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THE CRESTON REVIEW

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Premier Bowser Has Busy Visit

Premier Bowser, R. F. Green, M.P., and the quartette of newspapermen who accompanied them, had a very busy time of it during their one day stay in Creston.

Arriving from Cranbrook in the afternoon, immediately after supper they attended a special meeting of the Creston Board of Trrde where the premier was presented with a memorial having to do with some things the people here would like to see undertaken by the government, a full text of which appears on page 5. The address was read by President Reid, who in a few exceptionally appropriate remarks welcomed the premier to Creston. The premier in reply dealt with the various matters submitted and assured that they would have due attention from himself and the other ministers interested. R.F. Green was also called on for a few remarks, as well as C. O. Rodgers and Major Mallandaine, past presidents of the board.

At 8.30 the aforementioned gentlemen were the principal speakers at a Conservative mass meeting in Mercantile Hall, which was very largely attended, even standing room being at a premium, The chair was occupied by Stace Smith, whose duties were never onerous, except during the address of R, F. Green when it was necessary on one or two occasions to call for better order. Mr. Bowser was accorded a perfect hearing and delivered a quite eloquent, clear cut, business like statement of the issues on which his government is appealing for a renewal of the public confidence. R. J. Long, the Conservative candidate also spoke, along with John Keen, the Liberal standard bearer, who was accorded 30 minutes, and who also was well received. Mr. Bowser was agreeably surprised on rising to address the audience to be presented with a boquet by Miss Ivln Compton, which he suitably acknowledged.

On Sunday Messrs. Henderson, Rodgers and Bennett motored the party out through the Erickson and Canyon City districts, and at the latter point the premier was the recipient of another citizens address, which he acknowledged in characteristic fashion. The return from this trip was at too late an hour to permit of a run to Wynndel much to the regret of all the visitors, who were anxious to see the Valley's well-known strawberry section.

The newspapermen in the party were Mr. Sutherland of the Vancouver World, Mr. Scott of the Vancouver News Advertiser, Mr. McDougall of the Vancouver Province, and F. F. Payne, managing editor of the Nelson News. The coast men, especially, were more than surprised at the extensive development of the Valley, and as a result of the board of trade's enterprise in giving them a trip through this section much valuable publicity is sure to be forthcoming.

The party left Sunday afternoon for Kaslo where a big rally was held on Monday night. Everg one of the scribes spoke optimistically of the government's return—20 Liberal seats being the best any of them would concede Mr. Brewster—and one of the more optimistic figuring but one Liberal would be elected in Vancouver.

Canyon City

A large number of the voters from here attended the mass meeting in Creston on Saturday night. On Sunday morning the premier and party, accompanied by R. J. Long and some Creston citizens were motored through here, and at Canyon, Mr. Bowser was presented with a memorial by a citizens committee, John Crawford reading the address. In reply the premier briefly outlined the government's policy as it affects agriculture, and promised consideration of the matters referred to.

The company is ploughing up Block 113, which has yielded five crops of hay, and intends to plant it to potatoes next season, we hear.

W. H. Bartlet is harvesting a splendid piece of Marquis wheat, which promises a yield equal to that which Sergus Wheler, the famous wheat grower of Saskatchewan, carries off the prizes with.

Hindus who have discarded the turbans and long braids are working at the mill.

Alf. Samuelson is busy building a ground root cellar.

Otto Johnson is at Wardner, where he has the contract of piling lumber for the Crows Nest Pass Lumber Co.

Eric Oleson, who has suffered during the past year with goitre, has now completely recovered from the trouble.

While the Socialistic discussion is going on in THE REVIEW agriculturists can profit from their preaching in this way: If you want to come into your own, vote for your own.

Miss Melva Cartwright, who taught at Deer Lodge last term, will have charge of one of the rooms of the Cranbrook school the coming year.

Mrs. Logau and daughter of Victoria, who have spent some days with Mr. and Mrs. Knott, left for home on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John McPeak, who have been at Trail for several weeks past, returned to town on Wednesday.

Kitchener

A. Grady drove in from Creston on Sunday.

Mrs. Andeen and Miss Gunderson were Oranbrook callers last week.

Bert Mattson and family of Cranbrook are spending their holidays here. Bert is busy with the finny tribe.

Mr. Dunn and a couple of friends of Cranbrook spent the week-end on the streams in this section in quest of the speckled beauties.

G. A. Hunt has completed his haying operations and is now at work clearing out the Goat River trail.

Capt. Forrester of Creston arrived yesterday to get the camp in shape for the holidays. Mrs. Forrester and Mrs. Boyd will arrive today to complete the party.

Quite a few of the male portion of the population attended the Bowser-Green meeting at Creston on Saturday night.

Alice Siding

The train stop at Smith's crossing was cut out on Thursday last, though for what reason is a sort of a mystery as shipments of raspberries were still almost normal.

Mr. King, who was in charge of the Creston school about four years ago, has been secured as principal for Alice Siding school for this year. School opens on the 28th.

Trennie Long and Earl Pease were the Siding representatives at the picnic at Sanca on Sunday last which was arranged by the Wynndel young people.

Miss Mary Barraclough, who has been here with her parents for several weeks, returned to Calgary on Thursday last. Will Barraclough left on Saturday for Red Deer, Alta., where he will spend the winter.

Word arrived this week that Reg. Thompson, who was formerly a chicken rancher here on the Mutton place, has enlisted for overseas service with the American Legion at Calgary.

Earl Pease and Trennie Long sampled the fishing at Kitchener on Monday, and the latter left the following day for Pincher Creek, where he has taken a position.

Geo. Hood has invested in a new saddle horse, getting it from the Indians. It is in the dandy class.

Mr. and Mrs. Webster and family and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pease and family, along with Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson of Wynndel are spending the week camping at Midge Creek.

Leader Brewster Here To-Morrow

Valley residents will have a splendid opportunity to hear the Liberal side of the provincial campaign issues discussed at the big Liberal rally which is to be held on Saturday night in Mercantile Hall at the usual hour.

The speakers will be: H. C. Brewster, leader of the Liberal party; M. A. Macdonald, M.P.P., Vancouver, and John Keen, the Liberal candidate in this constituency. R. J. Long the Conservative candidate has been asked to be present and speak, and it is possible Dr. King, the Liberal candidate in Cranbrook, will also be along.

Never before in Creston's history have so many public men of such recognized oratorical attainments been gathered together for a citizens meeting, and as issues of vital import to the people are to be discussed a large representative gathering should be in evidence.

Those in charge are reserving the good seats for the ladies who are specially invited. It is likely the band will also be in attendance to brighten up proceedings.

Wynndel

Miss Phyllis Shaw of Cranbrook arrived here on Saturday and is the guest of Mas. May.

Creston visitors this week include Joe Wigen on Monday. E. S. Butterfield, Mrs. May and Miss Shaw on Tuesday. P. Hagen and P. Ofnrr on Wednesday.

Capt. Ashley Cooper arrived home from Morrisey on Wednesday.

Wynndel was well represented at the Conservative rally at Creston on Saturday night, about a dozen of the local enthusiasts being on hand for intellectual feast. Dick Bevan will lose some money throdgh Wynndel if he don't watch out.

The picnic at Midge Creek on Sunday via the tug Errand Boy was without doubt the biggest social success of the season. 22 guests responded to Capt. Ogilvie's invitation, and all spent a most enjoyable day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson left on Monday for a week's camping at the Midge Creek. They will join the Pease-Webster party, who left Alice Siding the same day.

Now that the busy season is over the store is again closing at its usual hour, 7 p.m.

Fall Fair List

Watch for full list of special prizes which will be given next issue for the Women's Institute Fair on Friday, Sept. 1st, in Speers' Hall.

FLOWERS—
Best collection House Plants, no more than 6.
Boquet of Roses.
Boquet of Sweet Peas.
Boquet of Stocks.
Boquet of Asters.
Boquet of Mums.
Boquet of Wild Flowers, children's prize.
Group of Vegetables.

NEEDLEWORK—
Embroidery Solid
Embroidery Eyelet.
Embroidery Silk.
Crochet Irish.
Crochet Filet.
Best piece of Crochet in any material.
Tatting.
Coronation Braid Work.
Best pair handknit Socks.
Best piece of Darning.
Best Patchwork Quilt.
Best article in Plain Sewing.
Best Child's Dress.
Fancy Apron by girl under 12 years—daughter of member.

COOKERY—
Best White Bread.
Brown Bread.
Plate Biscuits.
Cookies.
Fruit Cake.
Layer Cake.
Dark Cake.
Apple Pie.
Lemon Pie.
Pat of Butter.
3 Pots of Jelly, any kind.
3 Pots of Jam, any kind.
Canned Fruit, 3 sealers.
Canned Vegetables, 3 sealers.
3 bottles Pickles.
Ketchup.

All articles to be handwork, and made by exhibitors.

Exhibits will be received from 5 o to 8 p m on August 31, also from 9 to 10 a.m., Sept. 1.

There will be service in Christ Church at 11 a.m. on Sunday, with celebration of Holy Communion at the close.

Bystander's Observations on the Big Meeting

To briefly sketch the impressions conveyed to me, a visitor to Creston and a comparative stranger to British Columbia politics, at the Conservative rally last Saturday night is the object of these few lines to your valuable paper. The first thing which struck me was the keen and intelligent attention given to the speaker at the meeting. The audience appeared to be well posted on the politics of their province, and it was seldom that a speaker could get away with a statement which was open to the criticism and, sometimes, good-natured raillery of his opponents. The opposition was particularly bright and alive to the situation, and this fact added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. The courtesy of half-an-hour in which to state his case was extended by the chairman to Mr. John Keen, the Liberal candidate for the riding, who put up a very good fight, although he was naturally handicapped by not knowing on what lines the opposing speakers would base their arguments. In arousing the attention of his hearers to the apparent weaknesses of the present government of the province, he particularly emphasized the blame attached to them in the disastrous failure of the Dominion Trust Company and strongly condemned the extravagance of their vailway policy. His assurance that he would head the poll on September 14th next was received with hearty acclamations by a large part of the audience who wished success to this redoubtable campaigner.

Mr. "Bob" Long did not make a lengthy speech, preferring to leave his case in the hands of more experienced speakers; but although he said little, I had the impression that many would vote for him for friendship's sake. His appearance led me to believe that he was a a man whose personal integrity would go a long way toward winning the day.

Mr. Robert Green, the member for Kootenay, was present on the platform and addressed the meeting in support of Mr. Long. He chose to speak on things which concerned the ihterests of the Dominion of Canada as a whole, with special reference to the legislation passed at the last session of the federal parliament, which affected more particularly the province of British Columbia. In answer to an interrupter who enquired what the government had done for the farmers of B.C. he referred readily to the recent taxation of foreign-grown apples, which was a needed protection to the fruitgrowers of the province. The supporters of Mr. Keen brought the batteries of cynicism to bear with peculiar vigor upon the member for Kootenay, and at times he appeared to be hard pressed, but he managed to get through quite gracefully with an appeal to sentiments of loyalty, and a peroration which extolled the virtues and qualifications of the Conservative candidate.

Hon. W. J. Bowser, premier of British Columbia, was, of course, the star of the evening, and he certainly made a remarkably able speech in defence of the government of the province. A pretty episode occurred just before he addressed his audience—a little girl, the daughter of Mr. Compton, a local rancher, presenting the premier with a boquet of flowers.

Mr. Bowser opened with an attack on Mr. Keen's position, dwelling with peculiae humor and wit upon that gentleman's ambition to one day head the poll and not, as always in the past, to remain at the foot. Given a century he thought Mr. Keen might possibly attain the object of his desire. But Mr. Keen will have another chance yet, and a far better one, to meet the arguments of the premier when they both meet again on the same platform in the near future at Kaslo.

By a clear, concise and irrefutable statement of his case Mr. Bowser certainly conveyed to his audience the impression that the government had worked hard in the interests of this province. What struck me forcibly was the wisdom of appearing in person before the electors of the country at this time. As he said, he had been pictured by his opponents as a sort of monster, an ogre, an altogether undesirable person. But he was there to meet the people face to face, to enquire into their wants, to vindicate the policy of his government, and to show them he was not the type of individual that his enemies had made him out to be.

He enumerated the many acts of legislation which had recently been passed in the legislature—acts to benefit the various industries of the province, lumbering, mining, fishing, agriculture, etc., dwelling with special pride upon the Workman's Compensation Act, which he claims to be the best of its kind in the world. He refuted the claim made by Mr. Keen that the Conservatives had stolen the policy of the Liberals by saying that the Liberals had constructed so many platforms that it was impossible to outline any form of policy without touching on something the Liberals had conceived. He attempted to vindicate the apparent extravagance in the government's dealing with the P.G.E. Railroad by opening the eyes of the people to the tremendous possibilities of the future, when British Columbia would benefit by this railroad system.

He proudly referred to the effect of the Shipbuilding Act, which is seen in the immediate commencement on the hulls of several merchant vessels. Perhaps now and again we felt a note of weakness, as when in defense of the government's actions in the interests of soldiers, he asked what Mr. Brewster was doing for the soldiers, and found fault with him for contesting the seats of Conservatives who had left their country to fight at the front. Surely he could hardly expect the leader of the opposition to stretch his sense of magnanimity so far as to yield these without a contest!

Mr. Bowser's defense of the government in its relation to the Dominion Trust Company hardly appealed to me when he said that other provincial governments had made the same mistake before the B.C. government had. The excuse strikes me as rather weak, but at the same time we are forced to applaud when he tells us that he is going to face these same people in Vancouver who have been the chief sufferers by the failure of that concern and ask them to re-elect him to the legislature.

Mr. Brewster's famous writ, which Mr. Keen claimed to be so trifling an affair, was not so regarded by the premier, and I agree with many others that the writ should never have been issued at all.

My conviction is that Mr. Bowser left a very good impression on the people of Creston Valley, and that many a man who had felt, to say the least, doubtful of the honesty and integrity of the premier of the province, will by his personal appeal be restored to a feeling of confidence in Mr. Bowser and the present government of British Columbia.

It may be my privilege to hear Mr. Brewster at a later date and with an unbiased mind give some further impressions.

BYSTANDER.

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)

Meanwhile Daphne recovered herself. She played the game of fence much better than he could do, and before he could devise a fresh opening she suddenly looked up and said, with an engaging air of frankness which was as disconcerting as her answer:

"I'd much rather stay here. I know that something horrid has happened, that you know all about it too, and so there's no need for me to try to hide it from you any longer."

"To—hide it from me! To hide what?"

He drew a small chair forward, sat down on it a few feet away, and putting his hands on his knees, leaned forward, looking intently into her face.

"To hide what?"

"Oh, you know! You've found out. Don't pretend you haven't."

She was clasping and unclasping her hands, and she was breathing quickly. But she kept her voice fairly even, and she faced him bravely.

"I've found out that a terrible affair—a terrible accident, occurred here today," said he.

"Yes. Well——"

"I cannot understand why you should have acted as you did, why you should have made an attempt to keep it from me.

"Don't you? It was very awful."

"Yes. But it was done and couldn't be undone. Where was the use of trying to hide it? Don't you see the inferences which would be drawn? Don't you see the danger you put yourself in by acting as you did?"

Daphne grew red, and then pale again, and began to tremble.

"Who has helped you in this thing?"

She was startled, and a little cry broke from her lips as she shook her head.

Then she whispered:

"Nobody has helped me."

"What were you doing in the wood?"

She did not answer at once, but turned her eyes slowly and stealthily in his direction, as if trying to find out what he knew.

"I haven't been in the wood to-day," she said at last in a husky whisper.

He sat back, his fact assuming a greater sternness. She had appeared to be ready to be frank, and here she met him with a deliberate lie.

"You were in the wood about half an hour before we sat down to dinner," he said at last, trying to speak without any trace of the exasperation he felt.

But she shook her head again.

"I haven't been in the wood today," indeed," she whispered.

He paused, hesitated, and then drew from his pocket a scrap of lace which he had found on the thornbush.

"That is from your scarf, I think. I found it on the right-hand side of the path, half way through the plantation."

The effect of this was overwhelming. She no longer made any attempt to deny, but sank back in her chair, clutching the sides of the arm-chair, and starting to her feet she tried to moment they sat, he looking down at the scrap of lace, and she sitting speechless with quivering limbs.

Then a great sob escaped her lips, and strating to her feet she tried to run away. But he was too quick for her. Detaining her with his left hand as she made an attempt to avoid him, he said quietly:

"Sit down, please. This has got to be talked out. Let us do it now."

His constraint made him seem hard. She shrank back, reseated herself trembling desperately, and hanging her head, without speaking.

There was a pause. He wanted to be very impressive, to be firm and quite cool. But the sight of her pretty fair head bent before him, of the quivering form, the clenched hands, almost unmanned him.

Suddenly he stretched out his hand and whispered hoarsely:

"My darling," don't be afraid. Tell me everything. Everything. You know you can confide in me, don't you, Daphne?"

Another great sob shook her; she slowly raised her head, and he thought he had conquered. But as she moved she caught sight again of that telltale scrap of lace, andthe sight of this checked her impulse towards complete confidence, and she sank back again and only said:

"Tell me just what you know; what you have found out."

The words alarmed him more than ever as to her share in the events of the day. But he decided that it would be better to comply with her demand, and then he could exact equal frankness from her.

"I returned to the study," he said, "when you had gone upstairs, and I found under the sofa the body of Rathbone."

She never moved, but sat with her head bent, looking at the floor.

He could not see her face.

"I went back again to the room," he went on, in the same constrained tone, "and found Fenner there. I didn't know whether he had found out anyhing, but I got rid of him. Then I looked under the sofa again. But the body had been removed."

She remained perfectly till while he had uttered these last words for the space of a dozen seconds. Then, suddenly, she seemed to crumple up before him, and swaying forward, threatened to fall forward on her face. Instantly he had his arms about her.

"Daphne, my dearest Daphne, tell me all about it."

But she struggled to get free, gasping and shuddering.

"What then? What then?" said she hoarsely.

She was trying to free herself, under the influence of an overwhelming horror and mad anxiety to escape.

Repelled, he withdrew his arms, and sat back, keeping watch over her movements, however, for he was determined to have the matter threshed out now that they had gone so far.

"Then I went out to look for you," he said gravely.

And as he spoke he pressed the scrap of lace down upon his knee.

"I went into the wood, and—I found this lace, your lace."

She made no comment, no fresh denial, but sat silent with a frown on her fair face, as if half-stunned, but trying to consider her position.

"What are you going to do?" she asked suddenly.

He was taken aback by the question. Then he said gently:

"I am going to ask you to tell me what you found out this afternoon. I want you to tell me, simply and frankly, just as I have told you what I saw and what I found."

She nodded.

"All right. I'll tell you."

But she did not begin. She passed her handkerchief again and again over her lips, staring fixedly at the carpet, the picture of a despair so keen that it had a sort of paralyzing effect upon her husband as he witnessed it. He felt sure that she was trying to devise some tale that would pass muster, instead of preparing to tell him the facts.

Yet there he sat, his affection struggling evidently with his anxiety to learn the whole truth, as kind a judge as ever wrong-doer had.

"Well," said he gently at last.

She shivered, drew a long breath, and began in a hurried whisper:

"I was told this afternoon that—that——"

She broke down and shook her head. He prompted her gently.

"You were told that Rathbone was in the study. That he wished to speak to you."

"Yes."

Another pause.

"Well. You went to the study to speak to him. Wait a minute. Who brought you the message?"

"Fenner."

"Fenner told you that Rathbone was waiting to see you in the study?"

"Yes."

"Did you go?"

"Yes, I went."

"At once?"

"N—not quite at once. I went in a few minutes."

"Well! what happened?"

"I—I saw him lying on the floor; and I looked at him, and I saw that he was dead."

(To be continued)

More Shell Orders for Canada

Additional shell orders have come to Canada as a result of financial credits arranged by the Canadian Bankers' Association, and further orders on similar lines are now in prospect.

It is announced that the advances made by the Bankers' Association total $76,000,000, final payments having been made this month. The credits were arranged last winter by Sir Thomas White, and on the strength of them fresh orders were immediately placed by the War Office through the Imperial Munitions Board.

All the banks responded willingly and generously. And the contracts which resulted have kept many industries going after their initial undertakings had been executed.

The plan has worked so successfully that it will be continued and the maintenance of the munitions industry seems assured.

The Vienna Workman's Gazette states that the Hungarian authorities now limit the size of newspapers according to their price. One cent papers may consist of not more than six and two-cent papers at the most from 8 to 12 pages. No paper at any time may print more than 12 pages.

War and Weather

No Reason to Believe That the Cannonading in Europe Effects the Weather Here

In answer to a query as to whether the extraordinary weather in any way has been brought about by the cannonading in Europe, the following statement has been made by the Meteorological Office at Toronto:

"Historical records enable the meteorologicalist to draw a rainfall curve in Asia Minor back 3,000 years, with probably some degree of accuracy. More recently, the study of the growth of the yellow pine of Arizona and the sequoia tree of California, as evidenced by their rings, has also enabled officers of the Carnegie Institute to draw a rainfall curve for 3,000 years. The curves agree fairly well and show that the climate has been pulsatory throughout this long term, with periods of rainy seasons. Both curves indicate that the one thousand years before Christ, were much wetter than at later periods.

"At the beginning of the nineteenth century occurred many cold, wet summers. The years 1812 and 1816 were especially marked by a great depression of temperature in Canada and the Northern United States; and 1816 was afterwards known as the year without a summer.

"Many summers in the forties were very cold and wet, also in the sixties, and again in the early eighties.

"In Toronto since April 1st there has been a slightly greater rainfall than in any corresponding period on record, but there have been at least ten other three-month periods—June to August, and July to September—with a much greater rainfall.

"There is not the slightest reason to suppose that the cannonading in Europe has any appreciable effect. I believe it to be negligible in the gigantic workings of nature. The excessive rain has been only in Ontario and Western Quebec. Eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces have been nearly average, and Newfoundland has been dry, and for two months the weather there has been exceptionally fine and bright.

"The variations in rainfall from year to year through long periods are connected with the general circulation of the earth's atmosphere, which is without doubt affected by changes in solar radiation, which is also variable. Professor Abbott, of Mount Wilson Observatory, has shown that the sun is a variable star, changing its out put of energy by at least one-seventh of the whole. We do not know what the changes have been in bygone times.

"The sequence probably is a solar change affecting first the Equatorial regions and leading to changes in the strength of the trade winds and their ocean currents, and a little later the wind circulation and cyclonic formations of the middle and higher latitudes.

"We see no reason why there should not soon be a change to normal conditions."—Montreal Family Herald.

Increase in Canada's Trade

Exports of manufactured articles from Canada during April and May of this year are shown by a statement recently issued. These amounted in May to $27,734,477, and in the two months of the fiscal year at $49,307,555, against $16,121,149 in May, 1915, and $29,342,807 for the two-month period.

Another feature of the statement is the sharp rise in imports of free goods and in dutiable commodities. The latter in May amounted to $39,740,167, as compared with $19,851,612 for the same months last year; imports of free goods increased from $14,539,196 in May, 1915, to $29,857,645.

Imports of all classes including coin and bullion, totalled $70,230,181, against $35,046,944 for the same period last year.

Export of agricultural products for May increased to $47,433,750, an increase of $34,687,623. Substantial increases are also shown in other exports.

The Envy of Europe

"The Lewis gun," specially designed by the British War Office, to meet the need of airmen, is obtaining most gratifying results, as statistics, which will be published shortly, will show. Lord Hugh Cecil called this gun "the envy of Europe." In the Areial service the fliers call it "the bullet," its characteristic being the faculty with which it can be handled in the air.

It is reported that the Berlin authorities consider it the most serious enemy which the Zeppelins have in their flights across the North Sea.

Certainly Cheap at the Price

His face was pinched and drawn. With faltering footsteps he wended his way among the bustling crowd.

"Kind sir," he suddenly exclaimed, "will you not give me a loaf of bread for my wife and little ones?"

The stranger regarded him not unkindly.

"Far be it from me," he rejoined, "to take advantage of your destitution. Keep your wife and little ones; I do not want them."—Tit-Bits.

The U. S. and Germany

Huns Have a Grievance Against President Wilson for Interfering With Their Plans

A grievance that looms large in every German mind, and apparently cannot be removed by any argument, has just been voiced by Admiral von Koester, who not long ago was the head of the kaiser's fleet. Not considerations of right or international law, he said, but "political and commercial circumstances," had forced the recent diminution of U-boat activities. Those activities he insisted, were warranted against an enemy who used mines and aeroplanes— nothing about the embargo, for a wonder!—and the admiral could not refrain from a sarcastic reference to President Wilson as the advocate of humanity and justice who supplied to Germany's enemies the arms and munitions, without which they could not continue the war against her.

Again in this there is the curious assumption that to delay or prevent German victory is essentially and necessarily vicious — that it makes any professions of virtue the manifestations of the basest hypocrisy. The admiral cannot conceive, apparently, the possibility of adequate and good reasons for favoring the Allies or of an honest governmental neutrality that does not find excuses for changing old rules when the chances of war have made them, for once, more advantageous to the foes of Germany than to herself.

And the admiral hopefully prophesied the coming of the day when "political and commercial circumstances" would no longer compel the imposing of detested restrictions on the U-boat commanders! "Better times are coming," is the way he puts it, and that can hardly mean anything except a resumption of attacks on passenger ships, regardless of immunities hitherto enjoyed.

Of course, in talking like this, Admiral von Koester did not speak for all Germans, and especially he did not speak for Germany's responsible statesmen. His grievance, however, as to prolonging the war and making its ending at least uncertain, is properly called Teutonic, for it is mentioned as often by Germans here as at home and it is evident that they sincerely think it a real one.— New York Times.

Rely on the Dreadnaught

What the Naval Battle Taught the United States

"Up to the time of the great Anglo-German battle in the North Sea off the coast of Jutland public opinion throughout the world was beginning to feel that the development of the submarine had perhaps made the battle-ship archaic and as out of place in naval warfare as the old-fashioned four-horse stage coach is in transportation.

We have written to the assistant secretary of the Navy, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, asking what is the expert opinion in this country now on the question of the dreadnought or big battle-ship. His reply follows:

The recent naval battle in the North Sea merely confirms the constant opinion of naval officers and all who have carefully studied our needs that the seagoing, heavily armed and armored battle-ship is necessarily the backbone of naval defence. I personally believe that we ought not, under any circumstances, to stop laying down battleships. Their function is totally different from that of battle-cruisers, and, while we undoubtedly need the latter to offset battle-cruisers of other Powers in the work for which they are specially intended, yet the control of our contiguous waters and the protection of our territory and interests will depend, in the final analysis, on the strength of our dreadnought fleet."—The Outlook.

German Trade Secrets

For many years the Germans have controlled a monopoly in optical glass. When the war began, Great Britain was left with a poor supply, as dealers did not keep large stocks, relying upon the regularity of the imports.

The drawback was aggravated by not having a recipe of the trade secret which had given Germany an ascendancy in the production of this article.

The scientists at British Universities were brought into consultation on the problem, and in a very short time, and with no great outlay of money, they discovered the formula. Now Great Britain has not only regained her position, but will, it is believed, so readjust her tariff that the trade in lenses will be retained in future.

Having gained prohibition, the temperancy people of Ontario are now organizing to have the law enforced after it is put in operation in September. In this they show practical wisdom, for it is a fact that in the past prohibition has been a name only in many centres. Popular indifference has resulted in scandal. The workers in Ontario are active and earnest, so may make a success of the new order. —Montreal Gazette.

Response of Colonies

Hon. A. J. Balfour Delivers Stirring Address at Parliamentary Dinner in London Recently

The Empire Parliamentary Association gave a luncheon at the House of Commons in London recently in honor of the parliamentary delegates from the overseas dominions. Right Hon. J. Lowther presided and among the speakers were A. J. Balfour, Sir George Foster and Senator Stuart of South Africa.

"In welcoming you this afternoon," said Mr. Balfour, "we do so in a spirit of kinship and not of spectators in a great drama, but of those who are bearing an all-important share in the work that is going on on every front.

"Before the war all of us discunssed the future of the British Empire and analysed the bonds which held together this great political organism, without a parallel in history, and perhaps each man had asked himself whether, when the moment of stress or danger occurred, these bonds of common sympathy and common ideals rather than tyranny or law, would stand the stress of a great struggle. All doubts however, have been dispelled. The response of the dominions forms one of the marvels of history, one which the empire historian of the future will look back upon with pride that no familiarity can stale.

"Canada, Australia and New Zealand with out the calculation of ingenuous theoretical and political writers, have sent us of their best, in a great joint effort to maintain the ideals of freedom and liberty which is the proud boast of our race, and they have come without persuasion or pressure."

Touching on the future constitutional relations of the empire the speaker said:

"I don't ask myself whether it would be wise or easy to modify the relations between various parts of the Empire. I look forward to the problem with absolute confidence. Whether we change it or leave it as it is, this fact always remains, that we are bound together fundamentally and essentially because we enjoy the same common ideal of liberty and freedom and the same spirit of law and order, and we are determined that no nation shall break those bonds, however well organized they may be.

"After two years of titanic efforts, we shall go forward with indomitable will and confidence, until we reach final triumph."

Weeds are Spreading

Farmers Should Wage a Ceaseless War Against the Pest

"Many of the weeds are getting ahead of the farmers, and unless methods of control are put into practice at once the weeds will gain the upper hand." This is how F. C. Nunnick, of the Commission of Conservation, sizes up the weed situation in Canada. In regard to wild oats, he reports that in 1910 one hundred farms were visited in each of the prairie provinces, and on one per cent. of the Manitoba farms wild oats were found. In Saskatchewan seventy-one per cent., and in Alberta three per cent. reported wild oats. In 1911, on the same farms in Alberta, thirty-one per cent. reported wild oats, while in 1912 a still larger number reported this weed, showing that it was travelling westward with a vengeance. In the district visited in 1913, wild oats were reported by eighty-three per cent. of the farmers.

Ball mustard, Canada thistle, stinkweed and wild dots were reported in the Prairie Provinces on at least fifty-three per cent. of the farms visited and some of these weeds were reported on twenty-nine per cent. of the farms. In Eastern Canada couch and ox-eye daisy were reported on seventy-three per cent. of the farms and sow thistle on thirty-four per cent. This is bad enough, but in every case all these weeds were badly spreading, and will continue to do so unless something more is done to check their advance.

Government legislation without the co-operation of the farmer will never eradicate the weed pest. Farmers and those of a locality must co-operate and wage ceaseless war against it if any permanent success is to be attained. It is in the farmer's own interest to destroy the weeds, which are growing, and for this reason alone agroing, and for this reason alone action on the part of the government should not be necessary.

Why Raise Live Stock?

Because live stock makes it possible for a man to put a large value into a small compass and to save in freight on sending things to market.

Because by the help of live stock we are enabled to sell at a high price the carbonaceous products of the farm, which mean nothing in fertility lost, but which are always in demand in the markets.

Because the manure made by the live stock is a valuable byproduct, which not only puts back into the land the mineral plant food that has been taken out, but adds an additional element of carbon in cellular form which decays and affects the plant foods in the soil in so decaying.

WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY
SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

A Real Lever Simulation **GOLD WATCH** **FREE**

N A — — L
S O — B — Y
L — N — ON
S Y — — E Y

In this puzzle you see four lines of letters. Fill in the missing letters so that each line spells a well known town in the world. A Magnificent Watch —Lady's or Gent's (guaranteed five years), will be sent free of charge to readers of this paper who solve this puzzle and conform to our one condition. It costs you nothing to try. Send your answer together with stamp, that we may send you result. All failing to do this will be disqualified. *SEND NOW.*

"BARGAIN" WATCH CO. (400 Dept.)
80 Cornwallis Rd., London, N.

Canada's Open Door

We may take it that those of our people desiring the pleasure of travel by rail, steamer or automobile in Canada are at liberty to enjoy it whenever and wherever they may please, along the Great Lakes; the St. Lawrence River and Gulf, and the magnificent Saguenay and other rivers. They can come and go at pleasure amid the beauties and historic scenes of Toronto, Montreal, and grand old Quebec, and through the great west of Canada, in the vastness of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the wonders of the Rockies and the natural parks, clean through to British Columbia, with its lovely city of Vancouver, and up into the Yukon country, Canada will welcome us with open arms.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Warts are unsightly blemishes, and corns are painful growths. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them.

Admiral Jellico has the nautical weakness for a mascot. When his flagship was commissioned at the beginning of the war, Lady Jellico suggested a cub-lion as his mascot "No," replied the Admiral, "I'll stick to a fine old superstition, and have a black cat." The sequel was a run on the black cat, and it is said that now not a single specimen is to be found in Portsmouth.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

In Brazil, where movie pictures are in evidence, the show is held out doors. Spectators sit under palms on moonlight nights, with gentle breezes blowing.

The Fine Flavour—

the delicate taste of malted barley blended with the sweets of whole wheat—is sufficient reason in itself for the wonderful popularity of

Grape-Nuts
FOOD

But it is more than delicious—it is the finest kind of concentrated nourishment to thoroughly sustain body and brain tissue—a food that benefits users remarkably.

A short trial proves.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere

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

Women Shipbuilders

Women in Dungarees are Building War Ships for Britain

Old men shake their heads, young men open their eyes, but the women, whom you can count in hundreds, go on working quite unaffected.

A writer, describing his feelings on seeing a woman ship builder, says:

"We first came upon her as we steamed up to a destroyer to which the finishing touches were being imparted alongside the quays of a famous firm. On the deck stood two sturdy north country women, watching our oncoming whilst leaning gracefully, but with the true professional air, upon the handles of sledge hammers. One would probably have been wrong in deducing that those women wielded those weapons, for the shipyard firms keep a careful watch over their women employees and seek to apportion their work so as to keep all physical strain within close limits.

The women were, however, assisting the men alongside whom they worked in their lighter jobs, and their comradeship and power to co-operate seemed of the happiest.

At a neighboring yard we had quite the pleasantiest of shocks on stepping ashore. Arrayed in smart dungarees uniform with peaked cap, turned down collar, a well-defined waist encircled by a broad belt, a long tunic, and the usual turned-up trousers, stood a young woman oblivious of our arrival.

We might have passed the young women with equal unconcern had not the noise of our approaching footsteps aroused the feminine curiosity. It was, indeed, a buxom, fair-headed girl who regarded us over her shoulders not in the least perturbed by the procession, of raised eye-brows which her appearance momentarily provoked. In our tour of this yard we encountered hundreds of her sisters, all most becoming in their unorthodox garments.

Thousands Are Ailing From Constipation

No condition causes so many diseases as constipation. It not only prevents proper kidney action but causes Anaemia, Stomach Trouble and Indigestion.

Why not use Dr. Hamilton's Pills and get cured? This excellent medicine restores normal bowel action in one night; thousands say so.

Just think of it! Your system will be pure and clean. You'll be free from headaches, sour stomach, biliousness—in short, you'll have jovial spirits and perfect good health. Get a 25c. box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills today. At all dealers.

The Glorious Destroyers

No class in the fleet has done harder and more gallant service than the officers and men of the destroyers, with whose magnificent courage the whole world is ringing. They fought to the death. Their attacks surpassed in fury everything that has been witnessed before in naval war. They gave themselves as a sacrifice for their country's cause. Most of the German losses in large ships appear to have been inflicted by them, whereas most of our losses were due to gunfire—as a part of our fleet was engaged with the whole strength of the enemy. Their glory can never fade but will be for ever an inspiring memory to all men of our race. The British Navy is still the very soul of Britain.—London Daily Mail.

Like a Grip at the Throat. For a disease that is not classed as fatal there is probably none which causes more terrible suffering than asthma. Sleep is impossible, the sufferer becomes exhausted and finally, though the attack passes, is left in unceasing dread of its return. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful curative agent. It immediately relieves the restricted air passages as thousands can testify. It is sold by dealers everywhere.

Percy was gazing with dreamy eyes into the fire. "Ah, my darling," he murmured, "what matters it that sorrows and trouble must of necessity be lurking in the unknown future? While I am with you I think of naught but the present—the superbly beautiful present!"

"So do I dearest," said Annette. "But you'll take me with you when you buy it, won't you? Men have such queer taste in rings!"

On the completion of the war one of the most important links between Western Europe and the Near East will be the opening of the railway line to Greece—only sixteen miles in length—which will connect Paris with Athens. Sixty hours will be thereby gained in transportation to the East.

The commander of the Spitfire was wounded in the recent naval engagement and had a miraculous escape. While on he bridge a shell passed across his chest, and even touched the buttons on his uniform. The shell then struck the signalling apparatus, and carried it away along with two men.

"Look at me," exclaimed a lawyer warmly. "I never took a drop of medicine in my life, and I'm as strong as any two of your patients put together!" "Well, that's nothing," retorted a physician, "I never went to law in my life, and I'm as rich as any two dozen of your clients put together."

Our Commonwealth

"Commonwealth" is a better word than "Empire," and it would be well if "Empire Day" were called "Commonwealth Day." In this war, these great little islands are fighting with the daughter nations for the security and liberty of the British Commonwealth. They are not fighting for conquest and aggression and domination, such as the word Empire has always connoted and always will connote. They are also fighting for the common weal of the Commonwealth of Europe against the military domination of the German Empire. Imperialism is the enemy. In order to beat Prussian Imperialism we must guard against our own Imperialists who do not understand what freedom means in Ireland or South Africa, although they profess to understand what it means in Belgium or Serbia.—London Star.

A CAUSE OF INDIGESTION

People Who Complain of This Trouble Usually Are Thin Blooded

Thin blooded people usually have stomach trouble. They seldom recognize the fact that thin blood is the cause of the trouble, but it is. In fact thin, impure blood is the most common cause of stomach trouble; it affects the digestion very quickly. The glands that furnish the digestive fluid are diminished in their activity; the stomach muscles are weakened, and there is a loss of nerve force. In this state of health nothing will more quickly restore the appetite, the digestion and normal nutrition than good, rich, red blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood, making it rich and red, and this enriched blood strengthens weak nerves, stimulates tired muscles and awakens the normal activity of the glands that supply the digestive fluids. The first sign of improving health is an improved appetite, and soon the effect of these blood-making pills is evident throughout the system. You find that what you eat does not distress you, and that you are strong and vigorous instead of irritable and listless. This is proved by the case of Mrs. J Harris, Gerrard St., Toronto, who says: "About three years ago I was seized with a severe attack of indigestion and vomiting. My food seemed to turn sour as soon as I ate it, and I would turn so deathly sick that sometimes I would fall on the floor after vomiting. I tried a lot of home remedies, but they did not help me. Then I went to a doctor who gave me some powders, but they seemed actually to make me worse instead of better. This went on for nearly two months and by that time my stomach was in such a weak state that I could not keep down a drink of water, and I was wasted to a skeleton and felt that life was not worth living. I was not married at this time and one Sunday evening on the way to church with my intended husband I was taken with a bad spell on the street. He took me to a drug store where the clerk fixed up something to take, and my intended got me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the end of the first week I could feel some improvement from the use of the Pills, and I gladly continued taking them until every symptom of the trouble was gone, and I was again enjoying the best of health, These Pills are now my standby and I tell all my friends what they did for me."

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

Irishman Outwits Premier Asquith

A story is told relating to Mr. Asquith's recent visit to Dublin, which is at any rate interesting. He was in conversation with a number of interned Sinn Feiners, and asked them what they now thought of the rebellion.

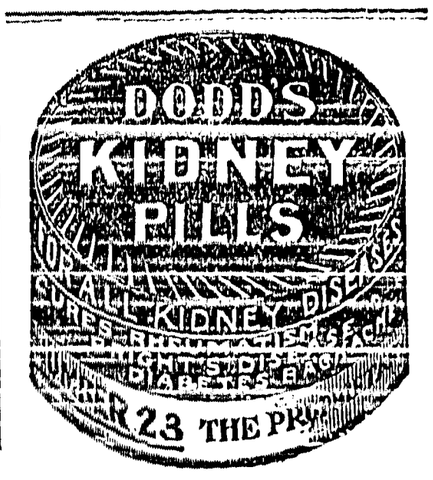
"'Twas a great success," said a voice behind him.

"How do you make that out?" asked the Prime Minister, turning round.

"Why are you here?" replied the speaker.

There entered the office of a busy man in Chicago a stranger of most prosperous appearance, who thus addressed the man at the desk: "You probably don't remember me, since I am so prosperous. But twenty years ago, when I was a poor, humble boy, you gave me a message to carry——" "Yes, you gave me a message to carry. "I have brought back the answer."

The luxurious hotel on the Grand Esplanade of Hamburg has been sold for $750,000. It cost $1,500,000 to build a few years ago. The war conditions brought it to bankruptcy.



Ontario Veterinary College

Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario—Established 1862

Affiliated With The University of Toronto. College will reopen on Monday the 2nd of October, 1916.

110 University Avenue, Toronto, Canada. Calendar on Application

E. A. A. Grange, V.S., M.S., Principal

For Agricultural Workers

American Library Association Devising New Service for Dissemination of Agricultural Information

A scheme to organize the dissemination of agricultural information throughout the country so that all the people may learn of all the research data being published for them in the form of bulletins, periodicals etc., is the big problem that is engrossing the attention of the agricultural section of the American Library Association now in session at Asbury Park.

It is proposed not only to compile and keep up-to-date a reference guide to all the current official agricultural bulletins in the United States, but to include scientific and popular journals dealing ith the problem of agriculture. The official publications of the agricultural departments in foreign countries and the leading scientific journal abroad will be included in the service.

The references are to be printed in the form of a book to take the place of the clumsy and expensive card catalogue so that the busy research worker can carry it home with him. The movement has back of it the most prominent research workers in the experiment stations and the leading professors in the agricultural colleges.

The rendering of this bibliographical service will herald a new day in the advance of agricultural work in America. Thousands of invaluable bullitens are issued by state and federal research workers by state boards and agricultural associations, all of which are free and would help the poor farmer if he could only find out about them, but they accumulate so rapidly and are issued through so many diverse agencies that the most helpful publications are soon buried past the hope of any resurrection. This is the vast treasure trove that the new bibliographical service is designed to open up to the people.

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.

Lloyd George, the Handy Man

Mr. Lloyd George appears to be as much the handy man of the Coalition Government as he was of the Liberal Ministry. When anything has gone more than usually wrong during the past ten years, Mr. Lloyd George has been sent for to set it right, and his odd jobs have ranged from averting a great railway strike and settling miners' strike to organizing the finances of the war and filling the deficiencies of the War Office in the matter of shells and machine guns and big guns. "When in trouble send for Lloyd George," seems to be the guiding maxim of modern British government.—London Daily Mail.

The Foe of Indigestion.— Indigestion is a common ailment and few are free from it. It is a most distressing complaint and often the suffering attending it is most severe. The very best remedy is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken according to directions. They rectify the irregular action of the stomach and restore healthy action. For many years they have been a standard remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion and are highly esteemed for their qualities.

Fires and War Debts

The question is often asked: How can the European countries carry the burden of their war debts?

They can carry a considerable part of that burden by saving where America wastes. Take our fire waste, for example. In the last year for which figures are available the American people paid $396,549,677 as fire insurance premiums. If our annual fire loss were held down by good construction and good laws to the standards of England, France and Germany we could save at least $300,000,000 in premiums each year—enough to pay 5 per cent. interest on a debt of $6,000,000,000. —Chicago Journal

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

An eye-witness' account of the great naval battle off Jutland remarks:—"It was curious to note the effect of the fight on the sea. Calm at the beginning, the water looked as if it were under he influence of a gale so great was the turmoil caused by the leviathan ships plowing at terrific speed through the waves. The sea also seemed to be stiff with fish killed by shells bursting in the water."

Klaussman, the notorious Berlin butcher, who deodorized rat flesh and putrid pig, and sold the same for ham and veal, hanged himself in his cell on the evening before his trial

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

Eddy's Matches

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."

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

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

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
58 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS. LOST VIGOR & VIM KIDNEY. BLADDER. DISEASES. BLOOD POISON. PILES EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS 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 **THERAPION** EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Gold Leaf
Shoe Dressing

Especially adapted for Ladies' and Children's Shoes, produces the blackest and most brilliant shine of any self-shining dressing made. Contains nothing injurious and is the the only dressing of its kind that contains oil to soften and preserve the leather.

Makes Old Shoes look like New. Used largely in Shoe Factories for finishing new work.

AT ALL DEALERS

A Matter of Arrangement

Charged with cruelty to animals and using loud and profane language on the street a man was brought before a police court. One of the witnesses was a pious old negro who was subjected to a short cross-examination.

"Did the defendant use improper language while he was beating the horse?" asked the lawyer.

"Wal, he did talk mighty loud, suh."

"Did he indulge in profanity?"

The old darky seemed puzzled. The lawyer put the question another way:

"What I mean, Uncle Abe, is, did he use words that would be proper for your minister to use in a sermon?"

"Oh, yes suh, yes suh," the old man replied with a grin that revealed the full width of his immense mouth; "but o' co'se dey'd have ter to be 'ranged diff'runt."

Chortles—Say, old boy, are you fond of moving pictures? His friend—Well, I should say so! Chortles—Then come round to our house next Tuesday and give us a hand. We're moving that day.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try It for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv.

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. 18

Early Forecast

Although the campaign proper is little more than one week old forecasts of the probable result of the voting on September 14th are already being made. With the papers of the old parties there is nothing to it but a win for the Conservatives, on the one hand, with a confortable majority, while the few Liberal organs are just as confident of a landslide to Liberalism.

However, the province is blessed with one so-called independent daily, the Vancouver World, and as such its views as to how the cat will jump in some of the interior constituencies may make interesting reading.

In the matter of almost-sure-things the World concedes the return of the Liberal candidates in Cranbrook, Columbia and Greenwood, while it looks for the Tories to win in Trail (Ymir), Slocan and Simalkameen.

Of our own constituency the World observes: "In Kaslo the Liberals have an old war-horse in person of John Keen, while the Conservative candidate, Bob Long, of Creston, is an old-timer in the district, and a close contest may be expected."

In Nelson the World looks for the return of Dr. Rose, Conservative. It isnot quite sure whether Hon. Lorne Campbell can carry Rossland, and is even more dubious of Hon. Tom Taylor coming back in Revelstoke. "There is a distinct note of insurgency there," says the World, "and the silent vote will tell."

The fact that he does not live in his constituency is making the sledding hard for Hon. Ernest Miller in Grand Forks, but it is thought his cabinet rank will save him. Notwithstanding certain black marks against him the World counts on Hon. Price Ellison's return in North Okanagan, but has little hope of J. P. Shaw, Conservative, retaining Kamloops. "The issue in Fernie is muddled through the candidacy of a Socialist," says the World.

In the fifteen ridings reviewed by the World that paper concludes that prospects are for the return of six Conservatives and five Liberals with four constituencies, of which Kaslo is one, in which it is too early to be even guessing the winners.

Fruit Fair, Yes?

While matters political will be to the fore for the next half dozen weeks with some of our citizens it is to be hoped all the surplus service they may feel inclined to devote to the public will not be at the disposal of either political party solely and completely.

If reports coming to hand are to be relied upon 1916 should be an ideal year for a fall fair. Nature has excelled herself in most every line of fruit and vegetable culture. The government is in a very receptive mood to requests for grants for exhibitions of this sort. The individual rancher and his good wife and family would seem inclined to favor the show—they can use the prize money to good advantage, and insome line or lines they have something that can knock the spots off anything in the district, and would appreciate an opportunity to publicly make good their conceit.

For numerous good and sufficient reasons—commercially and otherwise—the Valley needs such an exhibition. Get-togethers of this sort help a whole lot in reviving and strengthening confidences in this particular bit of country's ability to produce the good stuff abundantly and of quality. It affords an opportunity for the individual who has fallen down along some line to learn of neighbors who have avoided his troubles, from whom he can get the necessary information to possibly avert a recurrence of his bad luck.

Too, good healthy competition of this sort sort of spurs the worth while agriculturists along to greater and more intelligent effort to excel, both his neighbor as well as past accomplishments. There is also the social side to these gatherings—a detail that is altogether too rare in the life of Creston.

Now that the rush of the soft fruit season is over the directors both of the Fruit Growers Union as well as the Farmers' Institute won't be wasting their time in at least discussing this matter.

Greenwood claims its postoffice building and grounds are the cleanest and best kept in the province.

There is a labor shortage in the vicinity of Trout Lake City and Ferguson just now, according to reports from the north end, and good miners are especially hard to get. It is even hard to get men for road and trail work.

R. F. GREEN, M.P. for Kootenay, who spoke at the Conservative mass meeting on Saturday night.

"This country is in the throes of a leather famine. Unless the world develops a 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 ord 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

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

Cranbrook is having its usual fall fair on Sept. 6 and 7.

Kaslo will have a 33 mill tax rate this year. 10 of it is for schools.

Civic repair work at Rossland is held up owing to a shortage of lumber.

Kaslo cherries are being sold in Greenwood, and are highly appreciated.

Kaslo fire brigade want a chemical engine added to the fire-fighting equipment.

In March the value of the exports from Greenwood was $80,275, and the imports $33,407.

At the war anniversary celebration, on the 4th, at Kaslo, the silver collection totalled $40.60.

So many new residents are coming to Kaslo that houses to rent are becoming very scarce.

Rossland school board has been able to sell $5,000 of its recent debenture issue to local residents.

Ledge: The cooper cent has arrived in Kaslo, and is just what the kids want for Sunday School collections.

After a tie up of almost seven weeks, the Kootenay valley got the first train from Golden to Fort Steele on Aug. 4.

Visitors to Kaslo are so numerous nowadays that the best hotels have frequently to turn away prospective guests.

Cranbrook council reports that cattle running at large are damaging the city sidewalks altogether too extensively.

On the Lardo branch of the C.P.R. mosquitoes are so bad that logging operations had to be suspended, the men refusing to work.

In order to make it efficient on Rossland's steep grades the council had to spend $200 in getting new gears for its new auto fire truck.

Patriotic Fund

List of Subscriptions received during July 1916.

R M Reid	$ 1 00
Mrs E Mallandaine	3 00
J H Doyle	2 00
F G Little	2 00
J Stace Smith	2 00
C C Manifold	1 00
F H Jackson	1 00
T M Edmondson	5 00
Mrs Wearmouth	50
Mr and Mrs Lousby	5 00
A R Swanson	9 00
W D Tuohey	1 00
J G Smith	2 00
R S Bevan	2 00
C F Hayes	1 00
W B Embree	50
J Cherrington	1 00
Frank Fraser	1 00
D G Lyon	1 00
A L Dougherty	5 00
[illegible]	9 00
	$ 54 00

Don't Take Any Chances

Butter is being sold in town without a printed wrapper, which is strictly against the law, and liable to a very heavy fine.

We can supply you with Butter Wrappers printed as you desire them with the special process ink. Prices:

200 Wraps $1.50. 500 Wraps $2.75
1000 Wraps $3.75

We supply the highest grade Butter Parchment wrapper and guarantee the printing will not affect contents.

Don't take any chances. Order to-day.

Review Office
CRESTON : British Columbia

SAVE YOUR MONEY

FOR THE

DOMINION WAR LOAN

TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

OTTAWA.

GET YOUR

Plumbing, Tinning and General Repair Work

Done by

W. B. Embree

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

A. Mirabelli

DEALER IN

High class Boots and Shoes

Saddle and Harness Repairing a Specialty

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territory and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,500 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

Board of Trade Memorial

HON. WILLIAM J. BOWLER.
PREMIER AND ATTORNEY GENERAL.

DEAR SIR,—On this the occasion of your first visit to the Creston Valley since your elevation to the premiership of this province the Creston Board of Trade, on behalf of the citizens of this district, take the opportunity to present you with this memorial, believing that the government's attention to any or all the matters herein referred to will add considerably to the all-round advancement of this section, which is rapidly taking its place as one of the foremost centres in the B.C. interior.

1. Now that the Province is committed more strongly than ever to a wise and vigorous agricultural development policy we would urge upon the government immediate and thorough consideration of the reclamation of the overflowed lands in the Kootenay River Valley. Embracing an estimated area of from 30,000 to 40,000 acres of proven high class agricultural lands we know of no undertaking that promises so rich a return to the Province, both financially and agriculturally. Soil tests have shown the wonderful fertility of the soil, while information from ranchers who are cropping some of these same lands in Idaho show an average of almost 125 bushels of oats from an 80-acre crop. As high as 20 tons of potatoes per acre is also recorded, with other grains and roots showing equally well. At Wynndel these lands have been turned to strawberry culture with equally satisfactory results. The land is mostly ready for cultivation and would appeal strongly to agriculturists, of whom many will be coming this way with the close of the war. As a show place of B.C.'s agricultural possibilties alone the scheme merits consideration, and when coupled with its outstanding agricultural possibilities we remember also the possible financial returns that should and would accrue from reclamation we again urge thorough investigation of the whole undertaking.

2 The Inter-Provincial Highway in this section is so incomplete at present that most of the motor traffic is diverted through Idaho. If the road from Erickson to Kitchener is improved and the road extended from Sirdar to Kuskanook so that autos can be be driven to that point and board a ferry to Balfour it will make it possible to motor across B.C., to the coast without once leaving the province. The advantage of this is obvious.

On this highways matter, we would also point out that the present road between Port Hill, Idaho, and Creston is 12 miles long. It is poorly graded, and has some very steep hills. The Canadian customs house at Rykerts is located close to the Kootenay Valley Railway right-of-way, about half a mile from the wagon road, with no road built leading up to the customs office. This causes great inconvenience to tourists and travellers, and considerable loss of revenue to the Province. The Great Northern Railway Co. is dismantling the railway from Port Hill to Wynndel and we ask that your government take immediate action to secure the right of way for a wagon road before the bridges are taken out. The distance from Port Hill to Creston by this route is less than seven miles. In addition to its advantage as a main highway between Idaho and B.C. the opening of this road will be a boon to the numerous residents between Port Hill and Wynndel.

Discussing the road problem still further we would advise that there are a number of mines and prospects on Summit Creek and supplies for these mines are carried by pack train from the mouth of Summit Creek to the various points where required. Creston is the natural supply centre for Summit Creek. At present the road from here runs to within 3 miles of the camp at the mouth of the Creek where pack trains are assembled. If this road is completed to Summit it will greatly facilitate the carrying of supplies to the mines and prospectors in this district.

3 In connection with the advanced scheme of agriculture for the whole province your petitioners would call attention to the all-round advantageous situation of the Creston Valley as a centre for a demonstration farm for the Kootenay. Here we have the combination of horticulture and agriculture so ideally worked out, and with a central location in the aforementioned district it is at once apparent that here is the one spot where can be done the greatest good to the greatest number with the maximum of efficiency and minimum cost no matter on how limited or how pretentious a scale demonstration activities may be undertaken. Here, also, is to be found the ideal location in that the Creston Vallep is the first real agricultural centre prospective settlers encounter on visits to B.C. and it is highly desirable that the first impressions such visitors get should be of the very best.

4. In choosing land to allot to returned soldiers Creston district should certainly not be overlooked. Creston farm and orchard products have been amply proved, and in this splendid Valley splendid soil, ideal climate and proximity to the prairie market offer inducements to the agriculturist that cannot be equalled anywhere in B.C. There are also several tracts of government land in this district that could be utilized for this purpose.

5 In educational matters we draw attention to Creston's claim for special consideration. The district, as you are possibly aware, is unorganized municipally, and while the present European struggle wages it is seemingly impossible to arouse interest in the advisability of having the Valley erected into a rural municipality—due to the fear of increased taxes mainly. At the same time the number of scholars now in attendance warrants the starting of a high school of the first class. Due to this lack of municipal organization the usual assistance given higher education is witheld. Recognizing that the very best education we can give the children is none too good for them, and remembering the unusual times and conditions with which Creston is faced we ask your most thorough and serious consideration of all the circumstances, regardless of the statutes made and provided, when future requests are made in this connection.

On school matters we would also point out that under the present system of tax collecting for school purposes in rural districts trustees are often put to great personal inconvenience in financing schools. Assessments come in so slowly that money has often to be borrowed from the bank for teachers' salaries and current expenses, and as no provision is made for borrowing money on the taxes in arrears, or on any other school district security, the trustees have to borrow on their personal note, thus embarrassing their financial credit. We request that the government to at once devise some more effective methods to ensure prompt payment of school rates, or so amend the Act that where loans are necessary such finance may be had on the security of the school district and not at the trustees' peril as at present.

6. In Creston, as at some other centres, it has been found impossible to secure anywhere near enforcement of the Pound Law. In fact during the high water season cattle and horses have been more numerous on our streets than ever before. Would it not be advisable to permit centres afflicted as we are in this regard to withdraw from the working of the pound law and afford the protection desired by an amendment to the Highways Act making it an offence for cattle to be at large within certain prescribed areas; it to be the duty of the provincial police or some other duly appointed officer to see that the law in this regard is observed.

7. In conclusion we would remind that Creston is now almost the foremost soft-fruit shipping point in B.C. Shipping agencies as well as individual ranchers assure that the best prices are obtained from berries shipped in small lots. At the present time the area within which it is safe to sell—due to transportation facilities—is more or less limited in this respect. Were it possible to have iced cars provided for the handing of this small-lot-shipping, as in the case of straight carloads, greater financial returns would be assured the growers, and a stimulus given to increase the area planted to soft fruits in the Valley—a consummation devoutly to be wished for. We would ask that the matter be referred to the horticultural department for its best consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

To take care of so many new scholars expected at school re-opening another room has had to be opened at Central School, Rossland.

Teacher Wanted

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

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.

Frank H. Jackson
General Store Phone 81 Creston

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Limited

OFFICE, SMELTING AND REFINING DEPARTMENT
TRAIL, - - - BRITISH COLUMBIA

SMELTERS AND REFINERS
PURCHASERS OF
GOLD, SILVER, COPPER AND LEAD ORES

TRAIL BRAND PIG LEAD, BLUESTONE AND SPELTER

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

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

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

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

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

H. S. McCreath, Prop.

Phone 56 Sirdar Avenue Box 14

EATS DIRT
GILLETT'S LYE
CLEANS DISINFECTS

What is a Farmer?

Economical, Social and Educational Development Has Changed the Status of the Farmer

Every four years the farmer vote is counted on a speculative basis by the leaders of the contending political parties. They vary and conflict for the reason that they are based largely upon guess work, stale census statistics and a hit-or-miss conception of what a farmer is or is not.

In estimating the farmer vote en masse it has been the custom to include all males of voting age in the hamlets, villages and towns that are so-called agricultural centres. It takes in the banker-farmers, the lawyer-farmers, the doctor-farmers, the retired farmers, the merchant-farmers, the merchants who sell more or less exclusively to farmers; it embraces the drifting multitude of farm hands and tenant farmers, the loafers and ne'er-do-wells of the towns and villages; and in the enfranchised states it now includes the women farmers and the farmers' wives.

It is a vast conglomerate total, with interests as divergent and to a considerable extent as conflicting as are the interests of those who dwell in cities. Economic, social and educational development in the past decade has practically "de-rubenized" the "rube vote," as politicians were fond of referring to it in the not so distant past.—Country Gentleman.

Worms in children work havoc. These pests attack the tender lining of the intestines and, if left to pursue their ravages undisturbed, will ultimately perforate the wall, because these worms are of the hook variety that cling to and feed upon interior surfaces. Miller's Worm Powders will not only exterminate these worms, of whatever variety, but will serve to repair the injury they have done.

"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"What is an end seat hog the papers talk about?"

"An end-seat hog, my son, is the fellow who gets the seat you want yourself."

During breakfast in a large munition factory on Clydeside, where nearly every nationality is represented, a group of workmen were discussing Lord Derby's scheme and the different battalions which they would like to join. After various opinions had been given as to which was the best, Sandy said: "If ah hev tae join, gie me the Scottish Rifles." "A'll join the Royal Scots," said Geordie. "Ah think them the best." "What aboot Isaac here?" inquired another workman. "Oh," replied Geordie, "Isaac's gaun to join the new battalion—the Jordan Highlanders."

A boy of tender years was returning from school crying bitterly. "What ails you, my little fellow?" asked an old gentleman.

"I—I've lo—st the p—penny the t—teacher gave me for the best boy in the class!" sobbed the boy.

"Oh, well, never mind," said the old gentleman. "Here is another one that will take its place. But tell me, how did you come to lose it?"

"'Cause I wasn't the best boy in the class!" sobbed the boy.

A Monster Airship

Russia's Air Terror Could Easily Fly Across the Atlantic

The "Sikorsky" heavier-than-air machine is the biggest in the world, and belongs to Russia. Christened "Ilya Mourometz—after a legendary hero in the middle ages—it is so large indeed that when in action men creep out along the wings and harass the enemy with special machine rifles for which there are swing rests like rowlocks fixed in all advantagous positions.

The machine will carry 2,000 lbs. of explosive shells. With a cargo of fuel, instead of shells, the inventor reckons that any of the average pilots could make a trip in it with comparative ease from Liverpool to the Belle Isle Straits.

The Russian in order to minimise the labor of the observer as much as possible, has taken a leaf out of the photographer's art book. There is a camera which fits in sockets below the machine and is controlled by a simple mechanism of clockwork. In this way the aviator, flying above the enemy's front, is able to take a continuous photographic record of the positions lying below him.

From these photographs intelligence officers construct, accurate maps of the enemy's line, and the positions of his batteries, etc., which, printed lithographically in various scales are used by the staff, and also in small, large scale sections, are sent to commanders of battalions in the front line so that they may know exactly what lies beyond that wavering hedge of barbed wire which as often as not is as much as they can see of the enemy.

This is of course done in all armies, but the perfection with which it is done here is a further proof of the way in which Russia has profited instead of being broken by the strain of last year.

The Vicar (discussing the Daylight Saving Bill)—But why have you put the small clock on and not the big one.

Old Man—Well, it's like this, sir, grandfeyther's clock 'ave been tellin' th' truth for ninety year, and I can't find i' my heart to make a liar o' he now; but li'le clock, 'e be a German make, so it be all right for 'e.

Gasoline Fires

Fire accidents and explosions of gasoline are usually the result of carelessness. Gasoline and things giving off gasoline vapors should never be brought into the same room with a fire, a stove containing fire, anything giving off sparks, where matches are or are likely to be lighted, or where smoking is done. The odor of gasoline in any room is a danger signal—"safety first."

Kerosene should never be put into the gasoline can. Kerosene in its own field will overflow in a dangerous way if the lamp or can is filled perfectly full. Leave some empty space at the top. An oil fire cannot be put out with water. Sand, earth, flour or meal will extinguish it if the flame is completely covered. When a person's clothes take fire, wrap him in a carpet of blanket. Don't run to get water.

Mrs. Allen: "My husband says he is miserable all the day if he misses his matutinal bath." Lady friend: "Pshaw! I dare say an ordinary bath with soap and water would do him just as much good!"

According to Dr. Allison secretary of Ministry of Munitions, Great Britain is producing seven times more fuming sulphuric acid than it did when the war began.

Graft in Russia

A Country Where the Grafter Works in Daylight

Graft in Russia is on such a naively vast scale that it becomes grotesque.

The Russian representative of a foreign shipbuilding concern told me of a battleship which he personally designed for the Russian government in 1905. The plans were accepted, the steel contracted for, an army of workmen assembled at Odessa, and in the course of time it was reported that the battleship was ready for launching. The Governor of the Province personally broke a champagne bottle over her bow, and a month later she put to sea on her trial trip. Then news came that the battleship had sunk somewhere in the Black Sea. Someone was suspicious—and an investigation was ordered; and it developed that the battleship had never been built at all.

At the most serious epoch of the Russian retreat last summer, when whole divisions were annihilated because of the lack of ammunition for their cannon, I met an Englishman who had come to Russia three months before with a shipment of shrapnel. He said it was still at Archangel—because he would not bribe the railway and ordnance officials to ship it to the front.—John Reed in the July Metropolitan.

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made.

ARCHIE E. LAUNDRY.
Edmonton.

The production of shells in Great Britain is at a greater rate than Germany and Austria combined.

The Oil for the Athlete.—In rubbing down, the athlete can find nothing finer than Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It renders the muscles and sinews pliable, takes the soreness out of them for strains that may be put upon them. It stands pre-eminent for this purpose, and athletes who for years have been using it can testify to its value as a lubricant.

A Poser for German Logic

The logical German mind will find it hard to explain why British consols have risen 57 1-4 to 61 1-2 since the great naval battle that made Kaiser Wilhelm the "Admiral of the Atlantic."

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

Tommy's Aunt—Won't you have another piece of cake, Tommy? Tommy (on a visit) —No, I thank you. Tommy's Aunt—You seem to be suffering from loss of appetite. Tommy—That ain't loss of appetite. Whit I'm sufferin' from, it's politeness.

The Vernacular

A Chicago newspaperman tells of a communication received by his journal from a newspaperman in Australia seeking information on certain points.

"Dear Mr. Editor," the letter ran, "in your paper, under the heading 'Election Returns,' appeared the following statement: 'As the count proceeded it became evident that Jones had been scratched repeatedly by the women voters.'

"Inasmuch as the above situation is not clear to me, I beg to ask information on these points:

"Where was the count going?

"Was he German?

"What had Mr. Jones done that the ladies should desire to scratch him?"

This Has a Moral

When the rich man brought his son for entrance to the state college he told the president he wished a short course.

"They boy can never learn all you teach here," said the father. "Can you arrange it for him so he'll go through quick?"

"Oh, yes," said the president; "he can take a short course. It all depends upon what you want to make of him. When God wants to make an oak He takes a hundred years, but He takes only two months to make a squash."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

An army chaplain at the front came upon a sergeant and a small detachment who were trying hard to move a waggon which was hopelessly embedded in mud. "Can I be of any service to you?" the benevolent divine inquired. "Yes, sir," the sergeant replied. "You can best help us by making yourself scarce." "Making myself scarce," the clergyman repeated in surprise. "Yes, sir. You see, the men can't very well say to the horses what they'd understand when you're about."

"You vowed it would be your aim to make my life one long dream of happiness. And to think that I believed you!"

"That's nothing. I believed it myself at the time!"

W. N. U. 1115

Rheumatism, A Sneaking Disease Has at Last Met Its Conquerer

Throbbing Muscles and Swollen Joints Made Well

RUB ON NERVILINE

Old age knows no foe more subtle, more unrelenting than rheumatism.

At first only a grumbling pain is felt. But, alas, it settles in the joints and muscles, and finally tortures its victims.

To-day the disease may be in the muscles of the back, thigh, shoulder or neck — to-morrow in the joints of the hand, toes, arms or legs it may work with redoubled fury.

NERVILINE

Whether the pain is constant or occasional, makes no difference to "Nerviline."

Because other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged. Nerviline has cured the worst of cases. It has brought health to those in the deepest despair, has ended years of awful suffering for those who never hoped to be well again.

There is a marvellous healing power in Nerviline which it derives from the extracts and juices of certain rare herbs and roots. It allays almost magically the awful pain that only rheumatics can describe.

Congestion is drawn out of the muscles, stiffened joints are eased and limbered up, the old time feeling of depression is cast off, and once again Nerviline brings the sufferer to buoyant, vigorous lasting good health.

Every home needs good old Nerviline, needs it for earache, toothache, headache, neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica, stiff neck, chest colds and sore throat. Wherever there is pain, congestion or inflammation, Nerviline will cure it.

Large family size bottle 50c; trial size 25c. all dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Community Intelligence

In large cities the death rate from infectious disease has made a wonderful drop in the last fifteen years. City dwellers are patting themselves on the back and pointing rather scornfully to their country cousins who have had no such improvement. They are saying now that all the typhoid fever comes from the country, reaching the city only when some vacationist brings it back or a dairyman carries it along his route.

In a measure their position is warranted, but it is not because of the superior acumen of the city man or the inferior intelligence of his country neighbor. It is simply because cities have been compelled to have boards of health, which have insisted upon water filtration plants, upon sanitation in all dwellings upon medical inspection of school children, upon sanitary disposal of waste and a score of other things against which the city man often protests, but to which he necessarily submits.

The remedy for country folk is to allow community intelligence to prevail over personal prejudice, and likewise to organize for good health. The best goal to work for is a full-time county health officer.—The Country Gentleman.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Only Going One Way

A German spy caught red-handed was on his way to be shot.

"I think you English are brutes," he growled, "to march me through this rain and slush."

"Well," said the "Tommy" who was escorting him, "what about me? I have to go back in it."

Annihilation of Steel

The present war is annihilating ten million tons of steel and iron annually. It simply drops out of sight—being sunk into deep water or blown to bits too small to collect. This is creating a shortage of steel and iron and forcing prices high. Whether the mines are not worked to full capacity in order to keep prices of stocks high, or whether there is an actual world shortage due to the tremendous demand for steel and iron in the great war, matters not so far as the conditions are concerned. This metal is scarce and the prices will stay high.

This concerns everyone because it will affect the cost of all hardware, building materials for all metal structures, and farm machinery of all kinds. Just make up your mind that prices cannot stay where they have been.

Scrap metal should be selling for better prices than formerly. Don't waste it by rusting away in a fence corner.

"I was at the big general stores in Market street the other day," said Slimfingered Joe, "when the whole electric light apparatus went wrong, and all the different department were as black at pitch."

"My word, what a bit o' luck!" chuckled his friend. "What did you get?"

"My beastly luck again. It's always dogging me. I was in the grand piano department."

Your wife seems to be busy these days.

Yes: She is to address a woman's meeting.

Ah, working on her address?

No on her dress.

THE GREAT BRIGHT WAY

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISHES

BLACK-WHITE-TAN - 10¢

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA, LTD., HAMILTON, CANADA

Instant Relief for

Flatulence

Heartburn and Windy Spasms

The efficacy of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief in these complaints will be a revelation to those who have hitherto trusted to bismuth or soda mixtures, or to old-fashioned liver pills and salts. The trouble is due to gas in the stomach or bowels arising from undigested food, and the natural remedy is to restore the organs to healthy action. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief does that quickly, surely, and so it effects real cure where the old purgative preparations only weaken the system, and create the pill-taking or salts-taking habit.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.

Price 50 cents from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

Or direct from the sole agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul-street, Toronto. War Tax 2 cents extra.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief

Healthful Sleep

is necessary for the enjoyment and prolongation of life. During sleep Nature renews the vital forces of the body and restores the energy.

Sleeplessness is one of the evil results of indigestion. To avoid it, keep the stomach well, the liver active and the bowels regular. The health of these organs

Is Assured by

Beecham's Pills. A harmless vegetable remedy, which acts immediately on the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys, toning and putting them in good working order. Millions of people sleep well and keep well because, at the first unfavorable symptom, they begin to take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Worth a Guinea a Box

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

126

FIVE MILLION MEN IN VOLUNTEER ARMY AND NAVY OF GREAT BRITAIN

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE WITHOUT COMPULSION

Rucruiting Has Resulted in Enlistment of One Man Out of Every Nine of the Population of the United Kiugdom According to the Latest Estimates

Great Britain and the domains across the seas, not including India, have raised since the war began five million men for army and navy without compulsory service. England, Scotland and Wales have about 42,000,000 and Ireland 4,000,000 people. The chief contribution from beyond the seas have come from Australasia, with 7,000,000, and Canada with 8,000,000. These distant possessions have done wonderfully, yet it is likely that their contributions have not been much more than sufficient to make up for the deficiency in some parts of Ireland—and indeed England—caused by the unpopularity of the war with some classes there.

We may reasonably credit the United Kingdom, then, with raising 5,000,000 men from a population of 46,000,000; one in nine. That ratio, applied to the United States, would impose the requirement to raise 11,000,000 soldiers in less than two years.

Let it be remembered that Britain has done this without universal compulsion. Two years ago there was no more seeming probability of such a draft being made on Britain than there is today of its being made on America. The war was not threatened, was not expected. When it began in the late days of July, 1914, to loom as a possible eventuality there was almost universal detestation of the idea of engaging in such a struggle.

No nation, when this war started, conceived the mobilization of men and resources which has been accomplished. Go back to the fantastic statistical complications of a few years ago, in which were represented the "potential military strength" of nations on the basis of the highest theoretical recruitment. Not one of the countries now at war was credited, in these theoretic calculations, with nearly so many military units of humanity as it now has under arms.

Who, again, believed that the economic strain of such a war could be borne, at this rate, thus long? Almost nobody. Yet the war has gone two years at higher pressure than could be imagined; it might go as many more; and the economic aspect, while serious, is not even yet the supreme one.

The explanation, of course, is that a country at war saves in a myriad other directions so that it may spend the waste on the fighting machines; and the war waste which the statisticians gravely figure is entitled to be offset by the war economies, which are not only huge, but in many ways constitute a useful lesson in thrift and sense.—From the New York Press.

A Four Thousand Feet Leap

Feat of a French Officer is Without Parallel in the Present War

The feat of a young sub-lieutenant of the French artillery, Maurice B., in dropping 4,000 feet from a balloon is without parallel in the recent war. There has been nothing quite like it.

While he was in charge of one of a number of spherical ballons at Verdun, a fierce storm, attended with thunder and lightning, broke over the lines. Several of the balloons wer in consequence detached from their moorings and were lost. One of these was under the direction of Maurice B.

Carried by the wind, which was in an easterly direction, toward the enemy, he determined to fall, if at all possible within his own lines. But his balloon, catching fire, this was rendered impossible. He burned all his papers on board, and, seeing there was no hope of escape except by the parachute, he seized it, and made a plunge from the height stated.

His descent was made the more dramatic by the storm, thunder and lightning and rain mingling to make the feat highly spectacular. Maurice B. was cheered on reaching ground, and his promotion was one of the most popular events of the month.

Seven-Million-Ton Pyramid

The greatest monument in the world is the Great Pyramid of Egypt, which was built nearly 6,000 years ago. It was built by Cheops, King of Egypt, who, following the example of previous kings, wished to have a magnificent tombstone, so that he would be remembered. It is certain that the thousands of men who were engaged in building it worked under the lash. The result is, Cheops is always put down as a tyrant.

According to Herodotus, the ancient Greek historian, 100,000 men were at work on it for twenty years. It covers an area of thirteen and a half acres, and contains 7,000,000 tons of masonry. It was built in layers, over 200 in number, and then the edges were filled in to make the sides smooth. The stone used varied in weight from two tons to sixty tons. When it was built it was about 480 feet high, and the sides were each 775 feet long.

Why Johnny Flunked

"What was the result of the flood?" asked the Sunday school teacher.

"Mud," replied the bright youngster. —Chicago Daily News.

A Russian Idol

Brave Soldier Who Fought a Superior Force of Germans is a National Hero

All Russia talks and sings and tells the story of Cosma Krutchkov. If there were no Conscription Act in Russia, he would lead the nation to the feet of the Czar as an offering for the defence o fthe Empire—such is the national influence of his name.

In every shop window his portrait is on exhibit, the music halls ring with the story of his exploits, and in the working class neighborhoods of Petrograd mothers tell their children to be a Cosma, and in the churches he is blessed and prayed for. And yet he is only a plain soldier, modest, retiring, and afraid of the popularity that has been so unexpectedly showered upon him. He will not take the leave that is offered him—he wants to live and die with his regiment.

And all this because he rose up one morning and put an end to a bunch of Germans. German cavalrymen were seen somewhere in Russia in the distance.

The tiny band of Cossacks under his order immediately rode to the attack. When a few shots had been exchanged, the Germans, seeing how few their opponents were, turned round and rode to meet them. After a few minutes fighting, twenty-two Germans were dead (eleven by Krutchkov's hand), two lay wounded on the ground, and the remaining three fled.

Krutchkov had been wounded sixteen and his horse eleven times. The other Cossacks had each received a few wounds. All were taken to hospital at Vitebsk, where they recovered in a wonderfully short space of time; now they are again at the front. Krutchkov received his Cross and his fame filled all Russia.

"And," he says, "there are thousands as I am, ready to die fighting against the invader."

On An Aeroplane

The Aviators "Upwards" and "Downwards" Sicknesses

Aerial sickness has been diagnosed by Doctor Laumonier, Paris, who says that, unlike sea sickness, there is one sickness incidental to the ascent, and another to the descent. Headache and an indefinable discomfort follows the ascent. At 2,000 feet the hearing sense is affected. At 3,000 some experience peculiar hallucinations, and an "aesenthic" condition which prevents the muscles for obeying the will with adequate rapidity.

Something akin to a feeling of anguish takes possession of the ascender. The headache is intense, scender. The headache is intense the skin becomes hotter, and sleep overtakes one at times, which, of course, is attended with danger when near actual contact with the earth. Strange to say, all these troubles get augmented on landing. The aviator falls asleep as soon as he lands and non-refreshing rest may characterise his sleep for days.

Fliers, therefore, should be young, robust, resolute and cool-headed men, with sight, hearing, nervous and vascular systems perfectly sound. No weak heart should venture in an aeroplane. Alcohol is deadly to an aviator. Goggles and greasing of the skin, with sparse but warm material for clothing, are among the essentials to successful aviation.

Her Way of Doing It

Glady's' mother was entertaining visitors, when suddenly the door was flung open and in burst Gladys like the proverbial whirlwind.

"My dear child," said the mother rebukingly, "I never heard such a noise as you made coming downstairs. Now, go right back and come downstairs properly."

Gladys retired, and a few moments later reentered the room.

"Did you hear me come down that time, Mamma?" she asked.

"No, dear," replied the mother. "Now, why can't you always behave like that? You came downstairs like a lady then."

"Yes, Mamma," said Gladys dutifully "I slid down the banister."—Ladies Home Journal.

Eleven thousand four hundred British men teachers are serving with the forces and about 9,000 have attested under the Derby system. In addition there are 147 serving with the naval forces and 236 women acting as nurses. Teachers have already gained five Victoria Crosses, while 232 have been killed, 118 wounded and nine are missing.

A woman from the city was spending the summer in a small town and one day, while doing her marketing, she asked the butcher how he happened to choose his business. He hesitated a moment, and then: "Well I don't know," he answered, "but I always was fond of animals."

Rubbing Elbows

Blowing up a Mine Within Click of the German Rifles

Blowing up a mine, within sound of the "click of the enemy's rifles is an enterprise as hazardous as it is difficult of performance. And yet there is no bit of the fighting that the British soldier relishes with such zest, except it is to follow up the explosion with a bayonet charge.

"It was over a hundred yards from the shaft or outlet and only measured about 3 feet high by 30 inches wide." Thus writes an officer who superintended a most successful tunneling operation.

"All the explosive had to be carried very carefully and placed in position, and the Boches were working so close to us that it was imperative to make no noise or the whole business could be given away.

After the explosive a quantity of stemming, consisting of sandbags well filled with clay and rubbish, had to be built up to prevent the force of the explosion following the line of least resistance and simply expending its force along our own gallery and probably damaging our own lines.

This particular mine was so close to the German trenches that you could hear their riflebolts click as they unloaded, after firing. Moreover, with a view to blowing a ready made communication trench the mine was so close to the surface that the concussion from the explosion, of even the lighter shells from our guns falling short and anywhere near us put all the candles out.

One of the greatest difficulties connected with these operations is to ventilate the galleries and avoid the noise made by mechanical ventilators or fans, and, as the "stemming" has to be passed from hand to hand to ensure quiet, the number of men necessary in a gallery a hundred yards long is so considerable that the air is rarely good enough to allow a candle to burn.

"In this instance we were also without electric lamps, and the work had to be done almost entirely in the dark—at any rate, during the last twenty-four hours.

The infantry attack which was to follow the explosion, was timed to begin at 4:30 a.m., and the mines had to be exploded at 4:29 a.m., so that the infantry might rush forward under cover of the smoke from the explosion.

In order to blow up this mine to form a ready made communication trench the charges had to be laid in a series, equidistant and of equal amount, except for those nearest our own end. Which for safety's sake were made lighter.

These charges were connected up electrically "in series" and "in parallel" so that there could be no possible doubt of their exploding as soon as the "exploder" or battery was used. To make doubly sure a fuse had been attached, so that if the electrical connections failed the safety fuse could be employed.

The time came at last, and we pushed down the handles of the exploders. So great was the concussion of the shells dropping at the time that for the life of me I thought the charge series of charges as we were firing had failed, though such a charge or was sufficient to shake down dug-outs several hundred yards away.

To make sure we hurriedly changed the connections on the batteries using three exploders for each separate charge, and then when our minute's grace was almost up we gave up troubling further and came out from our improvised shelter feeling that we had failed.

How pleased we were to meet a cheery captain as we went along the front line towards the communication trench, who told us the mine had exploded splendidly!

The captain was now in the same state of excitement awaiting his time to lead his men over the parapet and across to the German lines as we had been waiting for 4.29 a.m.

He was the captain of the second line, who were now manning the front line trench, while the frontline fellows were already in No Man's Land lying hidden in a ditch.

The moment arrived, and the order to charge forward was given, and away they rushed across the open, and in less than half an hour had taken the first three lines of German trenches.

The sappers, too, had rushed out, and with pick and shovel were busy making the connections blown by our mine into a communication trench by which ammunition and reserves could be brought forward to the lads in front.

This work brought to light the fact that we had blown in a german gallery within four feet of our own and had killed at least four Germans by the explosion—how many more were there might have been in their demolished gallery one could not say.

For our part, tired out by the exertions of the previous few days, it was not long before we were back at billets and fast asleep, and it was a most pleasant reflection as ewlaodwyn m pleasant reflection as we lay down to rest that we had carried out our work with the best possible results and without a casualty of any kind.

Johnny was driving a hog to town. He met the preacher driving toward him. The hog became frightened and ran across the field, which caused Johnny to swear. The minister thinking to correct the boy stopped and kindly inquired "Who brought you up?" Johnny replied "Nobody brought me up, I came up a foot and drove this d—d old sow"

CORRIDORS OF THE WAR OFFICE ARE TWO MILES IN LENGTH

VITAL CENTRE OF THE EMPIRE'S WAR MAKING

Thousands are Working at High Pressure With Rigid Military Discipline, on the Infinite Details of the Work Connected With Directing the War

How Belgians are Assisted

System by Which Food Supplies Are Distributed by Neutrals

Many people may be interested to know through what process the dispensation of relief to the three million starving people of Belgium goes in order to reach its destination with the assurance that none of it reaches the Germans. Donations of money or in kind turned into branches of the Belgium Relief work all over Canada are in turn delivered into the hands of the Belgian Relief Committee, 59 St. Peter street, Montreal, which is the official outlet for Canada. This in turn goes to the neutral commission, which, through the mere fact that it is neutral, prevents Germany from profiting by the relief sent to the Belgians.

Cargoes of food are sent to Rotterdam and thence by train into Belgium. In Belgium there are 125 central warehouses under the control of Americans and from these warehouses the necessary food and other supplies are issued to 4,000 Belgian communal committees. These communities reissue the food to the Belgians as it is needed and hand out of the other supplies as permitted by the amount arriving.

Since the relief work was first started the national ocmmittee had handed to the neutral commission over $6,000,000 collected from British sources alone. This is but a drop in the bucket. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars a week is needed to carry on the work and this only represents three slices of bread and a pint of soup daily for the starving Belgians.

New German Brutality

How the Huns Continue to Oppress the Belgian People

Not satisfied with levying heavy and unbearable taxation upon Belgium as a nation, and Brussels, Liege, Antwerp, Bruges, and Ostend as cities, the Berlin authorities have now given their sanction to wholesale confiscation. Here is a list of their known depredations, viz:

1.—The exportation of the 1916 green and grain crops to Germany.

2.—The prohibited sale of sugar, tea, coffee, and cocoa, until Berlin agrees.

3.—The confiscation of all metals and stripping of locomotives for the possession of the same.

4.—The restriction of the sale and consumption of glycerine.

5.—Suspension of the trade in cotton.

6.—The destruction and export of trees.

7.—The appropriation of factories for the manufacture of munitions, and the transfer of machinery in Belgium to Germany.

8.—The purchase of goods at one-third their cost.

The taxes this year will be doubled and to the Burgomeister of Brussels an officer in high command said that if there was any further disposition on the part of the inhabitants to resist the taxes, the taxes for 1917 would be collected at the point of the bayonet.

Hun Soldiers Drugged

At Verdun the heavily massed German charges have most often been made by fresh troops, advancing from comparative safety to meet the sudden, merciless sweep of the French machine guns. When Lord Northcliffe, publisher of the Daily Mail and the London Times, returned from a visit to the front at Verdun, he said, in his account of the bayonet charges of the German troops, that the men were "drug enthused." I had heard it so decidedly denied that drugs were given to the Germans before drives that I interviewed him concerning his authority for the statement. He said that his authority was the words of the German prisoners themselves. He had talked personally with half a hundred within an hour after their capture. These men declared that they had been given either mixed with some other gas, and that the effect was a wild, enthusiastic abandon, lasting for an hour and a half or two hours.—Lucian S. Kirtland in Leslie's.

"Aw, aw," said a snobbish visitor to Washington, "it must be—aw—very unpleasant for you Americans to be—aw—governed by people whom you—aw—wouldn't awsk to dinner!"

"Oh, I don't know," said the American girl; "no more so than for you to be governed by people who wouldn't ask you to dinner!"

Amen, Said Ezra

An old lady and gentleman were taking their first trip on the steam cars. She held her breath while crossing a trestle and then, turning to her husband, exclaimed in a high voice; "Thank God, Ezra, we have lit!"

She—How did you dare tell father that you have a prospect of $50,000 a year?

He—Why, I have if I marry you.

Sir Reginald Brade, secretary of the War Office, gave facilities, through one of his staff as escort, to see something of the huge war machine in full swing under pressure of one of the greatest wars with which it has ever had to cope. It was an experience of several hours, exploring the labyrinths of the vast institution, fairly vibrating with energy at every point and yet proceeding with precision and efficiency in meeting the big part it is taking in the conduct of the war.

Some idea of the immensity of this war establishment may be had from the fact that its corridors are two miles long—a good brisk walk of an hour. And along these two miles is a good sized city of people, over 4,000 engaged in the infinite details of this war work, great and small, all the way from secretary of state for war, down to boy scouts and girl messengers. And this is only the central establishment, for the war exigencies have outgrown even this huge building, and many outside buildings, business blocks and other premises have been taken in as War Office.

The sudden extension of censoring as a precaution of military defence has called into service a large army of censors, and a number of large business premises in various quarters have been acquired for the military censors' branch. Three or four other branches are at other points, and practically the whole ordnance branch has grown into a separate government department with a Cabinet Minister, Lloyd-George, at its head.

Yet the War Office still remains the throbbing centre of the war work; here the larger questions of strategy and the campaigns in various theatres of the war are worked out; here the army council and the Imperial general staff hold their meetings, and here the many branches of military work ramify from the headquarters of General Sir W. Robertson, chief of the Imperial staff; Lieut.-General Sir H. Sclater, adjutant-General to the forces; Lieut.-General Sir I. Cowans, quartermaster-general, and the two members of Parliament who represent the civilian branch and keep the war branch in touch with Parliament, Mr. Tennant, Parliamentary under-secretary for war and Mr. Foster, financial secretary for war, with Sir Reginald Brade as secretary of the War Office and of the War Council.

It is difficult to get into the War Office, and more difficult to get out—like the continental railway system. Guards turn away all those without papers from authorized sources, stating a definite purpose for the visit and a fixed time. Passing this barrier, one's name and address are taken and a permit issued, and the addresses are always available if Scotland Yard wishes to investigate the antecedents of anyone making unauthorized inquiries.

Within the building there is an air of work under high pressure and with rigid military discipline, with many officers in uniform, old soldiers and girl messengers also in uniform, the girls in brown khaki dress and blouse with brass buttons and a brass device on the collar.

Digging Out the Enemy

Germans Were Moles in Last Incarnation, Say French

"It is great pleasure" writes a French officer in the Argonne, "to Work against the Germans. They dig like lunatics."

"First you find they are three yards down, so you go down five. Then you find they are still below you, so you go down seven, but still they dig deeper, and there is no end to it! They must have been moles in their last incarnation!"

"They do a lot of bluffing," said another officer. "To make us think they are digging day and night they sometimes hang up a pickaxe from one of the beams of their sap and leave a man to swing it to and fro so that it may tap against the rock. We have caught them at it more than once. But they are terrors to work.

"Cannon to left of them, cannon to right of them, cannon behind them volleyed and thundered!" quoted an enthusiastic war correspondent. But the censor cut the lines out. "Might be giving away the positions of our artillery!" he commented sagely.

"Hey, hey, you young rascal! where are you going with that sign?" said the merchant, coming out to a boy who was taking down a sign "Boy wanted."

"You won't need it anymore," said the boy, "I'm going to take the job." And he got it.

Hotel Clerk—Is this $1,000 bill the smallest thing you have about you?

Departing guest—I am afraid it is.

Clerk (to bell boy)—Here, take this bill to one of the waiters, and ask him to change it.—Judge.

"Come out o' that. You can't swim in there." "I know I can't. That's why I'm yelling for help"—Life

Local and Personal

Middy waists, sizes 34 to 40, $1.25 at S. A. Speers.

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

24 half-gallon fruit jars for sale. Apply REVIEW OFEICE.

Crocks—1 gallon size 50c. 2-gallon 75c. 3-gallon $1.—S. A. Speers.

SADDLE FOR SALE—Also bridle and blanket. Apply REVIEW Office.

Mrs. H. B. Downs is spending the week with friends in Cranbrook.

Mrs. Pollitt left on Monday for a short holiday with friends at the coast.

Geo. Huscroft loaded out a car of fence posts this week, billed to Lethbridge, Alta.

The grouse shooting season will not open until Sept. 15th this year, and the daily bag is limited to 12 birds.

Miss McKay, who has been a visitor with her sister, Mrs. D. Learmonth for some time, left for Riondel on Wednesday.

Victor Mawson left on Wednesday for Estevan, Sask., where he expects to secure a permanent position in the mercantile line.

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J. H. DOYLE, Manager

George Meade left on Wednesday on a business visit to Cranbrook.

Miss Lyda Johnson returned on Wednesday from a short holiday with Nelson friends.

Daysely Eunce was a passenger east on Wednesday. He was ticketed to Macleod where he will help off with the harvest this year.

Mrs. Freeman of Cowley, Alberta, who has been here with her sister, Mrs. Jud. Fulmer, for a few weeks, left for home on Tuesday.

Geo. Heald, who left last week for Nelson, has secured a position with a lumber firm in that city, and will likely move there to reside in the near future.

Christ Church Sunday School picnic which was to have been held on Aug. 16th has been postponed until Wednesday, August 26rd. at the Chas. Moore grounds.

Capt. and Mrs. Forrester left on Wednesday for the Kitchener country for their annual ten-days' camp and fishing trip. They will have as their guest this year Mrs. M. J. Boyd.

J. M. Doyle of Calgary, the P. Burns Co. travelling superintendent in this territory, accompanied by Mrs. Doyle, spent the week-end with Geo. Johnson, the Creston branch manager.

To have it in keeping with the general provincial color scheme (as per Liberal predictions), R. S. Bevan is this week giving the garage a new coat of paint of the genuine Grit red hue.

S H. Streetor, whose wife taught the Erickson school most of last term, dropped dead on Saturday near Ottawa, while on his way overseas with the Forestry Battalion. A paralytic stroke carried him off.

H. Devine has been chosen by the trustees to succeed R. Boadway as caretaker of the Creston school for the ensuing year. Owing to a shortage of funds it has been decided not to proceed with the interior kalsomining for the present at least.

Reg. Thompson, a quite well-known Valley poultryman, who left here about a year ago for the prairies, is the very latest of our citizens to don the khaki. He enrolled at Calgary last week with the American Legion—the same corps W. E. Stimson is with.

A special train was run between Sirdar and Creston on Saturday night and quite a large number from that point were here for the big Tory meeting that evening. Even A. R. Swanson and C. M. Loasby passed up the pleasure of Casey-Jones travel to come via the special

The dismantling of the K.V. will be completed this week. There has been a fine old scramble to secure the ties discarded by the wrecking crew, most everything worth having being carted away by residents along the right of way, the Indians were particularly active in gathering in the timber from the reserve south.

Yellow Transparents are moving in small quantities this week via express, but it is expected a full carload will be available for shipment before the end of next week. The Union is discouraging the shipping of cooking apples this season, as the practice has a tendency to reduce the price of the better grades of early fall apples.

R. J. Long went on to Kaslo with the premier for the rally in that city on Monday night, and is spending the week in that locality. An estimate of the number of soldiers who will vote at this election places it at less than fifty, so that if either candidate has a lead of half a hundred when the ballots are counted on Sept. 14th, it will be safe for them to celebrate the victory forthwith.

J. Heath has been notified of his appointment to take the horticultural census of the Creston Valley, under the direction of Horticulturist Middleton of Nelson. Mr. Heath will take an accurate record of the number of fruit trees, their age and general condition. He will also report on the pototo, truck and small fruits crops, and also take a census of the livey stock as well as the general farm crops.

At their business meeting on Tuesday the Red Cross ladies finding they had some $146 in the treasury proceeded to vote another $25 to be spent on food for the Allies prisoners of war in Germany, and also to send $50 to headquarters in Toronto to be used as the parent society saw fit. The band and all who took part in the 4th of August concert were given the Auxiliary's best thanks for valuable services rendered the cause. In future the meeting on the second Tuesday in each month will be a business session and all the members of the executive are asked to attend.

Miss Helen Moran left the early part of the week for Calgary, where she proposes visiting for a time.

Norman Trotter, who moved from here to Macleod with his parents about a year ago, spent the early part of the week in Creston.

Mrs. R. S. Smith and children, who have been visiting her mother at Pincher Creek for the past few weeks, returned home on Friday.

Miss Augusta Doyle arrived from Cranbrook on Wednesday and will spend the next few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Doyle, here.

A. L Squires, who has been junior at the bank here for the past year, left on Wednesday for Vancouver, where he expects to enlist for overseas service.

Christ Church Guild ladies expect to have a special attraction to announce next week in connection with their Labor Day dance in the Parish Hall on Sept. 4th.

English Goods Just In.—Brown-Polson's corn flour, Cerebo's health saline, Cerebo's table salt, Cerebo's bisto gravy maker, grapefruit, lemon and orange marmalade.—F. H. Jackson's.

Green corn export commenced this week, Teddy Haskins being the first to favor with this. In spite of the prolonged dry spell up till yesterday almost 100 crates of cucumbers have gone out to points in the Pass.

R. Wood, the O.U.G. representative here, spent the week-end at Boswell. He reports that the lake section was favored with a very heavy rainstorm on Sunday night, much to the benefit of the vegetable crops particularly.

The Creston Board of Trade will meet in special session on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, when Messrs. Brewster and Macdonald will be present to receive a similar memorial to that laid before Premier Bowser last Saturday.

The first of the Valley's 1916 tomato export trade was in evidence on Monday, when both W. G. Littlejohn and J. W. Fraser had a couple of crates for shipping. Estimates of the year's crop in this line runs from 7,000 to 10,000 crates.

Creston branch of the Bank of Commerce has the distinction of being one of the first financial institutions in the Pass to blossom out with a lady assistant on the clerical staff. Miss Vera Palmer has just been added to the payroll, as junior clerk in the place of Mr. Squires.

The Red Cross workers forwarded another bale of supplies to the Nelson depot on Tuesday. In it was 59 pairs of socks, 8 surgical shirts, 7 kneecaps, pair pyjamas, face cloths and a supply of old linen. Work received during that day included socks from Mrs. Cameron and Mrs. Jackson.

In addition to the list shown in this issue, the Women's Institute ladies have secured special prizes for: English currant cake, white cake, puff pastry, lemon pies, 4 loaves homemade bread, 3-pound roll of butter, table boquet, and at least one other item. A complete list of these specials will be given next week.

John Keen, Kaslo, the Liberal candidate, was here over the week-end, speaking at the Conservative rally here on Saturday. John was heading the poll last week. At the voting on H.M.S Rainbow a few days previous two votes were cast by Kaslo constituency men and Mr. Keen assures that he got them both.

Something very closely akin to perfection in cherries were gathered on the Cherrington ranch last week, when Mr. Cherrington had a few crates of Olivets for shipment. For size, color and flavor the Cherrington fruit may have some equals but certainly no superiors, not even among the imported varieties—nor the far-famed product of Kaslo.

Owing to pressing household work, which is so much in evidence in a ranch home, coupled with the inconvenience of living out of town, Mrs. McMurtrie has found it necessary to resign as president of the Red Cross Auxiliary. As the annual meeting will be held in a few weeks it was decided to have the vice-president, Mrs. H. Lyne, fill the former office for the balance of the term.

Master Gordon Spiers is nursing a considerable supply of bruises and cuts as the result of a kick from one of the heavy work horses in his father's barn on Tuesday, Fortunately he was close up when the animal's foot came in contact with him and his injuries are mostly the after effects of being slammed up against the rough side of the barn. He is recovering nicely and will soon be around as usual.

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