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THE CRESTON REVIEW

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Creston to Have Best Road Shows

J. R. Vyant, the advance man for the United Producing Co., who was here on Saturday booking the Peg 'O Heart dramatic company, which will appear in Mercantile Hall on Saturday night, informs THE REVIEW that if Creston shows reasonably good appreciation—in the shape of a good house—this town will be made a regular stop for at least four other shows the United Producing people have routed through this territory, and which would assure Creston a road show once every five or six weeks.

Mr. Vyant guarantees that the people making up the various companies are all actors and actresses of ability, and that a finished production of each and every offering can be confidently looked for. Some of the other shows that this syndicate are handling are: Alma, Where do you Live; Charlie's Aunt, Within the Law, The White Feather. and Fine Feathers, most of which are sufficiently well known to be worth while to need no recommend from us.

Creston will be invariably played on Saturday night, if the town is permanently booked, and the next offering will be "Alma, Where do you Live," a French vaudeville that has scored a success equalled only by Peg o' My Heart, which is this week's offering.

The shows will all carry a $1, 75c. and 25c. admission charge, which should not be found prohibitive judging by the bang up attendance the Reese Bros. coon show attracted a few months ago. While some will protest that these outside companies should not be entertained on the score that they take the money out of town it must not be forgotten that they leave a considerable portion of their intake in the place in the shape of hall rent, hotel bills, cartage charges, as well as a few shillings to the newspaper for their publicity.

If these productions are as good as the advance man claims by all means let's have the series, and the best way to assure their stop at Creston is by a large turnout on Saturday night. The play comes recommended as well worth the money. Reserve seats are on sale at the postoffice.

Erickson

Mrs. Jas. Maxwell, who has been visiting with friends at Chapleau, Ontario, for the past three months returned home on Friday.

Gerald Craigie was taken to Cranbrook hospital on Monday, where he was operated upon the same evening for appendicitis. His father, J. M. Craigie, accompanied him.

H. Hamilton, who has been in charge of the fire lookout on Goat Mountain since the middle of May, went off duty with the close of the season on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are dining off their second crop of raspberries this week. On Wednesday they harvested more than half a crate of them. This ranch is also to the fore in the matter of pears, one of the trees alone yielding 15 boxes of marketable fruit.

Messrs. Littlejohn and Dow were out after the grouse on season opening day. Friday last. Their kill was not burdensome to pack, which is attributed to the fact that the season has been so dry that the dogs cannot get the scent of the birds.

Pte. Clarence Maxwell of the 192nd Battalion, Sarcee Camp, Calgary, who has been home on harvest leave for the past month, returned to duty on Tuesday.

Mrs. J. M. Craigie left on Wednesday for Cranbrook to visit her son, Gerald at the hospital. The operation was a very serious one, and although no serious consequences are feared it was thought well to have her in attendance.

Some of the local growers report that tomatoes that appeared to be unfavorable to the ripening process last week have since begun to take on the red color, due to the prolonged fine spell.

Pte. Dave Hamilton of the 175th Battalion arrived home from the Sarcee camp at Calgary on Wednesday, for a short leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hamilton.

Victor Carr has completed the harvest of the second crop of clover on the Lamont ranch at the corner, taking off a yield of at least 20 tons.

Kitchener

J. E. Miller, who finished the season's duties as fire waredn on Friday last, is leaving in a few days for a two months' holiday in eastern Canada.

Messrs, Reid, Bevan, Hayes and Lidgate of Creston were the first gunmen through here in quest of grouse, arriving on opening day. They are reported to have bagged a couple on the return trip.

Rev. R. E. Pow and littls daughter, Naomi, were visitors here on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Kitchener appears to be the only point in the Valley where the vote on the 14th was exactly as expected. The Conservatives figured on a 9 to 2 poll, and that was the correct result.

Messrs. Stevens and Bowman, who are in charge of construction of the telephone line between Creston and Yahk, were callers here on Wednesday. The erection of the poles will start at the Creston end this week.

G. A. Hunt will this week finish his contract of supplying and delivering the poles for the new phone line.

A gang of men is now at work slashing out the right of way for the new road between Goat River crossing bridge and Arrow Creek.

G. A. Hunt was at Creston on Thursday and Friday last. J. E. Miller visited the metropolis on Saturday.

Another Call

The Duke of Connaught's term as governor-general concludes next month, when he and his family will return to England. The ladies of Canada are preparing a little parting memorial for the Duchess of Connaught which will take the form of a hard cash present, which the duchess has already signified her intention of turning over to the "Prisoners of War Fund." Creston Red Cross ladies figuring that the Valley would like to do its bit in such a two-fold good cause are asking for small or large donations on this behalf, which may be placed in the contribution box for that special object at the postoffice. As this is a very worthy feature of Canada's patriotic scheme of things it is hoped the generous public will keep the matter in mind and some time within the next two weeks help make the box bulge with whatever coin of the realm they can spare for this good work.

Corp. Simmons Hit

Word was received on Tuesday that Irwin Simmons, one of the Creston recruits to the Second Canadian Contingent, was laid up in a field hospital with gunshot wounds in the head, received in the fighting about the middle of the month. Pte Simmons has been on the firing line for at least sixteen months and this is the first time he has been incapacitated from any cause since he first got into action.

CARD OF THANKS

I beg to thank the electors of the Kaslo Riding for their votes and influence at the recent election—14th September.

The best elements in all the parties combined to elect me, to oppose the Bowser Government, and kill, for all time, the attempt to foist autocratic government on a free and democratic people.

JOHN KLEIN.

Kaslo, B.C., Sept. 15th, 1916.

Price Juggling is Charged Growers

Some of the farmers organizations, more especially in Manitoba, appear to be working a bit overtime to create the impression that owing to the increased duty in favor of Canadian apples the B.C. growers were this year charging a higher price for this fruit than was paid in 1915, and naturally some of the daily papers are asking for the facts of the case from the apple growers.

THE REVIEW is at a loss to know how such misinformation could gain credence, as the real facts are that apples are selling at a reduced price as compared with this time last year. Here are the f.o.b. quotations for the two seasons, taken from the books of the Creston Fruit Growers Union:

September 21, 1915, apples were quoted, No. 1, $1.50 per box; No. 2, $1.30 per box, and No. 3, $1 per box. Yesterday, the prices on these grades were No. 1, $1.30; No. 2, $1.15, and No. 3, $1.

Had the prices been slightly higher than in 1915 the incident should cause no surprise as our reading of the crop statistics goes to show that taking the North American continent as a whole the output of apples this year will be rather less than in 1915, while the demand should be keener owing to the increased all-round prosperity that obtains, particularly across the line.

While it is possible the middlemen have revised the price of apples upward this year as contrasted with the price of twelve months ago, yet surely the B.C. grower is not to be maligned for a manipulation of prices that originated and exists at the selling end of the industry. So far as Creston is concerned we have gone to the trouble of writing several papers, submitting the 1915 and 1916 prices here for their information.

Haggart Suffers Many Wounds

THE REVIEW is this week able to give Valley readers details of the injuries sustained by Pte. Fred Haggart of the 48th Battalion, who was reported seriously wounded in the fighting the early part of June. Writing to a friend on August 26th he says in part:

"I was hit on the 3rd of June, during the heavy bombardinent at Ypres. We were coming out of the trenches when a six inch shell burst very close to me, and it got five others. The fellow next to me was killed and the rest slightly wounded. I had two ribs broken, left arm shattered, left side full of holes, and a gash on my lower lip, also a large powder mark on the left side of my face, which is still there, and it will be a long time before it wears off.

"I do not remember very much until I woke up in No. 11 General Hospital, France, and my left arm amputated. I will never quite forget the feeling when I came to and could not feel my left arm. Something told me they had taken it off. I could not even move my head for nearly two weeks. My ribs gave me the most trouble because I could not take a natural breath, and a small piece went through one lung.

"On the 22nd they shipped me to England and put me off at Netley, which is six miles from Southhampton. I was there for seven weeks. The nurses there were fine, and could not do too much for me. While I was there I had three more operations. They had to cut the bone back in my arm, took a piece of shrapnel out of my back and a piece out of my hip.

"My next move was to the Granville Canadian Special Hospital at Ramsgate, England. It is a fine place, formerly used as a hotel, and faces the North Sea and promenade. I am on the ground floor and have the use of the verandah in front. We had a Zeppelin raid here night before last, but they did no damage, beyond scaring the people a little. I could see the Zepps. quite plain out over the sea.

"I may be here for four or five months, or I may be in Canada in three weeks. My arm is not quite healed up and the M.O. says it will take a long time because the bone in my stump is full of shrapnel holes. He would send me home were it not for the difficulty of getting it dressed on the boat. This a special hospital for amputation patients, shell shock and paralysis cases. The doctors are the very best Canada has sent over."

Alice Siding

Scotty Tod of the Bluebell ranch, who is now at Trail, was home to mark his ballot on the 14th, returning the early part of the week.

W. A. McMurtrie arrived home on Thursday from a business trip to Kaslo and Nelson.

Mrs. W. A Pease and Misses Alice Carr and Bertha Pease were the local representatives at the dance at Wynndel on Saturday.

The extensive fine weather will see a very large amount of hay put up on the meadows this year. R. Hood has about 70 loads in stack already and is hoping to secure at least 50 loads more.

Victor Carr had the bad luck to lose a two year old colt which died on Monday, presumably as a result of feeding too heavy on the rushes and dirty hay on the meadows this year. An animal belonging to J. W. Dow also cashed in from the same diet.

Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield paid Alice Siding their annual call on Sunday, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pease.

Mrs. G. Brydges left yesterday for Spokane and Seattle. She will spend several weeks with her daughter at the latter city.

Boys Lead School

At the September meeting of the school board on Monday night it was decided to charge a fee of $1 per month to pupils from outside districts who wish to attend Creston school this term. The August enrollment was 117, of which 59 were boys and 38 girls. In the principal's room the girls outnumber the boys 22 to 6, while in the two lower rooms the situation is reversed the boys leading 19 to 11 in both instances. In vice-principal MacKenzie's room the boys lead 15 to 14.

W.C.T.U. Heads

At the September meeting on Thursday afternoon last at Mrs. McKelvey's the Creston W.C.T.U. chose the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Mrs. F. Knott; Vice-President, Mrs. Fred Smith; Secretary, Miss E. Smith; Treasurer, Mrs. Fraelick. The ladies decided to continue their monthly meetings on the second Thursday in each month as heretofore, and will devote much of their time to Red Cross activities this term.

Hen Roost Robbery

Residents on the outskirts of the town report quite an epidemic of chicken thiving of late. On the W. K. Brown ranch a choice half-dozen purebred Rhode Island Reds were missing on Friday morning, and some other smaller 'lifts' are reported from other coops, including at least one down town. If the Brown 'touch' was for an election mulligan W. K. will not worry as the Liberal win merited even such unlawful practice to secure the makin's of a jamboree for such an auspicious occasion.

The early-week casualty lists contain the names of a couple well known to some of our readers. They are "Scotty" Robinson, a C.P.R. pole inspector and lineman who was until last year employed in the Crow and Mr. Figgott, the fire patrol who had the run through here up till September last, when he enlisted with the 54th. Both are reported killed.

Outside Pupils to Pay $1 Month

At the school board meeting on Monday night the chief item of business was the fixing of a fee to be charged pupils from other districts who are attending the Creston school, especially the Entrance class. The final decision in the matter was to fix the charge at $1 per month per pupil, which works out at about $10 per year, said fee to be forthcoming in advance every month.

The board has now quite a tidy credit balance at the bank and to expedite matters the treasurer was authorized to pay the teachers salaries the first of each month without waiting for a meeting of the trustees to give official sanction.

The assessor and collector's statement showed that taxes had been paid this year much better than in 1914 and 1915, but there is still a lot of dues unpaid and it is possible a tax sale will be authorized, though as yet there is no definite information available. The Goat Mountain Waterworks Co., Ltd., wrote advising that the company was not in the habit of providing water on the meter system, and at present could not see their way clear to favorably consider the board's request to have the school's wet goods supplied on that basis.

Several accounts were ordered paid, including one for $131 for supplies secured early in the 1915 term, for which a note was given in payment, said note maturing next month.

As the cold weather is almost due and some repairs to ensure greater comfort for the scholars, to say nothing of lessening the fuel bill, are necessary, the trustees will make a thorough inspection of the building to decide what repair work it will be necessary to undertake this fall.

The teachers reports for August showed an enrollment of 117 scholars of which Miss Hurry and Miss Hardman each had 30, Mr. MacKenzie 29, and Principal Masterton 28. August, of course, had only five teaching days, besides being excessively hot, consequentlp this month will likely show a somewhat larger total attendance.

Wynndel

Tommy Butterfield spent Thursday in Wynndel, en route to Nelson. He has been transferred from the Calgary-Vancouver run and will in future be mail clerk between Nelson and Midway.

The dance on Saturday night was not a very good success as boys are rath r scarce just now. Nevertheless Creston, Canyon City and Alice Siding were fairly well represented, and reported a pretty good time.

Mrs. M. Davis, who has been visiting Mrs. Bathie the past two weeks, ieft for the coast on Saturday. She was accompanied by Miss Florence Bathie as far as Nelson.

Clarence Ogilvie spent Sunday with friends in Duck Creek, going on to Cranbrook on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosendale were Creston callers on Saturday.

Mrs. Bathie went to Cranbrook on Tuesday, where she will spend a couple of weeks with friends.

O. J. Wigen is in Vernon this week on a business trip.

Lance Corp. G. H. Tennant of the 192nd Battalion, Sarcee Camp, Calgary, spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Wynndel renewing old acquaintances.

Miss Emma Johnson and Carl Wigen came up from Erickson on Saturday for the dance, returning on Sunday.

There will be the usual fortnightly Presbyterian service at the schoolhouse on Sunday afternoon at 3 o' clock.

Morrissey Mention: Lieut. Ashley Cooper, Miss Ruth Cooper, Corpl. John Cooper and Bugler G. Cooper have moved to the house recently occupied by Lieut. H. Venus and family.

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)

Daphne, who was used to her aunt's decisive manner of summing up new acquaintances and their capabilities, took this criticism on her friend meekly, though she added in a modest undertone that Mrs. Groves was considered an authority by the Kennel Club.

Lady Acrise waved away the notion.

"Let us talk of something more interesting, dear," she said. "My Ernestine, who doesn't speak much English, has managed to pick up some extraordinary stories during the few minutes she spent over her tea in your servants' hall. I suppose the other maids were 'pulling her leg,' for she brought me the most mysterious fragments of conversation, from which I gathered that you really did have a serious alarm here last week. Was it a burglar, or what?"

Daphne shook her head.

It was very strange, she thought, that no rumors should have reached her ears of the talk in the servants' hall until now, when they were apparently imparted freely to the first stranger.

"There has been a story going about among the servants," she admitted after a pause. "But we try to ignore it, and it certainly ought not to have been repeated to your maid."

"What was it all about?"

"There was a quarrel, and one of the outdoor servants disappeared," explained Daphne, quietly. "Of course it has caused gossip."

Lady Acrise nodded and answered in that soothing tone which, as Daphne knew, she always used when she was being lied to.

"Of course, of course. People will say these things. So annoying! But I shouldn't worry myself about them, dear."

"Oh, no!" saido Daphne, unpleasantly conscious that her aunt was thinking hard. The rest of the party joined them and conversation of a sort became general.

Then, in the midst of a general discussion upon "The Rosenkavalier," in which Lady Acrise shone as a real authority on the strength of having heard the opera in Vienna, the butler glided into the room and told Sir Penywern that a person wished to speak to him.

Nobody in the room could have failed to remark the strong effect which these simple words had upon the master and mistress of the house.

Daphne, who was speaking to her aunt, stopped short and clenched her hands in evident terror.

"A person! What sort of a person?" asked Sir Penywern, with ill-concealed anxiety.

"A woman, sir. I tried to get her to come in the morning, but she was that persistent I thought she might come and intrude at the windows, Sir Penywern," explained the butler as he accompanied his master to the door, when the latter had made his excuses to his guests.

"Where is she?" demanded the baronet.

"She's in the hall, Sir Penywern."

Since the tragedy the study had been practically unused, a fact which the servants could not fail to have remarked.

In the hall Sir Penywern found a sallow-faced, tearful woman in widow's weeds, who curtseyed humbly and held her head on one side in a manner which he found particularly irritating.

"Come in here," said he shortly, as he led the way into the dining-room, and closing the door, stood with his back to it and went on curtly: "What do you want with me?"

The woman wagged her head from side to side as she went on in a whining tone:

"Oh, if you please, sir, I shouldn't have taken the liberty, but for knowing how good you are to anyone in trouble."

"Indeed. I'm afraid you may have exaggerated my benevolence. But go on."

The woman shot at him a sidelong glance.

"Oh! if you please, sir, it's about that young man as used to come up here to do the windows and such like—Mr. Benjamin Rathbone."

Sir Penywern was prepared for this.

"Well, what of him?"

"If you please, sir, he's disappeared. Gone right for good, without a word to me, and owing me rent for three weeks at five shillings a week."

"I'm afraid I can't help you. He was paid regular wages, and you should have kept him up to paying weekly."

"Well, Sir Penywern, seeing he was employed here, I never thought of doubting him. But of course now, if I don't get paid I shall be bound to make inquiries. I'm left, as it were, stranded, you see, sir."

"If I were to give you the fifteen shillings, would you be satisfied?" asked he.

"Thank you kindly, Sir Penywern, but that isn't all, nor it isn't the worst part. The young man did me a bad turn, sir, for all he appeared so quiet and respectable. He helped himself to my savings, my little hoard that I kept in a box under my bed, helped himself to every penny, sir. Five and twenty pounds, and a gold watch that belonged to my father, given him, Sir Penywern, by the gentleman whose service he was in, sir. Five and twenty pounds."

She paused, looking at him stealthily, greedily.

And Sir Penywern realised that this was blackmail.

CHAPTER IX.

While Sir Penywern was interviewing the tearful widow in the dining-room, Daphne and her aunt were alone together in the drawing-room, for Mr. and Mrs. Groves had risen to go when the message was brought to their host.

Lady Acrise was not sorry to have an opportunity of talking to her niece. Daphne, on the contrary, was very sorry indeed to be left alone with her aunt. She rose from her chair and suggested that Lady Acrise must be tired after her journey, and anxious to retire to rest.

But Lady Acrise stuck tight, and without moving from the comfortable couch on which she was reclining, shut her eyes and said:

"Oh, yes, dear, I'm horribly tired, horribly! So tired that I really must rest a little after Mrs. Groves's tryin dissertations on dogs, before I tackle the exertion of going upstairs and going to bed."

Daphne, who was very pale, and who understood her aunt, guessed what this meant. There was a silence, and the younger lady walked away to the piano, and began to try to look interested in turning over a bundle of new music.

Her aunt's high-pitched voice soon compelled her attention.

"I suppose it's something to do with the disappearance of your servant that has brought Sir Penywern this tiresome visitor?" she suggested shrewdly.

Daphne was startled, although she had known that her aunt saw the announcement of the visitor had caused them annoyance.

"Oh, very likely! I'm sure I don't know. Perhaps he'll tell us who it was," she said.

Lady Acrise rose as briskly as if she had not expressed herself so emphatically about her fatigue. Coming across the room to her niece, she laid her fan on her arm, and said with an air of effusive discretion which always exasperated Daphne:

"My dear, if I were you I shouldn't inquire."

"Probably he'll tell us without our asking him," said Daphne, with some irritation.

"Then he won't tell us the truth," observed the worldly-wise Lady Acrise with decision.

"Oh, yes, he will! I can trust my husband," said Daphne, quite sharply, rebelling against the knowledge that this loquacious aunt of hers had already fathomed the truth that all was not well between husband and young wife.

"After all," pursued Lady Acrise, with a significant little shrug, "it's better that you should hear what there is to be heard from him, instead of from the servants, isn't it?"

"There's nothing to hear," retorted Daphne, quickly. "You surely don't suppose I should condescend to listen to gossip from a maid!"

"Wouldn't you? Well, you will when you are a little older," said Lady Acrise, with an amused smile of intense condescension. "My dear, it's a very proper spirit in a young wife to be content with knowing no more than her husband chooses to tell her. And it's quite delightfully Victorian, and all that. But, dear child, don't you think even those mid-nineteenth century wives whom we are taught to look upon as having put up with everything and been the better for it, must have taken a peep just now and then into the locked chamber where the six dead ladies were hanging up by the hair?"

"Oh, I don't know! I don't know anything about it," said Daphne, restlessly. Then, recovering her composure a little under the sting of that merciless artificial smile of the scarlet lips, she said, with great deliberation: "But I do know that I could trust Pen absolutely, always. In fact, it's he who—"

Her emotion suddenly got the better of her and she stopped, unable to go on.

(To Be Continued.)

Trees as Snow Guards

Railways Planting Trees to Protect Lines from Drifting Snow and Sand

The railways of Canada are taking an increasing interest in the planting of trees and shrubs to secure better control of drifting snow and drifting sand, both of which interfere seriously with the operation of trains.

East of Montreal near Vaucluse, in Quebec, light drifting sand has given trouble to the Canadian Pacific Railway since the very thin sod was plowed up. Hot boxes resulted to rolling stock and passengers suffered from dust. The ordinary right-of-way fence was covered by the sand, and cattle could stray out on the track. Snow fences were used to some advantage, but in a bad season these would be almost covered up.

In 1915 a number of grasses, including Brome, were planted, but perished from the heat, which is excessive on these exposed sand beds. This spring, 3,500 cuttings of cottonwood (Populus deltoides) and 1,000 one-year transplanted jack pines were planted. An examination made after the trees and cuttings were in the ground a month showed that approximately 95 per cent. were making good progress.

The cottonwod was placed in rows two and one-half feet apart, the distance between the rows being four feet. The jack pine was planted in rows six feet apart, distance between the rows being five feet. The distance from the last row to the centre of the track is about 150 feet. All the planting parallels the track.

It is hoped that the vigorous growth of the cottonwood will protect the jack pine until such time as the latter can take care of itself. If results prove satisfactory, other situations along the company's line will be planted in the near future. The unusual amount of rain which has occurred this spring and early summer has contributed very materially to the prospects of success.

For a permanent snow fence which would grow rapidly and have sufficient foliage, 6,000 Norway spruce and 15,000 caragana were planted. The former were five-year transplants, of from 20 to 24 inches height, of heavy sturdy crown and well-developed root system. The caragana were from 30 to 48 inches in height and about three years of age. The caragana, as well as 1,500 lilacs used in mixture for snow breaks, are from the nursery of the company at Wolseley, Sask.

The following methods of planting were carried out: Where the distance from the track to the right-of-way fence is over 50 feet, a "standard" break was put in, viz., one row of spruce was planted 8 feet apart, and in front of this, caragana were placed two and one-half feet apart. The distance between the rows is 6 feet. If there was only 50 feet between the track and the fence, one row of Norway spruce was planted 6 feet apart, or two rows of caragana 4 to 6 feet apart. On several situations one row of caragana was planted.

The open-grown Norway spruce is the best tree that can be used for snow breaks in Eastern Canada. It is of rapid growth, is comparatively free from enemies, and branches close to the ground. It will require protection from fire. It is expected that the Norway spruce will be effective as a snow break alone in five years.

Caragana arborescens, the Siberian pea tree, when well trimmed, at its present height ought to provide a good mesh for snow break the second year after planting. Caragana is hardy, free from insect activities, not attacked by cattle, of quick growth and beautiful foliage. It sprouts well.

At some of the company's stations spruce, caragana and lilac were used for wind break and for improving the grounds. — B.M.W. in Conservation.

What Is Margarine?

Margarine is coming into use much more generally in Europe since the war made prices of butter prohibitive to people of the poorer classes. Originally composed of beef fat from slaughter-house offal, with the addition of some essential oil, margarine is now made chiefly of oils pressed from nuts and seeds, the soye bean, and cotton seed among them, together with a blend of pasteurized skim milk. Physicians declare it to be perfectly wholesome. It is for the protection of dairymen that the use of any artificial butter is forbidden in Canada.

Recruiting Sergeant: I am afraid you are too short to enlist, my man.

"Too short? Why, there's a sollier no taller than me."

"Yes, but that's an officer."

"Well, I don't mind, I'll be an officer."—Life.

Caller: What's your name, little girl?

Little Girl: Dorothy.

Caller: But what's your last name?

Little Girl: I don't know what it will be. I'm not married yet.

Netting an Enemy Under Sea Boat

Men of the British Navy Don't Like Drowning a Sub.

Men of the British navy have taken many submarines of the enemies out of their wire traps. That they make these undersea boats over and send them out as English submarines to torpedo other craft of the enemy is taken for granted, though it is not admitted in the official report. Worcester men may have made some of the wire in the traps which have captured the German and Austrian submarines, and there may be some satisfaction in that part of the work. Englishmen whose duty is to take in the trapped diving boats do not like the work. It is the most gruesome of all the ghoulish business of the great war in Europe, they claim.

An English doctor who has been with the "rescue" crews, tells the story, but he admits there is no sense of rescue about it, for nothing is done to raise the submarine from the trap until all on board are dead and it is the most horrible of all the deaths of war, the doctor claims. When a submarine strikes one of the thousands of wire nets set all around the British Isles, there is no known means of escape. Every move of the boat means more mixing up with the enmeshed wires. And the wires also telegraph the capture to a naval station automatically. Then a destroyer boat hurries to the trap like a hunter who discovers that game has been caught in his deadfall. The destroyer takes a position above the submerged boat.

And the doctor is still more graphic in further description. "Then there is nothing to do but wait, sometimes for hours, sometimes for days. Officers and men of the waiting vessel know what's going on down in the green depths. They know that in time bubbles will come to the surface and oil will spread over the sea. The destroyer waits for the bubbles, 'death bubbles,' they call them, for they tell of death struggles going on in the submarine." That may seem simple to people who never tried it, and of course an Englishman should not bother about how much an enemy of his country suffers in war time.

Still men are all more or less human in their thoughts, if not in their acts, and the doctor says it is frightful there over an expiring corps of men who are experts in the worst kind of warfare practised. They suffer until the horrible end, and in some cases it appears that the waiting men safe about them suffer more and longer until the death bubbles rise to the top and show through the oil, and then the hoisting crane comes and lifts up the submarine and the net and the disentanglement takes place.

And you may expect to read what the English naval men find in the German submarine. On that point the doctor says: "Seamen who fought through the malestrom of Skager Rac will tell you their story, but no sailor speaks of the sights seen in a recovered submarine. Those sights make strong men weak and drive sensitive men delirious with horror." Then there is something about the war which is not allowed even to get as far as the censors. It is too horrible for the observers to talk about. And sailors are not as a rule squeamish. For that reason and some others, it is probably not true that for months, as the cable reports have it, the German people have been urging the Imperial Government to turn the submarines loose to do their worst with the peaceful shipping of all nations.—Worcester Telegram.

Decorations for the Wounded.

All officers and men who may have been wounded in the present war since it began are in future to wear gold braid on their sleeves. The following are the distinctions:— Strips of gold Russian braid, No. 1, two inches in length, sewn perpendicularly on the left sleeve of the jacket to mark each occasion on which wounded. In the case of officers, the lower end of the first strip of gold braid will be immediately above the upper point of the flap on cuff. Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men will wear the gold braid on the left sleeve, the lower edge of the braid to be three inchs from the bottom of the sleeve. The additional strips of gold braid, marking each subsequent occasion on which wounded, will be placed on either side of the original one at half-inch intervals.

At the annual prize day the head boy rose to give his recitations.

"Friends," Romans, countrymen," he vociferated; "lend me your ears."

"There," commented the mother of a defeated pupil, sneeringly; "that's Mrs. Jones' boy. "He wouldn't be his mother's son if he didn't want to borrow something."

"Pa, what's the difference between a patriot and a jingo?"

"A patriot, my son, is one whose bosom swells with pride of his country, while in a jingo the swelling appears in his head."

The Potato

Early History Associated With the Elizabethan Period

When Sir Walter Raleigh decorated his already over-decorated Elizabethan tunic with a potato blossom, people suspected that back of it all there was a mild form of lunacy.

But when he ate the tubers and also recommended others to do the same they changed their minds, that is they no longer considered it a mild form.

The potato belongs to the same family of plants as the deadly nightshade, which is extremely poisonous. We know it to be a common notion in medieval times that if one member of a family were guilty of crime the whole lot were eligible for punishment. Consequently the potato was condemned.

Could Sir Walter have looked forward two or three hundred years and have seen his pet tuber taking first place in popularity among vegetables, could he have known that in the twentieth century it would furnish a quarter of the food eaten by the white race, he would have based his hope of posthumus fame not upon his ability to soothe the somewhat peppery temper of his sovereign with shiploads of Spanish gold, but upon his potato patch.

The potato is put to a greater variety of uses than is any other vegetable. An Irishman once selected a bushel of them as a duelling weapon, with the result that before half were used his antagonist ran away.

At Mrs. Abbott's select boarding house, they appear in various disguises three times a day. In this case, of course, they are not used for belligerent purposes, this being considered the prerogative of the eggs and butter.

Many thousands of bushels are used each year in the manufacture of alcohol. They are also fed to hogs and cattle and are an excellent fattening feed. Much of the starch used in the laundry business is furnished by the potato. Prince Edward Island is an important seat of this industry.

This vegetable is a native of America. It grows wild in Colorado, and under similar conditions along the slopes of the Andes.

Its early history is not authentic. It was cultivated in Peru and Mexico when the Spaniards visited America in the sixteenth century. In all probability these sailors introduced it into their own country.

Some say it was introduced into Britain by Sir Thomas Herriot and not by Raleigh as is popularly supposed. However this may be, we know that it was the latter who advocated its use as human food and who first caused attention to be directed towards it.

In 1856 potatoes were introduced into Ireland. In that year a plot of them was planted near Cork. At first they met with much opposition, but by those who did use them they were, like Niagara Falls, very highly spoken of.

Shortly after this Queen Elizabeth became a convert to the use of the potato and it was served on the royal table. Etiquette made it impossible for anyone to refuse to partake of the new dish. But this did not increase its popularity. Several members of the court asserted that they had been poisoned by the tubers and had only narrowly escaped death. Strange to say, the Queen acquiesced to the wishes of her courtiers and potatoes were not served again.

But though prejudice may cause delays, its effects are never permanent. The potato soon became recognized as an important article of food. Opposition to its use seemed to disappear almost in a single season. Soon housewives began to wonder how they had ever succeeded in preparing the family dinner without the aid of the now most popular of vegetables.

The original tubers were round and about the size of a large chestnut. In color they were every shade between white and black with the exception of green. This exception is a good example of the irony of nature. Three hundred years of plant breeding and selection has done much to modify the size, shape, color and flavor of the original vegetable. New varieties are yet constantly appearing and it would be unwise to predict that the end of the evolutionary career of the potato has yet been attained.

She: Now that you've got a raise of sixty a month, Tom, we can afford a more expensive flat.

He: But we're very comfortable here. How would it do if I ask the landlord to raise our rent?

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

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

Conservation of Game

Canada Taking a Prominent Part in Protection of Wild Life

A report just issued by the Commission of Conservation, "Conservation of Fish, Birds and Game," directs attention to the great value of these resources to Canada. The volume is a report of the proceedings of a conference of the Committee on Fisheries, Game and Fur-Bearing Animals of the Commission, and contains a fund of information regarding the present condition and the necessity for protection of Canada's fish, birds and mammals.

Canada is taking a prominent part in the international movement for the protection of wild life. A Migratory Bird Treaty between Canada and the United States is under consideration. Through the influence of the Commission of Conservation and other interests, bird reservations are being created, where the birds may find safe nesting and breeding places.

The fur-bearing animals of Northern and Western Canada are being rapidly exterminated. This is clearly shown by the present report. To secure their more adequate protection, the Commission is advocating the amendment of the Northwest Game Act to place responsibility for its administration upon the Dominion Parks Branch, which already protects the animals in the Dominion National Parks.

The future of the fisheries of Canada is dealt with in an able manner by the highest authorities in this country. That they are of great present value is recognized, but there is also a potential value in our oceanic and inland waters which, upon development, would mean the creation of new industries. To meet this condition, the Commission is suggesting vocational training and simple demonstration stations for the fishermen, that they may take advantage of the most practical and modern methods of their calling.

The report is replete with illustrations applicable to the subject matter.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

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

"Two Blades of Grass."

"And he gave it for his opinion that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together." This from the great Irishman, Dean Swift. Attila, the Hun—an ethical relation of the present Kaiser—boasted that grass never grew on ground once trampled upon by his horse's hoofs. Here are two ideals, one to be encouraged, the other to be crushed. The Hun is again at large. While many of our countrymen are in Europe attempting to save the world from the ravages of his armies, those of us who are left behind can do no greater service to our country than to make the two ears of corn or the two blades of grass grow where but one grew before.—Montreal Family Herald.

Bits of Humor

Lady: "I'm worried about my complexion, doctor. Look at my face!"

Doctor: "You'll have to diet."

Lady: "I never thought of that. What color would suit me best, do you think?"

SHOES
FOR EVERY SPORT
AND RECREATION
Sold by all good Shoe Dealers
Women for every member
of the family

W. N. U. 1129

How Japan Helped

Japanese Warships Guarded B.C. Coast in Early Days of War

Commander Denzo Mori, of the imperial Japanese navy, in an interview at Ottawa, talked enthusiastically of the war. The commander went through the Russo-Japanese war as a lieutenant and took part in the famous blockade of Port Arthur.

There is no doubt in the mind of Commander Mori that the British navy achieved a great success in the Jutland battle, despite the claims of the Germans. "I have not exact information on the matter," he said, "but there is no question of a British victory, and a very important one, too. One of my friends, a member of the Japanese navy, left Japan at the same time as I did. He went to England and I went to the United States. He went down on the Queen Mary."

Speaking of the early days of the war, Commander Mori said that the Japanese battleships did much work of which we in Canada had not had the full story, in guarding the coast of British Columbia and Australia when the German ships were still at large.

Much of the munitions now being used on the eastern front by the Russians was produced in Japan, said Commander Mori. Just as in Canada and England, new factories had sprung up, so it had been in Japan, and the workers were turning out rifles, ammunition, guns and even battleships to aid the Allies.

"The Japanese people feel a great sympathy for Britain and Canada in this war," he added. "We all feel sorry at such a terrible war, but have no doubt as to final victory, and earnestly hope that it will end very shortly."

Warts are disfigurements that disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure.

France Will Have Something to Say

Speculative construction of post bellum maps of Europe was a diversion more in vogue at the outset of the war than it has been in the war's second year. If it was purely a futile and visionary diversion then, it surely is quite as much so now. At all events, it is a safe wager that General Joffre's blood-soaked, mud-soaked, power-begrimed trench poilus are distinctly of the opinion that they may have something to say themselves on the Alsace-Lorraine question when the time for settlement is at hand.—New York Sun.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Japanese Politeness

Mr. C. E. Donohoue, the brilliant war correspondent, who succeeded in wiring the fullest and quickest description of the Portugal revolution by hiring a yacht and escaping from Lisbon to Viga, was kept in Tokio recently much longer than he wanted.

He was making a survey of the East, intending to reach the Russian front via Siberia, and had trouble in making the difficult journey.

He tells this story:

A little Japanese policeman who had been watching me glanced furtively at a conversation handbook, and then crossed and spoke in English:

"How do you do," he said, in careful tones, "sir or madam, as the case may be?"

Animals Subject to Paralysis.

The attention which the present epidemic of infantile paralysis has drawn to the disease attended by paralysis has led to the discovery that domestic animals and pets are subject to paralytic disease. The animals which have especially come under suspicion as possibly distributing the germ of infantile paralysis are poultry, pigs and dogs and cats. Sheep, cattle and even horses have been suspected. All these kinds of animals are subject to disease in which paralysis of the legs or other parts of the body sometimes appear. The paralytic diseases which they suffer have long been known and are quite different from infantile paralysis. Their occurrence may be coincidental; in no instance investigated has one been found to be responsible for the other.—Dr. Simon Flexner.

Thousands of mothers can testify to the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because they know from experience how useful it is.

Huns vs. Hungarians

The German press views with some anxiety the anti-German campaign which has been opened by the Magyar or Hungarian press. The leader of the anti-German movement is Senator Rakosy, editor of the very powerful and influential "Buda Pest Hirlap" and a close friend of Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, who, in his paper, is conducting a violent campaign against the Germanization of Hungary. This the Hungarian censor refused to stop.

"Alack! we lack lacteal fluid," said the German Chancellor.

"We'll get milk from Cannes if I can break through the French line," said the Crown Prince.

"Or I could send our navy over and get some from Cowes," put in von Tirpitz's successor.

He: I would die for you.

She (wearied): Well, what are you waiting for?

Work of Canadians

Volunteers From Canada Have Fought Like Veterans

The Canadian troops around Hill 60, Sanctuary Wood and Zillibeke have repeated their valorous performance of St. Eloi, St. Julien and Ypres. The official British statement describes their recapture of a former British position over a front of 1,500 yards to the southeast of Zillibeke as "a gallant and successful assault." They continued their advantage until they had won back most of the ground around Ypres; they fought throughout the night, says the report, "doggedly bombing their way back to the possession of the position they had lost."

The soldiers of Canada have bulked big for a "colony" in this European war. When they first appeared upon the field they were a mystery to the trained British trooper; their apparent loose discipline, their recklessness in the face of danger, their slang and their disregard of the English traditions of the camp and field puzzled him. He still tells of a body of troops returning at night from the trenches that were challenged by an English sentry. Receiving no reply, the sentry excitedly repeated; "Who comes there?" "None of your damned business," came from someone in the ranks. "All right, Canadians, advance."

The Englishman, however, suspected the Canadians could fight, and he found it out in the engagements around Ypres. They were among the earliest sufferers from asphyxiating gas as a war weapon, when the Germans on the first day of its use endeavored to throw the Allies' whole defensive in Flanders into disorder. They held their line after the French colonials had been overcome and they battled on for days. The remnant of the Princess Patricia's, the best regiment Canada sent to the war, numbered but 100 when it was dug out of the trench it had defended.—New York Sun.

The Appetite of Youth Quickly Restored

Appetite is useless unless digestion is good. Dr. Hamilton's Pills make tremendous appetite and keep digestion up to the mark as well. The liver, bowels and kidneys are stimulated, the stomach strengthened, and robust health quickly follows. Dr. Hamilton's Pills instill vigor and snap into the system, make folks feel youthful and happy. You'll forget you have a stomach, forget your days of sickness if Dr. Hamilton's Pills are used. Insist on having Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box, no other medicine so good.

This Is Real Kultur

Francis Joseph Ordered Suicide of His Own Soldiers

According to a despatch received in Berne, 1,000 Bohemian soldiers were sent to their death by the Austrian Emperor to expiate an offense committed by others. Two entire battalions of the Twenty-eighth Austrian Infantry Regiment, Czechs from Prague, deserted to the Russians. The Emperor Francis Joseph signed the following decree: "The twenty-eighth Regiment is erased from my army. The remaining officers and men thereof must expiate with their blood the dishonor of their regimental comrades." The remnant of the regiment, the third battalion, numbering over 1,000 Czechs from Prague, of ages varying from 18 to 20, was sent to the Isonzo and thrown against the Italian lines, under orders to make a frontal attack upon an exceptionally exposed position. The Italians annihilated the battalion, there being only eighteen survivors. On April 17, 1916, the Emperor reinstated the regiment "for gallantry on the Isonzo," the desertions in Galicia having been expiated.

For Frost Bites and Chilblains. — Chilblains come from undue exposure to slush and cold and frost-bite from the icy winds of winter. In the treatment of either there is no better preparation than Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil, as it counteracts the inflammation and relieves the pain. The action of the oil is instantaneous and its application is extremely simple.

"You have long rambles in the country?" asked the impudent girl.

"Yes, indeed," responded the young man in the green hat with the purple band and buckled shoes. "When I go in the country all nature seems to smile!"

"Gracious! I don't blame her. It is a wonder she doesn't laugh outright."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

It was the first case ever tried in Stony Gulch, and the jury had sat for hours arguing and disputing. At last they straggled back, and the foreman, a tall mountaineer, expressed the general opinion: "We don't think he did it," he said slowly, "for we allow he wan't there; but we think he would ef he'd had the chanst."

She: Now that you've got a raise of sixty a month, Tom, we can afford a more expensive flat.

He: But we're very comfortable here. How would it do if I ask the landlord to raise our rent?

"Silver Gloss" Canada's finest Laundry Starch

Three generations of Canadian housewives have used "Silver Gloss" for all their home laundry work. They know that "Silver Gloss" always gives the best results. At your grocer's.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
Montreal, Cardinal, Brantford, Fort William.
Makers of "Crown Brand" and "Lily White" Corn Syrups, and Benson's Corn Starch.

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Expecting Too Much

Defeat of Germany May Be a More Gradual Process Than Many Expect

We see much these days, in newspapers which ought to know better, about the certainty of the British army soon smashing the German defence and forcing the German army back to the Rhine. Such talk does harm. It serves to rouse hopes and expectations which must bring bitter disappointment and perhaps discouragement.

We believe that the Anglo-French strategy in this offensive movement does not aim so much at breaking through the German defence as at wearing out the German resistance by continuous pounding. On the eastern and western fronts the daily toll of life is terribly great; but the allies are willing to sacrifice men so long as they exact equal toll from the enemy, knowing that they can stand the drain longer than he can. Before the end of the year the Germans are not unlikely to be so embarrassed for want of reserves that they will decide to shorten their lines on both fronts in order to husband their strength—for the shortening of their lines will, of course, increase their power of resistance. This course will make retirement necessary, and it may be that a good part of French and Belgian territory will be voluntarily evacuated by the enemy by the end of the year.—From the Hamilton Herald.

Off to Battle as if to a Picnic

A platoon sergeant gives the following story:

We had carried the first two lines and, on getting into the third, we saw the Germans coming up from the two exits of a deep dugout, and pairing off down the trench. Our platoon commander got into the trench and dugout on either side of him, say fifteen yards away. A German would rush out from No. 1 exit—over he went. Then one would come out from No. 2 exit, and over he went. Our officer was as cool as a cucumber—he simply turned from right to left and fired just as if he was in a shooting saloon. It was the best bit of fancy shooting I've seen—"all prizes, no blanks." After we'd finished that bit of business—it only took about a minute—off he went again, and I got shot in the shoulder, but I saw our officer and the rest of the boys going forward as if they were off to a picnic.

Lachute, Que., 25th Sept., 1908.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen, — Ever since coming home from the Boer War I have been bothered with running fever sores on my legs. I tried many salves and liniments; also doctored continuously for the blood, but got no permanent relief, till last winter when my mother got me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, the effect of which was almost magical. Two bottles completely cured me and I have worked every working day since. Yours gratefully,

JOHN WALSH.

"Of course you want to serve your country," said the patriotic citizen.

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "But I want my constituents to have first helping, as far as possible."—Washington Star.

A Yankee Appreciation of England.

No one who see an English newspaper can fail to be impressed with the generous energy of the English people, even at this time of trial, for

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

A Real Lever Simulation. GOLD WATCH FREE

NA—L
BO—D—Y
L—N—ON
SY—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. (460 Dept.), 89, Cornwallis Rd., London, N.

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."

Kitchener as Prophet

Foretold Early Use of Battle Formation for Aeroplanes

A story told in London relates that at the very beginnig of the war the late Lord Kitchener was visiting a certain flying ground in England, watching men fly and listening to what the officer commanding had to say. "You ought," said the Secretary for War suddenly, "to learn to fly in regular formation." The officer replied that that was impossible because machines could neither travel far enough nor stay long enough in the air.

"You will have to do it, all the same," Lord Kitchener said, "before this war is over." In the opinion of airmen the suggestion was absurd at that time, but it has come true. Both by the British and the French reconnaissances and observation work is now carried out in regular battle formation. Aerial warfare is, in fact, going through all the stages which warfare by sea went through, the development of three months being about equivalent to that of a century in the older service.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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

C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 22

Send a Delegate

Creston Board of Trade should put forth every effort to have a delegate at the Associated Boards' of Trade convention at Grand Forks next week. The association has not met for almost three years now and some very important resolutions are on the order paper, including a few from the local board.

The one, however, that THE REVIEW has particularly in mind has to do with asking the government to establish an experimental farm for the Boundary country, which the Nelson delegates have been instructed to support provided the request is changed to read for Kootenay and Boundary.

This paper has no quarrel with the Boundary people for wanting a farm of this sort—we believe they should have one; in conjunction with the Okanagan, where conditions are very similar, but when it comes to making one and the same institution do for the Kootenay as well the proposition is too poor business in every respect to be entertained.

Agricultural and horticultural pursuits in the Kootenays are altogether too different to permit of one demonstration centre sufficing to give anywhere near satisfactory results either in actual work or in the matter of being easily accessible to those interested.

Kootenay's agricultural possibilities have been sufficiently proven to warrant the establishment of such a farm somewhere within the constituency's confines, and there is no better all-round location than the Creston Valley.

With the present anxiety to do anything and everything to advance the agricultural industry one or more experimental farms in B.C. is a necessity, but by no manner of means should the associated boards of trade go on record as favoring a Kootenay-Boundary farm. That would be giving Hon. Martin Burrell, the dominion minister of agriculture, altogether too easy an excuse for locating the farm somewhere in his own constituency—a habit he seems to have with soldiers' training camps, for instance.

Exit Bowser

By a vote which at present looks as if there would be less than a dozen Conservatives in the next provincial legislature, even after the soldiers' votes are counted, the electors of B.C. have swept the Bowser administration out of office.

With the exception of Hon. W. R. Ross, every cabinet minister has gone down in the avalanche, including the premier, though as he is less than 200 votes behind the next highest candidate it is possible the soldiers' balloting will save him from defeat.

The swing to Brewster comes as no surprise to THE REVIEW. All through the campaign the Conservatives conceded the election of as many as 20 Liberals, in some cases. This unexpected generosity of admitting that the Liberals would increase their representation from two to twenty members was also an admission that something was wrong to make possible the return of all these ridings to Liberalism; and if whatever it was was sufficient to turn eighteen extra seats against the government it was quite within reason to assume that these same causes might swing not only twenty but possibly forty, or even the whole country, against the government, and that is precisely what has happened. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link.

If, as was admitted by many, the people were tired of Bowser in Cranbrook, it was well within the bounds of reason that the same causes that adversely affected the premier in that riding might also work out his undoing in Kaslo or Fernie. Of course the personality of the standard bearers was a factor, particularly in Nelson, but on the whole there was little to pick and choose between the men running in most constituencies.

While interested parties, largely, bemoan the beating the government received—and, of course, it is to be deplored the opposition will not be stronger numerically—the general public will hardly lose any sleep over the change—it's a bit too unanimous to be worthy of any post mortems. In Canada it has invariably been found that a government fresh from the people is more progressive than an administration of a dozen years standing.

Canada parted company with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1911 and, barring the bringing into prominence of Sir Sam Hughes, few will care to say the country is the worse for the change. Lord Kitchener passed off the scene as the military genius of Britain but the Allies go right on winning. Manitoba is equally prosperous under Premier Norris as it was under Sir Rodmond Roblin. Without doubt British Columbia will be equally fortunate under premier-elect Brewster and his associates—at least that is the way the electors have sized the matter up, and the people can generally be trusted.

The Fight in Kaslo

Complete returns from the Kaslo riding show John Keen, Liberal, elected by a majority of slightly over 100. In view of the province-wide revolt against the Bowser regime the wonder is that the margin is not larger. That R. J. Long should emerge from the fray with but five score adverse majority when in other parts cabinet ministers were going under with triple that deficit chalked up against them, to say nothing of the beating handed Premier Bowser himself in Vancouver, is pretty strong corroborative evidence of THE REVIEW'S claim that in Mr. Long the party had its strongest possible candidate, despite his lack of platform ability, and his opponent's strength in that department.

Intentionally or otherwise the contest in Kaslo took on some of the aspects of a sectional fight. Mr. Long came out of the Creston Valley with a majority as large as the level-headed Liberals figured John Keen would have. While at the north end where those in charge of the campaign assured that if Creston Valley did its duty Mr. Long would be elected, Mr. Keen showed unexpected strength especially in his home town of Kaslo.

While Mr. Long did not get all the support on personal grounds that he was entitled to in the Creston Valley at the same time considering the load he was carrying—not of his own making it is true—as a supporter of the Bowser government his plurality of 26 in all the Valley polls was about two dozen more than seemed to be running loose when the polls opened.

Whether, at the other end, John Keen's personal strength was underestimated, or whether the Conservative campaign was poorly handled, as some assert, is neither here nor there now. The people have spoken and so emphatically that it is doubtful if even a perfect organization at the Kaslo end would have ensured Mr. Long's return. When the gods decree that a government must go organization nor personality is of little avail to stem the tide.

While much as many hereabouts would have liked to see Mr. Long returned, those who heard Mr. Keen's address on the 11th inst. look forward with assurance that he will deliver the goods expected of a live M.P.P. He has the right idea in his promise that he would make it a point to visit his constituents before every session to get to know what they would like in the line of legislation, while at the close he would also be around to give an account of his stewardship.

This is the first step in an endeavor to bring about government of the people by the people for the people, and we fancy the member elect has sufficient backbone to present these requests to the powers that be and get satisfaction—or know the reason why. In these democratic days more and more of the electorate are beginning to demand much evidence of this spirit in their representatives, and the wise elected public servant will not fail to heed this sign of the times, and govern himself accordingly.

A Poor Excuse

The Calgary News-Telegram, one of the few dailies that was rash enough to come out with a prediction that the Bowser Government would be returned on Thursday of last week, is out with a rather novel excuse to, in part, account for the downfall of the present administration.

In effect that paper says that due to the fact that the Tory press accepted the advertising of the hotel interests, and failed to say anything in favor of the prohibition bill in their editorial utterances, "the most natural thing in the world was for the people who wanted prohibition to lose faith in the government which, if returned, would be charged with its enforcement. If the Bowser party and the Conservative press had hit John Barleycorn, and hit him hard, upon every possible occasion, B.C. would have been carried by an overwhelming majority, as would also the prohibition bill."

The News-Telegram's logic is a bit left-handed, for this reason. The Vancouver Sun and the Victoria Times, the only daily paper support Mr. Brewster had, carried this same liquor advertising and were equally mum in their editorial columns, and yet the Liberal leader came into power by the overwhelming majority. It is also worthy of note that Dr. McGuire, the Bowser minister of education, was a few months before polling the provincial prohibition party organizer, and yet when the ballots were counted he was the second lowest man on the Tory ticket—in spite of his prohibition and cabinet rank.

In view of the majorities piled up against cabinet ministers and ornery members alike it were unfair to attribute the Bowser downfall to his newspaper failure to rally more strongly and definitely to prohibition. Premier Bowser was up against a combination of circumstances, all more or less of his own creation, and even if the archangel Gabriel had been allied with him we doubt very much if defeat could have been staved off.

To-Morrow's Play

The first of the season's dramatic offerings in Creston is announced for to-morrow night, Sept. 23rd, in Mercantile Hall, when the United Producing Co. will stage the well-known Irish romantic drama, "Peg O' My Heart."

"Peg O' My Heart" is a comedy in three acts, by J. Hartley Manners and singularly rich in human and delightful surprises.

Peg is the daughter of an improvident Irishman and an aristocratic Englishwoman whose family disowned her as result of this marriage. Following her mother's death Peg is reared by her father. As she comes into the story the unusual methods pursued by Peg's father in her upbringing is shown, but you like him for it. A wealthy uncle seeking to undo the wrongs of the mother provides for Peg's future. It is arranged that she shall visit her aunt at the family home of the Chichesters in England and the stern old lady tries to teach Peg the properties and make a lady of her. The free untrammelled life with her father has left it's mark on Peg and she has absorbed some of it's humorous but revolutionary views. It is therefore not the easiest task imaginable to adjust Peg to the narrow conventions of English society life. Her one friend is Sir Gerald Adair, known only to Peg as plain Jerry. When she fells in love with Jerry she tries bravely enough to get on but the old rebellious habits cannot be unlearned in a day. Peg's principal burden is her keen viewpoint inherited from a line of Irish ancestry. A sense of humor is a treacherous stepping stone to conventional society. Peg's encounters with these conventions makes for fun and the greatest spontaneity of the story, and as all terminates happily the means serve to increase the swiftness and surety of the play's movements.

Bouyant youth is the most appealing note of the story and coupled with a splendid simplicity and directness of purpose, with here and there a tear to accentuate the interest, reveals the reasons for the remarkable hold it has upon threatregoers.

The play is of that exceptional calibre which makes you feel better for having come in contact with it.

The United Producing Company has provided all the details of success in the staging of the play. It is artistically set forth and splendidly acted by a cast of special fitness for the different characters of the play.

PICKLING TIME

The Cucumber, Onion, Tomato and other vegetable seasons are here, and the careful housewife will soon be busy putting up the winter svpply of Pickles, Ketchup, Sauces, etc. To help in this good work we ask you to investigate our large stock of the requisites you may be needing. We mention just a few—

VINEGAR

in which we are well stocked in both the MALT and WHITE WINE varieties that are 50 per cent. overproof.

Celery Seed, Mustard Seed, Whole Chillies, Corrander Seed, Whole Black Pepper Whole Allspice, Curry Powder, Tumeric Powder, Mace Powder, Whole Cloves, Root Ginger.

CROCKS

are always a necessity. We have them in three sizes: 1-gallon at 50c. 2-gallon at 75c., and the 3-gallon at $1.00.

Headquarters for UMC SHELLS—the sort that never fail to bring down a few more birds than the other kinds.

General **S. A. SPEERS** Merchant

Creston - - British Columbia

MERCANTILE HALL

Saturday Evg., SEPT. 23

THE UNITED PRODUCING CO.

offers DOROTHY LAVERNE, WILLIAM SAUTER and a capable cast in the 'success of successes'

PEG O' MY HEART

the delightful Comedy of Youth—the play that appeals to every theatregoer.

Special Scenery and Effects

Price: $1.00, 75c. Children 25c.

Seat sale at the Drugstore.

Reclamation at $30 Per Acre

While it is just possible the deal spoken of in the article following may not go through, the story will be read with a great deal of interest by residents of the Valley in that it goes to show that these Kootenay overflowed lands are beginning to attract more and more attention, and when purchasers have designs on them in 50,000-acre blocks it would seem as if they were becoming desirable property, on the American side at least. And if worth while to the American agriculturist it can only be a matter of time till the authorities on this side wake up to the advisability of finding out whether these same lands in B.C. are not worth a little more attention, say, for instance, to the extent of seriously undertaking to determine whether reclamation is feasible or no. The article is from the Bonner's Ferry Herald, and reads as follows:

A. C. McKinnon of San Francisco, was in this district several days this week looking over various parts of the Kootenay Valley in the effort to find a suitable tract of 40,000 to 50,000 acres which he and his associates might reclaim and place on the market or cultivate for their own profit.

Mr. McKinnon, in company with A. J. Kent, visited all parts of the Valley, and, it is claimed, has found the land desired although it is cut up by the winding course of the Kootenay river which will increase the cost of reclaiming under the methods to be practiced by McKinnon and his associates.

The visitor here has been associated for many years with huge reclamation projects of California along the ocean shore. In projects in California lands have been reclaimed by the building of dykes 150 feet wide at the base and 25 feet wide at the top. The land had to be assessed from $150 to $200 per acre to pay for reclaiming. Along the sea shore the dikes were protected by rip-rapping of rock and with every precaution having been taken the spring floods have not damaged dikes thus built. Mr. McKinnon figures that land in the Kootenai valley can be reclaimed for $30 per acre and that upon being reclaimed will be worth $300 per acre. He stated that the soil here was vastly different from the soil in California districts where he was interested, in that the soil there was a peat and a fire was a dangerous thing to start on such formation.

He was favorably impressed with conditions here. Mr. Kent sent to the University of Idaho to secure statistics showing results of soil analysis in this valley and when Mr. McKinnon secures this information he will at once take up with his associates the matter of buying a large tract in this district.

Mr. Kent believes that there is every chance to get the California capialists interested in this district and that if they come to invest their money it will prove a great boom to the whole country.

Fernie has a new assistant city clerk —a Nelson lady.

REQUISITES FOR AWAKE

SPORTSMEN

Now that the open season for all classes of game has arrived you will be thinking of an occasional day with the Ducks, or Grouse, or after the Deer. To put your outfit in real good shape how about

Shells-Gun Oil-Hunting Knife

—don't spoil your trip by being poorly equipped, or by having your gun or rifle out of whack for want of oiling

PAIR OF HEAVY BOOTS

—the kind that give satisfaction on a hunting trip, or anywhere else outdoors. We have a line, bought before the recent rises in leather, that for price and wear cannot be equolled in the Creston Valley.

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. 650

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

Requests to Board Trade Convention

Below we give the resolutions the Creston Board of Trade is sending on to the Associated Boards' convention at Grand Forks on Monday and Tuesday.

At a meeting of the local executive on Wednesday night the resolutions of the other boards were approved, except one from Rossland asking that the interned aliens be used as provincial roadworkers throughout the province.

Creston will have at least one delegate. R. S. Bevan, who is one of the patriarchs of associated boarr's conclaves, will be on hand to pilot the Creston memorials through. These resolutions are:

Whereas the Dominion and Provincial Governments have been putting forth every effort to induce tourist traffic through Canada and British Columbia, and,

Whereas the Canadian Customs are granting the Automobilists a free entry time for Thirty days instead of Seven, and

Whereas that portion of the Trans-Provincial Highway between Erickson and Kitchener, B.C., is almost impossible to travel in safety, and

Whereas that portion is only about eight miles—

Therefore be it resolved that the matter be laid before the Minister of Public Works, urging that the above road be completed at the earliest possible date.

Whereas there is no road into Port of Entry at Rykerts, and

Whereas considerable revenue is lost on this account—

Therefore be it resolved that proper roads be built to all ports of entry in this Province.

Resolved that, whereas the Associated Boards of Trade of South-Eastern British Columbia have petitioned for many years for the construction of long distance telephpne lines. and

Whereas the Dominion Government has recently constructed a line from Creston to connect with Nelson, and is about to continue the same to connect with Cranbrook—

Now therefore this Convention desires to place on record its deep appreciation of the Government's action in constructing these links in the Trans-Provincial telephone line and hopes that the remaining and necessary links may be constructed as soon as possible, and

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to R. F. Green, M.P,, and to the Minister of Public Works for the Dominion.

Resolved, that this Convention of the Associated Boards of Trade of South-Eastern British Columbia appreciates the action of the Provincial Government in making an investigation and survey into the causes of the annual flooding of the Kootenay flats and the feasibilty of reclaiming the same: and, the Reclamation Service of the Federal Government at Washington, D.C., having also just concluded a similar investigation and survey—this Convention, understanding that both Governments have the necessary data before them do urge and pray the Provincial Government to co-operate, by all means in its power, with the Federal Government at Washington and to invite the Engineers of the Reclamation Service to a joint conference with a view to co-relating the data gathered on both sides of the boundary and determining the commercial feasibility of the reclamation of these lands in British Columbia and Idaho.

Whereas the Rules of the Road enforced in Canada today are confusing, more particularly to the traveller and tourist, and

Whereas the Rule of the Road in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is that all vehicles should keep to the right, and

Whereas this rule is enforced in the United States, whence come the majority of tourists to Canada, and

Whereas in most European countries the Rule of the Road "Keep to the Right" has been found satisfactory

Be it resolved that this Convention of the Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia do express itself as strongly in favor of having a uniform Rule of the Road, inasmuch as this would mitigate against the possibility of accidents and would also prevent many involuntary violations of the law of the land, and further that this Convention do go on record as favoring the adoption throughout Canada of the Rule of the Road which requires all vehicles to keep to the right and that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Hon, R. L. Borden, Premier of Canada: the Hon. Robt. Rogers, Minister of Public Works; the Solicitor-General of the Dominion of Canada. and to the Attorney-General of the Province of British Columbia.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

That Mill Site

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR.—Will you extend to me a short space in your columns as the only means of answering a statement or inference made by Mr. Winlaw on the platform at a recent political meeting here, namely that I had written a letter of protest against his obtaiding 160 acres of land on the meadows, and that in doing so I had intended to convey the idea that it was a protest on behalf of the Board of Trade by writing on Board of Trade paper, or adopting some such subterfuge.

As an individual I have a legitimate right to protest by all the means in my power against his application for this land, and his suggestion that I should do so in such a manner is surely mean and sordid. I wish to most emphasically deny it, indeed there was no letter written at all as insofar as I am concerned the protest was made personally to Mr. Schofield and at a later date I had the opportunity of making a further personal protest to the government at Victoria.

There is no political significance to this letter Neither, Mr. Editor, do I presume to hold a brief for the Creston Valley, but as one who looks for a greater Creston Valley. as one who had worked hard and presistantly for the reclamation project, I did think that I had a right to protest against the proposals made by Mr. Winlaw at that time; and what were they? That he should be permitted to purchase at an upset price a Crown Grant to 160 acres of meadow land, embracing a strip of land on each bank of the channel running from the false mouth of Goat Kiver to Duck Creek—a channel which would be of the utmost importance as a drainage canal in any reclamation scheme; and for why ? Because, as Mr. Winlaw says, "he has paid his way," and such another concession had been granted to a projected saw mill in the past. There are farmers who have lived as long in this Volley as Mr. Winlaw has in the Province, one and all of whom have paid their way. Are not their claims as good on this count? Because the government of the day permitted another saw mill man to purchase a tract of this land for mill purposes at Kootenay Landing, and thereby committed a wrong and an injustice, Mr Winlaw would have us commit another wrong by granting his application to purchass and thereby make two wrongs into a right.

As Mr. Winlaw said the Board of Trade had never protested against his application—on the other hand they certainly never endorsed it; indeed they recommended to the government and Mr. Schofield supported their reccomendation that Mr. Winlaw should be permitted to lease 40 acres of meadow land at Duck Creek for 20 years—subject always to the reclamation project. This specific offer was made to Mr. Winlaw by the Hon. Mr. Ross. There are none of us but what would be glad to have a saw mill and payroll here, but with the offer of the Minister of Lands before him, if Mr. Winlaw had given a quarter of the time to honest effort which he has in the last two years given to vilifying the Minister of Lands Mr. Schofield and myself, his sawmill would perhaps now be in operation.

It behoves us all as dwellers in this Valley to do all we can individually and collectively to further the Valley reclamation project—to see that no portions of it—vital to the success of the scheme—be alienated away from the people. If the project should be found at length not feasible then let every man have an equal right in putting the land to the best use that can be. Let us not let any imaginary immediate beneffts—such as the saw mill at Kootenay Landing which was never built—weigh with us, but let us endeavour to conserve the whole for reclamation, thereby increasing our Creston lands fourfold and our present possible production a hundredfold

In this spirit and this spirit alone have Mr. Winlaw and his plans been opposed. Thanking you for space.

GUY CONSTABLE.

Creston, Sept. 14.

All kinds of game is plentiful in the Windermere country this fall.

Rossland trustees received tenders as low as $6 per ton for the school's winter supply of coal.

Rossland citizens are being canvassed for funds to purchase an X ray machine for the Sisters' hospital.

Since James H. Schofield became member for what is now the Trail riding 800 miles of roads have been constructed in various parts of that district.

Kaslo Kootenaian: Conductor Totes brought down an ore train on Thursday of seven or eight cars, the largest tonnage coming in at one time since the wiping out of the K. & S. by fire six years ago.

Kootenaian: Principal Croft of the Kaslo public. school, has declared catipults to be contraband of war, and now confiscates any of these instruments when found in the possession of any small boy around the school.

FRUIT RANCH FOR SALE

Nine acres, all planted to soft fruits, pears, plums and apples—Wealthy, Jonathan, Duchess. Spitz, Transparent, etc. The place is well watered with splendid system installed in house. Good outbuildings and fine five-room residence. Trees are all bearing and the ranch in splendid shape throughout. Will sell right, and on terms to suit purchaser. W. K. BROWN, Creston, B.C.

Boar for Service

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

GET YOUR

Plumbing, Tinning and General Repair Work

Done by

W. B. Embree

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

A. Mirabelli

DEALER IN

High class Boots and Shoes

Saddle and Harness Repairing a Speciatly

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Congestion from a Bad Cold Cured Coughs Loosened Up In One Hour

Nerviline Rubbed On At Night --- You're Well Next Morning.

Nerviline Never Fails

When that cold comes, how is it to be cured?

This method is simplicity itself; rub the chest and throat vigorously with "Nerviline," rub it in good and deep; lots of rubbing can't do any harm. Then put some Nerviline in the water and use it as a gargle; this will ease the cough, cut out the phlegm, assist in breaking up the cold quickly. There is no telling how quickly Nerviline breaks up a hard racking cough, eases a tight chest, relieves a pleuritic pain. Why, there isn't any liniment with half the power, the penetrative qualities, the honest merit that has made Nerviline the most popular American household liniment.

A large 50 cent bottle of Nerviline cures ills of the whole family, and makes the doctor's bills small. Get it today. The large size is more economical than the small 25 cent size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Giant Enemy Biplanes a Myth

Some Big Ones Built for Water, But None Have Yet Been Met

"Giant German biplanes, it is officially announced by the French War Department, are a myth, and in any case they have never been met with on the battle front. The statement adds:

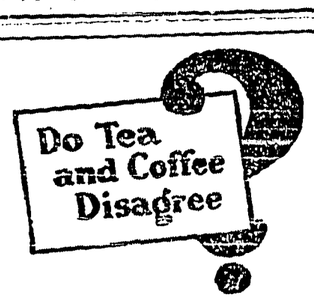
"It is certain, however, that Germany has built biplanes of an exceptional size and power to be used as hydro-aeroplanes. One of these is 23 metres (75 feet) across, with four motors and able to carry six passengers. Another, 42 metres (137 feet) across, with three motors of 200 horse-power each, is said to have been constructed at Friedrichshaven and to have flown over Lake Constance. If so, these experiments must have had bad results, for the machine nowhere has been met.

"Aircraft of great power on service on the land front are the two motored aeroplanes. One is the Aviatik type, 24 metres (78 feet) across. It is steered by three rudders. It has places for an observer or a gunner and a machine gun behind the pilot, and for another gun firer on the balcony before the pilot. The other type is of a similar model but more rapid in flight. The motors in these aeroplanes are of 220 horse-power."

Soldiers' View of War.

Romain Rolland publishes two letters from a French schoolmaster, now sergeant at the front. He says in one of them: "All I have seen and heard since I have been here convinces me that war can never be hated enough, and also that those engaged in warfare hate it from the bottom of their hearts. It is most cordially detested. The 'Poilu' (the soldier) has nothing warlike about him; his greatest wish is to return home from the war and never to have anything again to do with it. I assure you that the soldiers of today are the most confirmed pacifists of the future. These people will continue to do their duty, as that is necessary for peace, a victorious peace, that thought is always uppermost in their minds."—Semaine Litteraire (quoted in Vossiche Zeitung).

First Girl: What's biology mean?
Second Girl: Why, it's the science of shopping, I suppose.



Many are not aware of the ill effects of tea or coffee drinking until a bilious attack, frequent headaches, nervousness, or some other ailment, starts them thinking.

Ten days off both tea and coffee and on

POSTUM

—the pure food-drink—will show anyone, by the better health that follows, how tea or coffee has been treating them.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

Sold by Grocers

Windsor, Ont.

Rising Newspaper Expenses

Advance in Cost of White Paper Is Becoming a Serious Problem

Newspapers generally have assumed that the public was not interested in their business arrangements. Such an unprecedented situation has arisen, however, in connection with the advance in the cost of print paper—and, for that matter, of practically everything that enters into newspaper production—that newspapers all over the country are being compelled to make readjustment of advertising and subscription rates to meet the new conditions.

White paper is the chief item of expense in newspapers of general circulation, and in the last few months its price has advanced 20 per cent., 50 per cent., and even in some cases, 100 per cent. For metropolitan newspapers this means an added cost of production of several hundred thousand dollars a year. The advance in other materials, while not so great, is very material, and increases the gravity of the problem.

The magazines are feeling the same pressure. The August issue of the World's Work, for instance, devotes considerable space to the paper situation, while Life, the Independent and other periodicals have explained to their readers the necessity of changes in their circulation schemes because of the emergency.

Newspapers and magazines alike are doing their best to tide over the situation with no radical changes. It is only prudent, however, to recognize the fact that if the advances of the last few months continue — as they seem likely to — the entire periodical business will have to be readjusted.—Kansas City Star.

When Fortune Smiled

She: "Do you remember that you once proposed to me and that I refused you?"

He: "Yes, that is one of my life's most beautiful memories."

Small But Potent. — Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are small, but they are effective in action. Their fine qualities as a corrector of stomach troubles are known to thousands and they are in constant demand everywhere by those who know what a safe and simple remedy they are. They need no introduction to those acquainted with them, but to those who may not know them they are presented as the best preparation on the market for disorders of the stomach.

Catering to German Vote.

The British Government has a perfect right to protect British interests by blacklisting "neutral" firms which are known to be agents of German business houses. But it is questionable if such an extension of the restrictions upon enemy trade is expedient at this time. It should be considered that there is a presidential election campaign in progress in the States at present that the thoroughly organized German vote is a strong factor in the election, and that both of the political parties are fearful of losing that vote and are already angling for it. Of late a change is observable in the American press. Papers which from the beginning of the war were pro-ally are now hunting for excuses for expressing sympathy with the Huns and censuring the allies or belittling their achievements. True, you see little criticism of Russia, and none of France; but our kind friends gladly seize every opportunity to pour scorn upon Britain in accordance with their well-known traditional habit. It is a congenial task, anyway, and at present it is deemed expedient because the German vote must be catered to. —From the Hamilton Herald.

A professor at a western engineering college says that but for the occasional innovations in the applications of learning, such as the following, for instance, he would find it difficult to judge of his usefulness.

"What steps would you take in determining the height of a building, using an aneroid barometer?" was the question asked upon an examination paper.

One youthful aspirant answered: "I would lower the barometer by a string and measure the string."

Della: So Matthew is to marry Miss Corbridge? He's much too young for her, don't you think?

Emily: Oh, he'll age rapidly enough after he's married.

Varieties of Grain

Farmers Should Know the Names of Seeds They Sow

Twenty per cent. of the 400 farmers visited in the Agricultural Survey in Ontario in 1915 did not know the name of any variety of grain sown on their farms. In Dundas county, where 100 farms were visited, of a total of 86 farmers growing barley only 11 knew the variety grown. Fifty-two per cent. of the 400 farmers visited in the province were growing barley and only 18 per cent. knew the name of the variety.

Only 64 per cent. of all the farmers visited knew the name of the variety of oats they were sowing. Those who do not know the variety used may be sowing grain unsuited for their farms. There is very little excuse for the prevalence of such conditions. Every farmer sowing an unknown grain lives within reach of some farmer who grows a known sort of proved excellence, from whom seed can be obtained. Farmers wishing to obtain seed for next year should arrange for it early and choose a variety which has been tested and proved to be good. The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa and the various Agricultural Colleges have carried on such tests for the benefit of farmers, the results of which may be obtained free upon application.—F.C.N.

Women and Asthma.—Women are numbered among the sufferers from asthma by the countless thousands. In every climate they will be found, helpless in the grip of this relentless disease unless they have availed themselves of the proper remedy. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought new hope and life to many such. Testimonials, sent entirely without solicitation, show the enormous benefit it has wrought among women everywhere.

Married King Harold's Daughter

Vladimir Volynski, in the neighborhood of which hard fighting is nounced both in the Petrograd and Vienna telegrams, is compounded of two Russian names, yet only came into Russian possession at the great partition of Poland in 1793. Volynski was a name of a trusted minister of Peter the Great, whose execution after his master's death was brought about by Biren, the German creature of the Duchess of Courland. With the name of Vladimir are many associations cherished by Russians, but the most interesting one to us recalls the great Vladimir Monomach, who married Gytha, the daughter of our English King Harold—the first royal alliance between this country and our new and great ally.—London Chronicle.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

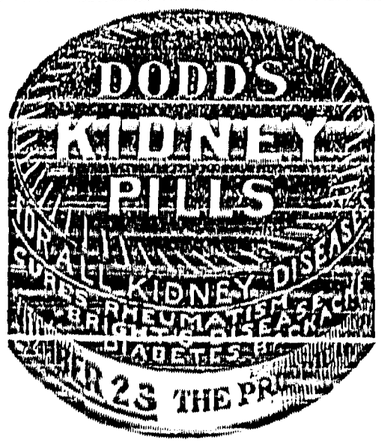
At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours he may be beyond cure. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly cure these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Korean Customs.

When you first enter Korea, it just seems like a mysterious dream. Their ways are queer and just backward to ours, and when they see you coming they will ask, "Where are you going?" or "What are you going to do?" And they are very polite.

The Korean people talk in a coarse, loud voice. At first when you hear them it sounds as though they are quarreling, but they are only having a friendly chat. They also have three kinds of tones—high, low and middle. To the old people and people above them they talk in the high tone; to the children and servant, they talk in the low tone, and to their equals or among themselves they talk in the middle tone.

They eat on tables about one foot and a half long and six inches high, and the women wait on the men at each meal, for they are not allowed to eat with the men, and are really only servants. They call the men their lords and masters, and the men receive all the love, if there is any, for the father gets a wife for his son, and the son rarely ever sees his wife before the wedding day.—Birmingham News.



EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
AN EXCLUSIVELY CANADIAN COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1890
Excelsior Policies Are Money Makers

Game as a National Asset

Game Preserves Necessary to Protect What Remains

Judging from the rate at which the wild creatures of North America are now being destroyed, fifty years hence there will be no large game left in the United States nor in Canada, outside of rigidly protected game preserves. It is therefore the duty of every good citizen to promote the protection of forests and wild life and the creation of game preserves, while a supply of game remains. Every man who finds pleasure in hunting or fishing should be willing to spend both time and money in active work for the protection of forests, fish and game.

In the settled and civilized regions of North America there is no real necessity for the consumption of wild game as human food; nor is there any good excuse for the sale of game for food purposes. The operations of market hunters should be prohibited everywhere, under severe penalties.

The highest purpose which the killing of wild game and game fishes can hereafter be made to serve is in furnishing objects to overworked men for tramping and camping trips in the wilds, and the value of wild game as human food should no longer be regarded as an important factor in its pursuit.—Code of Ethics, Michigan Wild Life League.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Popular Spirit in England

Some Britons are born patriots, others achieve patriotism, and still others—Yes, the paraphrase holds good all the way through. Only those who have had patriotism thrust on them constitute a very small minority of the British public.

Conscription is no criterion. There were less than a million eligibles left to be conscripted. The majority of these would have volunteered if the reasons why their services were required had been freely, frankly stated. Lots of Britishers have relatives in Missouri; some more skeptical than others. The military powers thought they couldn't take the British public into their confidence without enlightening the Germans. "Your King and country need you," they said. That sufficed for five million men; the others wanted details. — Ed. L. Keen, of United Press

"Air" Losses

Reliable information shows that the German air losses in one month were 3 aeroplanes brought down in the British lines, 7 certainly brought down in the German lines, and 11 probably brought down in the German lines, making a total of 10 certain and 11 probable German losses. For the same period the German losses on the French front were 10 brought down and 7 seriously damaged. The Germans on July 7 said that only 7 German machines had been lost.

If Miller's Worm Powders needed the support of testimonials they could be got by the thousands from mothers who know the great virtue of this excellent medicine. But the powders will speak for themselves and in such a way that there can be no question of them. They act speedily and thoroughly, and the child to whom they are administered will show improvement from the first dose.

Reaping the Harvest of Lies

A recent appeal made to the German people by the German general staff not to accept the claims of the Allies to victories on the western front, claims that are "fantastic hymns of victory that mock the truth," inclines the student of contemporary history to indulge in a reminiscent mood. Since July, 1914, the German Government has been the victim of self-deception and guilty at times of efforts to deceive its own people. At the very outset of the struggle certain events rapidly succeeding each other filled the Kaiser and his ministers with amazement. The German Government is now reaping the harvest that its initial blunders, misrepresentations and misconceptions sowed. No official proclamations can prevent a nation that has paid a frightful price for its unjustified reliance upon the good judgment and good faith of its leaders from eventually realizing the deplorable situation in which it has been placed by men who should have known the truth at the beginning and who will now find it impossible to conceal unpleasant facts.—New York Sun.

Mose Possum: Ah thought yo' was goin' to work today, Pete?

Pete Persimmons: Ah got a reprieve. Mah wife died suddinly dis mawnin'.

A locomotive going at express speed is said to give 1,056 puffs a mile.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1 No.2 80.B.
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) FORMOF EASY TO TAKE THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

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

The Future of the Teuton

The fate of the Hohenzollern dynasty is of less importance than the future of the German people. Individuals may rise or fall, but a great nation should not perish because of the selfishness or the wickedness of a ruler or of an olgarchy.

While there are fatal defects in the German system of education there are elements in it which command universal admiration. German efficiency is no myth, no illusion. Unhappily it has been misapplied, but, when Prussian militarism has been destroyed, the ability of educated Germany will survive. Even if territorially Germany should be disintegrated, Germans will find a field for their peculiar aptitudes in other countries, as well as in their own. When Greece fell, it was the Greek tutors and artists that educated the rich and powerful Romans. Germany is not a land of artists but a land of what in the jargon of today we call "scientists." Every progressive country will welcome the able German who seeks to make a livelihood or fortune by his practical knowledge of science. —From The Rochester Post-Express.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Those English Geographers

The London Star says of the review of Canadian troops in England: "Altogether there were nearly 20,000 of them, the pick of the manhood of Canada from the towns and prairies of British Columbia and Vancouver." Which moves Punch to remark that, in its anxiety for geographical accuracy, the Star might have added that the review was held somewhere between London and England.

"Was her father violent when you asked him for her hand?"

"Was he! Great guns! I thought he'd shake my hand off."

YOUNG WOMEN MAY AVOID PAIN

Need Only Trust to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, says Mrs. Kurtzweg.

Buffalo, N.Y.—"My daughter, whose picture is herewith, was much troubled with pains in her back and sides every month and they would sometimes be so bad that it would seem like acute inflammation of some organ. She read your advertisement in the newspapers and tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

She praises it highly as she has been relieved of all these pains by its use. All mothers should know of this remedy, and all young girls who suffer should try it."—Mrs. MATILDA KURTZWEG, 529 High St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy

If you know of any young woman who is sick and needs helpful advice, ask her to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Only women will receive her letter, and it will be held in strictest confidence.

UNHAPPY ENDING OF GERMANY'S ATTEMPT AT WORLD DOMINATION

GERMAN DESPOTISM VERSUS MODERN DEMOCRACY

Harvard University Professor Has Issued a Denunciation of the Atrocious War Waged by the Hohenzollerns, in Which He Expresses No Doubt As To How the Struggle Will End

Over the imprint of the Houghton-Mifflin Company of Boston, and under the title "Germany versus Civilization," has just appeared one of the most effective denunciations of the "atrocious war" waged by German despotism against modern democracy. The author, William Roscoe Thayer, has long been closely identified with Harvard University, and is an historical writer of established repute. From first to last his monograph deals not with the military events, but with the fundamental issues at stake, and the evolution of Germany which made her ready for such an attempt at world domination. With him the conclusion of the whole matter is this:

"Those of us who believe in civilization know that liberty, the soul of democracy, is the condition without which permanent spiritual good can neither spring up nor thrive. In its deathless presence the Imperial lusts of the Hohenzollerns, like the Empires of those who were greater than they, are seen in their true nature: material, mundane, mortal."

On the minds of those who have retained their essential humanity the effect of such an exposition is inevitably obsessive and depressive. The Prussianization of Germany is here traced as a process which tends to deepen the gloom hanging over the future of a State that might have been a potent factor in the uplift of humanity and in the progress of civilization. So far from having been drawn in too strong colors, the sketch by Mr. Thayer might have been made still more sombre by taking into view the existence of the Holy Roman Empire for practically a thousand years before Prussia experienced her modern revival, prior to the battle of Waterloo. From that time on it became an issue between Hohenzollern and Hapsburg which should dominate the German area in Europe. Bismarck and Sadowa settled the matter in favor of Prussia, and thus doomed both States to a common moral destruction. Their coalition in this unprecedented double suicide will always be the greatest of all historical ironies.

Mr. Thayer has no lingering doubts as to how the gigantic struggle is going to end, any more than he has questionings as to Prussia's motives or as to the diabolism of her kultur, which shuts out alike justice, freedom, pity and chivalry. "Under whatever name kultur operates, it tends downwards. The individual who thinks himself a superman is likely to end in a madhouse or on the gallows; the nation, despotic King, or hierarchy which substitutes its own selfish interests for humanity shuts itself out from humanity, becomes inhuman, revives and worships standards of the Beast, and heads straight for perdition."

The part played by his own country in this awful contest for supremacy between Prussian kultur and human civilization arouses in Mr. Thayer a feeling of contemptuous indignation that finds expression in a torrent of burning invective. He tears to shreds all pleas for neutrality in the face of such alternatives as Germany has presented to America in the absolutely unprovoked and unmitigatedly brutal treatment of Belgium, and unhesitatingly alleges that if Germany's course had not been checked in Belgium and stopped in France she would have tried to overthrow Great Britain and overrun America.—Toronto Globe.

An Invisible Clock.

A public clock which can be heard but not seen is one of London's curious possessions. It is in the tower of St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, and is the only public clock in the immediate neighborhood. It chimes the quarters and the hours, but commits itself no further. It has no dial, no hands, no outward and visible sign of any kind to show that it is a clock. This eccentricity, it is explained, is the result of two causes, one aesthetic, the other financial. When the tower was built in 1897 a clock was suggested as an afterthought, but the architect protested that it would mean the addition of 15 feet to the tower, and the ruin of its cherished proportions. A second point was that the church, having but slender funds, could not afford a clock with a dial. A compromise was arrived at by installing the works of a chiming clock in the belfry without dial or hands.

"How long did you stay in your last place?"

"Two weeks, mum, and before I agree to come to work for you I should like to know how long you kept the last girl you had."

First Voluntary Aid: This patient's temperature is 105 degrees. What shall I do?

Second Voluntary Aid: Put him down 100. The doctor gets so nervous if it's more.

Anti-Hailstorm Cannon

Used Successfully in European Countries to Protect Growing Crops

While the guns of the European armies are thundering incessantly on many battlefields in their mission of killing men and destroying man's works, the grape cultivators of France, in their turn, are using artillery to good advantage. But theirs is not destructive artillery; they are using guns only to protect their vineyards against the destructive effects of hailstorms, which are not infrequent in the grape growing districts.

Anti-hailstorm guns cannot be said to be novelties in the strictest sense of the word, for they date back to 1896, when an Austrian named Stieger who had had an opportunity of witnessing the devastation caused by hailstorms each year in districts of his country, conceived the idea of firing a cannon shot at the clouds charged with hail, using an artillery piece of special design. Stieger learned that as a result of artillery fire, directed against the clouds, the threatened storm moved elsewhere before bursting, thus saving the crops in the immediate vicinity of the anti-hailstorm artillery.

A short time later similar experiments were carried out in Italy, followed soon after by the introduction of this method of protecting grape vines and cereal crops in France. In the latter country the use of anti-hailstorm guns has been extended until today they are in general use, principally in the Bordeaux, Bourgoyne and Champagne regions.

A representative type of the anti-hailstorm cannon is composed of four main members. First a tripod which serves to support the carriage mechanism; second, a breechloading mechanism which receives the cartridge and explodes it by means of a striking or firing pin; third, a smoke stack or funnel which is a continuation of the breechloading member and serves as an outlet for the gases; and fourth, a sheet of iron measuring three or four metres (9 to 12 feet) long, surmounting the cannon and passing the roof of the shed that serves as a shelter for the cannon and its operators.

Following the discharge of the cannon, there escapes from the stack or funnel a whirling shaft of air, which according to a French authority, M. Vermoret, brings about certain changes in the atmosphere. The condensation produced by the discharge modifies the unstable electrical state of the hailstorms that compose the clouds most feared by the agriculturists. Whatever may be the merit of these theories offered in explanation of the anti-hailstorm cannon, the fact remains that this odd artillery is serving its purpose well—Scientific American.

Royal Army Medical Corps

Lord Derby, British Under-Secretary for War, said in a recent interview with a representative of the Brooklyn Eagle: "The battle of the Allies on the Somme has emphatically demonstrated that the British organization is markedly superior in one very important respect to that of Germany—our hospital arrangements are superb. I believe that the work of the Royal Army Medical Corps is unsurpassed by that in any war we have ever fought. Our soldiers, wounded one morning on the front in France, twenty-four hours later receive medical attention in London hospitals. Such a feat is unparalleled, and I think may be taken as a fair indication of the efficiency of the new armies. Wounded men are transported rapidly for long distances along the roads, while the railways are carrying large quantities of munitions, food and medical supplies toward the fighting lines. The new steel helmet has completely vindicated its adoption. I have heard unofficially that minor casualties in the Somme have been reduced considerably by the use of this device. Minor head wounds are extremely rare."

American commercial travellers in India are double in number this year as compared with last year, and they are bidding rates for general merchandise orders that "knock out" British competitors. On the other hand a large number of firms have given the United States houses to understand that as soon as the war is over they will revert to their British shippers.

Willis: I wonder if there will ever be universal peace?

Gillis: Sure. All they've got to do is to get the nations to agree that in case of war the winner pays the pensions.

About 100 species of oysters have been classified by scientists.

Britain's Meat Supplies

Unlimited Market for Canadian Produce in the Old Country

The United Kingdom in the fiscal year 1914-1915 imported meats having a total value of $311,000,000. Only $81,000,000 of this came from British possessions. Out of this latter amount no less than $16,000,000 was for frozen beef from Australia. It will be seen from this statement that England is to a large extent dependent for her meat supplies upon countries outside of the British Empire. The Argentine sent no less than $70,000,000 worth of chilled beef, frozen beef and canned beef. Canada contributed little outside of bacon and hams. Since the war broke out there have been continuous demands for meats of all kinds. Enormous supplies have been sent forward by the Argentine, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Uruguay. Some fairly large orders have also been placed in Canada.

With a view to studying the situation on the spot and acquiring information for the direction of Canadian production, Mr. H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, early in the year went to England and France, and on his return prepared a report which is amongst the most valuable and suggestive articles in The Agricultural War Book, 1916. This report is also contained in Pamphlet No. 19 of the Live Stock Branch.

The shutting off of the big Russian supply has made a big opening for Canadian eggs, which will continue as long as the war lasts. After the war, Canada can hold her trade if we pay special attention to quality and grading.

Through a lessening of the Danish imports due largely to German purchasing in Denmark, Canada has been enabled greatly to increase her exports. The war demands have been great, and the British workman has been able to buy bacon more freely. Canada can hold this increased trade if we keep up the quality and carefully look to the method of curing. The outlook for the feeding of hogs is promising at the present time.

We produce good beef in Canada, but the quantity of prime available for the British market is as yet quite limited. The home market and the United States appropriate all this. After an interesting trial, however, it has been found that France is, and will continue to be, a good market for our frozen beef; possibly also Italy.

This is but a brief reference to some of the chief points of Mr. Arkell's survey. It would seem that while the war lasts there will be an increasing demand for meat of all kinds, for eggs, poultry and dairy products, particularly cheese. After the war is over there will be some re-adjustments that cannot now be foreseen, but through the enormous destruction of livestock in Europe, and the tremendous drains that have been made on the surplus products of the rest of the world, there must result an enhanced value in live stock of all kinds. There may be some uncertainty as to market conditions of grain after the war, but not so as to live stock and live stock products.

No Trust in Hohenzollerns

"Nobody Home" to Talk Peace With the Kaiser

The German Chancellor has talked peace in a lordly German sort of way. Ultimate defeat is in sight, so with the approval of the Berlin Government a corps of orators is starting out to educate the public to accept a draw. Von Bethmann-Hollweg has even said, that Germany being willing to make terms, the Allies are responsible for all the slaughter and destruction that occurs from this time forward. This is all talk and bluster. How can the Allies think of entering into a peace agreement with the man who invented the "scrap-of-paper" phrase, broke a solemn treaty with Belgium and pleaded national necessity as his excuse for the crime?

What prospects would there be that he or the German Government would keep any peace compact? The whole record of that nation is against acceptance of its pledges or undertakings. If Germany still possessed the strength to do so, would she not disregard any national treaty whatsoever? It is the kernel of German history and the basic principle of German policy that no promise is binding if in the eyes of the war lords the immediate national interests seem to demand otherwise. As is pointed out by most reputable historians, it has been the practise of Prussia and the Hohenzollerns from time immemorial to violate their plighted troth and even to enter into treaties with the intention of breaking them as soon as it became convenient.

It will require something more than the promise of a Bethmann-Hollweg or the Royal hand of a Hohenzollern to assure the Allies of Germany's pacific intentions. As ruled today, Prussianized Germany is so untrustworthy that her opponents cannot consider terms with her until they have driven her back upon her own territory, crushed her on the field of battle, and taught the German masses that the Kaiser's bad faith and militarism will no longer save them. That is why we must refuse peace and keep on fighting. The war must go on until the Kaiser's vast war machine is so broken that it can never again menace the peace and liberties of the world.—Toronto News.

PREPARATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN TO PROSECUTE WAR TO THE END

ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES PHENOMENAL

Weekly Output of Cartridges is now Greater by Millions than the Annual Output Before Commencement of the War, and Other Equipment Being Produced Accordingly

Mr. F. Kellaway, secretary to Dr. Addison, Parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Munitions, has imparted some facts and figures respecting the organization and resources at the disposal of the country that constitute a phenomenal accomplishment even in these modern times.

Great Britain, he said recently, which had throughout been the Treasury of the Allies, had now become their armory. There are now scattered up and down the country some 4,000 controlled firms producing munitions of war.

Ninety arsenals have been built or adapted. Our weekly output of .303 cartridge is greater by millions than our annual output before the war. There is a certain machine-gun being produced by the hundred every week in a factory ordered, planned, and built during the past twelve months, which had never been made in Great Britain before 1915. The output of guns and howitzers has been increased by several hundred per cent.

France, Russia and Italy have been supplied by or through Great Britain with many of the most important munitions of war. Many thousands of tons of steel have been and are being sent to France.

There were 184,000 women engaged in war industries in 1914. Today there are 666,000. The total number of war workers in 1914 was 1,198,600. It had now increased to 3,500,000. There were 471 different munition processes upon which women were now engaged.

In every branch of the Ministry of Munitions the best business brains of the country had been placed at the nation's disposal in the great work of industrial reorganization. Some of these men had given up incomes which would make a Cabinet Minister's mouth water, and were working like galley slaves, week in and week out, without a penny reward. If by a business government is meant government by business men, then we had arrived at a business government so far as the Ministry of Munitions was concerned.

"For a long time," Mr. Kellaway added, "our anti-aircraft gunners had been crying out for an improved height-finder for Zeppelins, the existing height-finders being slow, clumsy, and having a margin of error of hundreds of feet. You will realize how that handicapped our gunners in their attempts to bring down Zeppelins. Three men set to work on the problem, and in two or three months they produced a height-finder which gave rapidly and exactly the height of a Zeppelin. It was an important discovery, but the problem was only one of hundreds which are continually cropping up."

Magnificent Work of Patrol

In a report to the Admiralty, reviewing the operations of the Dover patrol since December, 1915, and recommending numerous officers for meritorious conduct, Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, commander of the patrol, says that in the six months more than 21,000 merchant ships, apart from men-of-war and auxiliaries, passed through the patrol lines. Of these only 21 were lost or seriously damaged by enemy vessels.

"But to effect this security to merchant shipping," says the Admiral, "I regret that over 4 per cent. of our patrol vessels have been sunk and the lives of 77 officers and men lost to the nation."

The Admiral further notes that the patrol assists in the protection of the flank of all sea transports to and from the British army in France, and that this vast transport has been so thoroughly safeguarded that not a single life has been lost during the sea passage.

A Slight Misunderstanding

The girl's father, a gruff, stout old fellow, came into the parlor at 9.30 with his watch in his hand. The young man was standing on a chair straightening a picture that the girl had asked him to fix.

"Young man, do you know what time it is?" asked father.

"Yes, sir," replied the youth, jumping down, "I was just going."

He rushed into the hall, seized his coat and hat, with father following. As the caller reached for the door, father again asked him if he knew the time.

"Yes, sir. Good night." And he left without putting his coat on.

The old gentleman turned to his daughter in genuine astonishment: "What is the matter with that young fellow? I wanted him to tell me the time so I could set my watch."

"We dined out last night. Pa disgraced us, as usual."

"How was that?"

"He got to the end of the dinner with three forks and two spoons still unused."

To Harness the Tides

Planning to Develop Power from the Tides in Bay of Fundy

The tides are about to be tied down to labor. At Wolfville, Nova Scotia, a development company has made a survey on the water of the Bay of Fundy with a view of developing a tide-water project at Cape Split. An American expert in hydraulic production of electricity is the scientific guide of that expedition. As Americans are too proud to develop such tide waters as they have for power, it may be expected that this man on a foreign tide may get results to wake us up in this country. The tides of the Bay of Fundy are as famous for their ups and downs as the revolutions of Mexico, if not more so. A current motor recently experimented with in the Gaspereau River, was twelve feet long and two and one-half feet high, and is reported to have developed power as the tide rose which reached a maximum of two horse-power by the time the machine was submerged. The later experiments at Cape Split are said to have shown that motors developed 50 horse-power in a tide current which ran nine miles an hour. As the machine is made like a crab, it takes advantage of the tide going out as well as coming in.—Worcester Telegram.

On the Battlefield

Sensations of a Soldier in the Thick of the Fight

Referring to the feeling of a man on the battlefield, an officer of the 13th Canadian Scottish, who has returned to Toronto on leave, states:

The idea of being killed never affected me in the slightest, and I know many a man who was never any good at sports, and who had no nerve whatever, who made a corking good soldier. My theory is that your nervous system changes altogether. You seem to be a different person. I remember standing up at that show on the 19th of April when a shell came along and literally strewed on a hedge the man who was standing beside me. I felt no sense of fear whatever, only a slight anger. If you are up and doing something you don't mind the shells at all, but if you have to lie in the trench there are occasions on which everybody is scared pea-green, and the man who says he is not is a liar."

"A man sweats a good deal in the trench," continued the officer, "and his greatest need seems to be water rather than food. The men usually get more food than they can eat. The water is not very good even to the most callous taste. France is such a highly cultivated country that the wells are practically sunk in manure piles. To this taste is added various substances which the doctors claim render the water harmless. It may be so, but it doesn't smell like it."

Germans Show How Wind Blows

Cheap editions of Shakespeare and Dickens' works are being printed and circulated in Germany. Commenting upon the mysterious fact the "Frankfort News" says: "Let us not forget that peace will come, that reconciliation will be sought (the News does not say by whom!), and that for this purpose mutual belles-lettres will provide a medium which should not be under-estimated. Especially suitable for this object will be the works of authors who do not directly speak to us of events of our own era."

The Mayor of Munich has again said that the state of affairs in his city is "most revolting. . . . I have been asked to refrain from giving public utterance to the facts on the ground that the enemy may rejoice. I don't care what the enemy knows. The trouble is that the German people do not know what is taking place in their very midst."

Joke Was On Hun Colonel

An amusing proof of the element of surprise in the French attack is furnished in a story which reached Paris recently from the Santerre front. A German colonel one morning was peacefully shaving in his dugout, when his orderly shouted down: "The French are coming!" The colonel said the German equivalent of "Tell that to the horse marines," and went on lathering. Ten minutes afterwards, with an un-German sense of humor, he told the story to his French captors.—London Times.

Mrs. Youngbride: I'm getting our ice from a new man now, dear.

Youngbride: What's wrong with the other man?

Mrs. Youngbride: The new dealer says he'll give us colder ice for the same money.

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Local and Personal

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS FOR SALE—Imported stock, $1.50 each—T. Trevelyan, Creston.

Arthur French of Bull River is here for a few days this week with his mother, Mrs. Quain.

Fall millinery opening at Mrs. M. Young's on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 28, 29, 30.

Geo. Meade was a business visitor at Cranbrook the early part of the week, returning Tuesday,

Mrs. Buncing of Bonners Ferry, Idaho, was Mrs. C. O. Rodgers' guest a few drys the early part of the week.

The annual rally day services of the Presbyterian Sunday school will be held in the church on Sunday morning.

The season's dramatic success "Peg o' My Heart," at the Meacantile Hall to-morrow night. Reserved seats at the postoffice.

John and Frank McPeak came in from Trail on Tuesday. and pulled out the following day for their copper properties up Corn Creek.

Hans Haag, mayor of Kuskanook, was in town on Tuesday, recording a couple of copper claims he has just staked in the hills near Kuskanook.

Next Wednesday will be the last of the Wednesday half-holidays, which have prevailed with Creston merchants ever since the early part of May.

Ollie Harris, son of Thos. Harris of Creston, is our newest recruit for overseas service. He left on Monday for Calgary to enroll with the American Legion corps.

R. Wood, the Okanagan United Growers representative at Creston, left on Friday on a business visit to headquarters at Vernon. He was accompanied by O J. Wigen.

W. B. Forward, who has been in charge of the C.N R. station at Youngstown, Alberta, for the past year, arrived home on Sunday to look after the gathering of the fruit crop on his ranch here.

Some indication of mining activity in these parts is shown in the business doing at the recently-reopened mining recording office. Deputy recorder Forrester issued seven miners' licenses the first three days of the week.

All interested are reminded of the annual meeting of the Creston Red Cross Auxiliary, which will be held on Tuesday afternoon, October 3rd, in Speers Hall. At the close a 10-cent tea will be served. All the ladies are invited.

Enclosed with his card of thanks, which appears elsewhere, John Keen, Liberal M.P.P.-elect for Kaslo remarks, "The fight was a good one; clean, and left nothing to regret, and Bowser did me the honor to admit it, so I guess all are satisfied."

Dan Spiers pulled out sor Kitchener on Wednesday, where he has a contract of freighting in supplies to the camp at the partially-developed iron properties the C.P.R. has at that point It is expected quite a crew will be employed there from now on getting the mines ready to ship ore.

Messrs. Hendren, H. Hamilton and J. E. Miller, the fire wardens who have been on duty in the Valley since the first of May, went off duty again on the 15th. Although the latter part of the season was particularly dry the fire loss in the Valley was no heavier than last year, when less than $100 of a fire loss was reported.

Complete returns in the Kaslo riding show John Keen, Liberal, elected by a majority of 110. The final count cannot be announced until October 14th when the returns from the soldiers voting will be made known. Latest news of the province is that 39 Liberals are returned, with an opposition of 7 Conservatives and 1 Socialist.

Rev. W. M. Lees, who only arrived a week ago to assume the Methodist pastorate at Creston, was agreeably surprised on Tuesday when he was called upon to unite in marriage Miss Anna Martin of Nelson and William Briney of Trail. The young couple were guests at the King George and left on a trip to prairie points on Wednesday.

James A. Tiyo, a prospector who made his headquarters at Creston in the early 90's, but who now registers from Nelson, was here a few days the early part of the week, going into the hills between Corn and Summit Creeks on Wednesday with Conductor Wasson of Cranbrook to investigate some gold claims the latter is interested in, along with Geo. Huscroft.

Mrs. G. Jones of Kuskanook was a Friday and Saturday visitor with Mrs. R. Long, Victoria Avenue.

Jos. Heath was at Trail on Tuesday and Wednesday, where he officiated at the smelter city's annual fruit fair.

Creston Presbyterian Sunday School scholars will have their annual picnic on Saturday afternoon in Huscroft's grove.

D. Kerr of Marysville is spending a few days here this week, in quest of a few head of dairy cattle for his farm at that place.

W. A. Wilmot of Fernie, the Dominion homestead inspector for East Kootenay, paid Creston an official visit on Saturday.

CATTLE FOR SALE—Two milch cows, 1 heifer 18 months old, 1 heifer 6 months old, 2 steers. All in good condition—R. J. CHAMBERS, Erickson, B.C.

Work turned in at the Red Cross depot on Tuesday: 3 pairs socks from Mrs. H. Hamilton; pair pyjamas from Mrs. Knott, and a quantity of old linen from Mrs. Long.

Farmers Institutes of Kootenay and Boundary are having a conference at Nelson on Sept. 28th. Jas Cook, president of the Creston institute will attend from here.

H. H. Pitts, of Nelson, the government valuator under the new Farm Credit's Act, was here the latter part of the week looking into the standing of several ranchers who have applied for loans.

The band orchestra has been engaged to supply the music for the Red Cross dance in Mercantile Hall on the 29th. Admission 50 cents. The committee in charge will supply the refreshments.

Mrs. George Heald and Miss Katherine left on Saturday for Nelson where they will reside in future, Mr. Heald having the position of bookkeeper with the building contracting firm of John Burns & Sons.

A brand new four-foot sidewalk was put down this week on College street, from Rose Avenue as far north as the school. The walk is also being extended on past the Hendren residence through to Victoria Avenue.

The feature of the October meeting of the Women's Institute will be the awarding of a special prize to the member relating the best joke. Competent Irish judges will make the award, and all members attending are asked to enter the contest.

REVIEW WILL HOLIDAY.—Following an excellent custom of taking a short vacation each year there will be no issue of THE REVIEW next week. The office, of course, will be open and some one capable of taking new or renewal subscriptions especially will be on the job every day.

Creston Anglicans are having their annual harvest thanksgiving services in Christ Church on Sunday morning and evening. Evensong will be fully choral as well as having some other special musical features. The ladies are decorating the church, and a hearty welcome awaits all who attend.

Sam Hatfield, who has been a bit under the weather some days last week, was at Cranbrook on Saturday consulting Dr. Green. The election excitement coupled with the possibility of Detroit winning the American League pennant, along with too many election cigars had affected his heart, though not seriously.

W. H. Stevens of Kamloops, B.C. superintendent of Dominion government telegraphs and telephones was a visitor here on Wednesday, accompanied by H, Bowman of Vernon, B. C., who will have full charge of erecting new phone line between here and Yahk, on which the placing of the poles commenced yesterday.

Two errors are reported in the list of prizewinners at the recent Institute fall fair. The Ellison Milling Co. special of a bag of flour for best collection of fancy work goes to Mrs. Walmsley and not Mrs. Forrester, as first reported. Mrs. Rodger's second prize in the best collection of fancy work was won by Mrs. Jas. Cook, in place of Mrs. Downs as previously recorded.

Horse owners are advised to keep their eye on any animals that they have running at large to see that they do not pasture too extensively on the flats this season. The rushes are dirtier than usual this year and several bad cases of "staggers" have been reported this week among animals belonging to the whites, while the Indians are having very extensive trouble in this line.

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