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THE CRESTON REVIEW

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Sending Food to Prisoners of War

Next to their willingness and ability to labor to the end that the organization shall have sufficient finance to carry on its work on a scale worthy of the Creston Valley, the Red Cross ladies' second long suit seems to be their equal-ability to keep the finances working in likely-looking directions.

Althokgh their appeal last week for socks met with a shamefully small response, due to Canyon City's $80 donation the ladies were able to go out and purchase from Creston some 130 pairs of hosiery which, along with those donated, will keep up the Valley's reputation splendidly. 16 pairs was the sum total of the woollen footwear donated, the following being the contributors: Mrs. S. A. Speers 3 pairs, Mrs. Mallandaine 2. Mrs. Lyne 1, Mrs. Jackson 2, Mrs. Ebbutt 3, Mrs. Hayes 2, Mrs. McMurtrie 3.

Another $25 was appropriated with which to purchase food supplies for the prisoners of war in Germany. This is a work that is being supervised by the London Daily Mail. The American consuls at points in Germany see to it that the food gets to the prisoners and is not commandeered by the Kaiser's troops.

The latest appeal the society has had is for old kid gloves. These are being used to make winter waistcoats for the Canadian soldiers. It is to be hoped there are not over many Frank Callenders to be thus provided for or the aupply would never begin to come up to the demand—to say nothing of securing the necessary number of workers to build the wescotts.

A large turnout is counted on for the Patriotic rally in Mercantile Hall to-night. The occasion is one that appeals to Britishers, and the ladies are providing a line of entertainment that not only befits the occasion, but which should also give all attending excellent value for the half-dollar admission charge.

Canyon City

During his visit here last week provincial road superintendent Fingland instructed Geo. Leach to construct 200 feet of road between the Wearmouth and Kifer ranches. He also instructed that the bull thistle crop between this point and Port Hill should be cut.

Owing to the increased hay crop H. White and W. Carver have taken out building permits for additions to their hay sheds.

While coming home from the sawmill on Saturday night J. D. Crawford came upon a cougar that crossed the road only a few feet in front of him. Although somewhat startled Jack was no more alarmed than he is over the prospect of Bob Long's election by a substantial majority.

Among those who have good patches of wheat in this section is Eric Oleson, who thereby hopes to solve the poultry feeding question this winter, He believes in mixed farming—and the necessity of having agriculturists in the legislature to see to it that agriculture gets full consideration.

Anglers who have to travel from five to ten miles before being able to land anything than some six-inch specimens think that 25 fish a day is altogether too small an allowence, particularly for the man with a family, who can only get at the fishing once or twice a year.

Mrs. John Fraser of Deer Lodge was a guest of Mrs. Young on Tuesday.

The Company has about wound up haying for 1916. This year sees the fifth crop taken off Lot 113, and each season has seen an average of 30 tons to this 12 acres.

R. S. Bevan accompanied John Keen, the Liberal candidate, on a motor trip through here the latter part of the week. In addition to admiring the scenery Mr, Keen was also getting acquainted with those who decorate it in these parts.

R, Boadway and family have moved here from Creston and have taken a house at the mill. He is in command ofone of the mowing machines of the company.

Andy Wickholm has the material on the ground to build a new frame house for himself.

The thistle nuisance does not seem to be abating. Last year it cost $20 to slaughter the crop while this season some $27 was expended on the same work. The posting up of the public notices in connection with the Noxious Weeds Act has not, so far, lessened the showing of bull thistles growing on vacant lots.

Wm. Bowler, who has been yard boss here for the past year, has resigned and has gone to Calgary. He is succeeded by Fred Speaker of Wardner, who was foreman here three years ago. Steady men at the mill now receive $3 a day.

Mr. Editor, we are with you for that experimental farm—and surely in all the Kootenay has no rivals for the institution, and don't you tnink R. J. Long as M.P.P. would be the right man in the right place to help such a good work along.

Kitchener

Mr. Grady was a Kitchener caller on Friday.

8 H. Rymell was a Creston caller on Saturday.

Miss May Johnson is spending several days with friends in Creston.

G. A. Hunt loaded a car of posts for the C.P.R. on Monday.

Mr. Abbott and two sons of Cranbrook sbent several days with the trout up Goat River.

A couple of the Creston cars loaded with pleasure seekers passed through this city on Sunday.

Mike Carpo has gone to Cranbrook to meet his brother and will look for work in some of the camps there

We are informed that the Cranbrook Sash & Door Co. has purchased the logs and poles cut by the Internatural Lumber Co. some years ago and which have been under seizure for stumpage by the provincial forestry department.

Alice Siding

Painters seem to be even scarcer than berry pickers. Up till Wednesday no one had tendered on the job of painting the schoolhouse.

A. L. Dougherty, who has had charge of the school here for the past two years has resigned and the trustees are looking for a successor. We understand he is taking a position at Calgary at the end of the month.

Clarence Pease and D. Atkinson, who were visitors at the Pease home last week, left for Princeton on Friday, going via Spokane.

Raspberry shipments at the Smith depot are averaging about 40 crates a day in spite of the prolonged dry spell.

Its goodbye to the old K.V. this trip. The wrecking train and its Dago crew are busy west of here tearing up the steel.

Unless we are favored with a good heavy soaker of a rain forthwith this year's berry crop will fall at least 40 per cent. below early season expectations. The hot weather is also making pickers scarce and Indians have had to be secured in some cases,

Trennie Long, who has been checker for O. J. Wigen at Wynndel for the past two months, came home on Monday. He and Earl Pease expect to leave for prairie harvest operations about the middle of the month.

Sock week was not taken very seriously in Creston this year, less than 20 pairs of hosiery coming in during the seven days. However, the Red Cross ladies saw to it that the shipment of them was worthy of the Valley by purchasing about 130 pairs from the local merchants.

Creston Moves Kaslo Seconds

Yesterday was provincial election nomination day all over B.C., and from reports to hand there is a full queta of candidates in every riding, with one and two to spare in a great many of them.

For this constituency the formality was enacted at Kaslo. It will be a straight party fight in this riding John Keen, Liberal, and R. J. Long, Conservative, being the only names submitted the returning officer, W. G. Robb.

Mr. Long's papers carry the names of citizens from several parts of the riding. His nomination is moved by our own mayor, F. G Little of Creston, and is seconded by F. E. Archer of Kaslo. The other names on the document are: Campbell Blair, O. J. Wigen, P. Cosgriff, James Anderson, A. R. Hayland, Chris. Marsden, J. E. Bradley and Sam Hunter.

Polling day is six weeks hence, and for the taking of the vote 27 polling stations are named, seven of which are in what is commonly known as the Creston Valley.

The idea of giving the soldiers on the firing line an opportunity to vote has been abandoned, though the men in training in the overseas camps will have an opportunity of marking their ballots. This overseas voting will be done between now and September 14th, though it is not expected the returns from the soldiers balloting will be made known for some time after polling day.

Standard Pack Tomatoes Only

A meeting of the prospective tomato shippers was held at Erickson on Thursday night last, when the question of marketing the 1916 tomato crop was pretty thoroughly discussed. The final decision arrived at was that only one grade of tomatoes would be handled this season, and these will be known as the Standard Pack. Last year a Home Pack was also accepted, but results were not altogether satisfactory, so it was thought wise to have only one brand for 1916. It will be necessary to have a man at both Creston and Erickson to be responsible for the pack, and the union's next worry will be to get the men for the work.

Raspberries still continue to be in good demand and they are reaching their destination in grand shape in every case—so far there has been complaints on only one crate. Returns go to show that the Creston berry is bringing 6 cents a crate higher in price than the Puyallup fruit and a much better price than the Mission berries which are shipped in the two-fifth cup so much taboo with prairie market man Flack, who was here last week. Raspberries are at the peak of the season now and Mr. Wood, the O.U.G, representative, looks for them to fall off rapidly after the end of this week.

Ranchers are beginning to enquire about the prospects for cooking apple business, and the O.U.G. selling force is now busy drumming up trade in these. There is a brisk call for new potatoes but the price offered is too slim to warrant growers digging their Irish apples at their present size to sell at prevailing prices.

Tomatoes are hot expected to be on the shipping list for almost another two weeks. In 1015 some 18,000 crates of all varieties were shipped from Valley points. This year there will not be 12,000 we are assured by those conversant with the acreage under crop.

C.P.R. Not Liable

Owners of livestock running at large should not overlook the fact that now the pound is effective and it is illegal for cattle, etc, to run at, the C.P.R. are in no way liable for damage for animals killed on their tracks inside the pound area. Almost every day some stray cow or horse has more or less narrow escapes from being run over inside the yard limits.

Creston fruit shippers have been informed that the Dominion Express company has announced that the $190 rate from Creston to Calgary, which is the L.C.L rate, will apply to carlots, with a minimum of 17.000 pounds. Similarly wkere the L.C.L rate is less than the carlot rate to other prairie points the L.C.L. rate will apply. Where the L.C.L. aata is greater than the carlot rate, the carlot rate will prevail.—Nelson News

A daily through train service to Vancouver is now in operation over the Kettle Valley line, which was opened to traffic on Monday. Passengers leaving Creston on 513 now reach Vancouver at 10 a.m. the second day after. The run from Nelson to the coast is made in 27 hours.

None Wanted Job

F. E. Stiles of Spokane and I. Johnson of Bonners Ferry, Great Northern Railway officials, were here the latter part of the week trying to secure men to work at the K.V. wrecking operations which commenced this week. They were unable to secure any in these parts. and an Italian crew from across the line is the biggest part of the gang on the job.

Many New Teachers

All the rural schools in the Valley will start the year with a new set of teachers as compared with the 1915 summer opening. Mr. Duncan has quit at Wynndel. Mr. Dougherty will not return to Alice Siding, while at Cahyon City Miss Whitehead is succeeded by a Miss McLean. Mrs. Streetor, who started the season at Erickson last year is also missing. Miss Melva Cartwright is not returning to Deer Lodge.

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

The Ledge says Greenwood needs a health officer and better sidewalks.

Rossland's tax rate this year will be 37 mills. 5 of these are for school finance.

Mosquitoes are more numerous at Kaslo this year than for several seasons past.

The Miner asserts that Rossland has the poorest schools of any in the province.

The output of ore from Rossland mines for 1915 is valued at over $3,000,000.

Store burglary is becoming quite common at Cranbrook. There were two cases of it last week,

During June there were three cases in the police courts at Kolowna. That is more than Greenwood has had in a year.

Rev. Mr. Cowan, who has been Presbyterian pastor at Waldo for four years, has resigned and will return to Ontario.

It is reported that the C.P.R. has bought the unsold lots in Midway, and that the town will soon be lit with electric light from Bonnington.

The Greenwood smelter has 1,000 tons of coke coming from Tacoma. The passing of the strike at Coleman will soon enable another furnace to be opened.

By a considerable adverse vote Cranbrook ratepayers turned down the proposition to buy the St. Mary's separate school at $6,000 for a high school building.

The Ross-Saskatoon sawmill at Waldo, which has been out of business since the June floods, is now running three hours overtime daily to catch up with lumber orders.

The Kootenay Central is still out of business though the Company expects to have trains running in a couple of weeks. There have been further washouts on the line which has made the work of rebuilding slow and difficult.

Popular Young Couple Married

Rev. R. E. Pow officiated at an exceptionally pretty house wedding at high noon on Wednesday, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Dow, when their eldest daughter, Miss Jessie Kathleen, was united in marriage with Thomas W. Bundy, in the presence of a small gathering of the immediate friends.

The decorative scheme was of white and pink, and these colors were strikingly in evidence in all parts of the home. The ceremony was performed in the parlor, the bridal couple standing in a bay window which was lavishly banked with ferns and sweet peas. The bride, who was given away by her father, was gowned in a travelling suit of twilight blue silk poplin with hat to match, and carried a shower boquet of carnations and sweet peas. The bridesmaid was her sister, Miss Flla Dow, who was attired in nigger brown taffeta silk with a waist of pale pink, and carried a boquet of carnations and ferns. The best man was Mr. Frank Bamford of Cranbrook.

Mrs. Dow, in a becoming gown of black taffeta with shadaw lace, presided over the lunch, which was served buffet style, immediately after the ceremony, and amidst a liberal baptism of rice showered upon them by a crowd of friends who were waiting at the station, the young couple left on the westbound on a trip, via the Arrow Lakes to Vancouver and Victoria, returning by Banff and Calgary to Wardner, B.C., where the groom is in charge of the C.P.R. depot.

The groom's gift to the bride was a bar pin of peridots and pearls. To the bridesmaid he gave a pearl ring, while the groomsman received a pearl tie pin. The groom was with the C. P.R. here from 1912 till less than two years ago. and both socially and in business life made a host of friends for himself. In all spheres of Creston's life, social and otherwise, the bride was always a willing and popular worker, and tangible evidence of their popularity was evidenced in the numerous handsome and useful wedding presents they received. With them to their home at Wardner Mr. and Mrs. Bundy take the best wishes of all for a happy and prosperous wedded life.

Wynndel

T. Butterfield and Carl Carlson were Creston callers yesterday.

R. J. Long, our prospective M.P.P., spent Sunday with friends here.

R. Tappering, salesman for the Riverside nurseries, Grand Forks, spent Tuesday in this section.

Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Pettigrew of Cranbrook arrived on Wednesday, and are staying with Mrs. Rosendale

Hindley brothers spent the week-end at Summit Creek, but did not get a very large catch.

Mr. and Mrs. Bathie and daughter, Merle, left on Thursday for a few days fishing at Midge Creek.

Strange that a little thing like a few crates of raspberries should put our Alice Siding scribe on the hummer. We sincerely hope he will recover before many more editions reach the public.

Mr. Duncan, who has been in charge of the Wynndel school for the past term has resigned, and with Mrs. Duncan left on Thursday last for Calgary, Alta. The trustees are looking for a successor.

Joe Goodman, the champion wrestler of the local tribe of redmen, was again challenged to defend his title on Wednesday night. The challenger was Leo, and although he had about 20 pounds advantage in weight, this was offset in the matter of age The wrestling was quick and snappy right from the start, Joe putting Leo to the mat in ten minutes for the first fall, while but seven was required to annex the second and winning round.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

SIR PENYWERN'S WIFE

BY

FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

CHAPTER VI.

Sir Penywern checked himself, and then, reflecting that there was nothing else to be done, he ran upstairs, hastily changed his clothes, and coming down into the dining-room after a very few minutes, found Daphne there, and apologised profusely for keeping her waiting.

She replied with a smile which was evidently artificial, and at once began asking him questions about the changes which were to be made, according to her wishes, in the grounds and garden.

She was still very pale, but extraordinarily self-possessed, and Sir Penywern marvelled at the nerve she showed, and at the apparent ease with which she threw herself into the discussion of small details about shrubs and flowering plants, the gardener's warnings against trying to grow flowers in such an exposed place as the front of the house, and the comparative merits of conifers and laurels.

He himself had far greater difficulty than she in keeping up an empty appearance of interest in these matters, and he could not but be aware that the shortness of his answers, the coldness of manner which he tried in vain to alter, must be apparent even to the servants as they waited at table.

It was maddening to Sir Penywern to feel that both he and his wife were more or less at the mercy of the members of the household, especially of the dignified Fenner, whose imperturbality was in strong contrast to his master's evident uneasiness and to the restless excitement of manner of Daphne herself.

The butler performed his duties with his usual mechanical precision, and it would have needed an acute observer to detect an occasional stealthy glance at the vivacious lady, which implied that he was wondering "how she did it."

That, indeed, was the thought in Sir Penywern's mind also, as he listened to his wife's flow of bright talk, and found the utmost difficulty in replying suitably, and without that curtness which his irritation of mind induced.

How could such a very young, inexperienced woman bear the strain so well? What had she gone through that afternoon? Why was she so secretive?

Sir Penywern was on thorns.

"I wonder why your mother never tried to have flowers on the south front, Pen, instead of those melancholly hollies and firs? "she rattled on.

"Of course she knew what the gardener has told you, that they wouldn't grow," said her husband shortly.

"Oh, I suppose it would be of no use to plant seeds out there and then expect them to grow up! But the ordinary bedding-out plants might be tried, just commonplace geraniums, or zonal pelargoniums as one has to call them now. They would look bright and pretty, wouldn't they?

"Oh, I suppose so!"

"Even if, as Smith says, a day's wind would ruin them all, one might perhaps have a pretty outlook for a week or two first," persisted she.

One would have thought to hear her that a bright display of blossom was her one ambition in life. It was only when her husband looked up suddenly, with an impatient frown which he could not repress, that he perceived in her glittering eyes an unnatural fire, which betrayed the fever which burned underneath this trifling.

"Oh, yes, perhaps!"

"If you don't mind, I'll have it tried."

"You can do as you like, of course."

"If Aunt Valerie were to come, as she expected she might do, to spend a few weeks with us before she goes to Cowes, I should like her to find the place looking pretty."

Sir Penywern sat back in his chair.

"[illegible] Lady Aerise to come here?" he asked, a sudden note of depression audible in his voice.

He had only met her once, at his wedding, and he had taken a strong dislike to the [illegible] artificiality of his wife's aunt, a lively [illegible] of uncertain age, who persisted in [illegible] young in spite of the almanac.

Daphne hesitated. She perceived [illegible] the question than the word on the surface implied. [illegible] meant was something like this: "Do you in the fearful trouble and scandal which are upon us, the end of which we cannot see, propose to bring here a woman with whom we are both out of sympathy, a woman whose presence will widen the breach which already exists, and which will go on getting more unbearable every day?"

There was a pause before she answered, and her husband saw that her breathing was labored. But at last her answer came quietly:

"I certainly don't want her here if you don't care to have her. Perhaps she took your invitation rather too seriously."

"Did I invite her?" asked Sir Penywern in alarm.

"I think so. And my aunt thought so. She told me she would try to come, as you were so very kind."

Sir Penywern went on eating in dismay. This would be the final straw, for Lady Aerise to obtrude her artificial personality and her much too ready tongue, into a situation which was already so delicate.

Daphne noted his look of consternation, and she said hastily:

"Well, we need not meet troubles half-way. We're only in May, and aunt has plenty to amuse her while the London season lasts."

"I hope so," murmured Sir Penywern without looking up.

There ensued an uncomfortable silence, and then Daphne, having nibbled at a hothouse peach and left it on her plate, rose to leave the room.

As she had feared, Sir Penywern, instead of staying in the dining-room after his wont, to smoke a cigar, opened the door for her and then followed her out.

She reached the drawing-room without turning round, and, when he had followed her in and shut the door, she faced him very slowly, with the flush of excitement dying out of her cheeks, and her eyes burning steadily with the same feverish glow.

"Aren't you going to smoke?"

He shook his head. Try as he might he could not, this man of seven and thirty, reach the same height of perfect control which the woman of twenty had attained without apparent effort.

Daphne walked to the end of the long room, and took out of her pretty rush work-basket on its beribboned stand the tea-table cloth which she was embroidering for Mrs. Gellibrand.

But Sir Penywern suddenly recovered some measure of resolve, and she heard his steps coming heavily across the room.

"Put that away, please," said he hoarsely, feeling that the pretty, frivolous fancy-work gave her an unfair advantage.

Daphne replaced it at once carefully, taking pains to tuck the ends of silk into the basket, and to shut the lid tightly. Even this action irritated him afresh. But she was only spinning out the time before facing the inevitable, and when she sat down in the armchair near the fireplace, where a little fire was burning even in May, he could have detected, if he had dared to look closely into her face, a tremor about the muscles of the mouth.

She clasped her hands tightly, and waited for him to speak.

"You want to go to Gellibrands?" said he.

She answered quickly:

"No, I don't I've changed my mind."

For the moment he was disconcerted. He meant to have reproached her for her desire to confide in her old friends instead of in himself. But now that she thus professed to be willing to give up the visit, his carefully prepared speech was useless, and he was left for a space without reply.

(To be continued)

Good People Always Welcome

It seems to us there is a vast amount of fruitless pother over what may happen to America after the war. One statement that is much repeated is that the inrush of trained men and women will mean new competition for our people. One man writes of the new Englishmen: "These young men have escaped from the life of stores and factories and are breathing the outdoor air. They will never be satisfied to go inside again. Having learned freedom and self-reliance, they will seek the country where the conditions of liberty and opportunity are found and they will work for leadership."

Good for them! The sooner they get to America the more America ought to like it. That type of citizens is wanted on our farms.

We are very strongly of the opinion that the moment America ceases to *mean opportunity for the good man,* that moment its decadence will begin and its star of destiny will be dimmed.

Good people are always welcome in America. It is our feeling that America never meant quite so much in the way of invitation and hospitality and high motive as it does today.—The Country Gentleman.

The Sultan of Darfur, whose troops were so thoroughly beaten in the desert a few weeks ago, was the same gentleman that was liberated from the old Mahdi's prison of Khartoum by Kitchener in 1898. His punishment now is considered by Egyptians to be the finest act that has been performed by the British since the war began.

Work of a Noble Woman

Maxime Elliot Fed 35,000 Sufferers In Belgium

There is little time to pause today, and retrospect is almost impossible, so rapidly do history making events of supreme importance follow one another.

The autumn of 1914 seems a long, long time ago. Now we are quite accustomed to hearing Flemish in our streets and to having Belgian neighbors, but happily for poor little Belgium those who initiated the various schemes of relief on its behalf have "stuck to their guns," and no one has done more to assuage the misery and relieve the sufferings of the Belgian refugees than Miss Maxine Elliot.

In the days immediately following the fall of Antwerp and the occupation of almost the entire country by the Germans, Miss Elliot organized and equipped entirely at her own expense an "expeditionary force" for the feeding, clothing and general helping of the poor, homeless, helpless, penniless people. It was entirely her own idea which she promptly put into practice. In October, 1914, she started and for eighteen months worked incessantly, indefatigably, whole heartedly. Week in, week out, she and her friends, her orderlies and interpreters, ministered to the wants of whoever came along to be helped and relieved, and the total number of men, women, and children who came within her direct ken and care was no less than 35,000.

Miss Elliot chartered and equipped the good barge Julia and an ambulance motor van and started from Calais on her voyage to "somewhere" in Flanders. Provisions, clothing, medicines and every other conceivable necessity were sent to her from all parts, and hither came the poor, the maimed, the destitute and all were cheered and comforted. Not only did these poor people come, but others, too, as her autograph sheets tell by their own showing: Elizabeth, queen of the Belgians, royalties, generals, statesmen, soldiers, some of whom, alas, will never write their autographs again, some whose breasts are now decorated with the glorious "V. C." sailors, dukes, duchesses—all found their way at some time or other to the good barge Julia at its moorings in the sluggish Belgian canal, where on one side ran the high road, trodden incessantly all day and all night by thousands and thousands of troops, and on the other side was the "fighting line" quite close.

Everyone was cared for, the particulars of each, their name, age, domicile, registered in a book provided for the purpose; the number of these books grew and grew and Miss Elliot has quite a long row of them, all full, and each one telling its own tale and bearing faithful witness of her noble work. One sheet showed the names of a grandmother, mother and ten children, whose ages ranged from 12 years old down to the baby a few months old, quite destitute, and each family had a separate sheet for its record.

Miss Eliot has many tangible mementoes of her "war work." First and foremost does she prize "L'Orde de la Couronne," bestowed on her by King Albert, who fully recognizes and appreciates her good work for his people. One grateful soldier promised Miss Elliot a trophy, and true to his promise brought her a Uhlan helmet.

Now that time, which changes all things, has so ordained that there is no longer the pressing need for work such as Miss Elliot initiated and carried through with extraordinary ability and success, she is back again in her beautiful home in England, but "away over there" she will never be forgotten.—From the London Gentlewoman.

For the First time in the history of Germany, women have been allowed to administer the affairs of a municipality. The town in question is Altenberg, and the double reason given for the innovation is the absence of men at the front and the famished condition of the population through a shortage of food which could be dealt with more effectively by women than by men.

A tortoise was sent by an English soldier to his wife at Streatham, Eng., from Saloniki. Eighteen days on the journey, it was packed in a wooden box and wrapped in paper. When taken from the box it had eaten a good deal of its packing. At first it refused to come out of its shell, but was eventually coaxed with a spoonful of milk.

At Verdun the French deluded the Germans as to the locality of a certain farm by procuring a scenic artist to paint a large canvas in water-color and hoisting it between trees.

"Do you believe in encouraging boys to fight?" "No more than encouraging ducks to swim."

The old naval training ship, Britannia, that has been stationed at the Dart since 1869, and on which King George and the late Duke of Clarence were both cadets, has been sold to a London firm for the sake of the material of which she was constructed. She was in action during the Crimean war.

Making Business Friends

Buying Goods at Home is a Direct Benefit in Every Sense

When you send your dollar off to some mail order house or distant store, you get what you pay for and no more. The fluffy-haired girl who handles it cares nothing for you. The merchant whom you helped to enrich never hears of you. The transaction has no aftermath, except possibly the effort to return an unsatisfactory purchase.

When you buy goods at home you make business ties The proprietor and his clerks want to keep your trade, and will return you favors in any way that they can. A consistent policy of home-buying creates a circle of loyal business friends. If you are in trade for yourself in your home town this is absolutely necessary to success. And it is exceedingly helpful to anyone else.

Success comes largely by favor. Many fellows wonder how some fellows get along so easily. Usually there is no magic or secret about it. They have been trying all their lives to make friends. If they have anything to sell, whether a line of merchandise or personal services, a host of their neighbors around them are glad to turn things their way. Buying goods in one's own town is the simplest and easiest way to create helpful business relations. And it costs nothing.

The Sober British Army

Viscount French has paid a tribute to the British soldier which may well be a source of pride to the nation. The occasion was the annual meeting of the Army Temperance Association of whose council he became chairman in succession to Lord Roberts. That organization owes much to the precept, example and leadership of one who, though he possessed virile qualities of an unusual order, will be most affectionately remembered in after years as a warrior saint. Lord Roberts knew half a century's service the temptations of army life; he had seen the havoc, both at home and abroad, wrought by over-indulgence in alcohol; he believed that a sober army had the best assurance of victory; and for twenty-one years, surrounded by many enthusiastic helpers, he worked to improve the conditions of the force he loved. Did he succeed? Lord French's speech emphatically supplies the answer.

Paper Shirts for Soldiers

It is said the paper shirts made in Japan are now being served out to Russian soldiers for use in the cold and wet weather. A number of these paper shirts were used by the Russians last winter and they proved to be much warmer and cheaper than ordinary shirts. The paper is made from the bark of the paper mulberry tree. Shirts of this kind have been used by the Japanese army and people for many years, their only drawback being that they cannot be washed.

Fullham, that populous district in the southwest of London, is in process of being Belgianized, and some of the streets off the North End road are virtually in possession of Belgian refugees. Within 200 yards of the junction of North End road and Lille road are a dozen shops labelled "Cafe Restaurant Belge." At the horse-flesh shops which have been opened, steaks are 6d, a pound large size, and 4, and 5d, a pound small size. Horse-flesh sausage is 5d, a pound, and smoked horse-flesh 7d, a pound.

What Worries the Kaiser

There is a suspicion that the kaiser is less concerned with the threatened doom of civilization than he is with the threatened doom of the Hohenzollern.—Boston Transcript.

No paint for lampposts this year of war in some parishes of London! As there are hundreds of thousands of lamposts in the metropolis, and a coat of paint costs 25c each post, this will mean something substantial to post into the credit side of the ledger.

Albert Bright, a small iron merchant at Sheffield, Eng., has been sentenced to penal servitude for life. He was found guilty of collecting information concerning the manufacture of steel war material.

In the Grunewald, the public park surrounding Berlin, which practically adjoins Ruhleen and Doberitz prison camps 1,600,000 trees have been planted on about 400 acres of hitherto barren land.

Between 6,000 and 7,000 boys are employed at Woolwich Arsenal. Many straight from school earn 20 s to 25s and some from sixteen to eighteen years of age as much as £3 a week.

The Cossack population of Russia amounts to roughly 2,500,000 men and women, and they collectively own some 146,500,000 acres of Russian territory.

"So old William is looking for a divorce from his young wife. On what grounds?"

"On the grounds of economy, I [illegible]."

The Cranky Crank

Is Always Anticipating Some Great Calamity or Misfortune

Of all the cranks the crankiest is the chronic pessimist. He is always whining like a half-starved dog with a tin can tied to his tail. When the sky is beautifully clear he is positively certain that everything will dry up and there will be a scarcity. When the gentle rain begins to fall he laments and is afraid the crops will be spoiled. He is always expecting some great calamity, misfortune of some kind or of being laid up with rheumatism. No matter how rosy the apples look, or how juicy the pears, he is afraid they are wormy at the core and can't be kept until Christmas. The country is going to the bow-wows, and everybody is a dirty and dishonest rascal. His own peaceful and progressive town is all right, but he is convinced that it will never improve so very much. The high church spire is a notable landmark, but it might fall down some day and do great damage. He himself enjoys excellent health at present, but he is sure that he won't live long—and he shouldn't. The world would be much happier without such cranky pessimists.

Outlived Six Sovereigns

More Than Eighty Descendants Survive New Brunswick Man

After posing for his picture on his 105th birthday anniversary, Levi W. Richardson, said to be the oldest man in New Brunswick, died before he had fairly started his 106th year. He had been ill for only about ten days.

Mr. Richardson ascribed his long life and remarkable preservation of his faculties to going to bed early and being active. He had followed the operations of the war with the most careful attention, and his one ambition for the last year had been to live long enough to see Great Britain and her allies successful, for he had lived under six sovereigns and had watched with interest the expansion of the Empire. More than eighty children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren survive him.—Montreal Star.

No Place for Women

It is strange but true that the majority of spectators who flock to murder and sensational divorce trials are women. These morbid curiosity seekers seem to take great pleasure in listening to the dirt and filth that is brought out in the evidence: for what purpose no one knows, except that it furnishes them with food for gossip. At the first few days of the recent Waite murder trial two-thirds of the spectators were women—spinsters and young girls. The judge noted this and then issued orders forbidding them in the courtroom. Rarely does one see a dignified, well-bred woman among court spectators. The New York courts are all open courts, but in these sensational cases it seems a pity that judges do not oftener, as in the Waite case, find sufficient cause to exclude morbid women who look upon a murder case as just one more play of so many acts cut up into days.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Who is the Knocker

This question is easily answered. You will usually find him on some corner when the police are not present. His amount of work during the day is represented by the algebraic figure X, and his occupation, if you asked him, would puzzle him more that the solution of the number of summers been by the fictitious Ann. Still, he knows how the entire city should be regulated, although he does not know and does not care how he will pay his poll tax. Nothing that happened in his home town is any good; it never can be. He judges the town from his own standard and the conclusion is only obvious. Bees kill out the drones; the law prevents our following the example of the industrious insects.

If men's happiness increased with their money everybody should be justified in worshipping the Golden Calf. The happiness increases with their earnings up to a certain point— the point necessary to secure them the comforts of life say, $2,000 a year. All beyond this is superfluous. Being superfluous it is productive of no good watever. The richer the man the greater is the probability that his sons will live on billiards and die in an inebriate asylum. With contentment and $2,000 a year a man may be as happy as a prince. Without contentment you will be miserable, even if your wealth equals that of Morgan or Carnegie.

A Reason for the Retreat

We gather from the Berlin despatches that the British gunners were such poor marksmen that the kaiser's ships were afraid to stick around and run the risk of being hit by some stray shot.—Boston Transcript.

Nurse—The new patient in our ward is light-headed. Doctor—Delirious or blonde?

Visitor—Do you give your dog any exercise? Owner—Yes, he goes for a [illegible] every day.

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

Keep Records

By Keeping Records for a Few Years, You Can Know What it Costs to Grow an Acre of Wheat

There is but one way to find out the cost and profit of crops— that is by keeping records. This may be done by estimating the cost of a day's work for hand without a team; for hand with a single team and for double team. Then it is not a difficult matter to keep a record of the hours, or days' work. To this may be added such as the interest on the investment in land, teams, implements, etc., together with the cost of feed, fertilizer, etc. Credit the land with the value of the crop and see whether or not it pays a profit. One year is not sufficient to determine the cost, as the season may be a very unsatisfactory one. But by keeping records of a few years you can determine what it cost you to grow an acre of wheat, oats, hay, etc., and what profit it will pay.

Miller's Worm Powders prove their value. They do not cause any violent disturbances in the stomach, any pain or griping, but do their work quietly and painlessly, so that the destruction of the worms is imperceptible. Yet they are thorough, and from the first dose there is improvement in the condition of the sufferer and an entire cessation of manifestations of internal trouble.

British Shipping After the War

We must not lose sight of the danger which threatens supremacy of the British mercantile marine after the war. Changes are taking place in the relative tonnage of the mercantile marines of other countries. Huge as are the profits which British shipping firms are earning, the profits of the neutrals from shipping are more than twice as great. They will have vast funds to use after the war, in buying ships or in placing shipbuilding orders. The shipbuilding facilities of the United Kingdom are far greater than those of any country in the world. They must be safeguarded.—London Chronicle.

The Truth Will Out

A great German naval victory is petering out. The German evasions and concealments lend an air of probability to the French insistance on the loss of the Hindenburg. And what is the plight of a Government afraid to tell its people the truth? The "German victory" of Skagerrack is enveloped in legend. But how can the truth about it be kept from leaking out? A Government suspected by the rest of the world of unveracity cannot permanently dupe its own people. At any moment Max Harden may blab the inconvenient truth.—New York Times.

His Challenge!

The judge looked over at the prisoner and said:

"You are privileged to challenge any member of the jury now impaneled."

Hogan brightened. "Well, thin," he said, "yer Honor, oi'll foight the shmall mon wid wan eye, in the corner there forninst ye."

HUSBAND OBJECTS TO OPERATION

Wife Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Des Moines, Iowa.—"Four years ago I was very sick and my life was nearly spent. The doctors stated that I would never get well without an operation and that without it I would not live one year. My husband objected to any operation and got me some of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it and commenced to get better and am now well, am stout and able to do my own housework. I can recommend the Vegetable Compound to any woman who is sick and run down as a wonderful strength and health restorer. My husband says I would have been in my grave ere this if it had not been for your Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. BLANCHE JEFFERSON, 703 Lyon St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Before submitting to a surgical operation it is wise to try to build up the female system and cure its derangements with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it has saved many women from surgical operations.

Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice—it will be confidential.

Homesteads in Manitoba

Land For Homesteading is Yet Available in Many Parts of The Province

Contrary to prevalent opinion, the Province of Manitoba yet contains lands available to the homesteader. To wit, extensive acreage lying between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, a minor portion of which territory has alone been taken up. Certain districts of Riding Mountains in north-western Manitoba afford opportunity; to the northward of Lake Winnipeg are stretches of splendid areas, which it is understood will be open for entry at completion of the railroad to Hudson Bay. And in Manitoba proper, homesteads are likewise obtainable, but comprise lands somewhat rugged in character. Nevertheless, this acreage is being secured by the immigrant from Slavonic Europe, who, with the perseverance indigenous to this class of settler, is creating farmsteads from an indifferent material.

Recent annexation of the immense district of Keewatin cannot be for several decades a feature of interest from the standpoint of the homesteader. For the main part, Keewatin consists of tamarac growth with connecting waterways.

The Manitoban, always optimistic of his country's future, is looking forward to the termination of the present European war as the index finger of an unprecedented influx of immigration. For such auspicious happening, land for homesteading purposes is available in various provincial districts, despite any report to the contrary.—J. D. A. Evans in Farmer's Magazine.

A Woman's Health Needs Constant Care

When the Blood Becomes Poor Disease Speedily Follows

Every woman's health is peculiarly dependent upon the condition of her blood. How many women suffer with headache, pain in the back, poor appetite, weak digestion, a constant feeling of weariness, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, pallor and nervousness. Of course all these symptoms may not be present—the more there are the worse the condition of the blood, and the more necessary that you should begin to enrich it without delay. Dr. Williams Pink Pills are beyond doubt the greatest blood-building tonic offered to the public to-day. Every dose helps to make new, rich, red blood which goes to every part of the body and brings new health and strength to weak, despondent people. Dr. Williams Pink Pills are valuable to all women, but they are particularly useful to girls of school age who become pale, languid and nervous. Thin blood during the growing years of a girl's life usually means a flat-chested, hollow-cheeked womanhood. There can be neither health nor beauty without red blood which given brightness to the eyes and color to the cheeks and lips. Dr. Williams Pink Pills do all this as is proved in thousands of cases. Mrs. Wm. Rowe, Carlow avenue, Toronto, says:—"I have received so much benefit from Dr. Williams Pink Pills that I feel it my duty to recommend them to others. I was about completely prostrated with anaemia. I had no appetite, was terribly weak and subject to fainting spells. I suffered greatly from dizziness, and the various other symptoms that accompany a bloodless condition. Remedy after remedy was tried but to no avail until a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before completing the second box, I was again enjoying splendid health, and have since remained in that happy condition."

You can get Dr. Williams Pink Pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Freedom of the Seas

Mr Balfour shows that "the freedom of the seas" is simply a German dodge to cripple the use of all naval power, American as well as British. He shows that it would paralyse the fleets of the world while leaving the armies free to do what they pleased. That is what the Germans desire. That is what we in Great Britain will never permit. That also is what no American who is capable of seeing what lies behind a speciously sentimental phrase would dream of assenting to. So far as Mr Balfour's explanation helps any American to realize that "the freedom of the seas" is nothing but a German scheme to make international law the handmaid of military despotism, it will be very useful.—London Daily Mail.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

When the Dairy Act, relating to paying for milk test at cheese factories, comes into force there will be an incentive for patrons to select and breed their herds for butter-fat production. Under the old method of paying according to quantity, the patron with the low testing herd was being paid more than his milk was really worth for making cheese, while the high testing milk was sold below value.—Farmers' Advocate.

"Hullo, Tom! What's this I hear about your having some labor-saving device?" "It's true, all right. I'm going to marry an heiress."

Russian Equipment

New Shell Explains Russians Success on the Eastern Front

A new kind of shell, said by some correspondents to be a Japanese invention, while others assert it is the product of Russian scientists, is generally given the chief credit for the success of the new Russian offensive in despatches from Petrograd. Incredible quantities of this new weapon are being used by General Brussiloff, and its effect is said to surpass everything witnessed in the war thus far.

"Of course, nothing can be said about the nature of this shell," says the Morning Post's correspondent at Petrograd, who asserts it is the product of the co-operative research of the Russian universities.

"In fighting, hitherto, the capture of positions have been gradual processes, but on the present occasion it is rapid beyond belief, the destruction and capture of men coming like a lightning stroke, leaving the staff officers, whose station is from five to fifteen miles behind the firing line, with no hopes of repairing the initial mischief, and they simply fled. The astounding quantity of booty of every kind is likewise evidence of this."

A Safe Pill for Suffering Women.—The secluded life of women which permits of little healthful exercise, is a fruitful cause of derangements of the stomach and liver and is accountable for the pains and lassitude that so many of them experience. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will correct irregularities of the digestive organs and restore health and vigor. The most delicate woman can use them with safety, because their action, while effective, is mild and soothing.

Major Priestly, R. A. M. C., whose report on the horrors of th Wittenberg hospital camp, shocked the world, has received the C. M. G. The King emphasized the value of his service to the whole subject of the treatment of prisoners by Germany.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The Irish Problem

Irishmen of all parties and creeds have been fighting the common enemy together with the Englishmen, Scotsmen, Welshmen, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and South Africans; and how can we be so bankrupt in statesmanship as not to secure for the future settlement enabling Irishmen to live in harmony within their Island, and at the same time establishing Irish national sentiment as a reconciled and satisfied aspiration making for the strength and not the weakness of the Empire? Lastly, it should be evident to every Irishman, as to every Briton, that an early solution of this problem would make a real addition to the strength of the Empire in its present hour of strain. Everybody who wants to win the war must recognize, that, whoever helps on an Irish settlement helps to win the war, and whoever hinders it hinders winning the war. And when the struggle is over, how much better able the Empire will be to make head against the problems which will then throng in upon it, if the ancient sore has been healed beforehand.—London Chronicle.

The Russian government has ordered 200,000 tons of barbed wire in the United States. This order will total over twelve million dollars at present prices. Evidently the bear is in the war to stay.—Ottawa Citizen.

Mr. Bingley—Where is the bargain counter? Shopwalker—There are several, sir. What are you looking for? Mr. Bingley—I'm looking for my wife!

For
Pure Goodness

and delicious, snappy flavour no other food-drink equals

POSTUM

Made of wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, it has rich color, aroma and taste, yet contains no harmful elements.

This hot table drink is ideal for children and particularly satisfying to all with whom tea or coffee disagrees.

Postum comes in two forms: The original Postum Cereal requires boiling; Instant Postum is made in the cup instantly, by adding boiling water.

For a good time at table and better health all 'round Postum tells its own story.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

An Amazing Cure For Neuralgia
Magical Relief For Headache

The Most Effective Remedy Known is "Nerviline"

The reason Nerviline is infallibly a remedy for neuralgia resides in two very remarkable properties Nerviline possesses.

The first is its wonderful power of penetrating deeply into the tissue, which enables it to reach the very source of congestion.

NERVILINE

Nerviline possesses another and not less important action—it equalizes the circulation in the painful parts, and thus affords a sure barrier to the re-establishment of congestion.

You see the relief you get from Nerviline is permanent.

It doesn't matter whether the cause is spasm or congestion, external or internal; if it is pain—equally with its curative action upon neuralgia—Nerviline will relieve and quickly cure rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, strains, swellings or enlarged joints, and all other muscular aches.

Nerviline is a guaranteed remedy. Get the large 50 cent family size bottle; it is far more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

A Partner With Dad

Wherein a Farmer's Son Was Encouraged to Take an Interest in the Business

Yes, I like the farm and I am going to stay with it," said a young man who had just completed the short course in a Middle Western college of agriculture.

"The first property that I remember ever having owned consisted of some crippled and 'runt' chickens which had been given to me by a neighbor. I cared for them and when they were sold I had three dollars to invest in ducks. In the duck deal I also put all the pennies I had received from mother for gathering up the eggs. The next season I sold ducks and eggs to the value of $17.85.

"I added some savings from other sources and was able to buy a grade Hereford steer for $27.50. To pay for the keep of this fellow I grew a patch of corn and helped to replant and weed all on the place. When the steer was ready for market I sold it for sixty dollars and bought a mule colt, the pick of a bunch of twelve that father had bought. I kept the mule, broke it and worked it until it was five-year old.

"It was just about this time that the bank in which father is interested voted to issue some additional stock. I sold the mule and became a banker. With the returns on this investment, added to from some small farm produce sales, I bought another steer. When it was fattened I had left seventy-two dollars, and with this and more bank dividends I branched out in the cattle business, buying three steers this time. These were fattened with three or four carloads that father was feeding, but I paid my part. These steers brought me $215.

"The spring after the three steers were sold father was buying mules, 'picking them up.' A very likely span of three-year-olds was bought for $225. The steer money and some of that year's bank dividend paid the bill.

"Since that time I have bought a wagon, a good set of harness and a cultivator, making payment out of the bank stock dividends.

"In the winter of 1912-13 I bought sixteen head of black calves, which were sold next May for $800. The money was invested in Shorthorn cows, which with their calves are now worth twice what they cost.

"Yes, I'm going back home. Father was over here during Farmers' Week, and although he has always believed in up-to-date methods he is stronger than ever for them now because of his visit. We built a silo last summer, and we have owned a manure spreader so long that it's almost worn out.

"We have 540 acres now. Father has sold me an interest in the place and we are going to be partners."—W. L. Nelson in the Country Gentleman.

Why suffer from corns when they can be painlessly rooted out by using Holloway's Corn Cure.

The Future of India

Men who are good enough to fight the battles of the Empire in France cannot be denied the gift of at least a great measure of autonomy in their affairs at home. But the whole atmosphere of our relations to India will certainly be found to have undergone a change as the result of the war. India has identified herself with the Empire in a manner never dreamt of hitherto; she can no more be treated as an appendage, to be dragged inertly in the wake of the living body of the Empire. Certainly she can no more be "forgotten." Anyone acquainted with the startling developments of political self-consciousness in India during these few months, among the Princes, among the soldiers in France, among their relatives and friends at home in India, will assuredly testify to the gravity of the task before us.—London Daily News.

Trade Openings in Russia

Russia is sure to require vast quantities of rails, locomotives, agricultural and mining machinery in the reconstructive era which is to follow the lean years of demolition and inanition. The 180,000,000 people do not intend to stand still, and a new light dawns already upon the darkness of medieval superstition and ignorance among the peasantry. The population must be taught to buy, and circular literature will not suffice for that education. The men who get the business will be those who go after it in person.—Philadelphia Ledger.

To Foretell Fine Weather

Many Simple Weather Signs Based Upon Scientific Facts

If you want fine weather, look for fine-weather signs. Here are some of the most reliable, for they are based upon the scientific facts. They are given in St. Nicholas:

When the sun sets in a sea of glory, that is, when the sunset sky is red, you may expect clear weather on the following day.

At night, when the moon is clear and shows clean edges, with no halo or ring of mist surrounding it, there is little danger of rain.

When the wind blows steadily from the west the weather will continue fair; it very rarely rains in the eastern States with the wind in the west.

Watch the smoke from a chimney or from your campfire—it is a good barometer. If the smoke rises high it means clear weather. The smoke will also show you from which direction the wind is blowing; so will a flag on an upright flagstaff.

A gray early morning, not a heavy, cloudy one, promises a fair day.

A heavy dew at night is seldom followed by rain the next day. Think of it this way and you will remember Wet feet, dry head.

If there are no clouds at the western horizon, you need not worry about others.

Animals are said often to show by their actions what the weather will be, and there is reason in this. Some of them certainly have a knowledge of coming storms. We are told that spiders are especially sensitive to weather changes, and, when they make new webs the weather will be fair; if they continue spining during a shower, it will soon clear off.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinaries had treated him without doing him any permanent good.

Yours, &c.,
WILFRID GAGNE
Prop. of Grand Central Hotel,
Drummondville, Aug. 3, '04.

Canada's First Farmer

The first farmer settler in Canada who lived on the produce of the soil was Louis Hebert, an apothecary from Paris, who landed in Quebec in 1617 with his wife and children, and at once started to clear and cultivate the soil on what is now the site of the Cathedral of Quebec, of the Seminary and of this part of the Upper Town extending from Ste. Famille street to the Hotel Dieu. At that time that part of the city was called "Hebert's Farm." With a spade as his only tool, he worked and re-worked the soil until he was ready to receive seed. He threw in the seed from France, planted apple and rose trees, and at last, saw undulating in the breeze, the golden ears, the flowers and fruits from his motherland. The third centenary of the landing of Louis Hebert will be commemorated in Quebec in 1917, and a Citizen's Committee has been formed to erect a monument to the first farmer of the colony.

O'Toole—Phwat's the matter that ye didn't spake to Mulligan just now? Have ye quarrelled?

O'Brien—That we have not. That's the insurance av our frindship.

O'Toole—Phwat do ye mane?

O'Brien—Sure it's this way. Mulligan an' I are that devoted to wan another that we can't bear the idea of a quarrel; an' as we are both moighty quick-tempered we've resolved not to spake to wan another at all, for fear we break the frindship.

"Did you say he lived in New York day in and day out?" "No, day in and night out!"

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

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, AUG. 4

Suggested

Although the election campaign only opened officially yesterday a considerable noise like betting is already heard about town, and, if dame rumor speaks correctly, the fun in this line has not hardly started yet, for we have heard on several occasions of a $2,000 fund for this purpose that one side has already raised, while the other fellows were out on the hunt for an equal amount with which to meet any emergency.

Personally we are doing nothing in the betting line for the good and sufficient reason that cash capital is limited: were there a surplus of it we would be inclined to pay some of our debts with it. We wish a lot of others would follow our example—particularly those in debt to THE REVIEW (if you are in doubt look at the address label on the REVIEW you have in hand.

Still, this little preachment is not for the purpose of discouraging betting, an evil though it is, but to suggest that the makers of bets agree that the winner shall pay, in part or in full, any unearned gain of this sort to the Patriotic Fund or the Red Cross.

There should be no serious objection to the suggestion. Certainly the winner is nothing out of pocket by turning over his winnings and as for the loser, he won't worry; his money is gone anyway. As a matter of fact such a system might encourage the laying of odds, and surely in such a cause no harm can come of doing evil that good may result.

Of course an official stakeholder will be necessary. But this feature presents no difficulty, for it is reasonably certain that under these circumstances Mr. Henry Lyne, president of the local patriotic fund, will officiate in cases where that organization is to be gainer, while an equally-stanch Red Cross booster like Jas. Cherrington would have no qualms of conscience were he entrusted with the task of husbanding the plunder of the plungers who prefer the ladies organization to profit by their good or ill venturings.

Exit Watts

The dove of peace that has been fluttering about the Conservative dovecot at Cranbrook has at last alighted. At a gathering of the warring factions the latter part of the week A. E. Watts gracefully withdrew from the contest. He had learned that the higher-ups in the party preferred Mr. Caven should be the standard bearer and he bowed to their wishes.

In making this surpreme political sacrifice Mr. Watts does so with the best of grace. From now until the last ballot is marked he will have his coat off laboring overtime, if need be, to secure the return of his one-time hated-rival—or the despised of the faction that pushed Mr. Watts into the ring.

Just how extensively Mr. Watts' services will be availed of will be watched with interest. Politics makes strange bedfellows we are told, but after the pleasantries exchanged while the factions were at outs, to say nothing of the general impression that the Wattsburg windmill is much more apt at losing votes than making them, the spectacle of the Watts and Caven cliques sitting cheek by jowl and whooping 'er up for the party [illegible]

political history that should alone make the 1916 campaign historic.

The Watte retirement is also noteworthy from the angle that, politically considered, it eclipses the Damon and Pythias incident. With these gentlemen it was a matter of sacrificing for a friend, while with Mr. Watts its a matter of passing into political oblivion for the sake of an enemy. In many cases such self-effacement would almost merit a senatorship, though hardly for Albert Edward, we fear.

While the hibernation of Mr. Watts will enable the Cranbrook Conservatives to put on a seemingly united front THE REVIEW cannot help thinking that Dr. King's election is the one best bet in the whole election area. And there are others that take this same view. One of the previously-foremost Conservative workers in Cranbrook has money to wager with any Cavenite that Mr. Caven will not win. And this isn't a case of sour grapes, either. The gentleman in question, we are told, has on occasions stated his aversion to having anything to do with the juice of the grape—or anything of the sort—in its fermented state, of course.

The Fight Starts

Not even the oldest inhabitant can recall a B.C. provincial election that promised so many thrills and general excitement, due to its expected closeness, as the campaign which was opened with official nominations yesterday.

In every one of the thirty-seven ridings, which will elect a total of forty-five members, there are at least two candidates. Some have three aspirants, while in Prince George Hon. W. R. Ross is running in a field of four would-be legislators.

To the premier and his supporters the fight is a complicated one. For some years previous most of the electorate was so prosperous (or thought they were), or so well satisfied with things, and the opposition so disorganized that it was never a matter of who would be returned, but simply a question of what majority will the government have.

This trip the scene is changed. Most of the real or alleged prosperity has vanished. The Liberals have a grand organization, a fine lot of candidates, are as full of fight and confidence as the Allies troops on the western front—and have no government errors of either omission or commission to answer for.

The government forces are marshalled under a new leader. There have been mistakes in the past, he admits, but on the whole the new head asserts that B.C. has maintained its place splendidly in the triumphal march of progress all the Canadian provinces have made within a decade. Besides, he points to the beneficial legislation enacted at the first session since he assumed supreme command and assures that bigger and better things are to come.

Taken riding by riding the two old-party candidates seem to be of pretty equal strength so that neither side can attribute its defeat to a poor lot of standard bearers. Both have likely platforms to campaign upon, and a considerable number of the rank and file to help with the good work.

The free and independent elector must, six weeks hence, choose between an old friend who has gone astray on occasions but who claims to have brought forth fruits meet for repentance and assures it is now in the straight and narrow way to stay, or entrust the destiny of the province to a new and equally competent administration. And, as matter who wins you'll get just exactly the kind of government the people voted for."

"This country is in the throes of a leather famine. Unless the world develops a substitute for leather within two years America will be the next 'wooden-shoe' nation. Shoes will cost $10 a pair, high-legged boots will be a luxury beyond the reach of all save millionaires, and the people will wear wooden shoes, sandals or go barefooted." These were declarations made by delegates to the Shoe Retailers Association at Chicago last week.

A Word to the Wise

The truthfulness of the paragraph above has already dawned on some judging by the steady demand there is for footwear.

Since our stock was received the manufacturers have notified us of a 25 per cent. advance on all lines, with a prospect of another raise in the early fall.

It will be wisdom to anticipate your shoe needs. Our complete stock of the DAYFOOT, SLATER, and other well known makes is still selling at the old prices. When we have to replace them they will be a dollar a pair higher.

Buy now, while the stock is unbroken. You'll save big money.

General **S. A. SPEERS** Merchant

Creston - - British Columbia

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Socialism: Fiction and Facts

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—We notice in your last issue of THE REVIEW a rather lengthy epistle mined in Rossland by one Cayley wherein he sets forth HIS ideas as to what Socialism is, stands for, or may be likened to. By the time we got through his meanderings, we are brought to view the whole lingo as nothing more or less than the product of a benighted and prejudiced mind. Such froth and fiction may catch the unwary, and ignorant of the squawfish and sucker class, but not so the reader of average intelligence, who has given the subject any study at all. Like unto others of a "particular religious cult" it is very evident he is more concerned in villifying Socialism than he is in seeking the truth; judged from the maladroit spirit and matter of his talk; we view him as belonging to the cheap order of critics and prejudiced purveyors of mis-representation- Anent his remarks as to religion, marriage, free-love, etc., we need not dwell other than to say that to a mind such as he discloses, evil be to him who evil thinks, and by the way, speaking of free love, what have we got in the world today? As to religion that concerns the future and the unknown, as to Socialism that concerns the present life, here and now, and methinks that any religion that stands an obstacle in the way of social evolution is doomed and that of a certainty. Since we come to learn from Karl Marx and his exposition of the materialistic conception of history that "The mode of production in material life determines the general character of the social, political and spiritual processes of life." Mr. Cayley ignores this irrefutable fact when he uses present day reasoning of things and actions as applicable to a future commonwealth. There is a world of difference as between the words competitive and cooperative. Today under a competitive system we observe the capitalist class extracting profits from the workers the world over, thus we find two classes with interests diametrically opposed to each other, and all that entails. On the other hand a co-operative system is a state of cooperative producers, devoid of classes with fixed and conflicting interests. In other words a Socialist society is one based on the system of public or collective ownership of the material instruments of production, democratic adminstration of the industries, and cooperative labor; and the guiding principle of such society must be the recognition of the right of existence and enjoyment inherent in every human being. Class distinctions will be absent; and in a society, in which the material interest of all citizens are identical the motives for all crimes against property and for many crimes against the person are removed.

This is the Socialism we believe in as the logical, the natural, and necessary outcome of industrial evolution.

The fact that a man becomes convinced of the truth of Socialism does not make him either a saint or a sinner, and to pick out an individual sinner and condemn the whole movement because of the sins of one is evidence of a narrow and prejudiced mind. Because a priest committed murder or adultery would you condemn the wholo christian religion?

At that, Mr. Caley cannot accuse Helen Marx of believing in promiscuous sex relationship, for her free-love marriage was so binding to her that when Dr. Aneling proved unfaithful she committed suicide. On the other hand the fact that Dr. Aneling was legally married to his first wife did not make him faithful.

Mr. Caley declares that "Economic determinism" or the "Materialistic conception of history" is the first principle of Socialism, and that a man cannot accept this belief unless he is an atheist. In writing to a student in 1890 Engels said, "Marx and I are partly responsible for the fact that the younger men have sometimes laid more stress on the economic side than it deserves. In meeting the attacks of our opponents it was necessary for us to emphasize its dominant principle denied by them; and we did not always have the time, place or opportunity to let the other factors, which were concerned in the mutual action and reaction, get their deserts."

Again he said, "But when anyone distorts this so as to read that the economic factor is the sole element, he converts the statement into a meaningless, abstract, absurd phrase. The economic condition is the basis, but the various elements in the superstructure—the political forms of the class contents, and their results, the constitution—the legal forms and also all the reflexes of these actual contests in the brains of the participants, the political, legal, philosophical theories, the religious views; all these exert an influence on the development of the historical struggles, and in many instances determine their form." Surely even Mr. Caley cannot deny that wireless telegraphy and high-powered cannon is giving us a history today we could not get if we still depended on foot runners and sling shots.

However Mr. Cayley says: "Understand I am dealing with Socialism "pure and simple," and not with mistaken conceptions," and it dawns on us by the time we get through his learned elaboration of the subject, that his knowledge of Socialism "pure and simple" is very negligible as compared with the ignorance therein displayed, as he proceeds to make a test of Socialism by constructing an "imaginary" Commonwealth, winding up by saying "The truth is that Socialists are ashamed of their ideas when they see them worked out in concrete tangible form. Whew! Gott save us from all such prevarication. Ye defenders of this present system of society, and its fruits, as evident in Europe today, upon whom is the the blame and the shame? As a movement Socialism stands unalterably opposed to war, and that of a truth, knowing nothing of shame, in its advocacy of human brotherhood, social betterment and uplift of human society. We confess we are not as strong on the "imaginary" as we are in seeking to establish the "reality" and we have enough faith in common humanity animated by the spirit of social-democracy to believe that, in the evolution of human society from autocratic class rule or regime, to that of true democracy established and operative through a Co-operative Commonwealth, that Mr. Cayley's imaginary commonwealth comes about as near duplicating the evolutionary reality as a wooden Indian does a real live man. As a finishing touch to his imaginary picture, and on a par with his line of thought, doubtless he would have us believe also that with the Socialist system operative we would find ourselves digging lemons with a fork, and picking potatoes from the trees.

Further he says "I cannot see that Socialism will do away with the incentive to steal, when it is to be ushered in with wholesale theft and robbery. They would expropriate without compensation all active capital To confiscate all lucrative property is declared by every Socialist platform an obsolute necessity." We brand all such distorted ideas as false and absolutely untrue to facts. Will Mr. Cayley kindly furnish the proof, and oblige as with a copy of the platform and principles of that Socialist party wherein appear the words "confiscation" and expropriation. Socialism or the Socialist movement is to be judged by its party platform, and not by what any one individual exponent may state as Socialism, or his views or rendering of it. Take then the platform of the Socialist party of Canada and upon this point we find it reads as follows: The transformation as rapidly as possible of capitalist property in the means of wealth production (natural resources, factories, mills, railroads, etc.) into the collective property. . . ." and no such words as "confiscation" or "expropriation" appear therein. However transformation may spell either of the two former words to a biased or prejudiced mind possibly. By the way, did it ever dawn upon his mind that confiscation or expropriation on the one hand may simply spell restitution or restoration on the other. Under democratic rule

[Continued on Page 5

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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 subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

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

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

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be 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.

Socialism: Fiction and Facts

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the will of the majority of the people will stand surpreme at all times they may deem it fit to exercise it; as to the means employed, or course of procedure, that is secondary for decision. That there may be more than one course open may be admitted, as to which course may be taken lies beyond us for the future to decide, once action is resolved upon.

We recall the fact that when the people of the U.S. decided to give the five million chattel slaves in the southern states their freedom, and valued at one billion dollars, they did so without compensation to their owners we believe, who doubtless viewed the proceedure as confiscation of their property. While on the other hand when slavery was abolished in the colonies of England an indemnity was paid to the slave owners; thus we come to say that expediency may decide as to the future transformation of capitalist property into the common or collective property of the people as a whole. Further, anent this question of property we take the following excerpt from the last issue of the American Socialist, as appearing in draft of party platform. "So long as the few own and control the economic life of the nation the many must be enslaved, poverty must coexist with riotous luxury, and civil strife prevail. The Socialist party would end these conditions by reorganizing the life of the nation upon the basis of Socialism. Socialism would not abolish private property, but greatly extend it. We believe that every humau being should have and own all the things which he can use to advantage, for the enrichment of his own life, without imposing disadvantage or burden upon any other human being. Socialism admits the private ownership and individual direction of all things, tools, economic processes and functions which are individualistic in character and requires the collective ownership and democratic control and direction of those which are social and collectivistic in character."

Because a wrong or robber system obtains today is no reason or argument why it should continue, neither will it last very long once the majority of the people get sufficiently wise and educated to know what constitutes their true interests, natural rights and liberties Herbert Spencer we think it is who puts the query "How long must a wrong obtain or exist before it comes to be recognized and defended as a Right?—and so we come to view all those of today who "wise in their own conceit" uphold and defend the present system as being either right, just, or human, as troglodites who had better hike back to their caves and don natures hairy garb.

Further, Mr. Cayley says, "It is not true that labor produces $10 daily and gets only two and it is estimated that capital gets only 6% while labor gets approximately 94%." That's going some. Well, Mr. Cayley may know a whole lot, but listen to this, as evidence as to the falsity of his argument, which comes first to hand. At the St. Louis World's Fair were to be seen one hundred people making twelve hundred pairs of $3.50 shoes every eight hours. The superintendent gave it that three pairs out of each twelve would more than pay for the raw material, interest on money invested, wear of machinery, boxing, draying, foreman's wages and all other expenses. That, granted each workman would then have nine pairs, net, as his share for one day's work. But suppose we take out still another pair for maintaining schools, hospitals, old age pensions, etc., then each workman would still have eight pairs left for himself as a result of eight hours' work. In other words, he would have one pair of shoes for each hours' work. A large number of these workers were boys and girls who received as low as 75 cents per day, while the highest salary was $3 25 per day, not enough to buy back one-twelfth of what each person created daily. To be just, each shoe worker should have been paid eight times $3.50 or a total of $28.00 per day. We have here shown that the shoe workers were robbed of seven-eights of what they created. Here follows the average robbery in all industries, according to the U.S. census reports: In the year 1890, 4,250,783 men, women and children, working in 355,441 factories, produced goods valued at $14,655,161,436 dollars retail price. They received in wages $1,891,228,321 dollars. The producers, therefore, could buy back but one-eight of the wealth they produced. And later reports show a still greater robbery, because of the more modern and labor saving machinery. (It is not claimed that the seven-eights [illegible]

which the capitalist get as his share of what the worker produces is all clear profit. Some is used for raw material, etc., but by far the larger portion of it is worse than wasted because under this competitsve system it must pass through so many needleless hands in the form of rent, interest and profit). Be it observed however that each man, woman and child produced in round numbers $3,500 through the sweat of their face, and should have received this amount as their just reward; but according to Census Bulletin No. 150 they only received in wages an average of $437 dollars. These are facts and figures, and not fiction.

One word regarding Capital which Mr. Caley emphasizes; we give it in conversational form:

"What did you tell that man just now?
"I told him to hurry.
"What right have you to tell him to hurry?"
"I pay him to hurry.
"What do you pay him?
"Two dollars a day.
"Where do you get the money with which to pay him?
"I sell bricks.
"Who makes the bricks?
"He does.
"How many bricks does he make?
"Twenty-four men can make 24,000 bricks a day.
"How much do you get for the bricks?
"I get $7 per thousand.
"Then instead of your paying him, he pays you $5 a day for standing round telling him to hurry?
"Well, but I own the macninery.
"How did you get the machinery?
"Sold bricks and bought it.
"Who made the bricks?
"Shut up! You'll make the fools wake up, and they'll take the bricks for themselves, along with the capital they first created."

Further, anent Capital, Abraham Lincoln has this to say in his annual message to Congress, 1863: "Labor is prior to and independent of Capital. Capital is but the fruit of labor and would never have existed had labor not existed. Labor is superior to capital, and deserves much the higher consideration, Caley's profound buncombe to the contrary notwithstanding.

The crucifixion of labor under this present capitalist regime stands before the bar of justice and reason an unmitigated crime, and the social conscience the world over is awakening to the fact, and is going to redress this monumental wrong under which the millions are suffering today. Human life counted as nothing, crushed, blasted, and bled to death; the young denied the right to childhood's days, sentenced to servitude in mill and factory; hopeless, joyless, sunless, they pass on and out, never having known of life in its true sense; and all this simply to satisfy the God Profit of this present day capitalistic profit-mongering system.

"No fledgling feeds the father bird,
No chicken feeds the hen;
No kitten mouses for the cat—
This glory is for men.

"We are the wisest, strongest, race,
Loud may our praise be sung;
The only animal alive
That lives upon its young."

In conclusion we believe a more human and just state or system of society possible, and we have enough of the human left in us to do "our bit" towards its attainment, and not be as carping critics and obstructionists in the way of social evolution and human progress. We believe in a future state of society that shall know nothing of poverty, vice or crime. When neither unpaid labor nor children's blood shall be coined into dividends. When there shall no longer be any wars or rumors of wars; when hunger want and famine shall be forgotten. When no longer one class shall enslave another. When every man who will, may labor freely, gladly, whether with hand or brain, and receive the full product of his toil, undiminished by any profit taking class. When crowns, titles, swords and dreadnaughts shall be known only to history, or the antiquarian. When the earth and the fullness thereof shall belong to the whole people, and not to a priveledged class. Such a much desired state of society is possible, and is the inspiring hope of millions today as they behold the dawning rays of the rising sun of a Socialistic Commonwealth, neath which man shall hail all men as brothers, with Calyism and Kaiserism relegated to the realms of oblivion. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the use of your columns. J. A. LIDGATE.
Creston, August 1.

It is stated that but little wood is being cut in the bush for winter consumption, and that Kaslo people are anticipating a wood famine this winter, notwithstanding the fact that a considerable quantity has been ga-

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

Cranbrook Bank of Commerce last month took in over $2000 of placer gold—all washed from Wild Horse Creek.

Wild ssrawberries are very plentiful around Blairmore at the present time, and many berry-picking parties are being organized.

The offer of strawberries at three cents a pound on the vines at Mirror Lake almost depleted Kaslo of female population the early part of the week.

By a vote of 170 to 4 Fernie Presbyterians and Methodists have agreed to amalgamate. Rev. D. M. Perley, Methodist, will have charge of the union church until June next.

A new English Church is to be erected at Waldo.

Nelson will have its usual fall fair on Sept. 27 and 28.

Whooping cough is prevalent in the Columbia Heights suburb of Trail.

Flower garden thieving is quite common in the east end of Rossland.

There are 23 polling places in the Trail riding. and 1,991 names on the voters list.

Some 17.000 tons of ore have been sent to the Trail smelter in 1916 by 18 American mines.

The sawmill at Gerard has sold the season's cut of lumber to the Fernie Lumber Co. at Calgary.

20 out of 24 of the Trail school entrance candidates were successful in passing the recent exams.

The young Poultry that you expect to be egg-producers this fall and early-winter should be having your best attention.

This is the worst time of all for Poultry Mites.

Unless promptly exterminated they retard the development of the young bird seriously.

To make an easy and quick clean-up of the pest nothing quite equals

Robinson's Mite Spray
75c. per tin

We've used it, and we know. Easy to work with and a dead sure mite killer. Come in and let us tell you all about it. It's a pleasure to do so.

FOR HAYING AND HARVESTING
Machine Oil. Hay Forks. Rakes. Scythes, &c.
Good goods. Prices right.

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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. $50

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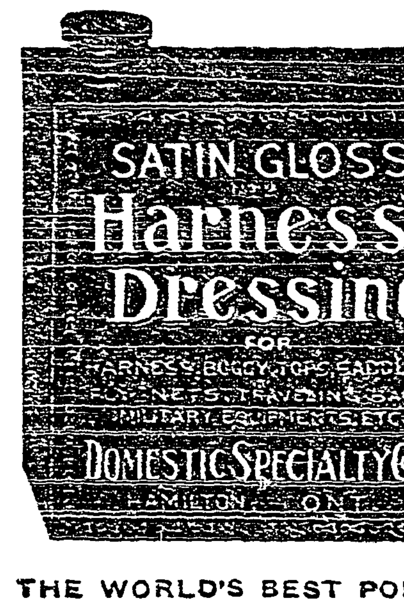
Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."



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During the War there will be continuous sessions in Medicine.
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The Arts Course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.
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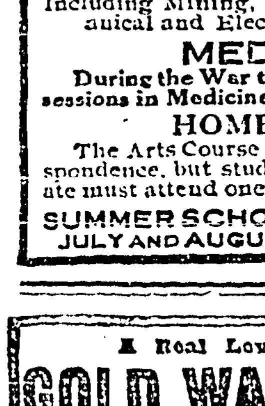

A straightforward generous offer from an established firm. We are giving away Watches to thousands of people all over the world as a huge advertisement. Now is your chance to obtain one. Write now, enclosing 25 cents for one of our fashionable Ladies' Long Guards, or Gents' Alberts, sent carriage paid to wear with the watch, which will be given Free (these watches are guaranteed five years), should you take advantage of our marvellous offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us and show them the beautiful watch. Don't think this offer too good to be true, but send 25 cents to-day and gain a Free Watch. You will be amazed.—WILLIAMS & LLOYD, Wholesale Jewellers (Dept. 45), 89, Cornwallis Road, London, N., England.

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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. 90 Beekman St. New York or Lyman Bros Toronto. Write for FREE book to Dr. Le Clerc Med. Co. Haverstock Rd. Hampstead, London, Eng. Try new dragee (tasteless) form of easy to take safe and lasting cure.
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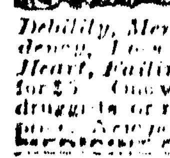

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The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins, *Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $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.)

Manitoba Has Good Highways

Many Miles of Good Highways Form a Valuable Asset to the Province

A slogan for better highways in Manitoba has been for several years prevalent. In this appeal a first class proposition arises, yet if people will donate to the question a little thought, it will be ascertained the good roads movement is slowly and assuredly displaying its presence the province over. When the area of Manitoba is considered, its formative material and various features, the intricacies of road making in many districts will be better understood. Already this province is in possession of more mileage of good highways than the most sanguine expectation considered as possible for the few decades of its history.

It is a unanimous verdict that adequate thoroughfares are the imperative necessity pointing toward the higher interests of mercantile life. And in particular is such compulsory in these years when towns and villages are in strenuous combat with the increasing competition of catalogue houses in Winnipeg and eastern Canada. Without good highways, trading conditions in the rural centres will inevitably travel the route to the mail order establishments. In adjacence to some of Manitoba's more important towns, good roadways are not a generality. As example, thoroughfares leading into Winnipeg; even in close proximity to the city, roads might be mentioned which bear a resemblance to prairie trails utilized by the settlers in years of long ago. And in similitude are certain highways converging into the City of Brandon. Money, goodly quantities of that commodity, forms the sinews of road building. Without doubt sums have been disbursed by municipal councils for highway purposes, and have not tended toward anticipated result. But no assembly or government in the wide world has attained a state of perfection in financial expenditure, and it is not within realms of common sense to expect such. Again, there must be taken into consideration the fact that in building highways within certain districts of Manitoba, local conditions are of such character a goodly sum of money expended does not display much work accomplished.

Therefore, when the various features are taken into account, Manitoba cannot be adjudicated as suffering a deficiency of good highways. It is somewhat calamitous greater attention has not been devoted to a better class of thoroughfares is proximity to the centres of population. A stranger is liable to take an erroneous impression of provincial roads from such existent within some districts, highways which do not correctly represent Manitoba's transportation facilities in a correct light.—J. D. A. Evans in Western Municipal News.

Great Britain is credited with having built a warship, which for contrivances in death-dealing power is so terrible that the vessel has been named H. S. Outrageous. The story emanates from a correspondent of the New York Times.

Chronic Skin Disorders Now Overcome Quickly

There is no hope of getting rid of disfiguring skin blemishes until the blood is purged of every trace of unclean matter.

Wonderful results follow the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills which provide the blood with the elements it needs to become rich and red.

Quickly indeed the blood is brought to normal strength, is filled with nutrition, is given power to drive out of the system the humors that cause rashes, pimples, pasty complexion and kindred ills. Don't delay. Get Hamilton's Pills to-day; they go to work at once and give prompt results. Mild, efficient, safe for men and women or children. Get a 25c. box to-day from any dealer.

The Inevitable

The Germans had taken New York; for three days the soldiers of the kaiser guarded the streets; the city was at a standstill.

The American army had dug in somewhere in Jersey, when the Crown Prince, with a party of his officers, visited Wall street.

Two hours later American brokers held a controlling interest in the German Occupation Corporation Preferred, and the country was safe.—Life, New York.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Among the many decorations, Admiral Beatty has one from the Present Sultan, given to him in recognition of that potentate's admiration for his bravery during the Kitchener-Nile Expedition. "Fighting Beatty," as he is now named by the Fleet, received his promotion to the rank of vice-admiral over the heads of 395 officers, who were his superiors in point of length of service.

KITCHENER

(By Robert J. C. Stead.)

Weep, waves of England! Nobler clay
  Was ne'er to nobler grave consigned;
The wild waves weep with us today
  Who mourn a nation's master-mind.

We hoped an honored age for him,
  And ashes laid with England's great;
And rapturous music, and the dim
  Deep hush that veils our Tomb of
    State.

But this is better. Let him sleep
  Where sleep the men who made us
    free,
For England's heart is in the deep,
  And England's glory is the sea.

One only vow above his bier,
  One only oath beside his bed;
We swear our flag shall shield him
    here
  Until the sea gives up its dead!!

Leap, waves of England! Boastful be,
  And fling defiance in the blast,
For earth is envious of the Sea
  Which shelters England's dead at
    last.

For Preserving, Use
LILY WHITE CORN SYRUP
One-third "Lily White" to two-thirds Sugar, by weight.
"Lily White" Corn Syrup prevents fermentation and mold—brings out the natural flavour of fruits and berries—and makes much more delicious Preserves, Jams and Jellies than you can make with all sugar.
In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—at all dealers.
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Wheat Prospects

It is too bad that just when it is most needed the winter wheat crop of the United States will show a loss of at least 180,000,000 bushels. On top of that, the exceptionally wet weather in Canada is bound to hurt the crop here. Misfortunes, it would seem, never come singly.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheria.

Bookham—Did Sibley's uncle remember him when he made his will?
Hobbs—Must have done! He didn't leave him anything.

The Czar of Russia has presented the British Foreign Sailors Society with $25,000.

Nearly all children are subject to worms, and *many are born with them.* Spare them suffering by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, the best remedy of the kind that can be had.

Germany Admits Thinning of Troops

According to the statement of the President of the Imperial Grain Board, as quoted in a despatch from Amsterdam, "to Germany's reserve of 400,000 tons of grain must be added 80,000 tons representing the decreased consumption of the Army!"

Heretofore Germany has not been unmindful of the old military maxim that "an army marches on its stomach"—that fighting and feeding go hand in hand. There must be a great reduction in the number of those who have hitherto consumed the rations, and it is only by such an admission from this un-military source that some people in Germany have been made to realize for the first time how critical the war is becoming to Germany. Germany does not publish totals of her losses.

Nine provinces in China have declared their independence, *representing* a population of 161,030,000, which may mark the beginning of the disintegration of that republic.

Whom to Trust

U. S. Paper Recognizes the Nation That Can be Trusted

"Perfidious Albion" has long been the exclamation on the tip of the tongue in continental Europe when Great Britain was mentioned. Perfidy in this war, however, has not been the characteristic of British methods. Great Britain has not invaded helpless neutral States which she has sworn to protect. Great Britain has not broken her pledges to maintain certain definite standards of humanity in naval warfare. Great Britain has not sent spies and bomb-plotters to destroy America and poison Americanism. "Perfidious" fits another nation better than Albion. It may be important for us to know in the next few months which European nation we can trust. Many Americans say that all alike are unworthy of our confidence. However, this deliberately ignores the facts. Three thousand miles of unfortified American border stand as a silent witness for the good faith of one European country. We have trusted her for over one hundred years. We are trusting her this very minute—trusting her to respect our rights and her own treaties, without a gun or a fort to back up our reliance upon the moral law. Canada is a great country at war. But whether victorious or defeated, we have no fear that she will transgress our rights. We know that for Great Britain at least our helplessness will under no conditions prove an excuse for invasion. Unlike Belgium, we have a neighbor that we know we can trust.—From Puck, New York.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,
Lucas County, ss.

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.

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

A. W. GLEASON.
(SEAL) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Edmonton, with a population of 67,000 has sent 17,000 men to join the colors.

First Woman (angrily)—Your Johnny gave my Willie the measles.
Second Woman—No such thing! Your Willie came over where my Johnny was and took 'em.

Nights of Agony come in the train of asthma. The victim cannot lie down and sleep is driven from his brain. What grateful relief is the immediate effect of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. It banishes the frightful conditions, clears the passages, and enables the afflicted one to again sleep as soundly and restfully as a child. Insist on the genuine at your nearby druggist.

For Memory's Sake

Calmly the young woman rustled toward th glove counter and settled herself in a chair.

"Some four-button gloves, please!!" she said to the obsequious server. "I want two pairs of white suede, and—" Then for the first time she lifted her eyes and saw his face. "Why," she went on, in a puzzled voice, "haven't I seen you somewhere?"

The young man leaned over the counter and dropped his voice to a breathless whisper as he replied:

"Oh, Mabel, don't you remember last summer, when I saved your life while bathing, and we became engaged, and—"

"Yes, of course I do!!" said the young woman, with a pleasant smile. "And—er—you can make it four pairs of gloves, if you like.—London Answers.

A postcard from a prisoner of war in Germany, which has been received at Warwick, Eng., was addressed to 'Mr. W. E. R. Starving, care of Mr.——," the father of the man. The German censor evidently thought the pathetic plea was the name of an Englishman, and passed it.

The United Church

Union Should Result in Much Waste of Effort and Funds Being Avoided

Now that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has voted in favor of Church Union by a majority of 4 to 1, the last obstacle to the consummation of that ideal would appear to have been removed. The other two bodies who are to come into the union are the Congregationalists and the Methodists. The Baptists which have a close communion, could not see their way to join hands with the others, and the Anglicans have held aloof for the principal reason, apparently, that they wish to retain the episcopacy.

The three bodies which will now unite consist, according to the latest census figures, of 28,442 Congregationalists, 916,886 Methodists, and 842,442 Presbyterians, making a total of 1,787,621, as compared with 681,494 Anglicans, 318,005 Baptists and 2,229,600 Roman Catholics. This will make a strong church, and one capable of undertaking, to the best possible advantage, the pressing religious work which is waiting to be done, particularly throughout the West. Much waste of effort and of funds will be avoided, and the United Church of Canada will undoubtedly inaugurate at the very outset an era of aggressive Christianity in the Dominion. It will become the Church militant.—Montreal Herald-Telegraph.

HEALTHY BABIES SLEEP WELL AT NIGHT

A well child sleeps well and during its waking hours is never cross but always happy and laughing. It is only the sickly child that is cross and peevish. Mothers, if your children do not sleep well; if they are cross and cry a great deal give them Baby's Own Tablets and they will soon be well and happy again. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Chas. Diotte, North Temascaming, Que., writes:—"My baby was greatly troubled with constipation and cried night and day. I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets and now she is fat and healthy and sleeps well at night." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box, from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

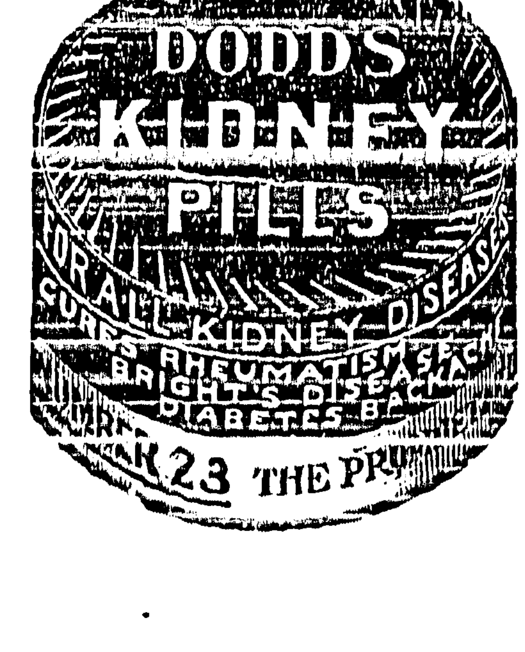
"Do you ever worry old man?"
"Never."
"How do you work it?"
"In the daytime I'm too busy and at night I'm too sleepy."

It Rubs Pain Away.—There is no liniment so efficacious in overcoming pain as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The hand that rubs it in rubs the pain away and on this account there is no preparation that stands so high in public esteem. There is no surer pain-killer procurable, as thousands can attest who have used it successfully in treating many ailments.

His Own Handicap

Mabel—Do you know anything about Tom Higsby?
Arthur—Why, Higsby is my first cousin!
Mabel—I know that, but is he all right otherwise?—Boston Globe.

Agnes—Marmaduke would dance perfectly but for two things. Marion—Yes? What are they? Agnes—His feet!



THE INSIDE TRUTH ABOUT SOME OF GERMANY'S PEACE MOVEMENTS

NECESSARY PEACE OF SOME KIND BE SECURED

All Other Plans Failing, Germany is Now Sending Out Tons of Literature to Neutral Countries in an Effort to Put the Allies in a Wrong Light

While the exuberant and, of course, unwarranted demonstration in Germany over the naval engagement in the Skagerrak may, for the moment, silence the cry which the world has listened to of late for peace according to German dictation, it is safe to hazard the statement that it is only a question of a few weeks, if not days, when that cry will be repeated with new emphasis.

The fact of the matter is that the forces behind Germany's persistent effort to promote discussion on the subject are far too potent to be overcome by the clamor of ultra-patriots in the German parliament.

The German press is not its own master. It is not only subject to a rigorous censorship; it is muzzled by the decree of the hour, a syndicate of diplomatic and commercial magnates. They are but echoes of the imperial chancellor, and he is the servant very largely of the bankers of Berlin, the Rothschilds of Vienna, Herr Ballin, and the Burgomeisters of Hamburg and Bremen.

These all represent interests that have made their will a higher law in the councils of state.

At their representation three months ago it was decided that a powerful and special organization should be created to co-operate with the diplomatic efforts of the imperial chancellor to bring about a peace favorable to the present standing of German arms.

They showed that unless peace could be secured before the autumn, the dual monarchy would collapse.

The bankers of Berlin declared that another big war loan would compel them to issue a perfectly fallacious paper currency.

Herr Ballin, perhaps the first civilian in the land and head of the North German Lloyd Steamship company, along with the gentlemen already named, told the kaiser with brutal frankness that but for the aid given by the federal government to Hamburg and Bremen, those cities would have been on the verge of starvation last January. Germany largely lived on her exports to Great Britain and the United States. Instead of $100,000,000 per month they were now barely receiving $1,000,000 per month.

Peace, by one way or another, must, he said, be secured. Verdun must be subdued if it should cost five hundred thousand men. And so on ad infinitum and ad nauseum.

Herr Ballin is credited with having informed the chancellor that it was useless to dream any longer of an eastern conquest. They must dispel that vision and face an ultimate disintegration of Turkey.

As the outcome of these and other conferences it was decided to concentrate upon a two-fold plan of campaign for peace. The methods may be summarized as follows: Diplomatically, Germany was to aim at detaching Italy from the allies. She was to offer terms to Belgium, including an indemnity and the destruction of forts in proximity to her border as an evidence of her good faith.

Her trump card, however, was to settle the submarine controversy with the United States, and then, assuming that the Crown Prince had put an end to the struggle on the Meuse to solicit President Wilson to submit tentative peace terms to Great Britain and France in particular, in the hope that they would be refused, and thereby enable Germany to regain her prestige among the nations she had unfortunately estranged by her aggressiveness.

Other moves were to be attempted, and included assent to the Dardanelles becoming an international waterway, provided the sovereignty of Turkey was maintained.

Then, what is not generally known, a new organization was formed under the direction of the notorious Wolff Press Bureau to agitate along these lines in the United States, Spain, Holland, South America and Scandinavia.

Tons of literature in these languages are already in print, including books with new "facts" as to the genesis of the war, magazine articles written as far as possible by well known writers, professedly not too friendly to German ideas, but well enough sprinkled with disturbing argument and statement to make the allies appear as if fighting for a mere brute conquest of the fatherland. The role of Bryan with a mixture of Maxmillan Harden, was to be the model for these writers.

A special staff of 200 men and women were selected for "special" work. Two thousand local correspondents were named. The list of these has been seen.

The bankers' association is generally credited with having appropriated the funds necessary to meet the outlay required to make the campaign a success.

Several well known publishers are alleged to have been roped into the effort, and one in particular shown documents that will be annotated by "experts" and made to appear from time to time as "revelations" of the machinations of Great Britain. Above all, Holland was to become the centre—if it has not already become so—of a new movement for sowing discord between Great Britain and the United States.

So far the Berlin organizers are satisfied with the success attained. Of course, these arrangements are quite well known to the allies, and it may be assumed that they are not idle. Hitherto, however, Germany has reckoned upon the adverseness of British diplomacy to utilize the press for counter-attacking her diplomacy. But the fact Sir Edward Grey has just given official cognizance to a press interview, and that Arthur Balfour used the same medium to set forth the British view on the blockade, may be accepted as signs that Great Britain will not be without a reply to this "peace" attack by her enemies.

Getting Through the Wire

The Entanglements of Wire Cutting is Described

An officer gives this vivid description of his experiences:

"We could not find a place to get through the wire, and had just to take "pot luck" and go straight for it, though we knew we had to struggle and fight our way through an entanglement of from fifteen to thirty feet, made of wire interwoven in a most evil mesh. However, we struggled on as best we could, helping each other, and after what seemed an eternity broke through with many cuts and scratches, but lost nothing except a few pieces of coats and breeches.

"Our difficulties then increased. Having turned round so many times to get through the wire, we could not "hit on" the direction of our own trenches for a few moments, and had to lie down for some little time watching the flare lights going up before we were satisfied by some outstanding object of the way we had to go, and then it was not many moments before we were at our own barbed wire.

"Here, again, we had difficulty finding a passage through, which was rendered all the more trying by the constant whizzing of the bullets from enemy machine guns about our ears.

"So we crawled along again in front of the wire, hoping to find an entrance, when all at once all three of us went headlong into a deep cutting filled with water.

"It was a deep sap that had been cut out and cleverly covered with branches and twigs, so that it was not discernible from the ground and was about nine feet down, but although we got a good ducking we managed to get under the entanglements and back into our own trenches."

Sniping a Recreation

A Canadian soldier tells of his experience as a sniper. "It is one way," he says, "among too few ways, of breaking the monotony of trench life. I have been a sniper. Sniping is another way to break the terrible monotony of trench life. I have spent a whole day in a tree directing in that way the operations of the men in the trenches.

"The soldier at the front does three times the amount of work at night that he does in the daytime. In ordinary trench life the day is quiet, with little firing except that of the machine guns; and few men are wounded or killed by day.

"Much of the fighting we did in the early morning before it was full daylight. Every morning and every evening we went through what we called the stand-to movement—a movement of preparedness—getting ready to attack. We would keep at the work two and even three hours, awaiting an attack."

Hungry in Germany

A committee has been formed in New York to appeal for subscriptions for the suffering women and children of Germany who are described in the prospectus printed in many of the leading newspapers as hungry and in want of clothing. This is a strange appeal in view of the claims that there is no scarcity of food in Germany and the fact that it is promoted by leading German-Americans and others favorable to the central powers is significant. But it will be difficult to reconcile this appeal with the attitude adopted by the Teutons when conditions have been reversed. Ottawa Citizen.

"I forgot myself and spoke angrily to my wife," remarked Mr. Meekton. "Did she resent it?" "For a moment. But Henrietta is a fair-minded woman. After she thought it over she shook hands with me and congratulated me on my bravery."

"Ah! A package of old love letters tied round with a faded pink ribbon. I could shed tears at the sight of them." "Office? For true pathos nothing surpasses a bundle of cancelled cheques."

Bravery Rewarded

London Street Waif Honored by Russian Government

An orphan lad, brought up by one of the Poor Law Institutions of London, England, has distinguished himself in the service of his country.

Alfred Doe, the surname shows that his parentage was doubtful, is only sixteen years of age, and when fourteen he was handed over to the navy for scouting purposes along the East coast, he was considered scarcely up to the standard of health required. But his solicitations to "do something" were so manifestly sincere that the objection was waived, and his chance came.

He was sent to Lowestoft and placed on board a trawler. The trawler had the misfortune to strike a mine and was blown up. Young Doe showed special presence of mind, helped a sailor who was in danger of drowning, and cheered older men to hold on till relief came to the trawler. He was patted on the back for his gallantry and showed some consideration on reaching land.

Since then he has been on mine-sweeping. His gallantry and initiative were so conspicuous in the White Sea that the Russian Government awarded him a silver medal, which decoration carries with it the Order of St. Ann.

On reaching Hull the naval officer at the base asked Doe what he would like as a reward for his service, and he replied. "A week round about Cumberland Green, sir," which is one of the historic landmarks in South London, near where the lad was born. The story runs that Doe was brought before the old Poor Law Guardians and "speechified" over. Doe, however, once more showed his devotion to the great cause by inducing a bunch of lads to volunteer for what he calls the "best kind of scavenger work out of London," mine-sweeping on the North Sea!

The Jutland Naval Fight

Beatty Was Hunting Auxiliary Cruisers When he Found the German Fleet

A remarkable version of the Jutland naval battle was told recently by the officers of the Cunarder Andania, which recently arrived in New York, from London.

According to their story the battle was purely accidental. It occurred while the battle cruiser squadron of Admiral Sir David Beatty was hunting for six auxiliary cruisers which the British Admiralty Intelligence Department had learned were making a dash for the Atlantic by way of Iceland.

During this search Beatty's squadron encountered the German battle-cruiser squadron, and engaged it. The battle then took place on the course that had previously been reported, the search for the auxiliary cruisers being abandoned.

The Andania's officers declared that after Beatty had wirelessed for Admiral Jellicoe he sent word to the Admiralty that he was heavily engaged and had abandoned search for the auxiliary squadron.

The Admiralty then sent out an armored cruiser squadron of the second line of defence, which discovered the auxiliaries, and after a sharp fight succeeded in sinking them.

Crush Germans

France Issues 4th Volume on German Atrocities of War

The French government has issued the fourth volume of the report of the commission for investigation acts committed by the enemy contrary to the law of nations. The report is very voluminous, consisting of 250 pages with pictures of spreading bullets, saw edge bayonets, and wounds made by such weapons. Extended affidavites are given under four heads:

First, the placing of prisoners as a shield before the troops; second, the use of arms prohibited by international convention; third, "massacre of prisoners and wounded;" fourth, firing on ambulance and sanitary corps.

The affidavits recite details in a great number of cases in which atrocities are said to have been committed.

A Profound Mistake

It is a profound mistake to suppose that the progress of modern industrial Germany was imposed on her from above by a competent bureaucracy. The bureaucracy did much for her, but it was able to organize because it had to deal with a public intelligent enough and schooled enough to demand organization. The new economic development did not come from a raw nation. It sprang from a people which in dreams and in poverty had cultivated a great deal of disinterested learning, and made an educated middle class long before it aspired to a share in world trade. We shall diagnose our own case amiss, unless we aim, not merely at the improvement of our technical training, but also at the raising of our whole standard of education. From the Nation, London.

Warning to Soldiers

Soldiers whose physical disability results from their own misconduct are not to be eligible for pension. This edict has come forth from Maj.-Gen. Hughes, and is to be carried out to the letter.

STATUS OF HOMESTEADERS ON ACTIVE SEVICE IS MADE CLEAR

AMPLE PROTECTION IS AFFORDED TO ABSENTEES

A Canadian Volunteer Holding a Homestead May Count His Active Service as a Performance of Residence—Should He be Disabled May Receive Patent Forthwith

There have been innumerable inquiries at Ottawa as to the status of homesteaders who have enlisted for active service. As there have been many rulings by the department and men from all parts of the Dominion are interested in these various rulings a summary is of interest.

The Dominion Lands Act as it stands makes certain provision for military service. Section 22 of the act provides that a Canadian volunteer holding a homestead may count his active military service as performance of residence. Section 23 of the act provides that any such volunteer who is disabled by wounds or illness, while on active service, may receive patent forthwith.

To supplement these provisions orders-in-council were passed in May and September of 1915 providing that when an entrant had been killed on active service patent might be issued in his name without calling upon the heirs to perform any further settlement duties and without requiring a formal application for patent or the filing of letters of administration. The patent when issued will be forwarded to the registrar for the district in which the land is situated and it would then rest with the heirs to obtain the necessary authority from the courts to deal with the land.

Shortly after the outbreak of war there arose the question of extending the same privileges to British and foreign reservists. In May, 1915, an order was passed authorizing this action. The wording of this order being somewhat ambiguous and a question of its interpretation having been raised an amending order was passed in September of the same year. This authorized not only that all privileges conferred to Canadian soldiers should be extended to all reservists fighting on the side of Great Britain and the Allies of Great Britain, but that patent might be issued to disabled soldiers without calling for the performance of any further duties and without requiring an application for patent, and also providing for the issue of patent in the name of a deceased alien entrant without requiring any further duties or the making of a formal application for patent or the filing of letters of administration. These orders were extended so as to grant the same concessions to the naval service as to the military service.

The question has arisen of a man taking out a homestead entry the day he enlisted or after he had enlisted. In the case of a certain British reservist who secured a homestead entry on the same day he was called to the colors he has been given the same privileges as men who had homesteads when they enlisted. However, Hon. Dr. Roche, minister of the interior, has ruled that persons who secured entry after enlistment or after the date of their recall to the colors will only be granted protection during the term of their military service and will not further participate in the benefits of the order-in-council. Under a ruling of May 13, 1916, where the entry is made after enlistment and the homesteader is killed in action the legal representatives will be expected to complete the duties, other than residence, in the same way as in ordinary cases of homestead entry.

The question of protection for men enlisting in the Royal North West Mounted Police arose. Early in the war instructions were given that the entries of persons enlisting in the police for one year might be protected during that period. It was later decided to continue this protection for the duration of the war as the police were in many ways on active service. Members of the police force do not get the benefit of clause 22 of the act providing that time spent in a Canadian force may be counted as residence. They will later have to do homestead duties. In September, 1914, instructions were given that a nurse who held an entry and she had volunteered for service with the Canadian contingent was to be granted protection during her absence on hospital service.

On April 9, 1915, a ruling was given that a settler who had made entry after enlistment could only be protected for one year from the date of such entry, and that he was not entitled to the benefit of Section 22. This has since been amended by allowing protection to such parties.

Another question which arose was the status of munition workers. In June, 1915, it was decided to protect the entries of all bona fide entrants who engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war for the British government or the Allies, provided satisfactory proof of employment for such work was furnished. It was also decided that an applicant for inspection who has enlisted is maintained in his standing as applicant for inspection, until he returns, so that in the event of the entry being cancelled, the land will be available for him.

On July 7, 1915, instructions were given that Italian reservists were entitled to the same protection as Canadian volunteers. In August of the same year, instructions were given for the present to extend the same privileges to Hollanders and Swiss called home on active service. If by any chance they should throw in their lot with the Central powers, the privileges would, of course, be cancelled.

Guards enlisting for service in detention camps in Canada are not regarded as entitled to the benefits of the various orders unless they have enlisted unconditionally for active service anywhere after securing their respective entries. Protection may be granted where the persons serving as guard had entered for land or had established a right in respect thereto under the Dominion Land Act prior to his enlistment. Bridge guards are treated in the same way.

Until recently protection could not be granted to an unprotected proxy entry, and such entry had to be cancelled at the end of six months from the date thereof as called for by the regulations. In the case of an unprotected proxy entry made before enlistment being cancelled for statutory reasons, the land was to be reserved from settlement during the continuance of the war. In the case of the unprotected proxy entries made after enlistment, no concessions were shown and at the end of the six months from the date of entry the same was cancelled and the land made available for settlement.

Recent orders have amended these regulations. Instructions have been issued that all existing proxy entries made by volunteers are to be protected from cancellation provided the tact of active military service is made known to the agent in time to prevent cancellation under the ordinary proxy regulations.

Holding the Craters

Shells Were Exploding on Every Square Yard

A Canadian officer in one of the Western Battalions, details some of his experiences in connection with one of his heaviest bombardments at St. Eloi:

"As an example of human endurance, how is this? After the heat of this crater business was over—that is to say, after four days' bombardment and we were relieved, altogether nine days after this—one of our fellows was picked up outside the lip of one of the craters. He was wounded in the thigh, and was delirious; today I suppose he is in England and doing well. It would be hard to believe, but I know it was so.

"Just now, as I am writing, it is a lovely day; no sound of guns no Red Cross motors and the band is playing, and the first line trenches, for the time being, are a thing of the past. crater we were on top of a little hill, crater we were ontop of a little hill, and could look down on the bombardment, which was again very fierce. It was a wonderful sight, but one hardly likes to call it such when you think of what the poor devils are going through for a space of about 30 acres.

Shells seem to be exploding on every square yard, and for four hours I do not think the air was clear of earth which was blown up 100 feet or more with each explosion. The fellows that relieved us had seen a similar sight when we were holding the craters and they thought that a rat could not have lived through it. We had the same impression."

India's Jewels

Though India exports $5,500,000 worth of jewels annually, she is still supreme in the world as the jewel storehouse for all nations. Diamonds, rubies, sapphires, tourmaline, garnet, and many kinds of rare chalcedony are mined throughout her many provinces. Rubies are principally mined in Upper Burma.

One ruby of seventy-five carats, taken out a few years ago, was valued at $100,000, sapphires are mined in Kashmir. But the mines, after having been worked for over 900 years, are now said to be giving out! through the yellow, white, blue, and green varieties are extensively found in the ruby-bearing gravels in Burma. Garnets form a valuable trade in Kishangarh while large quantities of turquoise come from Sikkim and Tibet, those from the latter country being harder and of darker and more liquid lustre, and having greater value.

Taxes in United Kingdom

The coffee, cocoa and tea duties levied under the British war taxation scheme have been readjusted so as to secure uniformity of burden among the users of the beverages made from the articles. Coffee and cocoa are to pay 4 1-2 pence a pound and tea a shilling a pound. These are heavy rates of taxation, whether equitable or not. The tectotaler is paying his part of the war cost as well as the fellow who drinks beer. Montreal Gazette.

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J. H. DOYLE, Manager

Local and Personal

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

Miss Merle Reid is home from a three-weeks' holiday at Edmonton.

Mrs. Manders and daughter arrived from Medicine Hat, Alta., on Friday, and are spending a few days with Mrs A. L. Cameron.

H Gilpin of Kitscoty, a nephew of Mrs. T. W. Gilpin, arrived on Saturday, and has taken charge of the ranch for the present.

Fred Ryckman, the Indian constable, is here from Cranbrook this week, superintending thistle cutting operations on the local reserve.

Frank Bamford arrived from Cranbrook on Monday, and was one of the few out-of-town guests at the Dow-Bundy nuptials on Wednesday.

Mrs Hewat and son of Fernie, who are en route to Penticton, stopped off here a for a couple of days this week for a visit with Mrs. P. G. Ebbutt.

The exact date is not announced yet but it is given out that Premier Bowser and party will be in Creston some time around the 14th—or possibly a little earlier.

July contributions to the Patriotic Fund totalled only $54. The financial year has still four months to run and it is figured that at least $640 is still owing by Valley guarantors.

Miss May Johnson of Vancouver, one of the members of the Creston school teaching staff in 1912, is spending a few days here this week, the guest of Mrs. A. L. Cameron.

J. W. Eastman, Victoria, the provincial plant pathologist, spent a couple of days in the Creston Valley the early part of the week. Horticulturist Middleton of Nelson accompanied him.

Although it will be almost two weeks before the marketing of tomatoes will commence, the well-known S. Fraser ranch at Erickson had some real ripe ones for use the early part of the week.

Although we are still in the midst of quite a prolonged dry spell raspberry shipments are holding up well, the daily shipments at the diffcrent Valley peints averaging about 400 crates at present.

The water is getting off the flats in a hurry these days and it would look safe to announce the Sunday School picnics for any time after next week. Haying, however, is not expected to be under way before September 1st.

Creston board of trade meets in monthly session on Tuesday night. The associated boards of trade resolution committee is due to make their recommends at this gathering. Delegates to the gathering will also be chosen.

R. J. Long was at Kaslo yesterday for the official nomination proceedings, and so far as we can learn he and Mr. Keen were the only candidates nominated. All told there are 27 polling places in the riding, seven of them at points in the Valley.

Real roasting hot weather, which has been scarcer than usual this summer, was doing business at the old stand the early part of the week. Monday was the hottest of them all, the mercury showing 87 in the shade that afternoon. Sunday was a close second at 86.

The Womens' Institute has its August meeting on Saturday afternoon in Speers' Hall. Papers on rose culture and the making of rose beads will be given, along with which will be the usual musical numbers. The finance secured from the tea at the close will be devoted to Servian Relief work.

A. Bouarmies of Natal, a gentleman who has an electric light plant on his hands at that point, and who is anxious to get it in operation at some other location, was in Creston the latter part of the week sizing up the situation here. He figures he would need a total of 500 lights to make it worth while coming here, and 300 was about the best he could hope for in Creston, so he has decided to pass this town up.

Every Britisher who can possibly spare the time in this busy season should be at the patriotic rally in Mercantile Hall to night. Sergt. Bryant, a returned soldier, will give a talk on his experiences at the front, and there will also be a short musical programme. The affair will close with a dance, the music for which will be supplied by the band and orchestra. The admission is 50 cents.

Teacher Wanted

WANTED, male teacher for Wynndel School District. Second or third class certificate. Duties to commence August 28th. Salary $80 per month. Appiy, stating experience, to J. BATHIE, Secy., Wynndel, B.C.

L. D. Timmons is spending a few days in Nelson this week.

Mrs. Leech of Calgary is here on a visit with Mrs. H. Hamilton.

BUGGY WANTED—A second-hand buggy or light express wagon. Write E. Butterfield, Wynndel, B.C.

Misses Phyllis and Frances Lyne left yesterday for Penticton, where they will visit friends for a few weeks.

A. B. Shannon of Proctor, the weed suspector for the Kootenays, was here a few days the early part of the week.

Mrs. Embree and the children are among a camping party who are spending the month at the Goat River, above the conyon.

John Morgan of Cranbrook, who has a 10-acre ranch on the flats, below Fred Smith's, spent a couple of days on his property here the fore part of the week

For the first time in many moons there are no births to record in the vital statistic returns for the month past There were no marriages, and but one death.

Miss Andrews arrived from Winnipeg this week, and has taken the position of stenographer at the Fruit Growers' Union. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Andrews.

The water is now far enough gone to make travelling between town and the ferry comfortable on foot or saddle horse, and a few more hot days will see it good for all lines of traffic.

The Red Cross workers ask that the ladies attending the dance tonight be kind enough to bring refreshments. Ice cream and liquid refreshments will be on sale during the evening.

W. H. Lyne of Vancouver, who succeeds the late Thos. Cunningham as chief inspector of insect pests, paid the Creston Valley an official visit on Saturday—the first since his appointment.

Father Kennedy, who along with Father McGuire is spending a couple of weeks at the coast, is expected to be here for the usual first-Sunday-in-the monte service in Holy Cross church this Sunday.

This has been a grand week for haying operations and from all reports the clover crop, especially, is a dandy. On the Lamont ranch on the flats quite a bit of it has attained a growth of over six feet.

G. E. Sparkes, a former principal of Creston school, who is now in charge at Silverton, had splendid success with his Entrance pupils this year. Four out of five of them were successful, and three took marks over 600.

John Keen, Kaslo, Liberal candidate in this riding, returned home on Sunday, after a week's get-acquainted visit at Creston. He plans to hold at least two big rallies here, the final one on September 12th. If possible he will likely be here for the Bowser meeting as well.

Creston school district's arrears of taxes which are said to total $3,600 pale into insignificance when compared with Cranbrook, where close to $20,000 is owing. Whatever faults Tom Caven may have he must be given credit for keeping his taxes paid—he and Bert Beattie, and a couple of others.

And now its the high price of water some of our citizens are complaining about. The Goat Mountain Waterwooks Co. have notified some of an upward revision of rates to take effect this month. Auto owners are mulcted in the sum of 25 cents a month for the summer season for the wet goods used for motor car washing purposes.

The tearing up of the Great Northern Railway line from Port Hill to Wynndel is no false alarm this trip. A work train with the usual box car sleepers and cafe cars, with a crew of about 70—mostly Italians—landed in on Wednesday, and are now busy at the Wynndel end taking up the steel and other worth-while-moving property.

On Monday we were presented with a basket of strawberries which were grown on the homestead of James Reifert at Passburg. The berries are large and ripe, and appear equally as good as the famous Creston Valley product.—Blairmore Enterprise. [The Enterprise is quite correct in using the Creston Valley berry as the highest standard of excellence in that particular line of soft fruit].

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