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THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VIII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1916 No. 10

The 1916 Selling Plans Discussed

A very representative turnout was in evidence at Tuesday night's meeting of the shareholders of the Creston Fruit Growers' Union, Ltd., when 1916 financing and marketing problems were very much to the fore.

J. W. Hamilton was chosen vice-president in place of James Compton, resigned, and Andy Miller will take Mr. Hamilton's place on the board of directors for this year. Owing to the articles of association requiring a three-fourths vote favorable to any change in the qualification of directors the motion of the previous meeting to amend this clause to enable the holder of one share to be eligible for election for director, on which the vote stood some 16 to 36, was declared lost, the old order of things remaining effective.

Those entrusted with the sale of new stock on the 5 per cent. basis reported progress. The guarantees to date are close to $1,900, with the expectation of $2,500. and not less than $2,000, being finally secured. The work will be continued and a final report made at another meeting on the 25th.

The revised version of the packing and marketing committee's report was up for further consideration and after a few more minor amendments was accepted. All the lines handled last year will again be taken care of this season, but crated apples will not be featured. The regulation Nos. 1, 2 and 3 will prevail for 1916.

The marketing policy for 1916 was threshed out at some length. The consensus of opinion was that beyond points in the Crow's Nest Pass there should be no monkeying with selling to retailors. Every effort will be made to secure a reliable wholesale firm to take the year's entire output, except that required for Crow points, with Roy Staples in charge as managing director. Definite announcement on this latter point will likely be made after Saturday night's conference.

Erickson

Miss A. Ryckman of Cranbrook, who has been Mrs. Telford's guest for some weeks, returned home on Sunday.

J. T. Shorthouse and family moved on to the Maxwell ranch from Creston on Thursday last.

Frand Putnam has sold a carload of potatoes to the P. Burns Co., at $20 ton f.o.b. cars here.

Few Erickson ranchers will attempt to grow small vegetables for market this year on account of the prevailing low prices the past two seasons—so low, in some instances, as to hardly pay for seed, to say nothing of crates and labor.

At the W.C.T.U. meeting at Mrs. G. Cartwright's on the 9th in addition to the quilting, at a short business meeting after the sewing, Mrs. St. Jean read a splendid paper on "Women's Work for Temperance. One striking point raised was: "Being chief sufferers women have taken the lead in trying to put the traffic in liquor down." Speaking of the cost she quoted from Harold Cox, a financial authority, "that Britain spends the enormous sum of 650 million dollar (or according to other figures quoted by Mrs. Spafford, the W.C.T.U. president, 322 million dollars) per annum. If Britain were to do away with drink the British people might pay for the war and still have everything, except liquor, that they have now, and then have 100 million over for social betterment. Men agitate that we need the license money; but what do the paltry licenses amount to when we look at rhe vast suffering and the huge expense of keeping up prisons and asylums of all kinds."—Com.

The very first of the 1916 rhubarb crop was marketed on Saturday by J. W. Fraser. It was dark house grown, of fair size and good color. He had a [illegible] at S. A. Speers'.

Fred Klingensmith has leased his 10-acre ranch to Frank Putnam, and intends moving to Bull River, where he has secured a position as filer in the sawmill.

Miss Annie Hamilton was a week-end visitor with friends in Yahk, returning on Monday.

Another nice fall of snow on Wednesday morning makes a fellow feel like the fellow that received the long expected letter from home without the usual remittance cheque enclosed.

Road boss Sam Scott is busy these days repairing the roads in the Erickson district. Several additional men have been added to the force working on the Goat River bridge.

Miss Nita Reid, who taught Erickson school last term, and who had her leg fractured in a sledding accident at Grand Forks during Christmas week, was able to be out for the first time on March 10th.

E. J. C. Richardson's clutch of eight Barred Rocks are doing themselves proud in egg production this month. So far their daily average is seven eggs while on two days last week the output was up to eight.

Canyon City

W. B. Embree has been busy repairing the broken telephone wires caused by the falling of trees on the lines adjacent to the bridge building work. All the cotton wood and pines up the river, above the about-to-be "has been" bridge, have been felled.

Matt. Clayton returned last week from the Reclamation Farm, where he has been working for C. Blair.

It is reported that W. Searle of Bankhead, Alta., will move on to his ranch here in the spring.

John Wood has written home from France for the first time since arriving there. He had just come out of the trenches for the first spell, and was quartered in a barn for sleeping purposes. The most rigidly imparted advice he has got is not to stick his head above the parapet. There has been no word from John Carfra lately.

Canyon City ranchers are smiling over the prospects of the new bridge, but mud and more mud is the chief topic of conversation, excepting the new bridge, of course.

Having won out in their efforts to secure the new bridge, Canyon City people are at loss just now for something to promote for the welfare of the community. How about Erickson getting busy to have their depot moved down to the crossing, where it should be.

Mrs. A. R. Swanson of Sirdar was a visitor here Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Barnhardt and daughter returned to Glenlilly on Sunday.

Jim Maxwell now occupies the company house at the Canyon, and will drive team during the summer.

The oldest inhabitant cannot recollect anything in the entertainment line at Creston that succeeded in drawing so large a crowd from here as the Irish Night on the 17th.

The sawmill closed on Monday, The planer and shingle mill are still running. When it is possible logging will commence and keep up all summer.

At last Jim Johnston is driving full steam ahead, with a crew of nineteen men, building the long wished for high level bridge over the Goat River. He has a crew driving piles, another working on a rock ledge blasting, and another cutting a new right of way. The new bridge will be situated about 200 feet up the river from the old one, and will be 60 feet higher. It will cost roughly, $5,000, will lessen the old grade about half, to say nothing of be wider, safer, the new approach made so the water will not run down the middle of the road, and will be the biggest boost to Erickson and Canyon City got inaugurated by the government.

Vernon has an outbreak of both measles and chickenpox.

Okanagan Lake is again open for navigation. The ice shut off the steamboat traffic on January 10th.

Variety to Red Cross Budget

Those of the Creston recruits who survive the war, and are in shape, are due to have two Christmas blowouts this year, for the reason why that the box of yuletide stockings, candies, smokes, etc., that the local Red Cross ladies shipped in November only reached the men overseas about the end of February. The following letter, bearing date February 24th, from the secretary of the Ladies Committee of the Canadian War Contingent Association, London, England, explains matters very nicely. It reads :

"In a consignment received a day or two ago was a case from your society, containing Christmas stockings and other Christmas cheer. You may possibly be disappointed that your Xmas. stockings and cakes did not arrive in time for the holiday week, but I can assure these good things will really be more appreciated by the men at the front now than they would have been had they arrived on time. At the immediate Christmas season they received so much that I am sure they will enjoy the good cheer forwarded by you now when there is not so much going forward. You would be surprised at the enormous quantities of things we send to the front each month. Sometimes the socks run to over 30,000 pairs, and such things as tobacco, confectionery, cake, etc., go forward literally by the ton load."

The treasurer reports a rather decided shortage of funds and to relieve the financial stringency the ladies are hoping for a good turnout at the Institute 10-cent tea on April 1st. The violin kindly donatee by Alex. Duperry will be drawn for on April 15th, the tickets selling at 25 cents. Easter Monday evening has been appropriated by the ladies for a Red Cross ball in Mercantile Hall.

The depot, of course, is open every Tuesday afternoon to receive and give out work. On the 21st the following turned in completed articles: Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Nicholls Mrs. McCreath, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. C. Hall and Mrs. Andrews, socks; Mrs. Hayes, pair pyjamas; Mrs. G. Cartwright, Miss Gibbs and Mrs. Meade, surgical shirts; Mrs. E. Cartwright, old linen. And again we say, socks, and more socks, are urgently required.

Local and Personal

I will buy calves two days old and older.—C. O. RODGERS.

Guy Lowenberg is paying Nelson a business visit this week.

Mrs. Jas. Cook returned yesterday from a ten-day visit with Sirdar friends.

PEDIGREE STRAWBERRY PLANTS $6.50 per thousand.—MONRAD WIGEN, Wynndel, B.C.

Miss Estelle Smith left yesterday for Calgary, where she will visit friends for a few weeks.

Jake Fink of the Fink Mercantile Co., Cranbrook, was a business visitor here on Friday and Saturday.

Miss McKay, of Moyie, who has been Mrs. Lupton's guest for some weeks, left for home on Monday.

Corp. Keddell came in from Morrissey on Wednesday, and will spend the next few months on his ranch here.

A four-day mission is announced for Holy Cross Church, Creston, commencing Sunday, April 2nd, and concluding on Wednesday. Morning and evening services will be held all four days. Father Kennedy will be assisted by Father Maguire of Cranbrook.

R. Boadway is improving the appearance of his residence by the erection of a verandah on the north side.

A grand ball under Red Cross auspices is announced for Easter Monday evening, April 24th, in Mercantile Hall.

A. Celli and family arrived from Coleman, Alta., on Wednesday. They have rented the S. Trombley ranch for this year.

Wm. Trotter, who left here about a year ago for Macleod, Alta., returned yesterday and will spend some days in Creston straightening up business affair.

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE—Any quantity up to two tons. Varieties: Gold Coin and Dooley. Grown on new land. Small ones well culled out. Delivery now if desired. Spuds right. Prices right. Apply to R. G. A. HOCKLEY, near Creston.

J. S. Deschamps, the well-known Rossland lumberman, was here on Monday with a view to purchasing the logs cut on the Winlaw limits in the 1914-15 seasons—some five million feet all told. If the deal goes through he will raft them to Nelson and saw them at his mill at that point.

Sirdar

Jas. Blair is in town.

Mrs. James Cook returned to Creston Thursday,

Mrs. A. R. Swanson was a Canyon City caller this week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Spence left Sirdar last Monday for Nelson.

Mrs. E. Good returned to Sirdar this week after a long stay on the prairies.

Rev. R. E. Pow, Presbyterian pastor at Creston, held service here Wednesday night.

R. Ross paid a visit to Cranbrook last week, and upon his return was joined by Mrs. Ross.

W. D. Tuohey returned from Calgary, where he has been undergoing treatment for his eyes.

Wynndel

Mrs. J. Craigie, who has spent the winter with her son at Erickson, returned to her ranch here on Monday.

Miss Florence Bathie, who was home for a few days last week, returned to Cranbrook on Sunday.

Creston visitors this week include O. J. Wigen, S. Moon and J. Johnson on Tuesday; P. Hagen on Wednesday, and S. Moon, Thursday.

Matt. Hagen and Tom Ramstad left on Sunday to work on the big bridge at Erickson.

Nine Hibernians from Wynndel were in evidence at the big Irish dance at Creston on Friday night.

Ranchers around this burg are busy these days clearing land and ploughing.

Mesdames Duncan, Bathie and Johnson comprised the Wynndel contingent to the meeting of the Alice Siding Soldiers Ladies Aid on Wednesday,

Alice Siding

Mrs. Matthews returned on Monday from Nelson and it is good news to hear Cecil successfully underwent the operation for appendicitis on Thursday last. At the rate he was progressing he may be home in a week.

The Social Club's annual masquerade is on to-night at the Todd Auditorium Good music has been engaged and if the weather is right and the ladies bring refreshments the affair will be a success. Jas. Compton will officiate as master of ceremonies.

The meadow larks and blue birds are here in large numbers—so numerous and so noisy around the school as to seriously interfere with studies on the nice bright days.

H. S. McCreath has a couple of teams on the job of hauling the tram and other machinery from the Alice mine to Creston for shipment to Slocan.

Tom Midford and Dick Smith pulled out for Erickson on Monday where they are working on the new bridge over Goat River.

As a sample of the damage wrought in some of the orchards by mice this winter almost 300 of the 400 trees on the Churchill ranch have been more or less badly barked, and possibly killed.

Notwithstanding the assurance of the correspondent that the puddle at Wynndel is getting larger all the time, it is hard to understand why, with so much hot air flying, there should be any puddle or creek there at all.

Considerable land clearing will be done by some of our ranchers this spring. Mr. Webster intends bringing several more acres under cultivation and Jim Compton is going to clean up the tract between his place and the Devine ranch.

A hen on the A. W. Mason ranch, doubtless under the impression that it was Easter, turned the trick of laying two eggs on Sunday last. This was no start-of-the-season feat either, as this particular bird has been laying regularly all winter. The McMurtrie flock of purebreds also had a perfect average on Saturday, [illegible] three dozen birds. Now for [illegible] thing extraordinary from Wynndel!

Creston Observes St. Patrick Night

Entertainment in good measure bressed down, shaken together and running over—to say nothing of the supper—was certainly provided the almost 175 guests, young and old, who attended the St. Patrick's night at home given by the ladies of Holy Cross Church in the Auditorium on Friday night.

The only disappointment was the unavoidable absence of Father Kennedy, who through illness was unable to be present to deliver a short address appropriate to the day. Dancing, of course, was the popular feature of the evening and with a programme of thirty-six numbers, along with the encores, the devotes of the Terpischorean art had full sway from nine until almost four. The best of music was provided by the Goodwin-Butterfield-Cuming orchestra, while Messrs. Andy Miller and Floyd Rodgers master of ceremonies, provided a varied assortment of dances that gave all a chance to enjoy their favorite number as well as experiment with the elusive one step and some of the other newer ones, more particularly a quadrille introduced by Jim Compton.

For those not long on dancing cards tables were provided on the platform where some couple of dozen players whiled away the hours at whist, the prizes going to Mrs. R. S. Bevan and Mr. Van Ackeran. By way of a little variety, and possibly for the benefit of those who hold that St. Patrick was Scotland born, Andy Miller gave an exhibition of the highland fling that caught on immensely.

There was a real touch of Ireland to the refreshments. The doylies on the plates were of imitation Irish embroidery. The napkins were noticeable for the border of shamrocks and harps, while lettuce sandwiches featured the menu. The hall never presented a prettier appearance. Under the bright lighting the strings of green and white ribbon, deftly intertwined, radiating from the centre of the room to the farthermost corners and all down the sides, with but a few inches between each string, made a color combinat on hard to equal, while the sprinkling of shamrocks along the walls, and a quite prominent "Erin go Bragh" at the farther end, rounded out a decorative scheme in keeping with the occasion and decidedly pleasing.

Every point in the Valley sent its full quota of merrymakers, as well as Port Hill and even Cranbrook. The proceeds were in the neighborhood of $60 and for this generous patronage and to all who helped in any way in the evening's entertainment the ladies desire to extend their thanks and appreciation.

A word of praise is due Mesdames Grady, Hayden, Rodgers and Timmons on whom more than the lion's share of the work in connection with the affair fell. To so successfully look after the catering, the decorating and all the other details of an event on this scale is no light task, though, be it said, the good time all had and the good cause in which they worked tended considerably to lighten their labors.

Heard of Them From Her Brother

WHY MRS. MARCHBANK USED DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

She Found Quick Relief and Now Recommends All Women Who Suffer as She Did to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills

St. Martin's, St. John Co., N.B.—(Special).—Mrs. Violet Marchbank, wife of a well known farmer living near here, is telling her neighbors of the splendid results she has got through using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started from a cold," Mrs. Marchbank states. "I had backache, my joints were stiff and my muscles cramped. I was irritable and always thirsty. My appetite was fitful and I felt heavy and sleepy after meals. Rheumatism was added to my troubles as well as headaches, and heart flutterings made me very anxious at times.

"I suffered for about two years and was far from being a well woman when my brother told me what great things Dodd's Kidney Pills had done for him and I made up my mind to try them.

"I sent and got three boxes and they helped me right from the start. I can recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all women who suffer as I did."

Every one of Mrs. Marchbank's symptoms was a symptom of kidney trouble. That is why she found such quick relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Prohibition in Russia

Said to be Working Favorably Throughout the Empire

Writing of the result of prohibition in Russia, Mr. Waclaw Czerniewski writes in a British newspapers, from his own experiences as follows:

The Russian empire, the least educated and least civilized amongst the entente powers, first set an example in the restricting of the sale of drink.

It is worth noticing that the entire prohibition of alcohol in Russia did not met with any resistance, or even serious protest from the people. It is true that the liberty of the Russian press and the liberty of the expression of opinion in Russia cannot be compared with those of England.

In spite of this, however, recent Russian history gives ample examples of protests on various occasions from the people against government policy. The abolition of monopoly, and even the prohibition, have met with the approval of the whole Russian nation. The peasantry, the working classes, and even the well-to-do classes are blessing the decision of the Tsar.

The enormous difficulties of obtaining liquors produce their due result. The nation as a whole is compelled to be sober. The number of criminals, and even the total of diseases, instantly diminished to a great extent.

The peasantry, indeed the whole nation, is more and more prosperous. National feelings and aspirations grow ever deeper. The beneficial result of sobriety in Russia is particularly noticeable in the Russian army. Again and again I heard from Russian officers in the firing line the opinion that the Russian soldier is a much harder fighter than the German because he is always sober, his energy is not kept up artificially, and, consequently, it lasts longer than in the case of the Germans.

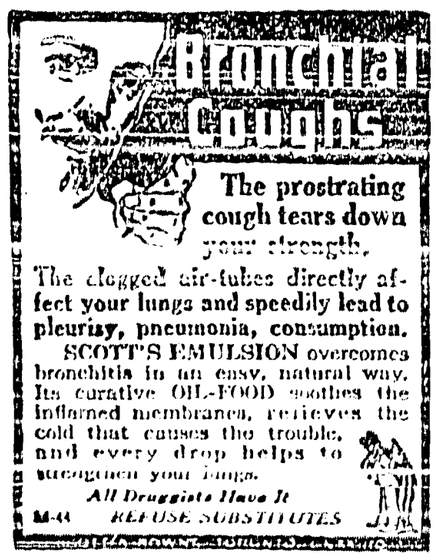
I can state on my own personal investigations in Galicia that by the Russian army in its advance and retreat no atrocities have been committed, although the German and Austrian press accused the Russian army of such misdemeanors.

It is quite possible that, when a million men are fighting, instances of theft and unjust verdicts on suspected spies may occur, but such events are extremely rare. And this attitude of the army can again be attributed to the sobriety of the soldiers

Sores Flee Before It.—There are many who have been afflicted with sores and have driven them away with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which acts like magic. All similarly troubled should lose no time in applying this splendid remedy, as there is nothing like it to be had. It is cheap, but its power is in no way expressed by its low price.

Tommy—Father, what's the future of the very 'invest?'

Father (a Congressman)—Investigation.



W. N. U. 1092

Joffre Asks Civilians To Do Their Own Part

"If Frenchmen Keep Steady, We Shall Have Victory," He Says

General Joffre says that the essential thing now is for the civilians to do their part in holding them.

"If only the civilians will hold firm that is the essential thing," said the French commander-in-chief, to a deputation from the National Railroad Men's Union formed to help the war sufferers.

"If Frenchmen keep steady we shall have victory, not immediately, or even soon, but eventually."

The head of the deputation said: "There is one thing which encourages us above all others. It is that the commander-in-chief enjoys the confidence of everyone. People do not say 'General Joffre,' but 'our Joffre,' or 'Grandfather Joffre.'"

The general smiled, more deeply touched than he cared to show. Then he said gravely, "I have only one object, that is the salvation of the country? After that I shall disappear."

Convenient Kindling

A very good substitute for wood with which to start the morning fire is paper prepared as follows: In a tub of water lay in 40 or 50 folded newspapers. After they become saturated wring them as dry as possible without tearing. When dry they make very clean and convenient kindling.

HEALTH WRECKED THROUGH LA GRIPPE

It Generally Leaves the Patient Debilitated and an Easy Victim to Other Diseases

One of the foremost medical writers says: "It is astonishing the number of people who have been crippled in health for years after an attack of la grippe or influenza." The real danger from this disease, which sweeps over Canada every winter, is during convalescence, when the characteristic symptoms, the fever, the catarrh, the headache and the depression of spirits pass away. Grip leaves behind it weakened vital powers, thin blood, impaired digestion and oversensitive nerves—a condition that makes the system an easy prey to pneumonia, bronchitis, rheumatism, nervous prostration and even consumption. It is a condition that calls most emphatically for a tonic for the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic especially adapted to meet this need as they purify and enrich the blood. They tone up the nerves and give vigor, strength and health to the debilitated system. Mrs. Howard D. Chaffey, Indian Island, N. B., says: "For several winters in succession I was attacked by la grippe which left me weak and badly run down. In each case I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with the most beneficial results. Last winter when the trouble was again prevalent I took the precaution of fortifying my system with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and escaped the trouble, while many of my neighbors were down with it. In fact I enjoyed the best of health all spring and feel sure this medicine will so fortify the system as to prevent the trouble."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Here's a most wonderful thing. I've just been reading of a man who reached the age of forty without learning how to read or write. He met a woman, and for her sake he made a scholar of himself in two years."

The Man—That's nothing. I know a man who was a profound scholar at forty. Then he met a woman, and for her sake he made a fool of himself in two days."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"Is your husband a confirmed party man?" asked the smiling candidate.

"Laws, no! He's quit dancin', and don't even attend his lodge reg'lar," answered Mrs. Wayback.

Makes Breathing Easy. The constriction of the air passages and the struggle for breath, too familiar evidence of asthmatic trouble, cannot daunt Dr. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This the famous remedy which is known far and wide for its complete effectiveness even under very severe conditions. It is no untried, experimental preparation, but one with many years of strong service behind it. Buy it from your nearest dealer.

Must Confiscate Everything

The London Daily News prints the following order, alleged to have been issued by the German General Sommer in Russia:

"Requisitions have been carried out too mildly. I therefore order that everything whatsoever found in requisitions, such as foodstuffs, blankets, warm coats, cattle, horses, sheep, goats, etc., shall be confiscated without delay.

"No prayers of the Russian population that part of such things be left to them are to be regarded. We are in an enemy country, and no humanitarian considerations have any value. There's more safety in taking than in giving."

"Mrs. Gladdiead's baby cried the other day, when she wanted to take it from the nurse a moment."

"Yes, the poor little dear is afraid of strangers."

Dust Bath for Poultry

A Dust Bath is Essential to the Health of Poultry

Finely screened coal ashes make the most effective sort of a dust baths for the hens. The fine dust penetrates the fowls' feathers, and coming in contact with lice serves to stop the breathing passages of these parasites, causing them to suffocate and die. Wood ashes are even better for this purpose, because the particles of dust are finer; but here again the lime is objectionable, since it tends to take the gloss off the plumage.

Coal ashes should be used freely on the floors of poultry buildings, for they will penetrate cracks and crevices, and will assist in destroying mites and will asist in dissipating noxious odors, and in improving conditions generally. Still another advantage; large quantities of the cinders will be eaten by the birds as grit, and will contribute some of the mineral nutrients. Small bits of coal will be eaten also, and will be digested.

Dust removed from a road during dry weather, which is only an annoyance to travellers, will be found beneficial in the dust boxes. Every poultry farm should have a supply on hand for winter use; for, unless dirt floors are used, these artificial means of supplying the fowls' toilet requisites must be provided. A dust bath is quite as essential to the well being of poultry as is the regular soap water variety to the human.—The Nor'-West Farmer.

A Pleasant Purgative.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded as to operate on both the stomach and the bowels, so that they act along the whole alimentary and excretory passage. They are not drastic in their work, but mildly purgative, and the pleasure of taking them is only equalled by the gratifying effect they produce. Compounded only of vegetable substances the curative qualities of which were fully tested, they afford relief without chance of injury.

"Cannon to the left of them, cannon to the right of them, cannon behind them volleyed and thundered."

So quote the enthusiastic war correspondent. But the censor cut out this passage:

"Can't be giving away the positions of our artillery," commented he sagely.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND TRADE MARK

INFLUENZA Catarrhal Fever Pink Eye, Shipping Fever, Epizootic

And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat speedily cured; colts and horses in same stable kept from having them by using Spohn's Distemper Compound. 3 to 6 doses often cure; one bottle guaranteed to cure one case. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions, all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. Sold by the bottle or dozen. Any druggist or delivered by manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

A Low Death Rate Results In Large Profits

War claims less than 3% of surplus

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office—Toronto

N.B.—Write for Memo Book and Circular.

German Casualties Total 2,535,768

Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary for war, announced in the house of commons recently that the total German casualties, as published in the Berlin casualty lists to date, totalled 2,535,768. Of this number, he said, 588,986 were killed.

The war under-secretary said the German wounded and missing numbered 1,556,549, while 356,153 men had been taken prisoners. In addition 24,080 Germans had died from various causes.

The figures as given out by Mr. Tennant, embrace the entire German army.

The publisher of the best Farmers' paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

Wifey—The next doors had a snow-shovel come today.

Hubby—Great! I was afraid we'd have to buy one of our own.

RAW FURS

Ship Direct to New York, the International Fur Market, and Secure the Highest Cash Prices.

Why ship to the middleman, who must eventually sell your furs in New York and make his profit out of you? We pay the highest market prices. Our methods of grading are unusually liberal. We never charge commissions, giving you full value for your furs.

Write for our price list and special offer.

DAVID BLUSTEIN & BRO.
Fastest Growing Raw Fur House in New York
193 W. 27th St. New York, N. Y.

18,207 Houses are Burned by Teutons

A despatch from Havre says that a report has just been issued by the Belgian government giving the number of houses in the various provinces of Belgium, which, the report says, were burned by the Germans.

The following figures are given: Brabant, 5,281; Liege, 2,703; Antwerp, 1,800; Malines, 1,748; Dinant, 2,232; Namur, 1,710; Phillipeville, 1,301; Huy, 255; Verviers, 581; Waremme, 16; Turnhout, 40. The total is 18,207.

The figures for Flanders are not yet obtainable.

For the GIRL WHO'S THIN

It is all very well for fleshy people to admire a slim figure, but no girl likes to be referred to as "thin as a match" or "flat as an ironing-board."

Thinness means that the tissues are not properly fed and nourished. It indicates a tendency towards anaemia, which must be overcome in its early stages. You may eat plenty of food, but you are losing weight, and with it reserve force. The blood has got thin and watery.

It is usually the nervously energetic girl or woman who wears herself down by worry and anxiety, until the nerves become irritable and the form emaciated.

This condition never rights itself, and for this reason you must seek external assistance, such as is found in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. This treatment should not be confused with fat-forming, oil-composed preparations. It is rather a true tonic, which sharpens the appetite, improves digestion and restores richness to the blood. Through the medium of the blood it feeds and nourishes the starved cells and tissues back to health.

Under this restorative, upbuilding treatment the angles disappear, and the form is rounded out to healthful proportions. The new tissues formed are strong and firm, and give to the body the buoyancy and vigor which makes you look well and feel well. Nervous headaches and indigestion disappear, and you feel again the joy of living. You can prove the benefit obtained by noting each week your increase in weight.

50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

ALLIES WILL NOT CONSIDER PEACE UNTIL COMPLETE VICTORY IS WON

PEACE OUTLOOK APPEARS DARKER THAN EVER

One of The Leaders of The Permanent Peace Movement Who Has Made a Study of The Situation Is Convinced That The Germans Are Ready to Quit But Not So The English or The French

Baron Adelsward, ex-minister of finance of Sweden, now a member of the Swedish rigsdag and one of the outstanding figures of the movement in Europe which seeks to pave the way for permanent peace, recently toured the countries at war, conferring with such men as Premier Poincare in France.

"I regret to say that the outlook appears darker during recent months than at any time since the war began," said Baron Adelsward. "I do not believe there is the slightest chance of peace at the present time or in the near future.

"In England," he continued, "I found among officials and the people at large that they look upon the war as just beginning. They recognize now that they were not ready for war at the outset and lacked men and munitions. But now it has taken firm hold of the whole people that the war is a tremendously serious question, and they feel they are only now beginning an effort adequate to the huge task before them. So that it is useless to talk peace to them when they are firmly convinced they are just beginning the war.

"In France there is indignation at the mere mention of peace, and the whole country is united in the policy of carrying on the war with the utmost energy.

"But in Germany there is undoubtedly a very strong public sentiment for ending the war. I have made four trips through Germany since the war began, and have observed the gradual growth of feeling that the war should end. This was most marked during my last visit, and extended to all classes, men and women exclaiming: 'My God! Who would have thought this terrible war would last so long?' The statement of the German chancellor that any effort by Germany's enemies appears to be designed to calm the public feeling in Germany in showing that the government is ready for peace, but cannot realize it through the opposition of the allies.

"There is, too, a significant and rather ominous attitude among the German people of being ready to criticize men in high places—even the highest. Such a thing would not have been thought of a short time ago, but now it is general.

"For instance, men who direct large forces of employees were recently discussing the serious conditions arising from the war. 'The responsible ones will be punished,' said one. 'But the —— is responsible, and will he, too, be punished?' 'Yes, I mean him, too, he is the one,' was the reply.

"And this is very typical of the way the ordinary people are talking, and it is a condition which might have the gravest consequences. And yet," Baron Adelsward added, "it is a mistake to think that Germany is exhausted and will be forced to peace through sheer exhaustion. She has many resources still, and can fight for a long time."

Baron Adelsward visited Aldershot, the great military rendezvous of England, also the grand fleet in one of the ports of Scotland, and later conferred with Premier Asquith and other British leaders.

"The British fleet in reality has three points of concentration," said he, "and we visited the main point, where most of the great battleships are gathered. It is a most impressive sight, not only of strength, but of alert readiness."

Turning to the question of permanent world peace, Baron Adelsward said:

"It should be understood we have no concern in seeking to end the present war. That, of course, is highly desirable, but it has nothing to do with our movement, and the belligerent government are firmly determined to deal with the question of peace in their own way. But our aim of an enduring peace is the same whether the war lasts one year or ten years—we must prepare the way, study the practical methods, and mold public opinion together, preventing another world disaster such as the present.

"We have met some discouragement and opposition from some of the allied governments, on the theory that we were urging a premature peace. But that is not the case, and in talks I have had with some of the leading officials I have shown them that our movement is in truth seeking the same end that the allied forces fighting in the trenches are seeking—an honorable peace which will be lasting and will be a guarantee of future security to them and to the whole world."

"But what practical step can be taken to insure world peace?" Baron Adelsward was asked.

"The most practical means, it seems to me," said he, "is to make a reality of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague, giving it an actual existence, and a strong controlling force in the regulation of international affairs. It is a great deal that all civilized governments have already agreed to it in principle. But it remains to give this principle the definiteness of a practical, working, judicial tribunal—a real world court, actually in session, with international jurists representing the various countries actually in attendance, considering and determining international litigation with the same systematic regularity and finality that state courts consider their cases, and with branches taking an active part in conciliating and mediating national disputes, so that nations will come to look to this international body as the one competent and prepared to act with authority and finality.

"The reduction of armament and other peace measures will follow naturally, once the great essential—a world court at The Hague—is realized. As to 'freedom of the seas,' I fear that part of the program will have to be abandoned, as it is a war measure and has no logical place in a plan for international peace. It appears to have been proposed largely as an appeal for German support, but it is obviously out of place."

Referring to the attitude of Sweden in the present war, Baron Adelsward said:

"The sentiment of the Swedish people is one of absolute neutrality. Naturally there are groups, and this has created the impression that Sweden is favorable to the Central Powers and opposed to the Allies. But that is not the case, taking Sweden as a whole and without regard to groups or factions. So that when Mr. Asquith asked me as to the attitude of Sweden—not as to individuals or groups, but Sweden as a whole—I was able to answer him that Sweden was absolutely neutral, and that the impression of her favoring the Central Powers was unjustined by the facts."

How Russians Fought In The Mountains

Men Marched Shoulder High Through Snow, Firing Rifles as They Went

Difficulties experienced by the Russians in the Caucasus are described in an officer's narrative received at Petrograd:

"For weeks," said the narrator, "our column at the summit of a mountain, 11,000 feet high, east of Erzerum, was exposed to blizzards, which buried shelters fifteen feet under drifts, and blew huts to pieces. Our position was most critical when at length we were ordered to march. A hurricane of furious proportions was raging when we began to descend the snow clad precipices. The men marched in single file and forced their way shoulder high through the snow, firing their rifles to guide those behind them. Uniforms became sheets of ice, and masks of ice covered our faces. Guns were lowered on ropes, but not a man was lost. We had our reward in the panic which our unexpected appearance produced among the Turks."

WAR LOSS NOW NEAR THE 15,000,000 MARK

Total Killed in World's Struggle is 2,990,000; Wounded, 9,830,00

The gross casualties of the war to Jan. 1, 1916, reached the enormous total of 14,960,000.

These figures have been computed from statements of the losses by Great Britain and her allies and estimated in the case of the Teutonic allies.

The number of killed is estimated at one in every five of the gross casualties and prisoners at one in every seven.

Upon this basis, it is found that the total killed number 2,900,000; prisoners, 2,140,000; and wounded 9,830,000.

The estimate of the gross casualties suffered by each nation is:

Russia—4,000,000.
Germany—4,000,000.
Austria-Hungary—2,800,000.
France—2,300,000.
Great Britain—500,000.
Italy—300,000.
Belgium, Serbia, Bulgaria and Turkey—1,000,000.
Grand total—14,960,000.

In the Balkan war of 1912-13, 350,000 men were killed of the 1,250,000 engaged. In the Russo-Japanese war 550,000 were killed of the 2,500,000 engaged. There are now at least 21,000,000 men under arms in the differen theatres of the war.

Importance of Archangel

Russia's Present Great Port of Entry and Exit

"There has probably never been a more noteworthy expansion in the trade of any particular port in such a short time than has occurred at Archangel during the last year (says the American Commercial Attache at Petrograd in a report to his government).

"From a comparatively unimportant port about a year ago, dependent chiefly upon its sawmills and fishing fleet for prosperity, it was suddenly become one of the most important ports in the world, rivalling even New York in the number and tonnage of ships arriving and departing between about May 1, and the close of ice free navigation.

"At the time of my visit in August about 120 large steamers were in port, and about 300 had arrived since May. An immense number of boats and barges are also engaged in river and canal navigation, many of them carrying as much as 2,000 tons each; these have been diverted largely from the lower Volga river traffic.

"Larger preparations than ever are being planned to meet the traffic for next spring, and it is hoped that the facilities may then be sufficient to take care, with reasonable promptness, of the enormous business that has developed.

"If Archangel were free from ice during the winter it would be one of the finest ports in the world, since it has sixty to seventy miles of river frontage available for ships drawing up to 23 feet. Moreover, through the magnificent system of inlaid waterways with which the Dwina River is connected, it is possible to ship freight from Archangel by water to nearly all the principal towns of Russia. During the spring especially, when there is high water in the rivers and canals, there would seem to be no reason why nearly all the immense amount of freight arriving could not be distributed through these interior waterways.

"Archangel has become one of the most important wheat exporting ports of the world; apparently much of the wheat formerly exported from Black Sea or Baltic Sea ports is now shipped from here. In August it was said that about 1,000,000 poods (18,000 short tons) was lying in port, while 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 poods (270,000 to 360,000 short tons) had been shipped since May."

Two Striking Facts

Nothing, as a matter of fact, is more striking than the manner in which our export trade has steadily continued to improve throughout a period when the army was continually expanding; and the success with which new sources of labor, and especially that of women, have been tapped is a standing triumph for our industrial organization. Nor can it be pretended that the possibilities in this direc- [illegible] London Daily Telegraph.

END OF THE WAR APPROACHING GERMANY SHOWING THE STRAIN

ENEMY TRYING TO CONCEAL REAL WEAKNESS

Frederick Palmer Predicts The Fall of Germany in The Not Distant Future, and Reasons That All Indications Point To Gradual Collapse of The Enemy

(Frederick Palmer in Colliers)

The Prussian system has not yet undergone the final test.

Is Germany winning with probably 1½ million men dead or crippled for life? Is she winning when she does not know how she is going to force peace? Can she win if he cannot continue her offensive when spring comes? Can she win if she must accept the defensive?

While it sometimes seems that we in America know more about Germany than about any of the warring countries, we really know less. The object of every nation in this war has been to let the neutral countries know only what they wanted them to know. In this, too, Germany has excelled. Japan learned her tactics from Germany, and Japanese tactics were the same in the Russo-Japanese war. Japan had fought herself to a standstill at Mukden, but she gave the impression to the whole world that she was capable of further advance and that at Portsmouth she could almost make her own terms In five months after Mukden she had made no provision for another offensive—a secret which she was able to keep. The last blow she had struck had put her on her face in the mud, but with her face toward the enemy—thanks also to the German system.

England's new munition factories have only begun to supply shells. The maximum American and Japanese output will not be reached until February or March. With spring the allies will have for the first time a real superiority in guns, men and material, on the fighting line. Germany still has four million fighting men and Austria three million. France must have close to four million, England more than three million and Russia three million, not counting her unorganized reserve. Thus the allies will have a speriority equivalent to the British new army.

If Germany is going to continue her offensive where can she strike? Can she undertake another offensive against Russia when in May the French cover all the front line trenches in the west with shells and undertake an offensive with five times the artillery power of Champagne and Loos? If the German, with all his strength, failed to get a knockout in the spring of 1915, can he hope for it in 1916? For he must have a knockout in order to win. At least one of his opponets must be counted out.

Russia, which he hoped would be the first of all the countries in Europe to submit, has the least reason. For the Slav to yield to the German now would mean German domination of Europe and the eclipse of Slavdom. This the farseeing Russian leaders realize. So do the mass of the Russians. They are fighting for racial life. In order to gain a separate peace with Russia, Germany would at least have to evacuate Russia and Poland as well. Though she has made Russia suffer more than she has suffered this does not mean that she is winning.

To win, Germany must beat the immense new British army. She must beat the 1917 class of recruits which in November, France has not yet called to the colors. She must win in some kind of a decisive victory at arms—or lose; must succeed in wearing down the allies' resources and men by attrition instead of the allies wearing down hers.

Germany insists that she is winning. She tells her people that she is. But have you ever looked through the German papers for copies of letters by French or British soldiers, or of letters from her relatives at home, which suggested any thought of yielding? Yet with every batch of German prisoners captured scores of such letters are found in their possession. The German soldiers are showing the strain. Their efficiency is decreasing; that of England and France increasing. And, make no mistake, those snake lines on the map, indicating German soldiers on the soil of the allies, have been burned into the brain of every Englishman and Frenchman.

Suppose that all next spring and summer Germany throws herself against those lines of steel in vain. Suppose that a line of steel is across her path in the Balkans as well as in Flanders and in Russia. For if she extends her lines in Serbia and Bulgaria she needs correspondingly more men to keep them intact. Suppose that, instead of being able to take the offensive, she uses her magnificent railroad system for rushing bodies of troops here and there in order to halt the offensive of the allies—what will be the effect then upon German sentiment? What would have been the effect on Japanese sentiment if the Russians had held out for another year and let the Japanese stew in front of their army?

When Lord Kitchener told the ministers of the British cabinet that the war would be long they were sceptical. But now they know that he knew what he was talking about. He counted upon winning the last battle. That is the battle that England has always had to win, and usually has won, though we reversed the tables in the American revolution.

She has always started in confidently, only to be beaten at first because she was not ready. But you may be sure the amazing brain trust which governs Germany, which knows how to inflame its own people to its purpose, which unites great military leading with very skillful statecraft, is never going to give the world a sign that she is losing.

The one chance that Germany has of winning is the chance that gave Japan victory. Though beaten, she may keep her secrets so close, conceal her wounds so well, that she will give the appearance of victory and deceive her enemies into compromise. But if the allies keep on for another eighteen months, and if they hold together, there is no doubt that Germany will be beaten. And if their money lasts! Watch and see if it doesn't. The allied troops may never get to Berlin; they may never cross the Rhine none of them may again enter East Prussia. But it will be Germany that will have to sue for terms because she is in a state of siege.

Even rebellion in India, of which Germany so fondly dreams, could not change the event. The British hold the sea. They have the superiority in dreadnoughts, and battle cruisers whose guns can smash anything above water. The methods they used in holding down the submarine campaign in the North Sea ought also to serve in the Mediterranean.

Germany is in the position of a man who strikes for want of air, for want of room. He lunges this way and that with the craving for breath for his lungs and space for his limbs. He pushes the wall back a little, but it is still there, dashing his own blood back in his face. He breaks through one door, but there is another beyond. The mental strain of such a battle is as severe as the physical. Next summer, if Russia comes back strong, and Turkey and Bulgaria are tamed, the walls will begin to fall in on the Germans.

Food Scarce in Germany

Many Articles of Food Have Gone Too High in Price For Hun People

Despite assertions in the Reichstag that the German food supply is ample, the press continues to print denials of these assertions and to give indications of the ever-increasing pinch of hunger. The Berliner Zeitung says:

"It is difficult to imagine that things could grow worse just now without some crowning disaster. The masses of the people are hungry all day long, many articles of food having reached a price wholly beyond their reach. Hunger renders the people sullen and deprives them of all joy in victories. The children are underfed, pale, and wan looking, like faded flowers.

"The extent to which the fall in birth-rate occupies the attention of the government was shown at the meeting of the People's Welfare association of Berlin, where a representative of the Prussian ministry of the interior stated that the government was fully aware of the importance of the question."

"In the meantime we are informed that the military authorities have forbidden meetings convened to discuss the high cost of living."

The Vorwaerts, the Socialist paper, makes a strong protest against the attitude of officials, who continue to exhort the poor to economize.

"For the midday meal," it says, "one must not arrange matters according to his wish, taste, or habit, but must select the cheapest foods. He must not eat red cabbage, if green cabbage is cheaper. You are not to stiffen yourself with belly cuts of pork, if it is cheaper to eat sour potatoes.

"Butter is scarce and dear. Cheap lard is not to be had. You are advised to hold over water in which sausages have been boiled, which is desired as an extraordinarily nutritious fluid, rich in fat. This fluid, with plain boiled potatoes, is enough for an entire meal.

"One must break the habit of eating bread, butter and sausage for supper. If more cabbage or sauerkraut is cooked for dinner than is required, what is left over warmed up and served with steaming, mealy potatoes, tastes better than fresh boiled.

The official Wolff Bureau recently sent out manifestoes urging the people to avoid wastefulness in the use of flour and bread.

Commenting on this, the Post, the Conservative organ, says:

"It cannot be pointed out in language too strong that wastage at a time when we are fighting for our very existence is a crime against the fatherland."

Going North on Exploring Trip

Captain Joseph Bernier, the Canadian Arctic explorer, has announced that he will start next July on another two years' exploration trip in the frozen regions. Captain Bernier will sail on his own ship the Guide. Captain Bernier had made more than one attempt to reach the North Pole, on one occasion reaching 84 degrees north. He took a prominent part in the Perry-Cook controversy, vigorously supporting the claims of Dr. Cook as the discoverer of the North Pole.

"The man I marry must have com- [illegible]

"He won't," replied he bitterly.

German Spy Danger

Officers and Soldiers Warned Not to Discuss Naval or Military Matters

A warning to be on their guard for German spies has been sent out to all officers in Canada by the department of militia in regular orders. It is as follows:

"It is strictly forbidden to disclose to unauthorized persons any information with respect to the movements, numbers, description, condition or disposition of any of the froces, ships, or war materials of his majesty or any of his majesty's allies, or with respect to the plans or conduct of any naval or military operations by any such forces or ships, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for, or connected with, or intended for the fortification or defence of any place, or any information of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy.

Commanding officers are directed to promulgate the foregoing instructions and to see that they are fully explained to all ranks on parade by officers commanding squadrons, batteries and companies, and other units. In doing so they may derive assistance from the accompanying:

No officer or other member of his majesty's forces should, in any circumstances, discuss with, or give any information to, any unauthorized person whomsoever upon any naval or military subjects; any attempt by strangers or others to obtain such information should be immediately reported.

"No officer or other member of his majesty's forces should discuss any naval or military subjects in the presence of strangers.

"There is reason to know that there are enemy agents, male and female, at work in every grade of life, capable of speaking English fluently, and posing frequently as officers, sailors, soldiers, salesmen, or advertisers. Members of his majesty's forces should be constantly on their guard against such agents.

"Those on leave in the United Kingdom from the front or from the fleet should be particularly on their guard against enemy agents. These people frequently endeavor to make the acquaintance of officers and men (either by correspondence or gifts) with the intention of offering them further hospitality on their return to the United Kingdom, and so of extracting valuable information from them, or supplying misleading information to them in the interests of the enemy."

The war, however long it lasts, must be pressed till victory is absolutely assured, and we must do our best and utmost. Seeing, however, that ample food supplies are essential to success, it is unwise to carry the drainage of men to the extent of endangering the production of the Dominion. We must set our faces like flints against all attempts to end the war before the enemy is completely overthrown.—Wellington, New Zealand.

Mrs. Peck—They've talked over 2,500 miles by wireless. I wonder if you could hear me that far away, Henry?

Henry (wistfully)—I wonder.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, MAR. 24

Make It a Fixture

While there may be some room for doubt as to whether St. Patrick was an Irishman or a Scotchman, there can be no dispute about the fact that he was a jintleman and came of dacent prople and is well deserving of the respect that is paid him every seventeenth of March.

Creston, of course, did not overlook the day, while the evening was royally celebrated with an "Irish Night" in the Auditorium, under the direction of the ladies of Holy Cross Church.

So popular were their efforts that more than one resident has suggested to THE REVIEW that the ladies should appropriate this occasion; in other words, they should make this an annual affair, and in this we have no hesitation in concurring.

The 17th is the day when a little touch of shamrock makes most all of us kin, and all Irishmen forget their differences of politics and religion. Wherever the descendants of Erin are found, the emblem of the Emerald Isle is displayed and those who have nothing left to tell of their ancestry but a smile of Irish descent join in celebrating the anniversary of the patron saint of the green island.

It is surely an occasion well worth perpetuating and judging from the genuine pleasure both young and old, and everyone of them, got out of Friday night's "at home"—which, by the way, would have included some appropriate remarks from Father Kennedy had not illness prevented his being present—we feel sure Holy Cross Church ladies will be more than welcome to assume St. Patrick's as their big night, in the full assurance of the same generous public patronage as obtained in 1916. They certainly made a name as entertainers that will spell out success for future efforts of the sort no matter when they come.

High School?

Public School Inspector Dove has just been here on his usual spring visit to the local seat of learning, and once more has sent forth a clarion call—the second from him as well as one from Inspector Sullivan—to the trustees to be up and doing in the good work of inaugurating a really high school at Creston.

His message is timely. In these troublous times long and careful consideration precedes action of any sort, except in some of the things pertaining to the war, and should the present school attendance be maintained (which is more than likely) this full-fledged high school will have become a real necessity at least as soon as Creston decides to tackle the proposition.

As yet the board is not in possession of exact information as to what assistance, if any, the government extends in such matters. There is also some doubt as to whether the department favors the creation of high schools in unorganized municipalities. Of course, geographical considerations must always be taken into account, but on that score Creston has nothing to fear, municipality or no municipality.

That the Valley will by midsummer [illegible] such an institution and that the necessity for it will increase rather than diminish, few who take our educational problems seriously will care to deny. Also, that such an institution would add to the Valley's prestige in the eyes of newcomers there is no room for doubt.

While it is a bit unfortunate that in these days of strenuous financing this question should come to the fore, it is rather too serious a matter to be put aside for a more convenient season.

By long odds the best heritage that can be conferred on our young people is a good education—and the more of it received while under the guiding and corrective influences of the pupil's own home that much the more practical it is liable to become. Surely such a boon will not prove too high priced for the few who may not directly benefit—even in such times as we are now experiencing.

Compensation?

In view of the all-absorbing interest the recent bye-elections in Rossland, Vancouver and Victoria attracted and the after-speculating that has been going on as to the chances of the government's return in view of these setbacks, the little detail of a vote on provincial prohibition at the forthcoming general election has been crowded very much into the background.

In contradistinction to the campaign in Manitoba last week, which by a vote of almost two to one endorsed the "dry" side of the argument, there is considerable feeling that when B.C. votes on the question the electorate should be given opportunity to say whether it favors compensation for the hotel men, and possibly their views may be asked as to when the new act should take effect.

From the attitude papers more or less closely in touch with the government are taking the compensation feature of the new act is getting considerable attention, and justly so. While the ultra prohibitionist is strongly averse to any consideration of this kind being shown few there be who will freely and frankly deny the justice of reasonable compensation.

For years the province has been exacting a fairly stiff license fee from the hotelmen for the privilege of operating the bar, and in addition has imposed regulations as to the size, accommodation and furnishings of the hotel buildings that have made most of them anything but the big money makers they were supposed to be; during the last three years at any rate.

By accepting these license fees and utilizing them for the province's benefit in various directions B.C. has become, as it were, a silent partner in the business. If the partnership is to be dissolvad it is but fair that any loss sustained should be equitably divided amongst all members of the firm.

Expound and expand, as many will, on the evils the unscrupulous hotelman has wrought, the bad boniface was only bad by your leave, and the province never repudiated its responsibility in any such cases. The doctrine of "Render unto Ceasar the things that are Ceasar's," etc., is liable to be put to the supreme test. Some in-advance calm, cool consideration of the subject is in order.

At Grand Forks a 50 per cent. rebate is allowed on all dog taxes paid when due.

The Great Northern Railway is erecting a new roundhouse at Grand Forks.

It is estimated 15,000 soldiers will be mobilized at Vernon camp this summer.

Grand Forks council will require at least $67,000 to run the city this year. $17,000 is for schools.

It is expected that in a short time another furnace will be blown in at the Greenwood smelter.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Powers of Socialism

EDITOR REVIEW;

SIR,—As you have printed Mr. Lidgate's address on the negative side of this season's debate, I presume your columns are open for discussion. And I would like in the first place to say that I have no animus against Socialism or Socialists. I have no axe to grind, except my Maker's; no object, except to attempt to place this discussion on its true basis.

This is a well-known axiom applied to practice at the bar, viz., "When you have no case abuse your opponent." There is also a method known to politicians as "drawing a red herring across the trail." I leave it to your readers to form their own opinions as to whether Mr. Lidgate has adopted either or both of these methods.

The resolution reads, "That Socialism unaided by religion cannot cure present day evils." In my opinion the wording was unfortunate, as it allowed Mr. Lidgate an opportunity of going off on a side issue. It would have been better to have said, "The spirit of religion" or "The religious spirit." However, we have to take it as it stands, but anyhow, nothing is said about religions or churches.

Churches are crystalizations. They represent some phase of truth, which has become overlaid with much that is merely formally irrevelant. The Roman Catholic Church is, or it claims to be, the direct successor of the Apostles. The Greek Church split off on a merely doctrinal point as to the "Procession of the Holy Ghost." The Protestant Church parted from the R.C. Church on points of doctrine and practice. The great Methodist was not in the beginning a secession from the Anglican community but an endeavor to bring back into it the simple teaching of the founder of Christianity. The innumeaable Free Church split off on minor points of doctrine, or method of church organization and government.

They all stand for some phase of truth but, for the most part, have become more occupied with maintaining their own bit of doctrine than with carrying on the work of their master, but they altogether make up and contain within themselves the Universal Church, which is the company of the faithful servants of God "militant here in earth," together with those who have departed this life in faith, fear and love.

Mr. Lidgate has been at some pains to give us a definition of religion, which he has evidently taken from one or more dictionaries. Let us get back to first principles.

Jesus Christ, for whose teaching Mr. Lidgate seems to have some respect, when tempted to go after the material glories of this world, as who amongst us has not been so tempted, and fallen all too readily into the trap, put the temptation from Him with the words, "It is written thou shalt worship the Lord thy God and Him only shalt thou serve." And when it was suggested that He should use the divine power of which He felt himself to be possessed to command that these stones should be made bread, He replied that "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

And throughout His life he was in conflict with the church of His day. He never denied the principles upon which that church was founded; that is, the direct dependence of man upon God, and the necessity of man's obedience to God's law, not only for his spiritual but for his material life. The whole history of the Jewish nation is an epitome of the relations between God and man, and the overruling influence of the spiritual over the material, of the unseen forces of life over the outward and visible ones.

Further, our Lord insisted continually on the necessity of spiritual regeneration, of the necessity of working from the unseen forces within a man (or nation) to the outward welfare of the man—not from the outside and material side only.

And this brings me to the point of the resolution, viz., that the evils of the present day cannot be cured without the aid of religion. Does Mr. Lidgate really think that by rearranging the methods of production and distribution and rearranging the distribution of the rewards of labor, mental and physical, that human nature can be changed?

That there are evils we all acknowledge, but that these evils (or others) can be cured by Socialism is, to my mind, extremely doubtful, and I am quite sure it cannot be done without the spiritual regeneration of mankind. To suppose any such thing would be on the same footing as to expect to cure some deep-seated internal disease by clapping on a plaster and rubbing in a liniment.

As I once heard a clergymon of the Church of England say with reference so baptism—apart from spiritual regeneration and as a mere outward form—"You might as well spit on a man." That Socialism can bring about the spiritual regeneration of mankind is a negation of scruis. It professedly aims only at the material, which is the least part of a man's life and which does not distinguish him in any way from an animal. And it professes to think it will bring about the millenium, when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, and our sword, whether actual weapons of war or commercial or political, shall be turned into ploughshares.

That the present methods of production and distribution are wasteful and costly, and that Socialism may do something temporarily to relieve these conditions, is quite possible, and to that extent it has my sympathy, but that it will ever prove to be a cure for the evils of the presenr day is unthinkable. It can at best, apart from the aid of religion, prove to be an alleviation of the symptoms.

I say nothing about the many forms of Socialism which are offered for our selection (like the advertisements of quack medicines in the paper) except that they all agree in this, that none of them offer us any constructional policy. All enquiries are met with a vague assertion that these things will arrange themselves, or that this, that, and the other will be impossible in Socialistic state of society.

E. BUTTERFIELD.

Wynndel, B.C., March 16.

Greenwood can now boast of three shoemakers.

Bluebirds have made their appearance at Vernon.

Grand Forks' ice cream factory commenced 1916 operations last week.

The Kootenaian hears several "Independent Conservatives are likely to be out after the party nomination in Kaslo.

During February Police Chief Adams fed the prisoners at Cranbrook jail at an average cost of 10¾ cents per meal.

Fernie council estimates the waterworks will show a profit of over $6,000 and the electric light plant $2,750 this year.

The heating plant of the Queen's Hotel, Hosmer, is being moved to Fernie and installed in the King's Hotel.

Rossland's brass band has had to go out of business. Seven of the members have just enlisted for overseas service.

There are now 150 men on the pay roll at the mine at Kimberly. The citizens are petitioning for daily mail service.

At Fernie the banks are cutting out their Saturday-night opening. Pay day evenings will find them open 7 to 8 o'clock.

Tyson brothers, the Trail butchers, are now operating an ice-making plant. It has a capacity of one and a half tons daily.

TO-MORROW—Bananas, Rhubarb
Radishes, Lettuce, Green Onions

Whole Roast Coffee 40c lb.
Roman Meal 30c pkg.
Black Tea 40c lb.

These are three "specials" from our Grocery Department that come to us off hand. If you are not buying your Groceries at this store we invite you to try us out on any one, or all three, of these lines.

We are satisfied when their quality is considered you will admit you never got so good value elsewhere even at somewhat higher prices.

We also feel sure that our various other lines of Groceries will give you equal satisfaction, both in quality and price.

Everything in the Grocery line has been bought with a view to enabling customers to keep down the high cost of living, and if you can rely on the word of our many satisfied patrons we have done this without in any way affecting the excellence of the goods handled.

Try us with your next Grocery order. We will cheerfully refund your money if goods are not as stated.

S. A. SPEERS
General Merchant - - Creston

Thursdays 11 a.m.

The last forms of THE REVIEW close at noon on Thursday of each week.

Reading notices of any and every description must reach us before 11 a.m. Thursday to ensure insertion.

Changes of advertisements must reach us by Tuesday noon.

Strawberry Plants

Hardy, northern-grown stock of the following varieties:

Senator Dunlap, Parson's Beauty
Glen Mary and Magoon

100 Plants, postpaid, $1.50
1,000 Plants, f.o.b. here, $6.50

10% Discount on all orders, with remittance in full, received before March 25th

Monrad Wigen
Wynndel, B.C.

Wynndel Box Factory
WYNNDEL, B.C.

MANUFACTURES
Boxes and Crates
Rough and Dressed Lumber

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

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

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.

Dairying, Poultry Live Stock, Soils

Owing to a Fruit Growers' Union shareholders meeting having prior claim on the Auditorium on Tuesday night, Creston got its 1916 Fermers' Institute addresses pretty much in tabloid form, the four speakers having only from about 2.15 till chore time that afternoon in which to do their speaking and answer the customary questions.

Barring T. A. F. Wiancko, the dairyman of the party, the addresses did not suffer owing to the time limit imposed, though the questions were necessarily limited. The dairy talk, however, was incomplete. the speaker having to omit several important features of his subject.

President Cook was at the heim and there was a surprisingly good turnout for an afternoon session. Mr. Cook wasted no eloquence in opening announcements, about three dozen words only being required to get the first speaker before the gathering.

Mr. Wiancko opened with a complimentary reference to the turnout a year ago, which was about the best he had at any of the gatherings he addressed last season. A similarly good showing on this occasion was a good omen—Creston Valley ranchers took their occupation seriously. He referred to the unsuccessful attempt to start a creamery here and advised co-operation with Cranbrook or Nelson if butter factories are operated there. At a price of 30 cents a pound f.o.b. Creston for butter fat shipping cream to outside points would be profitable; more so than making dairy butter unless one were a first-class buttermaker with a good string of cash customers. In winter, of course, 35 cents a pound would be necessary for profitable dairying. A reliable barometer as to butter fat prices was the wholesale price of butter.

Dairying, Mr. Wiancko asserted, was the one industry there was little or no chance of over-doing in B.C. Right now the province is importing the products of 45 or 50 thousand dairy cows. The importance of ample and intelligent feeding was quite thoroughly gone into. A cost of from $50 to $60 a year for a dairy cow's feed looked high but when set opposite this was the resultant 6,000 or 6,500 pounds of milk and 200 or 250 pounds of butter fat at 30 cents a pound, omitting the skim milk and fertilizer, good feeding undoubtedly pays.

Mr. Wiancko cited a case of a Holstein which last year produced 24,000 pounds of milk with almost 1,000 pounds of butter fat from a daily ration of 100 pounds of of mangels and 24 pounds of grain—oats, barley and linseed meal. At least 35 pounds of succulent feed—roots of the sort that don't affect milk—should be fed daily. The relative value of hay feeds was stated to be, timothy 3 points, clover 8, and alfalfa 11.

S. H. Hopkins, the diversified farming authority, followed Mr. Wiancko. He opened with the observation that live stock was a safe proposition. Last year 16 million dollars worth of live stock products were brought into B.C. which insured a good home market for a considerable expansion in stock raising. Live stock ensured an all-the-year-round supply of finance and safeguarded soil fertility. Uuder a right soiling system and a rotation of crops a cow per acre was readily attained. He deprecated the practice of breeding heifers at two years of age. The practice permanently retarded the animal's normal growth. He urged strict attention to the feeding of dairy cows while in calf. 60 per cent of the to-be-born animal's growth coming in the last three months.

He favored hog raising. Even with hay at $15, and bran at $1.10, young pigs which sold at $5 cost little more than $2 to raise. Young pigs should be fed by themselves for some weeks before weaning to be sure of natural development after that period. Pastured on alfalfa 80 hogs could fare nicely to the acre. On rape about 12. He advised conservative buying of sheep. On account of the war prices were abnormal. The small sheep raiser in average years should find these animals good for $5 a head annually. A sheep ranch at Vernon with 1722 head had cleaned up $6,000 net on 1915 operations.

J. R. Terry gave a live talk on poultry. This is a good money-losing line if not given some attention. Experience had also shown that straight-poultry raising was not remunerative. As a sideline on a ranch, with intelligent handling, a good breed of birds should average $2 profit each. On any consideration 100 fowl should equal the revenue of a jim dandy dairy cow.

For a general purpose bird he vouched for the White Leghorn; for winter layers the Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds and Orpingtons were hard to beat. To be sure of pullets in the heavy-weight breeds that would be egg producers not later than November 1st the chicks should be hatched in March and not later than April 15. Leghorns could be relied on if hatched up to May 1st.

He advised against feeding potatoes or apples if eggs were desired. These foods were only valuable for fattening. For packing eggs water glass wss recommended—a gallon of the preparation to ten gallons of water; a gallon of water glass taking care of 40 or 50 dozen eggs. Packed eggs last season had sold as high as 42 cents that were only 18 cents when put away. The size of a poultry house should be to allow from 4 to 5 square feet per bird, and the cost should not exceed $1 per bird, with a miximum price of $50. A house from 14 to 16 feet deep is advised.

The meeting was closed by H. O. English, whose topic was "Soils and Crops." Owing to a lack of first hand information of the Valley soil the speakers remarks were confined largely to the crop feature. The meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks to the various speakers.

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

Trail has 20 cases of measles.

Rossland's skating season closed on March 12th.

Cranbrook farmers institute may start a co-operative store in that city.

James Doherty has opened a barber shop and ice cream parlor at Port Hill.

Since July last Rossland has paid in over $18,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Fernie has a 25 mill tax rate in sight for 1916. Almost $43,900 has to be raised.

Spring has sprung at Port Hill. Eli Harper has just finished painting his wagon.

To date 190 employees of the Trail smelter have enlisted for overseas service.

Snowdrops and crocuses are reported in full bloom in some South Slocan gardens.

Thos. Neumayer, a Port Hill rancher, is shipping seed potatoes to Berkley, Calif.

500 men will be required by the various sawmill interests at Golden this year.

A building big enough for 250 men is wanted at Nelson for 225th Battalion recruits.

Fernie Liberals have opened committee rooms and have talk fests every Monday night.

Cranbrook Jobbers, a wholesale grocery in that city, is opening a branch in Nelson.

Fernie is not a prohibition town. At a rally on Sunday night less than 40 people attended.

New Denver reports that small flocks of black birds have already arrived in that town.

M. S. Middleton, assistant horticulturist for Kootenay, expects to enlist for overseas service.

For February and March the Nelson street railway operated at a loss of slightly over $1,000.

Cranbrook's police force has been further reduced by the firing of Policeman Aldridge.

The 102nd Battalion, with headquarters at Blairmore, enlisted 309 recruits in February.

Horticulturist Middleton will conduct a four-day pruning school at Cranbrook this month.

For the three months ending February 29th, Rossland raised over $2,000 cash for Red Cross work.

For taking a little fistic satisfaction out of a Trail Chinaman on Wednesday Geo. Smith was fined $10.

The Trail smelter has just declared its usual 2½ per cent. dividend for the three months ending March 15.

Dogs running at large in Phoenix without a tax tag are subject to 72 hours' imprisonment and execution unless in the meantime the tax and impounding fee is paid.

Spring is Here

—and with it comes the necessity of giving attention to things inside as well as outside the house. For the housecleaning you will likely require some

Wall Paper, Paints and Stains

or to brighten up the furniture or piano so as to have it look almost as good as new just a little V-AVA SPRAY will be found the correct thing.

We have all these lines, and a varied assortment of each, at very attractive prices. They are the best in their class and should have attention before buying.

How do the Pruning Shears Work?

We have a few of these in stock. Don't put up with worn-out or in-bad-shape shears any longer. See our line—the price is sure to tempt you.

And for genuine, all-round satisfaction at a right price

Jackson's Teas at 45c. and 55c. lb. have no equal in Creston

Frank H. Jackson
General Store *Phone 81* *Creston*

Creston Hotel

The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

Our Guests Call Again

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

Headquarters for Mining Men, Lumbermen, Ranchers Tourists and Commercials

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D. D.C.L., President
JOHN AIRD, General Manager. H. V. F. JONES, Ass't General Manager

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

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

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

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. S50

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

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

H. S. McCreath, Prop.
Phone 56 Sirdar Avenue Box 14

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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

WITHIN THE LAW

BY MARVIN DANA

(Copyright)

(Continued)

Mary opened a drawer of the desk and took out the document obtained that morning from Harris and held it forth."

"What's this?" Burke stormed, but he took the paper.

Demarest looked over the inspector's shoulder, and his eyes grew larger as he read. When he was at an end of the reading he regarded the passive woman at the desk with a new respect.

"What's this?" Burke repeated helplessly. Mary was kind enough to make the document clear to him.

"It's a temporary restraining order from the supreme court instructing you to let me alone until you have legal proof that I have broken the law."

"But it can't be done," shouted Burke.

"You might ask Mr. Demarest," Mary suggested pleasantly, "as to whether or not it can be done. The gambling houses can do it and so keep on breaking the law. The race track men can do it and laugh at the law. The railroad can do it to restrain its employees from striking. So why shouldn't I get one too? You see, I have money. I can buy all the law I want. And there's nothing you can't do with the law if you have money enough.. Ask Mr. Demarest. He knows.".

"Can you beat that?" Burke rumbled. He regarded Mary with a stare of almost reverential wonder. "A crook appealing to the law!"

"Well, gentlemen, what are you going to do about it?"

"Miss Turner," the district attorney said, with an appearance of sincerity, "I'm going to appeal to your sense of fair play."

"That was killed four years ago."

But Demarest persisted. Influence had been brought to bear on him. It was for her own sake now that he urged her.

"Let young Gilder alone."

Mary laughed again.

"His father sent me away for three years—three years for something I didn't do. Well, he's got to pay for it."

By this time, Burke, a man of superior intelligence, as one must be to reach such a position of authority, had come to realize that here was a case not to be carried through by blustering, by intimidation, by the rough ruses familiar to the force.

"Don't fool yourself, my girl," he said in his huge voice, which was now modulated to a degree that made it almost unfamiliar to himself. "You can't go through with this. There's always a weak link in the chain somewhere. It's up to me to find it, and I will."

"Now," she said, and there was respect in the glance she gave the stalwart man, "now you really sound dangerous."

Fannie appeared at the door.

"Mr. Edward Gilder wishes to see you, Miss Turner," she said. "Shall I show him in?"

"Oh, certainly," Mary answered, with an admirable pretense of indifference, while Burke glared at Demarest, and the district attorney appeared ill at ease.

CHAPTER XI.

Gilder Meets Bride

There entered the erect, heavy figure of the man whom Mary had hated through the years. He stopped abruptly just within the room, gave a glance at the two men, then his eyes went to Mary, sitting at her desk, with her face lifted inquiringly. He did not pause to take in the beauty of that face, only its strength. He stared at her silently for a moment. Then he spoke, a little tremulous from anxiety.

"Are you the woman?" he said. There was something simple and primitive, something of dignity beyond the usual conventions, in his direct address.

Mary's acknowledgment was as plain as his own question.

"I am the woman. What do you want?".

"My son."

Mary guessed that his coming was altogether of his own volition, and not the result of his son's information, as at first she had supposed.

"Have you seen him recently?"

"No."

"Then, why did you come?"

"Because I intend to save my boy from a great folly. I am informed that he is infatuated with you, and Inspector Burke tells me—why—he tells me—why—he tells me—" He paused, unable for a moment to continue from an excess of emotion.

Inspector Burke filled the halting sentence.

"I told you she had been an ex-convict."

"Yes," Gilder said, after he had regained his self control. He stared at her pleadingly. "Tell me, is this true?"

Here, then, was the moment for which she had longed through weary days, through weary years. Here was the man whom she hated, suppliant before her to know the truth. Her heart quickened. Truly, vengeance is sweet to one who has suffered unjustly.

"Is this true?" the man repeated, with something of horror in his voice.

"It is," Mary said quietly.

For a little, there was silence in the room. At last, Gilder spoke with the sureness of a man of wealth, confident that money will salve any wound.

"How much?" he asked, baldly.

Mary smiled an inscrutable smile.

"Oh, I don't need money," she said, carelessly. "Inspector Burke will tell you how easy it is for me to get it."

"Do you want my son to learn what you are?" he said.

"Why not? I'm ready to tell him myself."

Then Gilder showed his true heart in which love for his boy was before all else.

"But I don't want him to know," he stammered. "Why, I've spared the boy all his life. If he really loves you—it will—"

At that moment, the son himself entered hurriedly. In his eagerness he saw no one save the woman he loved. At his entrance, Mary rose and moved backward a step involuntarily, in sheer surprise over his coming.

The young man went swiftly to her, while the other three men stood silent. Dick took Mary's hand in a warm clasp, pressed it tenderly.

"I didn't see father," he said happily, "but I left a note on his desk at the office."

Then, somehow the surcharged atmosphere penetrated his consciousness, and he looked around, to see his father standing grimly opposite him. But there was no change in his expression beyond a more radiant smile.

"Hello, dad," he cried, joyously. "Then you got my note?"

"No, Dick, I haven't had any note."

The young man spoke with simple pride.

"Dad, we're married. Mary and I were married this morning."

Mary kept her eyes steadfast on the father. There was triumph in her gaze. This was the vengeance for which she had longed, for which she had plotted, the vengeance she had at last achieved. Here was her freedom, the period of her supremacy.

Gilder seemed dazed by the brief sentence.

"Say that again," he commanded.

"Dad, Mary and I were married this morning."

"I married your son this morning," Mary said in a matter-of-fact tone. "I married him. Do you quite understand, Mr. Gilder? I married him." In that sentence lay her ultimate compensation for untold misery. The father stood there wordless, unable to find speech against this calamity that had befallen him.

"It's a frame-up!" Burke roared. He glared at the young man. "Tell your father it ain't true. Why, do you know what she is? She's done time." He paused for an instant, then spoke in a voice that was brutally menacing. "And she'll do it again!"

The young man turned toward his bride. There was disbelief, hope, de[illegible] in his face.

"It's a lie, Mary," he said. "Say it's a lie!" He seized her hand passionately.

"It is the truth," Mary said firmly. "I have served three years in prison."

There was a silence of a minute that was like years.

Dick turned his tortured face to his bride of a day. Then he spoke again more beseechingly.

"Say there's a mistake."

Mary spoke with a simplicity that admitted no denial.

"It's all quite true."

The man who had so loved her, trusted her, stood trembling for a moment, tottered and sank into a chair.

The father looked at Mary with a reproach that was pathetic.

"See," he said, and his heavy voice was for once thin with passion, "see what you've done to my boy!"

"What is that compared to what you have done to me?"

"What have I done to you?" he questioned, uncomprehending.

"Do you remember what I said to you the day you had me sent away?"

"I don't remember you at all."

"Perhaps you remember Mary Turner, who was arrested four years ago for robbing your store, and perhaps you remember that she asked to speak to you before they took her to prison?"

The heavy jowled man gave a start."

"Oh, you begin to remember! Yes! There was a girl who swore she was innocent—yes, swore that she was innocent. And she would have got off—only you asked the judge to make an example of her."

"You are that girl?"

"I am that girl."

There was a little interval of silence. Then Mary spoke again remorselessly.

"You took away my good name; you smashed my life; you put me behind the bars. You owe for all that. Well, I've begun to collect."

"And that is why you married my boy?"

"It is. Mary gave the answer coldly, convincingly.

To be Continued)

PAINS IN SIDE AND BACK

How Mrs. Kelly Suffered and How She was Cured.

Burlington, Wis.—"I was very irregular, and had pains in my side and back, but after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Tablets and using two bottles of the Sanative Wash I am fully convinced that I am entirely cured of these troubles, and feel better all over. I know your remedies have done me worlds of good and I hope every suffering woman will give them a trial."—Mrs. ANNA KELLY, 710 Chestnut Street, Burlington, Wis.

The many convincing testimonials constantly published in the newspapers ought to be proof enough to women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine they need.

This good old root and herb remedy has proved unequalled for these dreadful ills; it contains what is needed to restore woman's health and strength.

If there is any peculiarity in your case requiring special advice, write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for free advice.

Royal "Good Luck" Ring of Russia

The story of a ring upon which the Czar sets extraordinary value is romantic and interesting.

Many years ago Princess Charlotte of Prussia noticed that her Swiss governess wore a quaint little ring of Gothic design. "What a curious ring!" exclaimed the Princess. "Do let me try it on." She put the ring on her finger, but to her dismay found it impossible to remove it again. Thereupon the governess begged her to accept it as a keepsake.

Some time afterwards she was able to take off the ring, and found to her astonishment that inside it were the words "Russia's Czarina" faintly engraved.

Years later Princess Charlotte actually became the wife of Prince Nicholas, who at that time had little prospect of succeeding to the Russian throne. Fate willed, however, that he was to become Nicholas I., Czar of Russia.

Charlotte gave the mysterious ring to her husband, and to his dying day he wore it as a talisman.

It has been treasured and venerated by his successors ever since. In fact, the present Czar thinks so much of it and attaches such importance to the wearing of it that, once when he started on a journey without it, he returned several hundred miles in order to place this remarkable mascot upon his finger.

"Thy Neighbor as Thyself"

Willy—Ma, may I have Tommy Wilson over to our house to play Saturday?

Mother—No; you make altogether too much noise. You'd better go [illegible]

How to Save Your Eyes

Try This Free Prescription

Do your eyes give you trouble? Do you already wear eyeglasses or spectacles? Thousands of people wear these "windows" who might easily dispense with them. You may be one of these, and it is your duty to save your eyes before it is too late. The eyes are neglected more than any other organ of the entire body. After you finish your day's work you sit down and rest your muscles, but how about your eyes? Do you rest them? You know you do not. You read or do something else that keeps your eyes busy; you work your eyes until you go to bed. That is why so many have strained eyes, and finally other eye troubles that threaten partial or total blindness. Eyeglasses are merely crutches; they never cure. This free prescription, which has benefitted the eyes of so many, may work equal wonders for you. Use it a short time. Would you like your eye troubles to disappear as if by magic? Try this prescription. Go to the nearest wide-awake drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets; fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water, drop in one tablet and allow it to thoroughly dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. Just note how quickly your eyes clear up and how soon the inflammation will disappear. Don't be afraid to use it; it is absolutely harmless. Many who are now blind might have saved their eyes had they started to care for them in time. This is a simple treatment, but marvellously effective in multitudes of cases. Now that you have been warned don't delay a day, but do what you can to save your eyes, and you are likely to think us as long as you live for publishing this prescription. The Valmas Drug Co. of Toronto will fill the above [illegible] cannot.

Big Commonwealth Army

300,000 Australasians Will be Under Arms Next June

One of the first official acts of the new prime minister of Australia, Wm. M. Hughes, has been an announcement that a fresh army will be furnished by the Commonwealth, and that this army will number 50,000 men. "This further contribution," said Mr. Hughes, "will bring the total number of men supplied by Australia by next June to something like 300,000 men. It is to be understood that the principle of voluntary enlistment is to be adhered to. No requests had been made to the Commonwealth by the imperial government for more men. The offer was quite spontaneous. I have not the slightest doubt that the necessary men will be forthcoming. These will form new units, and are independent of the quota of 9,500 a month necessary for reinforcements.

A government appeal will be made by mail to every man in Australia within the military age group based on the recent war census—that is, single men from 18 to 44 years.

SUBSTANTIAL PROOF

By a Canadian Witness.

Beechmont, Ont.—"I feel it my duty to tell what Dr. Pierce's remedies have done for me. When I commenced taking them I was completely run down. I have taken altogether nine bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription,' together with the 'Pleasant Pellets' and can truthfully say that I feel like a new woman. I would certainly recommend these medicines to any one suffering as I did."—MRS. WM. PLUMLEY, Beechmont, Ont.

An imitation of nature's method of replacing waste of tissue, enriching impoverished blood and increasing nerve force is when you take an alterative extract of herbs and roots made with pure glycerine, without the use of alcohol, like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This vegetable medicine coaxes the digestive functions and helps in the assimilation of food, or rather takes from the food just the nutriment the blood requires.

Pure blood is essential to good health. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery not only cleanses the blood of impurities, but it increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and enriches the body with an abundant supply of pure, rich blood. It thus cures scrofula, eczema, erysipelas, boils, pimples and other eruptions that mar and scar the skin.

Write Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.

Free.—Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, cloth-bound, sent free on receipt of 50 cents (or stamps) to pay expense of mailing *only*. Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Devils from Ireland"

Private Rennard, 1st Inniskilling Fusiliers, in a letter to his uncle, published in the regimental journal, says:

"The old Turks are nearly fed up with war, but the Germans won't let them hand in their guns. The other day the Germans had a band in the trench, and the first thing we heard was them striking up the old tune 'Fifth Royal Irish.' A few shells from a gunboat were dropped in their midst, and in a second you could see nothing but brass instruments and German heads and legs flying in all directions in the air. There were a large number of our regiment killed in our last engagement, and that makes about four times we have been in a death trap. It is very hard on us, but we are always in the front, no matter what is doing, and we can't be kept back when we start.

"The Turks run when we get near them, and they don't like the men with the castles (the Inniskilling badge) in their caps. Their officers, who talk good English, call us the 'devils from Ireland.'"

How a Windbreak Pays

Just as "a dollar saved is a dollar earned," so soil moisture saved from evaporation is equivalent to rainfall. Studies made a few years ago in Kansas and Nebraska showed the value of the windbreak in preventing evaporation.

It must be admitted that windbreaks occupy space that could be profitably devoted to agricultural crops, and that the roots of the trees and their shade render a strip of ground on either side of the windbreak relatively unproductive. Yet efficient windbreaks undoubtedly do more good than evil, reducing the velocity of the wind and, therefore, the loss of soil water from evaporation. It seems from investigations made by the United States forest service that the greater yields of field crops and apples behind the protection of a good windbreak are enough to warrant every farmer in the prairie states in planting windbreaks.

"They tell me that your wife is one of the observant women in town."

"So I hear."

German Women and Peace

Strong Evidence of a Feeling of Revolt Against the War

A letter in the "Berlinger Tageblatt," under the caption "German Women and Peace," contains evidence of the revolt against war. Ellen Paasche, the writer of the letter, sharply contradicts the assertion that the Germans had to break with so many evil habits contracted by indulgence and luxury in time of peace that a long war, as compared with a short one, had distinct compensations. "It is impossible for me," she exclaims, "to describe my feelings, as I find that Dr. Schrimacher has no word for the horrors of war." The letter continues:

"There are people who held, and still hold, that it was entirely necessary, but it is to be hoped that all these nevertheless say to themselves: Never again, never again, must there be so much sorrow and so many tears in the world. It is through my faith in this sentiment that I am convinced that the peace movement will grow tremendously in Germany after the war. And who are more suited to carry on that work than the women? Are those of us who have children playing around us to sacrifice them, too, in twenty years' time? Let us be done with all half-way measures; let us reflect upon the fundamental causes of the war; and all who have something to lose in another twenty years, let them live not for the moment alone, but help disseminate the conception of peace as something no more a fanasty than temperance, or housing reform. Let those mothers who have nothing more to lose, from whom the war has taken everything, think of and help the rest of us, so that we may be spared the necessity ever of experiencing their sorrow and grief."

The Present Condition of War

So far, militarily, the Germans have won—it would be mere moral cowardice to deny it; on paper, they claim the reward. The forget that paper means nothing nowadays, that the war was fought over a "scrap of paper," that Bernhardi's law—annihilation—holds good for us as well as for the Germans, and that until one or the other side is defeated peace is neither on object nor a desirability. The Germans set out to compel the subjection of Europe. They themselves have taught Europe to fight; they have given Europe her reason and her inspiration. Today that reason is ours. It is we who have caught the inspiration of war. It is we who are preparing to fight predatory Germany with the means and principles of Bernhardi. "In war only decisions count," he wrote. It is so. It will be so in this gigantic upheaval of the nations. And it is this condition of war which the Germans have called up and which threatens ultimately to enguif them.—Austin Harrison in the English Review.

New Wireless Device

A new device in wireless telegraphy the invention of Dr. Branas, a Spanish professor, is to be tested between coast stations of Spain and the United States. The Spanish government has requested the American authorities to send trial messages. The new apparatus is said to increase greatly the effectiveness of wireless transmission beyond a distance of 5,000 kilometres.

Unless American manufactures who have started laboratories since the war began, soon come to the rescue, some Canadian factories will be faced with a dye famine. Ottawa factories are hit hard. Soon they will come to the end of their resources, and if the supply from the United States does not increase, they will be placed in an unprecedented position.

England is Curtailing Luxuries

The London Weekly Despatch says that the government has decided on drastic steps as regards the importation of luxuries. "It may be safely stated," says the Despatch, "that in a week's time there will be no imported luxuries whatever. Certain necessities will still be admitted, as for example, bananas, for the poor, but inpensive imported fruits for the rich will be barred. Wasteful motoring, which is everywhere seen, is to be stopped because it is using up shipping, which brings petrol and rubber. The importation of pulp and paper probably will be cut down 40 per cent."

"Remember," said the Sergeant, "no one is allowed to dismount without orders."

Murphy was no sooner in the saddle than he was thrown to the ground.

"Murphy!" yelled the Sergeant when he discovered him lying breathless on the ground, "you dismounted."

"I did."

"Did you have orders?"

"I did."

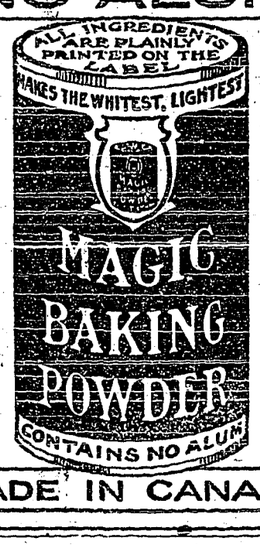
"From headquarters?"

"No, sir, from hindquarters."

Sore Eyes

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

NO ALUM



MADE IN CANADA

Post Office Not Much Affected by The War

Increase Reported in Almost Every Branch in the Service

The war has not affected very adversely the business of the post office department, according to the annual report tabled in the house by the Hon. T. Chase Casgrain.

There have been increases all along the line—in letters sent, in rural mail routes, money order and savings bank offices.

In the number of letters the estimated increase is 13,197,000. While this is less than for the last ten years, it is a good showing in view of the war.

No statistics are given with respect to the parcels post, but the report states that the system "has been successfully conducted during the year and its great and growing popularity has demonstarted that it supplies a public need.

"As the parcels post reaches every point throughout the country its facilities are greater than those afforded by services operated by private companies and its rates are lower."

Rural mail routes have increased by 695 and more than 37,500 additional boxes have been erected. 475 new post offices were established and 93 closed, the latter mainly on rural mail routes.

Savings in the postal banks total $39,995,406, which is a decrease of $1,595,880. During the year 2,437,776 letters went to the dead letter office.

Germans Use Jerusalem as War Base

One of the missionaries who has recently returned to Rome states that an English colleague, who was with him in Syria and who has probably now returned to England, saw very important preparations at Jerusalem and Jaffa, for an expedition against Egypt under the direction of German officers.

A double track railway line has been constructed from Damascus to Jerusalem and Ghaza and some distance beyond the ancient frontier line of Turkey and Egypt to the Isthmus of Suez. Jerusalem is transformed into an armed camp, defended by trenches and containing 100,000 men. All the convents have already been converted into hospitals, with Turkish and German staffs, and the inhabitants are under strict supervision.

No Medicine to Equal Baby's Own Tablets

Mrs. E. Cutler, St. Lazare, Man., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years for my five children and can truthfully say there is no medicine to equal them." The Tablets regulate the bowels and stomach, cure constipation and indigestion, expel worms and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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.

The British Way

The force which Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien will command will be largely composed of Boers, the men against whom he fought fifteen years ago. That is the way of the British empire. That must be its way if it is to endure. Differences disappear in face of a common danger. The British empire means liberty, and all its peoples rush to arms when their liberty is threatened.—London Daily Express.

Kendalls Spavin Cure
The Old Reliable
Horse Remedy

THOUSANDS of farmers and horsemen have saved money by using Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavins, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Bony Growths and Lameness from many other causes. It keeps horses working. A $1 bottle may save a horse for you. Get a bottle the next time you are in town. Sold by druggists everywhere, $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, also ask for a copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse"—or write to

DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY
Enosburg Falls, Vermont 101

Drug Fiends

Moral Degredation Which Results From the Drug and Liquor Habit

That alcohol is a habit forming drug is denied by no one but its devotees. Its denial would be useless because every one knows men who have become the victims of the alcohol habit that cannot break away from it. Nothing is more pathetic than to see some of these men trying to break off the habit, suffering untold tortures and failing time after time until they give up in despair and plunge in deeper than ever, in hopes of ending their misery.

Morphine is also a habit forming drug, but it is very little used compared with the various alcoholic liquors, because it is not pleasant to the taste and because the habit of treating to a dose of morphine has not become popular. Its action is very similar to that of whiskey or brandy. In moderate doses it dulls the sensibility to pain and in large doses causes a stupor resembling profound sleep. Like alcohol, once the habit is fully formed, it is almost impossible to break off. Men who make a specialty of treating the drug and alcohol habit, tell me that it is easier to cure permanently a morphine field than an alcohol fiend. That is probably due largely to the habit many have formed of urging their friends to drink. The day is not long passed when some would take it as an insult if you refused to drink their dope. Both these drugs have the effect of blighting the moral sensibility so that a drinking man will do or say with perfect indifference what he would have shrank from with horror before he acquired the habit. Examples of this we have had in plenty of late, when men stoop to the most despicable acts, utterly indifferent to the need or fate of their country. Anyone who has studied the question knows that much of this moral degradation has had its origin in drink on the part of the person or his ancestors. Morphine and alcohol are both poisonous drugs and both have the tendency to affect the higher moral centres first.

It is dreadful to contemplate the power which the traffic has acquired. In England, France and Germany they have defied the government and the war office to do more than slightly curtail their business. In Sweden, the people voted a hundred to one in favor of prohibition, but they did not get it. In Ontario, people have voted by large majorities on three different occasions in favor of prohibiting the traffic. Not only that, but resolutions and petitions almost without number, have poured in to the government, begging that the bars be closed. On the other hand, no one but a quiet deputation of liquor dealers have asked that the business be allowed to continue. But that deputation seems to have more influence with governments than the votes of the people, the resolutions of the most important bodies and all the petitions that have been presented, humbly pleading that the great evil be stopped.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Too Many Aviators

Supply of Men For Royal Naval Air Service Far Exceeds Demand

The naval service department has been informed by Sir George Perley, acting Canadian commissioner in London, that Canadians arriving in England have been applying for commissions in the Royal Air Service, and that, in order to avoid disappointment and unnecessary expense, the admiralty desires it to be made known generally throughout Canada that only candidates selected by the director of the Canadian naval service can be entered. Admiral Kingsmill is director of the Canadian service. In this connection, it may be added, said an official of the department, that the naval service department has entered the full quota of men for the Royal Naval Air Service, which the admiralty wanted to obtain, and until a further call is made by the admiralty for men for this service, no more men can be used. The schools in Great Britain are understood to be full to overflowing at present with pupils. As soon as any more Canadians are wanted the department will make known the fact through the press.

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

Want Canadians For Patrol Service

The department of naval service has issued a call on behalf of the British admiralty for men from Canada for service in the auxiliary patrol (motor boat) service.

Those who will be accepted must have a thorough knowledge of high-power internal combustion engines, and be accustomed to running motor boats. The total pay is $2.55 per day for sub-lieutenants, $2.07 for chief motor boatmen and $1.34 for motor boatmen, with separation allowances added in the case of the two latter. Applications are being received by Admiral Kingsmill, director of naval service for Canada.

A Second Jellicoe

A new story of Sir John Jellicoe is told in the Christian World.

"A small boy, the son of an officer on the admiral's flagship, was taken up to Scotland to see his father, and while the little fellow was up on deck Sir John Jellicoe came up and talked to him.

"He asked the boy his name, and then said: 'Do you know what my name is?' The little boy did not know, and the admiral explained that his name was Jellicoe.

"'Oh,' was the small boy's answer, 'I have a rabbit named Jellicoe at home.' And the admiral went on shoveling."

Painful Swellings Reduced Muscular Strains Ended

Such Troubles Now Quickly Rubbed Away by Powerful Remedy

If you have any muscles that are strained and weak, that are frequently subject to rheumatic pains; if you have any painful swellings that refuse to go away—get busy with Nerviline. This is the very sort of trouble that Nerviline is noted for curing quickly. "I have proved Nerviline simply a wonder in reducing a hard, painful swelling. It followed an injury I received in my left leg and caused me great pain and discomfort. The muscles were strained and sore, and no other remedy gave the ease and comfort I got from rubbing on Nerviline. There is a soothing, pain-relieving power about Nerviline that touched the root of my trouble. Nerviline reduced the swelling, it destroyed the pain, it brought my limb back to perfect condition." The experience of Mr. Bowen, whose home is in Middlesex, is not unusual. Thousands are proving every day that muscular pains of every kind, chronic rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia and sciatica will yield to Nerviline when nothing else can possibly cure. Nerviline is an old time family pain remedy, used used nearly forty years with great success. The large family size bottle costs 50c., trial size. 25c., at all dealers.

The Boys at The Front

Field Comforts Lessen the Rigors of a Winter Campaign

Two of the most characteristic features of this war, as distinguished from other wars, have been trench warfare and winter campaigns.

From time immemorial, winter has been the great pacificist. Those young enough to remember their Caesar will recall the inevitableness with which the Roman General, at the first touch of frost, led his troops into snug winter quarters (Hibernia).

When Wellington held the lines of Torres Vedras, winter imposed an involuntary truce. The great Napoeon met with disaster on his winter campaign in Russia.

Today, however, the winter campaign is perhaps, from the point of view of the soldier, the greatest horror of modern war. Night and day, in frost and sleet, our soldiers in France, have to mount guard. Winter is to them an even more implacable foe than the German.

Moreover, few civilians understand what a trench is. We talk glibly about the trenches, but wo do not realize that a trench is a ditch full of mud and slime—the most unfit of all places for human habitation.

The trench is bad enough in summer, but in winter it surpasses anything that Dante conceived in his inferno. The only way to defeat this infernal combination of winter and trench is to supply the soldier with an abundance of "Field Comforts;" socks, mittens, mufflers, wristlets and belts to keep his body warm; and tobacco, mouth organs, gramophones, books, pipes and hosts of other things to keep up his spirits.

Every time we hear the winter wind whistle in the lanes, we should think of our troops on active service and make a contribution to their walfare.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"It was very romantic," said his friend. "He proposed to her in an aeroplane."

"Yes?" murmured the listener, encouragingly.

"And she accepted him in the hospital."

CAUSES TROUBLE

People Slowly Learn the Facts

"All my life I have been a slave to coffee. I kept gradually losing my health, but I used to say 'nonsense, it don't hurt me.'

"Slowly I was forced to admit the truth and the final result was that my nervous force was shattered. (Tea produces about the same effects as coffee, because they both contain the drugs, caffeine and tannin).

"My heart became weak and uncertain in its action, and that frightened me. Then my physician told me that I must stop drinking coffee or I could never expect to be well again.

"I thought of Postum but could hardly bring myself to give up the coffee.

"Finally I concluded that I owed it to myself to give Postum a trial. I got a package and carefully followed the directions, and what a delicious, nourishing, rich drink it was! Do you know, I found it very easy to shift from coffee to Postum.

"Almost immediately after I made the change I found myself better, and as the days went by I kept on improving. My nerves grew steady, I slept well and felt strong and well balanced. Now the old nervousness is gone and I am well once more."

It pays to give up the drink that acts on some like a poison, for health is the greatest fortune one can have. 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.

—sold by Grocers

About Kronstadt

Strongly Fortified Island That Guards Capital of Russia

Kronstadt, the island that guards Petrograd, is the most strongly fortified place in the northern empire. The fortifications on the island were begun by Peter the Great in 1703, after the dispossession of the Swedes. Kronstadt is the port and outpost defence of the Russian capital, the seat of the Russian admiralty, and the first naval station of the Czar.

The older "three decker" forts of Kronstadt, five in number, repulsed the Anglo-French fleet during the Crimean War. These redoubts today, although mounting modern ordnance, are largely obsolete, but powerful forts and sunken batteries have been installed to keep peace with the development of the naval strengths of neighboring states. The defensive works of the island and adjacent shores have been carried out on an extensive plan, much of it being done according to the specifications of Todleben; modified and brought up to date by succeeding engineers.

The island on which Kronstadt stands, lying nearly in mid-channel at the head of the Gulf of Finland, is the front door of Russia. It is so situated as to make the bombardment of the capital impossible before the passage of its forts and batteries. The island is twenty-one miles west of Petrograd, and stretches for eight miles east and west, in the midst of the pocket-like gulf. Altogether, the island leaves little in the way of military supremacy to Heligoland and Gibraltar.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Lighting Indoor Rifle Range

One of the most important problems connected with indoor range shooting is lighing. Incorrect light on the target produces eye strain, poor scores and grouchy shooters. The result to try to obtain is, of course, the best possible imitation of daylight shooting conditions. I do not like the usual method, which is to use comparatively low power lights, placing them close to the targets in such a way that the target only reflects light to the eye. The result optically is to expand the iris of the eye, reducing the ability to see both sights and targets clearly and rendering the eye susceptible to blur caused by the glare.

Lately I have been shooting on targets which are illuminated by a two-hundred watt nitrogen-filled bulb placed about three feet in front of the targets and four feet above them. Looking down the range is like looking down a dark alley way into a court yard flooded with sunlight.—A. P. Lane in Target Tips.

How's This?

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

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

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

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

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

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

When the Movie Was Open

"I don't believe there is any great use in your going to the Majestic, Mr. Sellers, for it probably won't be open tonight," said the landlord of the Black Bull tavern in reply to a request for information regarding the whereabouts of the temple of the movies. "You see, this is prayer meeting night, and it is most always closed on prayer meeting nights, same as 'tis the nights when the Rebeccy Lodge gives an oyster festival, or the Lyceum Course is going on, and the nights once in a while when the young people meet to trip the light fanatic toe, and the rare occasions when the Sock and Bustin' Coterie present a drama. And, of course, too, it is closed when a Congressman or any big bug that-a-way makes a speech here."

"Well, in the name of wonder! When is it open?"

"On every other night but them I have mentioned, except, of course, Sundays, and when it storms."

Rudyard Kipling Praises Russians

Rudyard Kipling has sent the following message to the Russian people on the occasion of the Russian New Year:

"Like you, I look for peace, but not before our common work is done; power built on arrogance disciplined, and evil taught that there is a good other than its own lust.

"We who have borne our part as your allies and shall bear it to the end will never forget with what inflexible fortitude and sacrifice Russia has laid the foundation for a day full of reckoning.

(Signed). "Rudyard Kipling."

Advance in Cleansing of Wounds

Dr. Pierre Roux, director of the Pasteur Institute, announced to the French Academy of Sciences that a remarkable advance in serumtherapy had been made as the result of a discovery by Dr. Bassuet. By this method, it was possible to cleanse automatically, Dr. Roux said, wounds which hitherto had resisted treatment.

"Was your bachelor's supper a success?"

"A success! Wonderful! Why, we [illegible] the wedding for two days!"—Life.

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—*Have no Appetite.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure *Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

PERFECTION RAZOR PASTE

Will Sharpen your Razor Better and Quicker than any re-hone in any other way. Lasts a lifetime. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded post free 25 cents. Pony Razor Strops 75 cents, O. K. Strops $1.50—Good Dealer—Canada Razor Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. N.3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA Co, 99, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. Co, HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF EASY TO TAKE
THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Wood's Phosphodine.
The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins, *Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

CONSUMPTION
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS OF OUR TREATMENT
NATURE'S CREATION COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED
Room 14 Cosgrave Bldg. 163 Yonge St.
TORONTO, CANADA

LITTLE
THINGS COUNT
Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.
EDDY'S MATCHES
are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!
All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

Technical Education Postponed

Technical education in Canada and methods by which it could be advanced were the subject of a lengthy investigation and elaborate report a few years ago by a federal government commission.

The recommendations have never been acted upon. It is not intended to do anything by way of legislation on the matter this year, not only because the sensational program is confined to war measures, but also for the reason that the war may produce entirely altered industrial conditions throughout the country.

The worms that infest children from their birth are of two kinds, those that find lodgement in the stomach and those that are found in the intestines. The latter are the most destructive, as they cling to the walls of the intestines and if not interfered with work havoc there. Miller's Worm Powders dislodge both kinds and while expelling them from the system serve to repair the damage they have caused.

Visitor—We are getting up a raffle for a returned soldier. Won't you buy a ticket?

Miss Innocence—Mercy, no! What would I do with him?

"Did you count your change before leaving the window?"

"No."

"Then we can't rectify mistakes."

"I'm glad of that. I found, after I got away from here that you had given me $5 too much."

HOME TREATMENT.—Describe your disease, and write for free book and testimonials. [illegible]
46 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO

The Red Cross ladies are having their drawing for the violin, donated by Alex. Duperry, at the Mercantile store on April 15th. The tickets are 25c.

The advent of two opposition members at Victoria has meant good luck to J. W. Dow, president of the local Liberal Association. On Monday one of his dairy cows gave birth to twin calves, both of them smart and husky. Fortunately, or unfortunately, they are not correct species to call Brewster and Macdonald.

Instead of repairing the old bridge over the Goat River at Erickson bridge foreman Jim Johnston got word to proceed with the erection of a brand new bridge at a point 200 feet further up stream. The new one will cost about $5,000 and will very largely do away with the heavy grade on the approaches which was the big objection to the old cross over. Naturally Canyon City people, in particular, are particularly happy over the new order of things. They have been after the government for some time for this very sort of bridge.

Spring is Coming

That horse needs some spring blood medicine and a general toning up to stand the summer's work and heat. All you need is a package

Pratt's Animal Regulator and Blood Purifier

Do not leave it until the hot weather sets in and then wonder why your driver has no life and a very rough coat of hair. For sale by

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

Growers of Canyon City, Erickson, Creston, Wynndel Districts

TAKE NOTICE that the HOUSE OF QUALITY is again on the map as a Commission House for disposing of the Fruit and Vegetables from the above districts.

A. LINDLEY

BOX 34 CRESTON, B.C.

Boar for Service

Registered Large English Berkshire Boar, Creston Boy, for service. Fee $3. STOCKS & JACKSON, Mountain View Ranch.

Local and Personal

Unlike eggs butter is on the up grade, all the dealers quoting the creamery article at 45 cents pound now.

Clothes cleaned, pressed and repaired Goods called for and delivered, or leave at S. A. Speers' store.—H. F. WEBER, Box 16, Creston.

Mrs. W. S. Ryckman of Cranbrook, who has been here for a couple of weeks looking after business interests, left for home on Sunday.

WANTED—Ranchers to list with us the quantity of potatoes and other vegetables they have for sale.—Creston Fruit Growers Union, Ltd.

Lance Corp. John Baines, who has been on the guard staff at Morrissey internment camp since December, came in Tuesday on a few days leave.

Mrs. Chas. Foss and children arrived from Vancouver on Friday and will spend a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. McCarthy, and other friends.

Mrs. G. J. Bales of McGillivray, B.C. was another out-of-town visitor for the Irish Night. She is here on a vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leamy.

Mrs. Matthews and Miss Augusta Doyle were here from Cranbrook for St. Patrick's night celebration, and remained over the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Doyle.

Provincial Constable Geo. M. Gunn, formerly stationed here, but now in charge at New Denver, spent the week-end with Creston friends, combining business with pleasure.

Had the slipping lasted until the 18th, Mayor Little's records show the Valley would have had four months of good, continuous sleighing—something new in these parts for several years.

Alice Siding masquerade dance tonight at the Todd Auditorium. A week hence the band is giving another of their always-a-good-time dances in the Parish Hall. The ladies supply refreshments at both.

The Women's Institute have their April meeting on Saturday afternoon next, in Speers' Hall, at 3 o'clock promps. The tea at the close will be for all who care to attend, the proceeds going to the Red Cross.

The first of the 1916 Institute supply of blasting powder came in on Monday. There are 100 cases in the lot—a similar quantity to that brought in in 1915. Since the war started the price has risen $1.50 per case.

Road Supt. Benney is taking no chances on the new bridges between the Reclamation Farm and Corn Creek going out with this year's high water. These structures are now carrying a capacity load of stones to anchor them down.

Mrs. E. Mallandaine, who has been visiting her sister at Los Angeles, and at other California points, since December, arrived home on Sunday. Outside of attending the sick for a few weeks, she had a thoroughly enjoyable vacation.

The public school scholars will specialize in baseball as soon as the right weather comes. The hat went round town last week when about $10 was raised for the purchase of an outfit. The captains chosen are Harold Gobbett and Trennie Long.

Capt. Forrester paid Kitchener an official visit the latter part of the week. There is some lumbering activity in sight for this season. The Cranbrook sash and door factory people are putting in a mill between Kitchener and Kid Creek where rough stock for the Cranbrook plant will be sawn.

Trail News: Creston district has demonstrated the advantages of diversified farming even in a fruit region, and the Creston REVIEW has been a big factor in sending out the glad tidings. During 1915 Creston district produced for export some $20,000 worth of livestock and meat, and also had a surplus of dairy products and poultry.

Mrs. F. H. Price, who has been working at the Creston Hotel as cook for some months past, had the misfortune to miss her footing while coming up from the cellar on Tuesday afternoon, and in her fall broke her right leg in two places. Dr. Henderson was summoned and set the injuries and on Wednesday she was taken to St. Eugene Hospital, Cranbrook. Less than a year ago Mrs. [illegible] suffering from an injured knee. Her daughter, Ethel, accompanied her to Cranbrook.

POULTRY FOR SALE—Half dozen purebred White Leghorn pullets.—T. MAWSON, Creston.

Miss Jessie Dow, who has been visiting at Cranbrook for the past few weeks, returned home on Sunday.

Up to last night no recruits have as yet came forward in Creston for the new B.C. battalion—the 225th.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Single comb White Leghorn eggs for sale. $1.50 per setting of 15.—P. OFNER, Wynndel, B.C.

Mrs. (Dr.) Henderson, who has spent the past three weeks with Kamloops and Vancouver friends, returned home on Wednesday.

John Taylor of Castlegar, manager of the Edgewood Lumber Co., was a Creston visitor on Sunday, the guest of W. V. Jackson.

EGGS FOR SALE—Purebred Single Comb White Leghorn eggs. Baron strain, $1.50 for setting of 15 eggs.—S. MOON, Wynndel, B.C.

A flat-car load of wheel scrapers and carts was loaded here on Monday by Road Supt. Benney for use in the Fairview section of the Ymir riding.

E. N. Holmes, who has been working at Coleman, Alta., for some months past, returned last week and will spend the summer on the ranch.

The raise in gasoline which has been in effect elsewhere for some weeks, now obtains in Creston. In quantities the price is now 50 cents a gallon—a 10-cent raise.

Treasurer Bennett would like to hear from all subscribers to the Patriotic Fund who have not yet paid their March guarantee before the end of the month.

March Farmers' Institute meeting falling on St. Patrick's night was not largely attended, although there was the necessary quorum and all routine matters were disposed of.

Miss Francis Lyne was taken to St. Eugene Hospital, Cranbrook, Monday, where she successfully underwent an operation for appendicitis the following day. She was accompanied by Mrs. Lyne.

Father Maguire of Cranbrook was in town on Friday, taking in the St. Patrick's celebration under Holy Cross Church ladies auspices—doing the honors for Father Kennedy, who was slightly indisposed.

It is expected a daily service between Nelson and Vancouver will be inaugurated in July over the Kettle Valley line. This will give Creston a 30-hour trip to the coast if the train leaves Nelson in the evening.

At the shareholders meeting on Tuesday night J. W. Hamilton was chosen vice-president of the Fruit Growers Union, in place of James Compton, resigned. Andy Miller replaces Mr. Hamilton as director.

The Irish Night in the Auditorium on Friday evening was very largely attended, gross receipts going slightly over $60. Cranbrook and Port Hill were both represented while there were big delegations from all Valley points.

Nels. Winlaw of Nelson was here on Monday and Tuesday sizing up things on their limit, where they have a considerable quantity of logs of the 1914-15 cut which will need some attention if the present prospect of very high water materializes.

For the present, at any rate, Creston Roman Catholics will have but one service a month. A couple more parishes have been added to the eleven Father Kennedy previously ministered to, making more than a single Sunday here per month out of the question.

Geo. Jacks, a local recruit with the 102nd, who slipped out of town and enlisted, giving no opportunity for a presentation of the usual pipe and tobacco, in a letter to Postmaster Gibbs, which came to hand last week, acknowledges receiving the smokeables which were sent on to him at Comox. He states the camp is none too comfortable as they are quartered in tents with rain most every day, and the weather decidedly chilly.

Word was received here on Saturday that James Mackie, a former employee at the Creston Hotel, who went overseas with one of the first Alberta battalions, and who was taken prisoner and wounded in the fighting at Festaubert last spring, has been exchanged and is now in a British hospital near London, where the injured arm is coming around nicely. Stanley Gwynne, another ex-Crestonite, is also in hospital, suffering from rheumatism.

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