the German Invasion

The great doubt has been lifted from the heart of France. The accomplishment of this was the grandest deed of French arms in all the year of Armageddon which began a year ago. In history the feat will be known as the victory of the Battle of the Marne.

Not only did this victory probably decide the fate of France geographically, but its influence upon the spirit of the country was, and still is, incalculable. For notwithstanding the "solidarity" accomplished instantly and spontaneously on August 1, the day the general mobilization order was posted, a great doubt weighed like lead on the hearts of those who marched away singing as well as those who stayed behind and wept.

Everybody remembered 1870. The old Franco-Prussian war and the horrible nightmare of blunders. The young had heard the story time and again. The French, in 1870, were totally unprepared for war, were badly equipped and badly led. Their plans lacked cohesion. Generals fought independently one of the other. Treason was laid at the door of one and altogether it was a terrible mess in which the poor soldiers never had the slightest chance notwithstanding a courage which wrung from even the Prussians the exclamation: "Oh, what brave fellows!"

So, when the soldiers started for the war, each one bore in his heart a burden heavier than the knapsack on his back: Would history repeat itself? Would 1914 be another 1870? Was France better prepared this time? Would she be better led? Were her generals equal to the great task ahead? If not, then * * *

They dare not let their minds run beyond this point. Individually the most intelligent soldiers in the world, they have the other curse and blessing of civilization, an imagination, so they sang and quit thinking; they joked with one another, never admitting even to themselves—let alone to their comrades—that the doubt was there.

Back home the hearts of mothers, fathers, wives, sisters and sweethearts were troubled by the same unexpressed dread lest 1914 prove another 1870. And if such should prove to be the case * * *

They, too, smiled and talked cheerfully of a new and irresistible France.

All knew, those who remained waiting as well as those who went to war, that for forty-four years Germany had been living, eating, sleeping, drinking, dreaming war, and that this war had come. What about France? Who was General Joffre? Who were the other generals? Newspapers had but recently declared that France was unprepared. Was this true? And all went on being troubled in secret lest France should again prove unready.

After vague news reached Paris that General Joffre was in retreat from Charleroi, the 1870 bugaboo loomed bigger and bigger. Maugeuge was invested, Lille was occupied. Then there came silent, tense days, without any real news. The government moved to Bordeaux, the Germans were now in Maubeuge, Compiegne, Soissons, Rheims, Chalons, Epernay, Luneville, Verdun and Nancy were seriously menaced. Paris, it seemed, was doomed and Uhlans were reported to be at the gates. The worst fears of soldiers and homefolks seemed realized; it looked like another 1870, only worse.

Still there was no panic. There was the exodus of thousands of people who objected to living in Paris during a German occupation, but the city was calm. France's "sacred union" was firm. But the doubt, instilled into the mind of France by 1870, was there, galling and real. The people could not know that General Joffre was later to be called a genius. They could only wonder if his retreat was strategy or incompetency. The consorship was strict and they had few facts to base opinion on. They did not know the battle of the Marne was being fought, nor that Joffre had performed, by winning a victory there, a sort of eighth wonder of the world. Yet this was true.

General Bonnal said of this battle: "This is the first time to my knowledge that a great army, retreating and fighting at the same time, and for eight days in succession, was able to furnish the effort by itself to transform instantly its long and painful retreat into an irresistible offensive."

Yet that is what the French army was able to do. Through his victory a new France was born. The great doubt aws lifted, the 1870 bugaboo banished. The people were given confidence in the army, the army in itself.

Henceforth, whatever may happen to the French soldier, he will refuse to be discouraged. He can advance, retreat or doggedly hold what he has won, any or all, with tenacity and good cheer. He has faith in his officers and faith in himself. He knows the war may be long, but he grins and grits his teeth:

"We'll get 'em at last!" he says.

The ghost of 1870 has been laid.

Successful Woman Farmer

A Clever Missouri Woman Wins Fame as a Farmer

Missouri's first woman to become a professional farmer has blazed the way for hundreds of her sex. Her example has been followed by so many other women they are now organized under the title of the Missouri Women Farmers' club. Miss F. Pearle Mitchell of Rocheport, president, is the first professional woman farmer in the state.

Born on a 320-acre farm in Boone county, she grew up to love the soil and took a keen interest in her father's work. Later the farm became hers by inheritance and for seventeen years she has owned and managed it. First she made a scientific study of soils, grains and animal husbandry. She is frequetnly called the "Hog Woman of Missouri," because of the large number of hogs she marketed.

In addition to her farm interests, Miss Mitchell is interested in every form of woman's activities. She also is secretary of the National Women Farm Managers' association, secretary of the Missouri Home Makers' conference, vice-president of the Missouri Rural Life conference, regent of the Columbia chapter, Daughters of 1812, and chairman of the industrial and social conditions department of the Missouri Federation of Women's clubs, besides holding a number of minor offices.

She is a graduate of Stephens' college, Columbia, and for many years was president of its Alumnae association.—Chicago Tribune.

Granted that mistakes have been made, or granted that the discovery is made that the war is going to be longer and harder than some people imagined a few months ago, it is all the more incumbent on us to make the real mind of the country, the mind which is influexible and undismayed, and determined to make all sacrifices that are needed for victory. We have great Allies and enormous reserves of strength; and, whatever may be the difficulties, we are increasing in naval and military power month by month. Nothing but an inflexible will is necessary to make victory assured.—Westminster Gazette.

Mike and Pat met one day on the street.

"Oh, Pat," says Mike, "I dreamed last night that you died and went to the lower world."

"Well," says Pat, "it might have been worse."

"How's that?" exclaimed Mike, in amazement.

"Well," returned Pat, "it might have been true."

Dairy Test at Brandon

Ayrshires Made the Highest Scores of Any Cows

The dairy competition at the Brandon fair was in charge of Prof. J. W. Mitchell and E. H. Farrell of the Manitoba Agricultural College. Ayrshires made the highest score of any cows, pure bred or grade, in the test which lasted two days.

The scale on which the scoring was done, was:

Twenty-five points for each pound of butter fat.

Three points for each pound of solids (not fat).

One point for each ten days in milk after the first thirty days limit, ten points.

Awards in the various classes were as follows:

Open to pure-bred or grade, heifer under three years:

First, Lakeview, Miss Prim, Ayrshire; owner, R. Ness, De Winton, Alta.—119.35 points

Second, Pets Mouriers Beauty, Jersey; owner, Jos. Harper, Kinley, Sask.—89.49 points.

Third, Aggie Teake Posch, Holstein; J. Glennie and sons, Macdonald, Man.

Fourth, Princess of Winterburn, Holstein; owner, Geo. Bevington, Winterburn, Alta.—83.49 points.

Cow, five years or over:

First, Barcheskie Lily 12th, Ayrshire; owner, Geo. Bevington, Jr.; owner, R. Ness—142.69 points.

Second, Jacob Johanna, Holstein; owner, Geo. Bevington, Holstein—130.09 points.

Third, Ruby Jean, Holstein—130.09 points.

Fourth, Madeline De Kol, Holstein; owner, A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask.—125.10 points.

Silver Lily Jewel third, Holstein; owner, J. H. Laycock, 102.12 points.

Alfalfa Good For Horses

Alfalfa is practically as good when fed to horses as when fed to milch cows or to growing stock, but we must be careful to "balance" the ration. Timothy hay is a good filler and that is one of its great values in feeding horses; it affords bulk to the food, so when timothy is fed along with oats we have a very nice combination. The oats furnish the "strength" and the timothy furnishes the bulk. Alfalfa is a feed really "stronger" than oats, and when we use it in place of timothy we are just doubling the strength of our feed. The feed is made so "strong" that the animal is unable to utilize it entirely and the portions not utilized must be worked off by the kidneys in large measure.

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, SEPT. 24

Red Cross Work

Interest in Red Cross work in the Valley, we are sorry to hear, is on the wane. The ladies, or many of them, rather, are not turning up at the depot as they used to; taking away the raw material one week and bringing in the finished article next, and so on, week after week.

A let-up in these activities of course, was natural during such busy months as July and August, but now that September is well nigh gone and still the callers at the depot include only those who have become known as regulars, it is hardly to be wondered at that those in charge are beginning to wonder whether it is well to continue operations.

And be it known that operations are not hampered for want of capital wherewith to purchase material to make up into the needed soldiers' comforts and hospital supplies. The need is for workers—women who will devote a portion of their time and energy each week to making up already-cut-out material in many cases.

Whether the cessation of activity is due to the indifference of the ladies towards the cause or dissatisfaction with those in charge we are not in a position to say, but whatever it is that is causing the decrease in the output of supplies should be remedied, if humanly possible, at the earliest possible moment.

About the only direction in which the Valley is making any tangible demonstration of its willingness to further patriotic effort is through the Red Cross Auxiliary and in such a worthy cause all petty social differences or other real or imaginary (mostly the latter we fancy) grievances should be temporarily, at any rate, forgotten, and a long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether made to keep the output of Red Cross supplies up to the high standard a Valley full of loyal workers such as we have here should maintain.

Supplies were never more urgently needed than at present. The Red Cross is now responsible for supplies for close to 8,000 beds in the Canadian hospitals in England while the latest bulletin from Red Cross headquarters is that the supply of cigarettes, sox, shirts, bandages and dressings cannot be overdone.

Had Some Friends

In view of the adverse criticism which all parties alike are levelling at R. M. Winslow, provincial horticulturist, for his seeming indifference as to whether the Creston Valley receives a call from the prairie business men on their coming tour of the Kootenay and Okanagan fruit districts, it is but fair to state that while such arrangements as he may make will be chargeable against the government, whose servant he is, credit should be given J. H. Schofield, M.P.P. for Ymir; Neil F. MacKay, member for Kaslo, and Mr. Scott, the deputy minister of agriculture, all of whom, we believe, exerted what influence they could on Mr. Winslow to figure out a stop at Creston by hook or crook, and at the expense of Nelson, if need be.

At the time THE REVIEW wrote Mr. Winslow in the matter we also communicated with Messrs. Scott, Mackay and Schofield and we have letters from all of them which indicate they got busy immediately; Mr. MacKay seemingly foregoing the luxury of his "cold tub" to register his protest bright and early, while Mr. Schofield did his bit with the department, as well as sending a S.O.S. call to Mr. MacKay to cut out the afternoon tea, if necessary, to immediately and forcibly register Creston's complaint against Winslow's mismanagement.

We draw attention to these details so that our readers will have all the facts should there be any attempt to make political capital out of the incident. The incapacity Mr. Winslow has shown, while very indirectly chargeable against our legislative representative, is hardly liable to occur again.

Once More The Crisis

"The Crisis in B.C." has broken out again—in several directions. Attorney General Bowser's recently delivered address in reply to the famous, or infamous, leaflet has got into circulation in book form; Sir Richard McBride has taken to writing letters to some eastern papers that had commented favorably on "The Crisis" and, of course, these editors have replied to Sir Richard's strictures, and not altogether in flattering terms.

And now the ministers who have been held up to ridicule on account of them giving "The Crisis" their signed endorsation, in session assembled last week, passed this, among other resolutions:

"After having carefully considered all the answers and explanations given on behalf of the government, we are more than ever convinced of the necessity of the investigation, for which we appeal. In all these attempted replies the main facts set forth in the pamphlet, "The Crisis in B.C.," have remained entirely untouched."

Discussing this same topic last week it seems to us the Slocan Record rung the bell when it says: "The case now stands: Certain charges were made in "The Crisis" against the government. Hon. W. J. Bowser denies them. Certain charges were made in Manitoba against Sir Rodmond Roblin and his associates. Sir Roblin denied them. A royal commission was appointed to investigate. Sir Roblin and his associates are now answering criminal charges in a magistrate's court. . . . It is not sufficient that those statements should be denied by members of the government, it is necessary that the statements be conclusively refuted. This can only be done through investigation by an impartial commission. "You're a liar"; "You're another!" are poor arguments to approach the ballot with, at least for thinking Conservatives. The people want proof—conclusive proof."

Liquor Legislation

Something definite on the proposed prohibitory law and date for the public expression of opinion for or against, should be forthcoming any day now.

We hazard this statement on the strength of the announcement that Attorney General Bowser is leaving this week on a six-weeks' trip to eastern Canada. The law must of necessity be drafted in his department and if it is incomplete at the time of his departure it is morally certain the finishing touches will hardly be put on until his return. Or if completed in the interim it will not be made public until the minister gives it his final o.k.

Judging by the way the newspapers of the province are shaping up on the matter the "drys" have not taken any too favorable a time too force the issue.

The premier has refused to consider the suggestion that the hotels be closed until after the war, and in view of the "drys" request for legislation similar to the Alberta Liquor Act, the government is liable to follow Alberta's example and refuse to shorten the hours for selling until after the vote, at least.

Quire a large number, too, are being heard from to the effect that that owing to the dulness prevailing in the hotel business it might just be the part of wisdom to go slow until it is seen how the new fangled Saskatchewan and Alberta systems work out before following up their lead.

There is also a feeling that at at this critical stage in commercial affairs it would be unwise to put more or less completely out of business an industry that is estimated to employ 5,400 hands with a monthly payroll of $303,726, representing a capital investment of over $20,000,000. In view of the slow trade prevailing in the hotel business, in common with other lines, the average citizen will need a lot of stirring up before he will go into the campaign under a full head of steam—unless a measure of compensation is a feature of the legislation.

In view of the apathy of the B.C. citizen, in many cases, in matters of this sort the "drys" should be prepared for strenuous campaigning at this time, particularly. Any province with a cosmopolitan population such as B.C. boasts must have a brand of prohibition that prohibits the use of intoxicants by rich and poor alike, with ample workable machinery for enforcing it, and a well-defined public opinion to insist on its impartial enforcement. Without these qualifications, particularly the latter, a well-refulated license system is very much to be preferred.

Wool Sweaters

Men's
Ladies'
Children's
Boy's and Girl's
for school

The weather has taken a cooler turn making a Sweater almost a necessity for most outdoor activities.

Our line is well bought both as to price and assortment of colors, and quality of goods, of course.

Our line for Boys and Girls are just the thing for school wear.

Early inspection is advised; they are selling well.

Your money back if goods are not satisfactory

S. A. SPEERS

Phone 63 *General Merchant* *CRESTON*

Kitchener

F. Nelson spent the week-end at Moyie among friends.

Almost everything is showing signs of fall except Constantinople.

L. Olson of Kimberly dropped into town yesterday, and is taking in the sights.

Mrs. V. Olson and children are spending a week in Cranbrook and Moyie.

Some of your people attended the concert and dance at Yahk last Saturday night.

Rev. Archdeacon Beer of Kaslo spent the week-end with the grouse, with good success.

If Sweden joins Germany, this ought to make Minneapolis and Milwaukee quite friendly.

J. Cameron of Cranbrook stopped over night in our city on his way to the metrobolis west of here.

R. J. Long and family of Erickson were in the city on Sunday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hunt.

We note that the Indians have returned from their hunting trip at Yahk, and the most of them were pretty well supplied with venison, also several bear.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hunt were Erickson callers on Tuesday.

The Misses Nederlid and Adamson are visitors at the Nelson fair this week.

W. C. Forrester, provincial police, gave this district an official call one day this week.

The Kaiser has declared that beer is indispensable for the army.

Had Mr. Bryan known of this, he probably would have been willing to sign the most drastic sort of note.

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

Golden had a four-inch snowfall on Sept. 12.

Eggs are 45 cents a dozen at Revelstoke.

The payroll at Trail smelter is close to $100,000 a month.

From June 18 to Sept. 10, Trail has raised $3.389 for the Patriotic Fund.

Silverton mines are said to have a monthly payroll of $32,000 monthly.

Fernie police have been instructed to collect the dog taxes or shoot the dogs.

The total hospital tag day collection for the whole Kaslo country was $344,85.

Nakusp hospital is facing financial difficulties. It has two patients at present.

Two motor cycles are now owned in Golden. Ben Ranch brought one last week.

This year Greenwood fair will have to get along with a $25 grant from the town council.

Trail Italians are giving Sunday evening dances in aid of their Red Cross Society.

The crops of all ranchers in Trail district has suffered considerably by the recent hailstorm.

For shooting six blue grouse out of season two Rossland Italians were last week fined $25 each.

Winsor & Roberts, millmen, at Elko started up their mill on Monday, having sold their entire cut.

A children's dance and dance at New Denver on Sept. 15th netted the Patriotic Fund over $100.

Revelstoke reports an increased school attendance and an increased number of empty houses.

Employees at three Rossland mines gave $2.300 out of their September pay to the Patriotic Fund.

Some Slocan Italians are hiking for the United States to avoid going home for active military service.

Ald. Robichaud says Fernie raised nearly $200 worth of oates and hay on the park property this year.

Revelstoke is hesitating about holding a sale of lands for 1913 unpaid taxes, which amount to $37,000.

To keep down expenses Kaslo council has just appointed the chief of police Jardine to be town poundkeeper.

Wardner is said to be the most prosperous town in the Pass. On the Lund ranch potatoes are averaging 80 tons to the acre.

Thos. Le Duke, the prisoner who made a sensational escape from Cranbrook jail on 9th was captured at Moyie on the 11th.

The Cranbrook Sash & Door Co. has secured the order for all of the wood work finishing of the new zinc refinery at Trail, B.C.

Chief of police Adams asserts there are 42 dead dogs in the city hall cemetery at Cranbrook. Dog tax has been collected on 93 live ones.

The Canadian Pacific railway has decided to make the Trail smelter the equal of the greatest reduction works on the American continent.

The Crows Nest Pass Lumber Co. mill at Wardener has orders enough on hand to keep it running until Christmas, and more expected.

High water mark for moving picture theatre attendance at Fernie is 900, that number turning out to see some war pictures one night last week.

Customs officials at Fernie burned 1000 cigars on Thursday morning and the Free Press wonders why, seeing "Smokes" are so badly needed at the front.

The contract for the 35,000 grain doors awarded the Staples Lumber Co. at Wycliffe is nearly completed. Jones & Doris have thirty men nailing.

Herald: Twenty-five Austrians arrived in Cranbrook the first of the week and will take the places of some white men who are leaving to fight for their country.

Cranbrook Herald; Tom Herron's race horse has met with an accident which will probably prove fatal. At John's ranch the animal ran a stake into its chest.

While in the act of calling on Mrs. Hugh McGill at Cranbrook on Wednesday last, Sam Watson was fatally wounded by Mr. McGill who happened to be at home on the occasion of this visit of Watson.

Vernon reported 37 cars of fruit on a single day last week.

Some tobacco was grown at Crand Forks this summer.

During August Phoenix donated $2.050 for various Patriotic schemes.

Game birds of every description are reported numerous in the Okanagan this year.

A bazaar and dance at Greenwood on the 16th was good for $450 for the Red Cross work.

Commencing on the 15th Greenwoods moying picture show will be open two nights a week.

Business as usual is the slogan of the Phoenix curlers. They will hold their nineteenth annual bonspiel in January.

MINERAL ACT

FORM F.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT

NOTICE

Empire, Invincible, Dodger, Job Trotter, Mark Tapley, Pickwick, Last Chance and Royal Canadian Mineral Claims, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of Kootenay District.

Where located: On Iron Mountain adjoining the Emerald Group.

Take notice that I, W. M. Myers, acting as agent for Iron Mountain, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. 85946B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under Section 85, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 31st day of August, A.D. 1915. W. M. MYERS

Wynndel Box Factory
WYNNDEL, B.C.

MANUFACTURES
Boxes and Crates
Rough and Dressed Lumber

A. Mirabelli
DEALER IN
High class Boots and Shoes
Saddle and Harness Repairing a Specialty

GET YOUR
Plumbing, Tinning and General Repair Work
Done by
W. B. Embree
The satisfaction of work well done in cars long after the price is forgotten

SMALL DEBTS COURT ACT

SUMMONS

In the Small Debts Court of Creston Holden at the Police Court, Creston

Between

GERTRUDE BOFFEY, Plaintiff

AND

ARTHUR S. FITZGERALD Defendant

You are hereby summoned to appear at a Small Debts' Court to be holden at the Police Court on the Sixth day of October, 1915, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to answer the Plaintiff to a claim, the particulars of which are hereunto annexed.

Dated this Fourth day of September 1915.

GUY LOWENBERG, Magistrate.

Debt or Claim - - - - -	$ 99.83
Cost of Plaint - - - - -	9.40
	$109.23

To the Defendant, A. S. Fitzgerald.

GERTRUDE BOFFEY

[illegible]

ARTHUR S. FITZGERALD

To Skidding and Hauling Telegraph Poles - - $99.83

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Befriends Mr. Winslow

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—At a meeting of the directors of the Creston Fruit Growers Union Saturday night your leading article in your issue of Sept. 17th, headed, "The Winslow Letter," was a subject of private discussion and it was unanimously felt that the tone of it was exceedingly uncalled for and did not at all represent the feelings of a number of your readers.

Probably the directors of the Fruit Growers Union are in a position to know and appreciate more fully the work Mr. Winslow has done for the Valley and the good feeling he has for it. During the late crisis in the Union Mr. Winslow entered very fully into the position and difficulties it was in and was most helpful in offering expert criticism and suggestions.

Speaking personally, I have known and appreciate Mr. Winslow's energy ever since I came here and no one coming in contact with him could help but be struck by the interest he took in the Valley.

I feel sure that your article was dictated by an excess of zeal for the good of the Valley, but I also feel that the comments could have been made quite as forcibly and more in accordance with good taste—and probably would have been if it had been possible for you to have seen your article in the cold light of print before it was published.

Reading Mr. Winslow's letter I fail to see any "cheap sarcasm," but presume you mean the suggestion of a guarantee from Creston, but feel sure Mr. Winslow did not mean it to be taken sarcastically, but as a purely business proposition.

I think, however, that the expression 'cheap sarcasm' might be applied more truly to your remark upon Mr. Winslow's name.

In closing I feel bound to thank you for the improvement you have made in THE REVIEW, and for the dignified way in which, up to the present issue, you have conducted it. Yours truly,

W. A. MCMURTRIE

Highlands, Creston, Sept. 19.

The Business Men's Trip

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—I have yours of Sept. 11th and thank you very much for the same.

I have had the pleasure of talking this matter over very thoroughly with Mr. A. Lindley of the Creston Fruit Growers Union and write it with his concurrence.

I regret to say that the trip to the fruit districts is developing very slowly. The Board of Trade here are working vigorously on it and are meeting with very slow response. It has not, however, been decided to drop it for the paesent. It seems impossible now to change the general dates of the trip and in that case it seems that Creston, Nelson and Grand Forks would be passed through without stopping.

Let me dispose first of your points with regard to stop-over of regular train.

Mr. H. W. Brodie of the C.P.R. has absolutely refused to consider a two hour stop-over of the regular train at Creston. You are probably aware that the general travelling public objects strenuously to any delay.

The plan you propose for stopping over from the regular train and travelling up the lake at night has one objection. The Dominion Government will not permit of the carrying of passengers on their lake barges even in the sleeping cars. This, of course is a wise and proper regulation but in this particular case it operates against the plan you propose. I might state that we had already endeavored to get this arrangement on the Okanagan Lake but it was absolutely impossible.

As to the cost of the trip, I agree with you that it is a comparatively inexpensive trip but the people of Alberta must know their own minds and purses better than anyone else does and they seem to have considerable difficulty in financing it. However by a good deal of scraping we might manage a special train. In that case the special will arrive in Creston at 11 a.m. or earlier if wished, and they could go on the boat in the evening by the regular train. Similarly the use of this special would enable a stop-over at Grand Forks and perhaps a couple of hours on Monday morning to see [illegible] other of the Nelson district.

Now as to financing a special, it requires seventy five paid fares of $23.15 each. As the newspaper men and C.P.R. men rravel on passes they are of no assistance in this connection. However, as the fare by regulrr train would be $29.25 it would take only 60 fares of that amount to provide for special. I am writing to-day to the B.C.F.G.A, asking them to agree to guarantee $300, which would cut down the number of paying passengers by another twelve. Talking the matter over with M. Lindley we believe that Creston might well put up $100 which would guarantee an addition of approximately four fares. I am writing Grand Forks to the same effect. If they are agreeable only forty Prairie people would be necessary to secure the special and every additional one above that woubd add in cutting down the actual contribution from Grand Forks and yourself. Mr. Lindley and I thought that the Creston Fruit Union might put up $50.00 and the Board of Trade $50.00.

I shall be very glad if you would take it up with these bodies and advise me. Yours respectfully,

R. M. WINSLOW

NEWS OF THE WORLD

3,849 officers and men are in training at the military camp at Vernon.

How W. J. Bowser and Hon. W. R. Ross are on a tour of interior B.C. points as far east as Fernie.

$500,000 is expended monthly now in B.C. and the Yukon in the maintenance of troops and other military expenses.

Over $27,000 has already came in for the special furnishing fund of the B.C. base hospital in France. But $25,000 was asked.

Dr. McGuire, a Conservative M.P.P. for Vancouver, has been appointed organizer for the "drys" in the coming prohibition campaign.

The Doukhobors have assured the authorties they will send their children to school, and the proposed prosecution has been withdrawn.

Attorney General Bowser leaves this week for a six-weeks' trip to his old home in New Brunswick. This is taken to indicate there will be no provincial election before December.

The Ministerial Union of the Lower Mainland at their annual meeting, Friday, re-affirmed their confidence in the correctness of the charges made in "The Crisis in B.C." pamphlet.

Canadian

The average yield of grain per acre this year is highest in Alberta and lowest in Manitoba.

Since October lass $40,000 has been contributed to the Overseas Club Canadian soldiers tobacco fund.

Stefansson, the Canadian Arctic explorer, who had been given up as lost some months ago, has been heard from,

At the next session of the Alberta legislature the government will introduce legislation to give the women votes.

The Canadian Northern will have a three trains a week service between Edmonton and Vrncouver, commencing Oct. 11.

Southern Alberta is pledged to raise $250,000 for the Patriotic Fund the coming year. Calgary will be good for $00,000 of it.

The provincial elections at Prince Edward Island on Friday resulted in the return of the Conservative Matheson Government by a greatly reduced majority.

Canadian banks are reported in fine shape to finance the prairie crops. As a last resort they can utilize an authorized but as yet unissued circulation of nearly $50,000,000.

British and Foreign

The war is now costing Britain almost $25,000,000 daily.

The war has forced Britain to suspend her free trade policy and impose a tariff of 33 per cent. on certain of the imports.

Phoenix collection of old razors for the overseas soldiers boys now totals 54. One gentleman had five of them.

The crews of the Great Northern ore trains running to Grand Forks, are accused by the Doukhobors of stopping their train, in order to steal watermelons from their gardens.

The citizens of Phoenix will pay part of the tuition fees of A. G. Hodgson of that town who is attending the Vancouver Aero School and will shortly graduate into the Canadian Flying Corps.

FOR SALE

JERSEY HERD—Cows, Calves and Bull. Boys gone to war

C. WRIGHT, - Kuskanook, B.C.

CALLING CARDS?
- - - We Print them

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.

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

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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. S24

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TEAM SLEIGHS
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CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY - - 10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Island OF The Stairs

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Copyright by Cyrus Townsend Brady

(Continued)

The men on watch kept reasonably sober for a time, but even they were not too abstemious. I saw to that. Later on the cook, who was not yet too drunk, fixed them up a regular banquet out of the cabin stores, and there was no objection to my taking a portion to my lady in the stateroom below, where she kept close and remained out of the way by my urgent entreaty.

My communications that long day with my sweet charge were necessarily intermittent and short. I did not dare to be long away from the men on deck. I still wore my sword, and I searched through the captain's cabin and found two heavy pistols, which I carefully charged, concealing them in the deep pockets of my pea jacket. I passed among the men freely, handing out the spirits, opening fresh bottles and bandying rough jests, but took care never to be in any position where I could not command the companion hatch, which led to the cabin.

Our drift was slowly but surely in the direction of the island. Indeed, I think we had made half a league or more to leeward since we had been hove to. From time to time I searched the shore with a glass, seeing that the land was protected and completely inclosed by a reef, on that side at least, which agreed with the chart, but the sky continued overcast, and the mist grew thicker, so I couldn't make out much more than that. It was land, and that was enough. It was big enough to support life, and I thought that I detected green patches here and there that betokened vegetation and, if so, water and life.

Nobody took any care to strike the bells, but when darkness fell I declared noisily that I would go below and turn in. All but the most seasoned and hardy drinkers were by this time dead drunk. There was evidently some little remembrance of my rank, for no one yet conscious made any objection Pimball, lying supine on the deck, and Glibby, who was in no better case, with drunken effusiveness assured me that they would take care of the ship, and I went below, having provided all of them with a fresh supply of drink just before.

I sometimes wonder if I would not have been justified in killing them all while they were rendered thus helpless. But I could not bring myself to such wholesale murder, richly as they deserved it and little as I was inclined to mercy. I also thought of clapping them in irons and stowing them below. But there were not irons enough aboard for that purpose, and Mistress Lucy and I could not work the ship unaided. We could not even feed and water our prisoners. Yet if I could have counted on three or four true men's assistance I would have risked it.

How Mistress Lucy had passed the dragging, anxious hours of that awful day you can better imagine than I can describe. And my occasional visits had scarcely reassured her greatly. Yet in an emergency I have never known a woman who had more spirit.

She had left her noon meal practically untouched, and she was sitting there in the cabin nervously clutching the pistol, frightened half to death. Poor girl! I don't blame her. Whatever may have been the cause of it, she was genuinely glad to see me when I came in and lighted the cabin lanterns.

"Oh," she cried. "I have been in agony the whole day. Every sound has caused me to seize this weapon, and when I have not been watching the door I have been on my knees praying for you and for myself. I do not think I can stand another day like this."

"Please God, dear lady, you shall not," I said, smiling reassuringly at her.

"What do you mean? Have you a plan?"

"I have. The men are all drunk. I am going to leave the shi and take you with me."

"But how—when?"

For answer I threw open the stern window of her cabin. On a level with it swung a small boat, a whaleboat. Now I had taken occasion during the day to lower that boat little by little, a few inches at a time and then a few inches at another time, as I had opportunity to get near the falls and to manipulate them unobserved, but I had brought it down to the level of the cabin windows. Its sea lashings were cast off, and I had no doubt, if conditions on deck were as I expected them, I could lower it all the way later with impunity.

"I mean that you and I are going to embark in that boat tonight and leave this ship."

"[illegible]"

"There is land not a league and a [illegible] under our lee. It seems to be the most easterly of a cluster of islands."

"Is it the island we seek, do you think?"

"We are in exactly the latitude and the longitude of the chart if my calculations are correct."

"The island was uninhabited when my ancestor was cast away upon it."

"Yes," said I, "but there may be natives there now, but no savages of the south seas could be more cruel and ruthless than the men on this ship."

"Let us go," she said, shuddering. "What is your plan?"

"I want you to dress yourself in your stoutest clothes, with your heaviest shoes, wrap yourself up in a boat cloak and take with you a change of clothes and some few necessaries for your comfort. I will go and rummage the lazarette for ropvisions, and I will see if I can turn up any more weapons in the captain's room. I dare not go to the arms chest"—it was below in the hold anyway, and I could not waste the time to hunt it out—"we must hurry."

"Why, you said they were insensible."

"They'll recover their senses before we know it. I want as long a start as possible."

"Wait a moment," she said. She opened a drawer under her berth and drew out a leather case, which she opened and placed before me. There were two ivory handled silver mounted pistols in it. "They belonged to my father," she said. "With one of them he—'he'"—Her voice broke. I nodded. I knew what he had done with one of them. She rummaged further and drew out an exquisite sword, quite unlike my heavy one, but, if I could judge anything about weapons, of fine temper and strength and with its hilt studded with diamonds. "This was my father's, too," she said. And I recognized it also. It was that I had taken from Arcester.

The pistols were smaller than any huge barkers, better suited for her hand, and to load them from the flasks which accompanied them was the work of a few minutes. I thrust my own heavy weapon back into my belt. I then buckled her two pistols around her waist and bade her take the sword also. We might need all these weapons.

Then I left her and went out on deck. The men were in a profound drunken stupor. Pimball was sound asleep; Glibby was nodding. He leered at me as I drew abreast of him.

"Everyth-th-ing a-all r-right?" he hic-coughed.

"Everything," I answered. "The old bark doesn't need much watching tonight."

I yawned extravagantly. "I will go and turn in, I think. If you need me call me."

As I went below into the cabin I saw that in a few moments he would be like the rest.

CHAPTER X.

In Whch We Pass the Barrier

The lazarette was well provided, and I stocked the boat handsomely, not forgetting an ax, a lantern and tinder box. There was not much water, but I emptied some bottles of wine and filled them, although I did not much worry on that account because there would be plenty of water undoubtedly on the island. The boat was provided with a compass and a mast and sail. I got into her as she swung at the davits and overhauled spar and gear. Then I shipped the tiller, and presently everything was ready. A final search brought to light a narrow locker in the captain's room, which I forced open and which I found to contain a fine fowling piece, a double barreled shotgun and a heavy musket with plenty of powder and ball. These I passed into the boat also.

"Have you got now what you wish to take?" I asked when all my preparations were completed.

"A change of linen, some toilet articles an dnecessaries, brush and comb, needles and thread," she answered, holding up her bundle.

"Good," said I. I judged it was about 10 o'clock at night. "Now, do you get into the boat, madam."

She had not been on the ship for six months without having learned something, and she instantly asked me:

"But how are you going to lower it away?"

"I will have to go upon deck for that," I said.

"But won't they see you?"

"I don't think so, but whether they do or not we must chance it, but if anything should happen to me I'll cut the boat adrift, and you will be in God's hands."

Silently I assisted her to take her place in the stern sheets. It was not a large boat. On the contrary, yet she made but a small figure sitting there. Then I went on deck. I had a can of oil with me to oil the blocks. It was as I fancied. By that time everybody on the ship was asleep in a drunken stupor. The ship was deserted so far as human supervision was concerned.

Still I didn't neglect any precaution. I oiled the shives of the block and lowered the boat away carefully, inch by inch, until it was water borne. I reassured my mistress by whispered words as I did so. She had had her instructions and right well she followed them. She had her boat hook out and fended off the minute the boat touched the water. For me to belay the falls and slide down the forward one to cast off and take my place in the boat was but the work of an instant. The oars had been carefully muffled. Although the noise of the waves rendered conversation quite safe, we neither of us spoke a word until I had rowed some distance from the ship.

(To be Continued)

Keep the Land Clean

Every Means Should be Used to Keep Land Clean of Weeds

Persons traveling through the country this summer speak with misgivings of the amount of weed growths to be seen scattered through splendid fields of grain. It would be most unfortunate if, through lack of precautions, the spread of wild and pernicious plants should become more general in the province, of which there is grave danger once the pests become rooted in the soil and are allowed to grow and ripen. Every careful farmers fears the spread of the seed of these plants as he fears a plague being aware of the damage they are capable of doing.

To eradicate or prevent the spread of noxious weeds, hard work and care or the utmost vigilance are necessary, for these things do not right themselves without an effort on the part of the farmer. A western exchange, discussing the weed problem, remarks:

"No evil seems ever able to reform itself, and booze has been no exception. Attacked years ago, instead of washing out the spots from its garments and keeping them clean, it organized to fight back. It talks eloquently of compensation for property injured by the enactment of prohibitory laws, but the farmer who, year after year, against law and warning, permits millions of noxious weeds to grow, till finally the whole community becomes infested, may count himself fortunate if he should escape without having to pay for the work of cutting and burning his green crop and for damage done to his neighbor's, and he will not raise the question of damages, lest even-handed jutsice shall brankrupt him. Likewise the sum invested in all breweries, distilleries and wholesale and retail liquor houses would only be a tithe toward paying for the havoc wrought by drink even in material matters."

The careful farmer does not have to be told of the loss to himself through permitting his land to become "dirty." He uses every means in his power to keep his place clear of weeds, yet the unfortunate thing is that he is largely at the mercy of his neighbors in this respect, and no matter how vigilant the inspectors are, there is bound to be more or less spread of weeds from the farm, the owner of which does not show himself sufficiently alive to the seriousness of the matter to take upon himself the eradication of deleterious growths. The provincial and municipal governments can do much to save the land from weeds, but there is no remedies like those which rest with the owners themselves.—Saskatoon Star.

Iceless Refrigerators

It is not necessary to purchase the commercial type of this very convenient article: but housekeepers in rural communities who do not have a supply of ice should copy the very effective device used by a number of women in the western part of the state.

Construct the frame work of a cupboard from four 2x2 posts, and line the inside of the cupboard with wire netting to make it proof against mice and flies. On the outside of the cupboard, so that it will not touch the wire netting, tack burlap. For the top of the cupboard have the tinner make a galvanized iron tank exactly the size of the cupboard, and four to six inches deep. The bottom of the tank forms the top of the cupboard. Keep the tank full of water, wet the burlap thoroughly, and hang woollen clothes around three sides of the tank. These cloths carry water from the tank to the burlap and the evaporation of the water serves to cool the inside of the refrigerator.

Blithers entered the dining room with a pair of yellow automobile goggles on.

"Hello, Blithers," said little Binks. "Going motoring?"

"No," said Blithers. "I'm sort of hungry for a grapefruit, and I want to keep the juice out of my eye."—New York Times.

Mary and Tommy had been to hear a missionary talk at Sunday school.

"Did he tell you about the poor heathen?" father inquired at dinner table.

"Yes, sir," answered Mary. "He said that they were often hungry, and when they beat on their tum-tums it could be heard for miles."—New York Evening Post.

Your Rural Club

EVERY COUNTRY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW THE VALUE OF A CLUB AND HOW TO FORM ONE

(By Grace Viall Gray, in the Country Gentleman)

One day a farmer came into his house to find his wife dressed for driving.

"Where are you going?" he asked. "Didn't you go to town yesterday for the groceries?"

"I am going out to form a rural club," she replied and with that she tied the baby's bonnet and asked the husband to carry his daughter to the carriage.

But he, manlike, still persisted in knowing more about this new, unexpected project of his wife's, so he asked: "What's the idea, Mary? Haven't you enough to do without adding more to your work?"

Her answer silenced him for the time at least: "John, look here. We have been married three years. I have told you all I know and you have told me all you know, so I'm going to form a club and learn something new."

Such was the beginning of a rural club in Wisconsin. The husband reports that since his wife formed her little club of women, who, like herself, self "stagnant," has been a much better companion and a better-natured wife and mother.

your plans, for she may have splendid ideas. Teacher and parents should be in closer touch than they are now, and there is no better way in which to get acquainted than through the club. The teacher can make known her needs and wants and also gain the assistance of mothers in helping in school discipline, entertainments and social affairs.

"But why all this talk about a club?" you are probably asking. "Why is the club so necessary?" You will find our answer in all the little rural clubs that are now scattered over the states—each one making life more interesting for its members and their families.

The women in them seem to feel that one of the greatest things that result from their club meetings is a closer and dearer relationship among neighbors. As one member expresses it: "Perhaps the greatest thing we have accomplished has been the unifying of the members into a sisterhood of very dear friends." Isn't that worth striving for? Isn't that the greatest accomplishment, after all? To feel you are all sisters, with the same problems to work out, with the same daily duties to perform, the same responsibilities and obligations to meet?

The West Ashland Country Woman's Club, Nebraska, at an Annual Picnic With Their Families—Prior to the Forming of This Club There Had Been no Sociability in the Neighborhood

Every woman should belong to a club. And this is particularly true of the country woman. Any woman who wants a club hard enough can form one. Nineteen years ago a few country women living near Marshalltown, Iowa, felt the need of a little sociability and met very informally at one another's homes. Gradually the idea of a club with studies grew, until now these women have a thoroughly successful, practical and useful club.

One of the best and most satisfactory ways to go about forming a club is to co-operate with the woman's club in town. There should be greater cooperation between town and country women, and there is no better place to start than in the organization of your club. The town women, with their greater facilities for study and library work and with their past experience, can be a great source of help to you.

One valuable source of information for country women is the state agricultural college. A card dropped to the agricultural college of the state in which you live will bring, free of charge, any pamphlets, leaflets, programme outlines and so on, that it may have. Frequently an extension worker can be obtained to organize or address a club at the state's expense. The club that makes such a request usually pays carfare and incidental expenses, such as entertainment, while the instructor is in town.

Sometimes the teacher, who has charge of your country school will be glad to act as a leader in getting the club under way. The schoolhouse makes an admirable meeting place. Many women prefer it to meeting at one another's homes. Consult the rural teacher before advancing far in

A club offers relaxation from the daily routine of work. It satisfies the hunger of many clever women for more mental work. The hands are always busy, while the mind longs for something a little unusual, a little different from the daily work. The club with its varied program answers this desire. The woman who once in two weeks dresses her prettiest and drives to some friend's house to meet ten or fifteen friends has a little variety, a little spice added to her life. As one rural-club pioneer writes me:

"Country women have not the opportunities to attend educational lectures, concerts and entertainments that town women have, and a well-conducted club with a serious, varied course of study fills the need to a great extent. Country women are not distracted by the multitude of activities that assail town women all the time. Hence they are more responsive to club work. The meetings relieve the monotony of a somewhat quiet existence, and for many busy women furnish the only chance to see and visit good neighbors with any frequency and regularity."

Anything that unites neighbors socially and mentally, that offers relaxation from daily work, that breaks the monotony and that satisfies the hunger for broader things of life, is to be commended. The get-together spirit is a fine stimulant.

Further information on home canning can be obtained from Mr. S. T. Newton, Extension Department, Agricultural College, Winnipeg, or Mr. S. E. Greenway, the University, Saskatoon.

London's 'Busses

According to the figures issued by the London traffic police, there were at the end of March 2,029 motor omnibuses again in service in Great Britain's capital. It is stated that more and more busses are withdrawn from the continent for regular service in the city, and new trucks are being installed for the military services of the country. The withdrawal of the busses from passenger traffic in the first two weeks of August was caused by the general unpreparedness of the British transportation service. This unpreparedness, it is announced is now overcome.

Beards Barred in French Army

An official circular just issued advises the French troops that while moustaches are desirable additions to a soldier's facial equipment, beards are not. Either of these hirshute ornaments are preferable to the clean shave, it is pointed out, as the latter does not give a martial appearance.

Key to German Hate

The measure of Germany's hate against England is in exact ratio to the power of England and the impotency of Germany, against the empire of the Anglo-Saxons. The more Germany advertises in literature, art, diplomacy and the daily press of her hatred the clearer is the cause and the issue. Were England to realize the dream of Bernhardi and become "the vassal of Germany" the affection of Germany for its vassal would know no bounds. At present the hate of Germany for England is without limit and is the key of very many situations, past, present and future.—Boston News-Bureau.

An Irishman went to London in search of work and got a job carrying the hod on a building. So he wrote to his friend Mike, saying: "Come over here at once, my boy. It's fine. Twenty-five shillings a week for carrying bricks and mortar up a ladder; the chaps on top do the work."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brentwood

One Can Save Energy and Temper By Using Only

EDDY'S MATCHES

They will not miss Fire if Properly Held and Struck on Rough Surface—Every Stick is a Match—and Every Match

A Sure, Safe Light

New and Second Hand Safes

Some fine new and second-hand Safes, Cash Registers, Computing Scales, etc., cheap. E. H. Robinson, 50 Princess street, Winnipeg.

Medieval Meat

Much of the medieval meat—which Cobbett says was plentful and cheap—must have been poor stuff. Until the introduction of root crops in the eighteenth century cattle and sheep did not become even moderately plump till the end of summer, while lack of fodder made it impossible to keep much live stock during the winter. On St. Martin's Day (November 11) arrangements were usually made for slaughtering on a large scale, and for the next six months fresh meat worth eating was practically unobtainable. Until the spring grass was again ready there was a run on salted beef and salted mutton. Salted beef is excellent—for a change. But have you ever tried salted mutton?—London Chronicle.

Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

He Knew French

The slim elusive Boer General De Wet was once asked how long he and his band of hard-riding and hard-fighting Boers could expect to avoid capture by the British, with their greatly superior resources. He replied that it all depended on which British general was dispatched to run him down. A name was suggested: How long, supposing it were he?"

"Till eternity," declared De Wet confidently.

Another name was mentioned: If it were he, how long could the war be prolonged?

"About two years," was the reply.

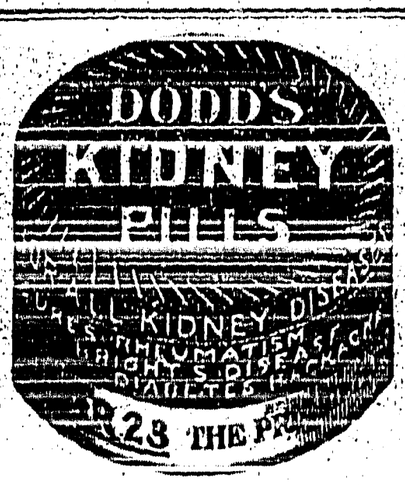
"And General French?" he was asked.

"Two weeks,' admitted De Wet candidly.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Our small daughter is very fond of her bath," writes a contributor to Harper's Magazine, "but she objects vigorously to the drying process. One day, while we were remonstrating with her, she said:

"Why, what would happen, mamma, if you didn't wipe me dry! Would I get rusty?"



W. N. U. 1067

British Losses

Statistics Showing the Ratio of Killed to Wounded

The Lancet, discussing the statistics of the casualties announced by the prime minister in the British house of commons, says:

Of the total losses in the army the killed numbered 3,327 officers and 47,015 non-commissioned officers and men. In no previous war of which we have accurate statistical records has there been so great a loss of life in a similar period of time, and the figures dealing with the army can be submitted to certain rough comparisons.

Throughout the Crimean campaign the British losses were 2,755 killed and 12,094 wounded, and our allies lost 8,250 killed and had 39,868 wounded. In the Franco-German war of 1870-71, during the whole period from July to April, the Germans had 17,570 killed and 96,189 wounded. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 the Russians lost 32,780 killed and had 71,286 wounded. In the South African war there were 5,256 killed in action and 26,286 wounded. In the absence of authoritative statistics as to the number of men engaged, it is impossible to compare the relative losses by wounds and by death in the present campaign with previous experiences.

The ratio of killed to wounded and missing is at 1 to 4.25 or 23.5 per cent. In the Crimea the ratio of killed to the number wounded and missing was as 1 to 4.4 or 22.7 per cent.; in the Franco-German war of 1870 it was as 1 to 5.70, or 17.53 per cent.; in the Russo-Turkish war it was as 1 to 2.17, or 45.98 per cent.; in South Africa it was as 1 to 5 or 20 per cent. The proportion of killed to wounded has therefore so far been similar to, but slightly in excess of, the Crimea and South Africa.

Among officers, the proportion of killed to wounded has been in the present war much higher than in the case of the men—namely, as 1 to 2.3, or 43.61 per cent.

Worms, by the irritation that they cause in the stomach and intestines, deprive infants of the nourishment that they should derive from food, and mal-nutrition is the result. Miller's Worm Powders destroy worms and correct the morbid conditions in the stomach and bowels that are favorable to worms, so that the full nutriment of the child is assured and development in every way encouraged.

Oil-Burning Locomotives

G.T.P. Will Operate Oil-Burning Locomotives in Mountain Section

Mr. Morley Donaldson, vice-president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, announces that the installation of oil-burning locomotives on the mountain section of the line has now been completed. These locomotives are of the most modern type and were placed in service for passenger traffic. They are operating from Jasper to Prince Rupert, over 719 miles of main line.

Especial interest attaches to the installation of this class of motive power, as it marks the first use of oil burners on an extensive scale in Canada. Great oil storage tanks have been erected at various points along the line for supplying locomotives with the necessary fuel. With the operation of these locomotives there is a complete absence of the discomforts which sometimes arise from the use of coal with its tendency to give off dust and grit.

The section of the line on which these locomotives are being used passes through the finest scenic territory in the Canadian Rockies and the absence of coal dust, it is believed, will add to the pleasure of the journey.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Steamships "Prince George" and "Prince Rupert," which operate from the Pacific terminal of the line at Prince Rupert to Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle, are also oil burners, and this gives the Grand Trunk Pacific nearly 1,500 miles of rail and water route on which this form of fuel only is used.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Some Cause to Fight

One day a Scottish boy and an English boy, who were fighting, were separated by their respective mothers with difficulty, the Scottish boy, though the smaller, being far the more pugnacious.

"What garred ye fecht a big laddie like that for?" said his mother, as she wiped the blood from his nose.

"And I'll fight him again," said the boy, "if he says Scotsmen wear kilts because their feet are too big to get into their trousers."

"What did Rastus git married for?" asked one Boston negro of another, according to the Transcript of that city.

"Lawd only knows, dahle. He keeps right on workin'."

Corns Drop Out

Instant Relief

Paint on Putnam's Extractor tonight, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Extractor today.

How the German People are Deceived

Public Trained to Have no Opinion of its Own in Military Matters.

Those who wonder that the people of Germany are induced to consider calmly the awful calamities war has brought upon the nation, should not loose sight of the fact that very little of the actual truth regarding them is allowed to be known in that country.

Mr. Asquith stated in the house of commons that the total casualties in all ranks of the French and Mediterranean Expeditionary Forces u pto May 31 were 258,608. He gave details showing how many officers and how many men "of other ranks" had been killed, were wounded, and were missing up to that date.

In its evening edition of the following day, namely the 10th ult., the Tagliche Rundschau, of Berlin, published a telegram from its special correspondent at The Hague in which it was stated that "Asquith has announced in parliament that the total of the English losses in France is 1,585,409, of whom 10,955 are officers!"

The Tagliche Rundschau, which is read chiefly in army and naval circles printed this "news" in prominent type, and rendered it still more conspicuous by placing over it the heading, "A Million and a Half English Losses."

In the first place, the German public is informed that the losses were sustained in France, whereas Mr. Asquith stated clearly that these were the casualties "in the French and Mediterranean Expeditionary Forces." In the second place the Berlin newspaper adds 1,327,340 to the number of the casualties in other ranks mentioned by Mr. Asquith. It gives correctly the number of men missing, namely 52,617; but it increases to a fabulous degree the number of killed and wounded.

This is, of course, one of the expedients adopted by the German authorities to keep up the spirits of the German public, and to convince the people that Germany is gaining brilliant victories on all sides. The public will believe this statement, as it has believed all the statements issued by the authorities in which the repeated capture of hundreds of thousands of Russian soldiers and of untold numbers of guns has been announced.

It has been trained to have no opinion of its own in military matters, and to accept blindly every statement made by the military authorities.

About a month ago, when the German armies achieved their first important successes in Galicia, the reports that circulated throughout Germany were no extravagant that an authoritative statement was made in the matter. It transpired that the number of Russian prisoners taken had been multiplied in some cases by ten, in others, and even in Berlin, by twenty!

The authorities acknowledged that practically the same report of prisoners taken had been received from both the German and the Austrian headquarters, and that the two totals had been added together before the report was issued to the newspapers!

She—Do you believe in church lotteries?

He—Well, I was married in a church.

NO IDEA

What Caused the Trouble

"I always drank coffee with the rest of the family, for it seemed as if there was nothing for breakfast if we did not have it on the table.

"I had been troubled for some time with my heart, which did not feel right. This trouble grew worse steadily.

"Sometimes it would beat fast, and at other times very slowly, so that I would hardly be able to do work for an hour or two after breakfast, and if I walked up a hill it gave me a severe pain. (The effects of tea are very similar to those of coffee because they each contain the drug, caffeine).

"I had no idea of what the trouble was until a friend suggested that perhaps it might be coffee drinking. I tried leaving off the coffee and began drinking Postum. The change came quickly. I am glad to say that I am now entirely free from heart trouble and attribute the relief to leaving off coffee and the use of Postum.

"A number of my friends have abandoned coffee and have taken up Postum, which they are using steadily. There are some people that make Postum very weak and tasteless, but if made according to directions, it is a very delicious beverage." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

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

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Joffre's Right Hand Man

Something About General Foch Who is Second in Command of the French Army

"Foch! Who is Foch?" people were asking when the name began to appear with regularity in Joffre's reports. No one seemed to know him, although when the war broke out he was commanding the 20th Army Corps at Nancy, and today commands a group of five armies in the north being second in command to Joffre himself.

Foch is one of the revelations of the war. It was at the battles of the Marne and Yser that his qualities as a tactician were revealed. "Find out the weak spot of your enemy and deliver your blow there," he once said to his staff. "But suppose, general," replied an officer, "that the enemy has no weak spot?" If the enemy has no weak spot," returned General Foch, "make one."

There you have the secret of the success of General Ferdinand Foch in the present war. He is a man who makes the enemy do what he wants them to do, and has consequently earned the reputation of being the greatest strategist in Europe. Foch is the hero of the Marne, the man who perceived that there must be a gap between the Prussian Guard and the Saxon army, and who gathered enough artillery to force the Prussians and the Saxons, now separated, to retreat. He is also the man who did much to prevent the Germans getting through to Calais, for he was in general control of the successful flight made by the French, British and Belgians, an denabled Joffre to say, on a certain date, "It is now our time to turn."

Foch and Joffre were born within about three months of one another, the former on October 2, 1851, and Joffre on January 12, 1852. In 1870 Foch served as a subaltern against the Germans, as did Joffre, and after the war both of them began to win recognition as soldiers of brains, Foch being given a commission as artillery captain when he was twenty-six. Later he became professor of tactics in the Ecole de Guerre, with the title of commandant, where he remained for five years, afterwards winning rapid advancement.

Cool, cautious, taciturn, Foch is a man whom Germany fears; but he is loved by every French soldier, for he is credited with knowing all there is to know about the man who fights in the ranks—his heart, his mind, his capabilities, and the method of getting the most out of those capabilities. Foch makes it his business to get into personal contact with his soldiers, as Napoleon used to do.—Tit-Bits.

Asthma Victims.—The man or woman subject to asthma is indeed a victim. What can be more terrifying than to suddenly be seized with paroxysms of choking which seems to fairly threaten the existence of life itself. From such a condition Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought many to completely restored health and happiness. It is known and prized in every section of this broad land.

The War Prophets

Predictions of Present War That Have Been Partly Fulfilled

Like most events of world-wide interest, the present war has not been without its prophets. In a peculiar sense it is true that "the best of prophets of the future is the past." The war preparations throughout Europe called for none of the gifts of the seer to foretell how the race of armaments would end. Germany, whose cauldron of "hell's broth" was stirred by the Nietzsches and Bernhardis, had no need to invoke the aid of crystal gazers and necromancers. Since the war was declared a number of prophecies have been strikingly fulfilled. The most interesting of these is that of the French priest of Ars, who foretold the two Prussian invasions of France. After the debacle of 1870 the second part of the priest's prophecy was remembered and published in Paris, but no one took it seriously. His prediction of the second invasion has been partly fulfilled: "The enemy will again return and destroy as they come. Effective resistance will not be made. They will be allowed to advance, and after that their communications will be cut, and they will suffer great loss. They will retreat towards their own country. They will be followed, and few will reach their goal."

Another prophecy that has come to light since the outbreak of war was contained in "Moore's Almanac," an annual publication that has a considerable vogue throughout Ireland because of its table of forecasts. In his "Voices of the Stars" for July, 1914, the author foretold that naval affairs would "come to the fore," and that France would be the scene of much unrest. His horoscope for the summer quarter forecasted "serious financial difficulties" and "heavy expenditure in military matters."—Toronto Globe.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

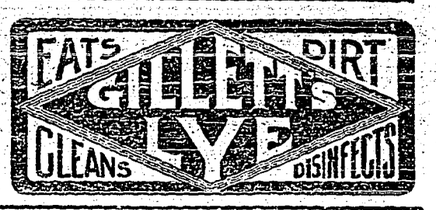
During the fighting a Highlander had the misfortune to get his head blown off.

A comrade communicated the sad news to another gallant Scot, who asked anxiously:

"Where's his head? He was smoking ma pipe.—Tit-Bits.

"This is a har-rud world," said one laborer to another.

"Yes. Oi do be thinkin' av that ivery time Oi put me pick-ax intl it."



Scientific Dairying

How a 750 Pound Butter Cow Was Found in Iowa

Co-operation among producers is of great value along all lines of better farming methods, but it is especially beneficial to dairying. Co-operation originated in the dairy countries of Europe, and it has worked wonders in revolutionizing the conditions of the farmers in the formerly impoverished lands of Holland, Denmark and the Channel Islands.

Organization is essential to the welfare of the American farmers. This has been proved by the co-operative elevator, the co-operative creamery, and the co-operative cow-testing associations.

The co-operative cow-testing associations are revealing some wonderful facts to the farmers and dairymen who have become members. In fact, the results are so surprising to the owners of he herds under test that every cow these men see is looked upon with suspicion. They immediately begin to calculate on the cow's ability at the pail and wonder if her real value is hidden beneath the veil of skin and flesh.

If anyone doubts the value of the cow-testing association he needs but have a talk with the members. In one of the Iowa Testing associations a 750-pound butter cow was discovered. This record was made on a renter's farm, where conditions were by no means ideal. The herd of which this cow is a member receives a good ration and is given the best possible care under the conditions. The herd average during the past year has been 9,697 pounds of milk and 341.9 pounds of fat. Accurate records kept on the feed show that the needs of the cows were studied very closely. The average cost of feed per cow during the year was $46.12 and the net profit $72.22.

The herd at the present time consists mainly of grade Holsteins and a few pure breds. A pure bred sire has been used for the past six years and the records mentioned are the result of a consistent system of breeding up. When this work was started the herd consisted of twelve cows of promiscuous breeding. The unprofitable animals were eliminated as soon as they were apprehended and the best cows kept for foundation stock.

In addition to the excellent records made, the herd was gradually increased in number until today it consists of more than forty head of large, strong and productive grade Holsteins.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Banker-Farmer Problem

1. Education—Better rural schools. Better schools everywhere for the most children in school the shortest time. Vocational courses—facing the farm in the country—trades and industries in cities—cultural as well as practical.

2. Farm demonstration.—A competent agent in every country in the nation.

3. Good roads.—For better civilization—markets and prices—commerce—land values—school attendance—pleasure of living.

4. Country towns—To revive their commercial life and population—to foster community and social spirit.

5. Farm financing—Credit, for the farmer with character, energy and knowledge of agriculture, to enable him to buy a farm on long time.

6. Marketing and distribution.—Co-operation between producer and consumer—elimination of disproportionate rewards to middlemen.

7. Soil surveys.—Honest classification by every state of its lands as to productive character.

8. The truth in fertilizers.—Better information on soil needs—the cheapest and most effective methods of applying it.—The Banker-Farmer.

Sergeant O'Leary's Advice

Sergeant O'Leary, who recently was awarded the Victoria Cross, in a brief and soldier-like speech made at a demonstration in his honor in London, said: "I have done nothing more than other men at the front have done, and I don't like a fuss. I don't like being made a fuss of and handshaking. I have only done my duty as a soldier and a man. There are quite as many good fellows as me who have fought and are fighting. I happen to be one of the lucky ones. I am proud to fight for my king and country. All I ask you fellows fit to serve is this: Don't stand looking at me and cheering me. We want more men, so make up your minds to join. That is the only way to put down the German hordes."

"Oh, will he bite?" exclaimed one of our sweetest girls, with a look of alarm, when she saw one of the dancing bears on the street the other day.

"No, but he can hug."

"Oh," she said with a distracting smile, "I don't mind that."

TYPHOID Is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician; you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had typhoid?" telling of typhoid, vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. Producing Vaccines & Serums under U. S. Gov. License

After October 1st

In order to keep the Drug-store open under present conditions we are compelled to place our CREDIT SYSTEM ON A MONTHLY BASIS, with exceptions only in case of illness. We have instructions from Cranbrook to adhere to the above rule as it is necessary if we are to meet OUR obligations

Creston Drug & Book Co.

PHONE 67 - CRESTON

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

Bull for Service

Purebred Jersey Bull—Brampton Prince—for service. Good producing strain, Fee $5. STOCKS & JACKSON Mountain View Ranch, Creston.

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territory 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 2,500 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 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.

Local and Personal

Mrs. Lupton returned on Monday from a short visit with friends in Kaslo.

BIRTH—In Creston, on September 23, to Mr. and Mrs. James Johnston, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Blair left on Tuesday on a trip east, being ticketed to Winnipeg, Man.

Anglican Parish Hall is for rent for meeting, entertainment, etc. For rates and dates see P. G. Ebbutt.

Miss Cleveland of Fort Simpson, B.C. arrived in Creston on Friday, on a visit to her sister, Mrs. W. Gobbett.

Harvest thanksgiving services at Christ Church will be held Sunday evening, October 3rd, at 7.30 o'clock. Archdeacon Beer of Kaslo will preach.

Due to an unfavorable season or a lot of poor seed, the cauliflower crop in the Valley is about the lightest on record.

During his stay in Creston, Rev. Mr. Mahood of Queen's Bay, who took Christ Church service Sunday morning, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Lyne.

Mrs. R. M. Reid and children left on Sunday on an extended holiday trip to her old home at Trenton, and other Ontario centres. They will be gone about three months.

Mrs. John Cameran received the sad intellegence on Wednesday evening of the death by accident of her brother, Hugh McMahon, which occurred that morning at Newdale, Manitoba.

At a meeting of the school board on Monday night the trustees decided to allow pupils from outside the district to attend the Superior School without charge, but not the public school.

Hunters are cautioned not to shoot at everything that moves. On Friday last two local gunmen blazed away at what they thought was grouse and broke a leg of one of Geo, Meade's cows.

Remember the public meeting Saturday night in Mercantile Hall to discuss the question of transferring the machine gun contributions to the Aircraft "Canada" Fund. Meeting at 8.30 prompt.

Creston Red Cross workers made a shipment of goods to headquarter at Nelson on Tuesday. In the parcel were: 6 sets pyjamas, 5 pairs bed sox, 7 knee caps, 7 pairs sox and a parcel of old linen.

J. S. Greenfield of Vancouver, the genial postoffice inspector for this section, paid Creston an official visit on Saturday and, as usual, reports the local office one of the neatest and best-kept in his whole territory.

The local Indians are prepared for a big seoson's trade in hay this year, having now in stock at least double the quantity put up in 1914. No. 1 timothy is bringing a good price, Dan O'Neil having closed a deal for all his crop at $15 a ton.

Friends of Lieut. J. A. P. Crompton, who was invalided back to England from the firing line in France a couple of months ago, will be glad to hear that he is beginning to feel about right once more, and is agoin on duty at Shorncliffe camp.

As we are morally certain to have a provincial election before spring electors are reminded that all applications for voters to be placed on the voters list at the November court of revision must be in the hands of the registrar of voters not later than the first Monday in October.

Something different in the line of entertainment is announced by the Ladies Guild of Christ Church for Friday evening, October 1st, at 8.30, in the Parish Hall. There will be a variety programme by the children followed by dancing. Admission 25 and 10 cents. Refreshments 10 cents.

The Indians appear to be finding the hunting good in the Kitchener country. J. E. Miller, the postmaster there, was in town Monday, and reports seeing two of the redmen and one squaw packing down seven deer the Saturday previous—the lady of the party having bagged one of the dead animals.

Owing to such limited notice only about two dozen people turned up for the Calgary Saxophone Quartet Red Cross concert last Friday night. The company preferred not to play to so small a crowd, so refunded all admission money, and cancelled the concert. For the benefit of those who did turn out they rendered a couple of the programme numbers which demonstrated they were a high class organization.

BIRTH—At Creston, on September 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hilton, a daughter,

F. K. Hurry left on Tuesday to see the big pumpkin and other sight at the Nelson fair.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Lyne are visiting with Nelson friends this week and incidentally taking in the fruit fair.

Miss Waddy of Brandon, Man., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Chas. Huscroft, left for home on Tuesday.

The annual Rally Day Service in connection with Sunday school work will be observed in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning.

Business is still brisk with the Fruit Growers Union. Four refrigerator cars were on the warehouse siding yesterday being loaded for prairie buyers.

The Overseas Club tobacco fund, which is being handled by the bank here, is now at $10—a $4.75 donation from Duck Creek on Monday account-largely for the increase.

Owing to a water shortage No. 1 mine at Ainsworth is running short handed for a few days, enabling Mike Walsh to renew acquanitances with Creston friends this week.

A. Lindley, sales manager for the Fruit Growers Union, spent the week-end at his home here. He is spending this week in the Pass trying to place a part of the Valley's potato crop.

Judge Forin of Nelson, who presided at court for naturalization at the court house on Thursday, issued certificates of citizenship to three of the Valley's Swedish and one American resident.

Throughout the winter the Red Cross depot, over Speers' store, will be open every Tuesday afternoon to receive and give out work—except those afternoons when a ten-cent tea is being held.

The agreed-upon term for Wednesday afternoon closing expires this month. A gathering of the merchants will likely be held next week to discuss its continuance for at least a couple more months.

Postmaster Gibbs has been advised not to accept parcel post matter for delivery in Mexico. He has also received notice that the premium on money orders payable in the United States will be discontinued.

SOME FATHER—Peter Veregin, king bee of the Doukhobors, and father of the tribe which will settle in Creston, paraded on the station platform Thursday. Mr. Veregin was on his way to the prairies.—Cranbrook Herald.

Wednesday's dailies contained the announcement that the Second Canadian Division had landed safety in France the day previous. It is thought that the 48th Battalion, in which Creston has ten men, is included in this brigade.

R. G. Clarke of Vancouver, the Dominion fruit inspector, paid Creston his annual fall visit on Saturday. This year he says it isn't a case of finding a market for apples but rather to find apples for the markets, particularly for export.

There was a demand for tickets for Rosetown, Sask., the early part of the week. On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Peterman were passengers to that point, and on Tuesday Mrs. Middleton and children (from across the river) were ticketed there.

Vice-principal Macedo is gradually developiug the two school football teams into championship form with the assistance of Dave Dow and Elmer Dew, who have been chosen captains. Any teams at outside points wishing to arrange matches will be accommodated.

The second of a series of talks on modern warfare was given the local militia company at the armory after drill on Saturday night by Capt. Mallandaine, whose topic was "Musketry." These addresses will be given each Saturday and all who care to hear them will be made welcome.

It is still nip and tuck as to whether Creston will have a call from the touring prairie business men next month. The Calgary Board of Trade is making a big push to sell enough tickets for a special train but so far have not succeeded. Unless the business men travel by special train a stop here is hardly likely.

Now that the old reliable parlor heater is being set up for fall and winter business, Mayor Little advises that stovepipes should be thoroughly cleaned of soot before being used, not as a precaution against fire but because the soot acts as an insulation and keeps the pipe cool. Instead of the heat radiating from a warm pipe it is

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