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THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. VIII. CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1916 No. 42

W.C.T.U. Social Well Attended

That Creston's heart is pretty much in the right place when it comes to helping out things patriotic was demonstrated on Tuesday when the Auditorium was comfortably filled with youngsters and growups for the W.C.T.U. hallowe'en party for the purpose of raising funds to purchase Christmas treats for the soldiers overseas.

The evening had about four features. the most prominent of which was the musical programme to which Mrs. Rose contributed a sclo. with Mrs, Stark as accompanist: Miss H. Andrews a recitation; Messrs. T. Goodwin and Percy Truscott a trombone duett; Mrs. Knott and Miss Smith (piano) and L. Mawson (violin) instrumental duetts; and Messrs. W. Truscott, T. Goodwin, C. S. Cuming and P. Truscott an instrumentsl quartette.

There were a couple of guessing contests in the which Misses Erma Hayden and Jennie Nicholls were the prizewinners, as well as numerous games appropriate for a hallowe'en gathering—for such an occasion the ladies had also tastefully decorated the hall. And, of course, there were refreshments at the close.

Although the admission was a silver collection the W.C.T.U. will have receipts from all sources of almost $20, which will be sent to headquarters at Vancouver where the B.C organization as a whole is sending a supply of candies, etc., to the boys in khaki.

The society, through THE REVIEW, wishes to extend its thanks to all who took part in the programme or assisted in any way in making the evening the success it was. Also to Mr. Embree who gave the hall free of cost.

Erickson

Miss Jeanne Palmer, principal of the Huscroft school, was a week-end visitor at Cranbrook, returning on Sunday.

G. & E. Cartwright put their potato digger into action last week, and did some fast work harvesting the tubers on their places, as well as on a few of their neighbors. This is the ideal way to harvest this crop, provided you can get enough help. This year the Indians had to be requisitioned, having practically a monoply on the job.

Alex. Duperry and H. B. Downs loaded a car of apples here on Saturday and Monday, which were shipped to the Jobbers at Cranbrook. Mr. Brydges, manager of this firm, was here about a week ago picking up the fruit supply for the house and stated his intention of later on purchasing a producing ranch with a view of growing the Jobbers requirements in both fruits and vegetables.

R. Lamont was busy digging his potato crop the early part of the week. As it was planted on new soil, just cleared and plowed the yield is a bit light, though of uniform size and fine quality.

R. J. Long at the Woodbine Ranch is finding his sheep and pigs sideline a real good spec. this year. The sheep fatten up on the clover land and the hogs put on weight on the cull apples—and both commodities are at top price on the livestock market.

Erickson has found it necessary to send a S.O S. call to Alice Siding for packers, Miss Jean Smith being on the payroll at the Putnam ranch at present in the apple shipping department.

Teddy Hoskins is busy taking in what is certainly the record carrot crop for the Erickson country.

Henry Hamilton has a ditching job under way this week, which will about rid him of the spring floods that have made spring operations late on the Muirkirk ranch:

While the potato crop is not as large as might have been, still a moderate estimate is that this section will have at least 12 cars for shipping.

Clarence Maxwell will be on the high seas en route for an English training camp by now. His regiment, the 192nd, left Calgary for Montreal on Thursday of last week.

In the matter of apples donated for the Red Cross car, we have it on good authority that Mrs G. Cartwright, who was busy in the Erickson country, had the best success of all the hustlers. And she would have done better had there been more time for packing the the fruit.

Mrs. Ryckman of Cranbrook was a week-end visitor with Mr. and Mrs. Crisler, at her ranch here.

J. W. Fraser, who has the 1916 Erickson record for cucumber export, with almost 500 crates to his credit, as well as leading in the matter of cabbages and peppers, is out to capture the honors in currants. He this week received a shipment of 150 bushes that look almost big enough to yield next season.

Canyon City

Geo. Leach is helping C. Blair round up and brand all of his herd on the Reclamation Farm.

A hallowe'en party will be held this (Friday) evening at the schoolhouse. A collection will be taken in aid of the Belgian children who are under German rule.

Operations at Camp No. 3 are underway. From present appearances no one in Canyyn City need be idle this winter.

Victor Wesling is the second man who has been injured by the trimmer saws. Albert Hussack had his thumb almost cut off about 5 years ago.

Mr. R. J. Chambers and family, through THE REVIEW, wish to express their deep appreciation of the many kindnesses shown during the recent illness and death of Mrs. Chambers.

Word from John Carfra reached his parents at Trail a few days ago. His second wound was in the right elbow but he is getting on fine. The wound he recived in July in his right hand still troubles him and is requiring medical attention.

This section will be out in force for the fowl supper and dance at Huscroft's school on Wednesday evening next. The proceeds are for Belgian Children's Relief Fund.

Miss Whitehead, former teacher at the school, is to be congratulated on winning third prize under the Lord Strathcona trust for physical training in a competition open to all the schools in inspectorate No. 10, which includes all East Kootenay.

The lagrippe epidemic is pretty much a thing of the past, few of our residents escaped it while it was on the go.

W. Searle is about the only one of our residents who is able to be at the good work of clearing more land.

Old Mill Burns

Geo. Cartwright had rather an expensive and exciting time of it on his ranch on Saturday and Sunday morning. While hauling lumber from the old sawmill site near the McLeod store he stirred up a nest of hornets. The bees rather resented the intrusion of the black team on their premises and by a concentrated attack put the horses to rout down the C.P.R. track at a clip close a mile a minute. While Mr. Cartwright went on to capture the runaway a Chinaman working for him tried to improve matters by burning out the hornes nest. Whether he put on more fire than he intended or neglected to properly extinguish it about 4 a.m. Sunday the entire interior of the old mill was discovered in flames, and with such a good start that nothing could be done but let it burn itself out, thereby destroying all the lumber in the old structure. The loss is a bit serious in that Mr. Cartwright had just started to tear the structure down to secure material for a new barn, and in addition a quantity of shakes also stored in it were also destroyed.

Creston's Apples Carry Off Prizes

Fuller details of Creston growers seccess at the Calgary exhibition the latter part of September came to hand on Monday, when a letter was received from W. E. McTaggart, the fruit markets commissioner stating that in addition to landing the premier honors in the five-box lot class, the Creston apples had also been awarded the special prize given by S. G. Freeze, the well known Calgary grocer. Also that the display on plates was the best at the fair and was accordingly awarded firse prize. Mr. McTaggart's letter reads:

Calgary, Oct. 27.

Creston Fruit Growers' Union,
Creston, B.C.

Dear Sirs,—

I have much pleasure in informing you that you have won first prize in Class 146, as well as the special prize given by Mr. S. G. Freeze, at the Soils Products Exhibition at Calgary last week. I must apologize for not answering sooner, but I have been so busy cleaning up the apples that were on display that I have not had time to write.

I am making arrangements that all individual growers will receive first-class badges because the whole exhibit was on a par, and I am sure that the individuals would have received prizes had they been exhibited singly.

Your plate stuff was awarded first prize, and many were the admirers of these fine apples as they were seen in the prettily decorated baskets.

Yours truly,
W. E. MCTAGGART,
Fruit Markets Commissioner.

Exhibitors who may be wondering why their ribbons have not come to hand will be interested in the following paragraph from The Fruit Bulletin of Oct 28th: "Prize winners at the Soils Products Exhibition will be disappointed at not receiving their ribbons before this, but as they were stolen from the display others had to be printed."

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

A Women's Liberal Association is to be organized at Nelson.

Another butcher shop has opened for business at Cranbrook.

Harry Wright will manage the Trail hockey club this season.

Owing to a shortage of labor Vernon is facing a very serious wood famine.

Fernie and district is asked for $30,000 for the Patriotic Fund this year.

Nelson council has refused to raise the pay of city laborers to 40 cents an hour.

Six members of the Fernie curling club have already been killed at the front.

The Trail smelter employs almost 3,000 men in its mines, refineries and smelter.

Seventeen new phones have been installed at Kaslo since the first of the year.

H. Clever, the New Denver butcher, is bringing in sheep by the carload just now.

Golden and district whacked up $3252 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund last year.

Business is picking up at Penticton. Another carload of Ford autos came in last week.

Kaslo Red Cross ladies are sending a fruit cake to all that city's soldier boys overseas.

It is reported that the interned aliens at Field will shortly be removed to Morrissey Camp.

Some 2000 of a possible 13,000 population in the Okanagan has enlisted for overseas service.

At a Fernie auction sale one day last week milch cows sold as high as $136, and calves $23 each.

At the Invermere experimental farm this season one hive of bees produced 300 pounds of honey.

Kaslo and district is asked for $10.000 for the Patriotic Fund this year. Last term it was $6.000.

Cranbrook board of trade will ask the C.P.R. to put on a local train between that town and Lethbridge.

With the exception of apples, pears and peaches all fruit shipments from Penticton are lighter than in 1915.

During the year just closed Trail Italians have sent $3,649 to the Queen of Italy for Italian Red Cross work.

Kaslo trustees have issued an order that dogs must not be taken into the school building—not even by visitors.

At Golden 14 women and 24 children are being assisted by the Patriotic Fund. They received $2,586 last year,

Next month the B.C. Copper Co. will begin to have its copper refined at Trail, instead of sending it to New Jersey.

Cranbrook board of taade thinks a grist mill is needed in that city and a committee will get information on the subject.

Trail office did the biggest long distance telephone business of all the places in Kootenay and Boundary in September.

Report has it that a jitney service will shortly be established for the benefit of East Trail residents who work in the smelter.

The Boswell fruitgrowers have forwarded $13 to the British Columbia Fruitgrowers' association toward their advertising campaign.

Wyndel

J. Bathie returned from Saskatchewan last week. He reports threshing in that province is only about half finished.

Joe Wigen was a Creston caller on Friday. Gus. Johnson was at the capital on Monday, and O. J. Wigen was at the metropolis on Wednesday.

J. J. Grady is in charge of a small crew who are loading poles at Sirdar for the Great North rn this week.

Word from the Wyndel recruits, Mesers Penson and Johnson, with the 225to Battalion at Vernon, is that they are to winter at New Westminister, and leave for their new home this week.

Miss Amy Johnson, who has been at Creston for some time, returned on Saturday.

The road crew that has been repairing the Duck Creek bridge, completed the job the latter part of the week.

Miss Florence Bathie has gone to Cranbrook, where she will visit for a couple of months.

Presbyterian church service will be held in the schoolhouse Sunday afternoon at the usual hour.

Luke, one of the old-timers of the Duck Creek Indians, assures that the signs are all in favor of an open winter; the bark on the poplar trees being very loose as compared with 1915—to say nothing of many other outward and visible indexes of a mild cold spell.

More Casualties

Another Creston name appears on the casualty list this week. This time it is Pte. Geo. Jackes, who went overseas with the 102nd Battalion a few months ago, and who has been in the fighting in France since early September. He is down with a severe gunshot wound in the hip, sustained in the fighting on the 23rd, and is being treated at a British hospital.

Another casualty that will be read with regret by Valley people came in on Wednesday to Mrs. Jones, who is looking after the estate of the late Chas, Wright at Kuskanook, stating that Pte. Edgar Wright, who went overseas with the 102nd Battalion, had received a muscular wound in the fighting in France on October 21st, and is at present confined in one of the base hospitals in France.

Busy Month for Mining Recorder

Contrasting the business done by Deputy Mining Recorder Forrester at the Creston office for the month of October, with the returns for the same period from the other points in the Nelson mining district, which takes in Sheep Creek, Salmo, Ymir, as well as Nelson itself, this point is getting to be the centre of considerable mining activity as it leads all the places mentioned in the matter of registrations, etc., for the month past.

The month's business at Creston was as follows: Locations—

Kitchener No, 1, by R. Lamont.
Kitchener No 2, by J. R. Lamont.
Kitchener No. 3, by D. Learmonth.
Kitchener No. 4, by J. F. Rose.
Kitchener No. 5, by Smith Curtis.

All these are situate on International Mountain.

Loolee E., by Louise E. McPeak, situate on Corn Creek.

Carlton, by G. A. Hunt, and Payroll by J. E. Miller, both situated about eight miles north of the town of Kitchener.

Dora, by Joe Tebou, situated on Corn Creek.

Sunshine Girl, placer claim, by Robert Scott, situated on Goat River near Canyon station.

Certificates of work were issued to Angus Curry for the Sunrise MC on Summit Creek, and to W. B. Muir for the Copper Cliff MC on Duck Creek.

Five free miners certificates were also issued.

In connection with Bob Scott's placer location it is worthy of note that this is the first placer registration that Nelson has had to register in at least six years. It is a bench proposition and the ownea expects it to pan out worth while.

Alice Siding

The few rains we have been favored with within the week will help some in making fall ploughing a little easier on the horses.

Mrs. Pope arrived from the Old Country a few days ago and, we understand, will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Collis.

Jim Churchill, who has been here from Anyox with his parents for the last three weeks, left for home on Saturday.

Albert Stewart, who has been at Alberta points for the past year, is home for a few days with hir parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Stewart.

Now the entire apple crop is harvested generally speaking the total yield is slightly heavier than at first expected. Rose & Watcher have some trees that have produced a dozen boxes each of fine merchantable fruit,

Friends of Clarence Pease will extend congratulations to him on his success last month in passing his exams. for a stationary engineer's certificate. He made a splendid pass, and is now in charge of the engine room of the Princeton Coal Co., at Princeton, B.C.

A little Red Cross nurse arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Mather on Sunday, With a couple of boys also in the family Billy will be ready to help knockout the Germans if the war lasts long enough.

Shipping Cattle

By long odds Creston's busiest month in the matter of livestock export was that of October. For the month just closed four cars of live cattle, numbering exactly 85 head were shipped to Nelson, and there was also shipments of six carcasses of dressed beef, as well as the slaughter of another 15 head by the Creston branch of the P. Burns Co., a portion of which also went to outside points. While the Valley is well supplied in the matter of beef, pork is not so plentiful. At times Manager Johnson finds it necessary to ship in a dressed hog or two.

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)

It was in a tone which was meekly argumentative rather than defiant that he asked:

"How?"

Sir Penywern hesitated. Then he said firmly:

"I shall consult my solicitor."

Paddon nodded.

"All right," said he. "I shan't run away."

A thought struck Sir Penywern.

"Do you maintain that you saw the—the wheelbarrow being pushed through the wood?"

"No. I only say it was pushed."

"From whom do you profess to have received this piece of scandal?"

It was Paddon's turn to hesitate, and he threw at the baronet a stealthy, sidelong look. Then he said, avoiding the point:

"Your household know all about it, every man Jack of them, and every Jill, too."

"There isn't one among them who would tell such a story."

"Why worry about the person I heard it from, Sir Penywern? You bring me face to face with her ladyship, and see what she has to say. I'm quite ready to repeat it before her." Taking advantage of a sort of shadow of a doubt that he perceived on the baronet's face, he grew bolder, and added: "Ay, and I'll repeat it before your lawyers, too. So now then?"

Sir Penywern made up his mind swiftly.

"There will be no question of dragging Lady Tradescant into the business," he said sharply. "But you shall have your opportunity of speaking to my solicitor."

Paddon turned away rather quickly without more words, and Sir Penywern heard him laughing to himself. When he had got to what he considered a safe distance, the blackmailer turned round and bawled out:

"You won't give me that opportunity, you know! For why? You daren't!"

Prudently hastening his steps, Paddon disappeared into the drive.

Sir Penywern did not attempt to follow him, but went back slowly to the house.

For this was indeed the torturing truth that the rascal had just told him! He did not dare to go further into this business without knowing whether Daphne was ready to undergo the ordeal of interrogation at his solicitor's hands.

In the meantime he must make inquiries in his own household, and find out whether there was any solid support to this horrible rumor.

Rumor. That was the word which he preferred to apply to the story, even while he remembered with increasing misgiving, that odd little scene of the young gardener, with his lantern, bending, with investigating eye, over his wheelbarrow. And that other incident, when he had caught the stable-boy, half-paralysed with alarm and surprise, stammering out his assurance that he had seen "nothing, sir," and then admitting that he had seen "the—the lady going into the wood."

And fast on the heels of these ugly memories came that of the butler's warning to him not to call in the police.

By the time he reached the terrace on the south side of the house he was in a fever.

Dashing up the steps, he heard a little cry, and found, on arriving at the top, that Lady Acrise, with a wrap round her shoulders, was enjoying a cigarette in the moonlight.

One glance at her host's face convinced her that he was not in an amiable mood, and she turned at once to go into the house. But he stopped her.

"Lady Acrise," said he. "I am glad to have found you alone."

"Yes, but I'm not, I'm not at all glad," replied she hastily, "because I see you are going to be very cross about something. Really, Sir Penywern, I think I had better think about returning to town, for I see that you are not in a mood to care about visitors."

"Nonsense!" said he curtly. "You know better than that. It is no question of ordinary guests. You are a member of my wife's family, and if you would only be frank and open with me, there is nobody whom I should be so glad to have under my roof at this moment. For you know the difficulties, the dangers we are in, and I am sure you could help us if you chose. Remember, in helping me you help Daphne, too. There is no doubt about that."

Lady Acrise lost her nerve. She had been clever enough to avoid any such encounter as this with Sir Penywern for some days, and as she and Daphne avoided, by tacit consent, any allusion to the scandal which enveloped the house, things had gone on pretty comfortably for the selfish woman.

Now that she was thus "cornered," she felt like a martyr.

"I can't help you, I can't, I can't," she said in an excited whisper. "Of course I see there is something wrong, but I don't know what it is. I haven't the least idea. Sometimes I can't help thinking the most awful things. If you want to find anything out, you must ask your wife yourself, and not expect other people to do it for you. Besides, I know nothing, nothing. You don't surely suppose I should talk to her about this, do you? How could I? I couldn't stay here another day if I worried her when she is not feeling strong."

Sir Penywern was overwhelmed by his avalanche of words.

He pleaded more gently.

"I think there is something you know, something in the family history, which you might confide in me. Your manner when I spoke to you about this before made me feel sure of it."

She glanced at him and shook her head.

"You were mistaken," she said.

He considered a moment. Then he said, making up his mind:

"I must go and see the Gellibrands."

Lady Acrise replied with alacrity.

"Yes, the Gellibrands! Do. You could think of nothing better than that. They know Daphne so well, and they are wise old people, both of them. That's my advice; consult them."

He was on the point of saying something more when she shivered ostentatiously.

"How chilly the evenings are still! I think I shall go in. I'm afraid of shocking Daphne by smoking in the drawing-room, you know, so I have to come out and have my whiff on the sly, like a schoolgirl!"

And, with an artificial laugh, she flitted towards the doorway.

Sir Penywern did not follow her into the drawing-room; he went in search of the butler, and finding him in the dining-room by himself, attacked him at once.

"Fenner, I've had a man up here this evening with stories about what happened here a fortnight ago. He says you all know everything and he implied that it was from some of you that he got the—the stories."

It was the first time since the day of the death of Rathbone that Sir Penywern had said a word about the tragedy to any member of his household.

Not for worlds would the old soldier-servant have forgotten his position so far as to answer this speech from his master in the ordinary tones of a man consulted about an important matter. But there was a glance of human weakness in his eyes, as he looked up and then, ashamed of himself, stared solemnly at the carpet.

He replied as he would have done if he had been accused of sounding the gong half a minute late for dinner.

"No, Sir Penywern. Nobody's had no stories from us."

"I wish, Fenner, you would tell me just what you do know yourself, and—and anything else you have heard that I ought to hear."

The butler looked at him steadily, apologetically coughed before he answered:

"If I might advise, Sir Penywern, I wouldn't ask about it. Indeed there's little enough known, and what is guessed at comes to this: that somebody was attacked, and was quick enough to turn the tables, and then was frightened of what—of what had occurred, sir."

This coincided with the baronet's own hypothesis, and he nodded slowly.

"It's all very well to say 'Don't ask about it,' but you know, Fenner, everything is bound to come out, and then people will say worse things than they would have done if we'd taken the bull by the horns and called in the police at once."

There was silence for a few moments, and then the butler advanced, though only by one respectful step, and addressed his master in tones which touched him to the quick, tones which betrayed the strength of the feelings of loyalty and friendship which lay concealed under that pompous and somewhat wooden exterior.

"If I might suggest, Sir Penywern, nobody is ever likely to know enough for to make mischief. For why? There's only one person living, to the best of my belief, barrin' yourself and—and the person chiefly concerned, that knows more than just this, that Rathbone disappeared."

Sir Penywern looked at him attentively.

"You mean you know more?"

"I know just this, sir, that there were bullet-wounds, and that he was dead."

"Yes, yes."

"Not a living soul besides just you an me, Sir Penywern, and that one other, knows that, or ever will know it, unless you speak yourself."

"But they know, some of them, that a body was carried out into the wood."

By this time a flash of vivid interest appeared even in the usually lack-lustre eyes of the butler.

(To Be Continued.)

When Your Eyes Need Care

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

Not For Sale

If it becomes necessary, says Maximilian Harden in Die Zukunft, Great Britain "can, at the price of Canada, make an ally of the child that has thrived in luxury." When will they learn that the United States is not [illegible] For that matter, neither is Canada. New York World.

Boy Scout Notes

How Boy Scouts Can Become Useful to the Public and to Themselves

Recent events have shown that usefulness is one of the principal assets of the work of the Boy Scouts' Association in Canada. It is one of the aims of the organization to teach the Scouts services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves. A short time ago we heard of how Boy Scouts in the vicinity of Toronto went to the rescue of the berry growers of that district. They not only relieved the scarcity of labor situations in that particular district, but they rendered a distinct service to the nation. Now we hear that the 1st Boy Scout Troop of Creelman, Sask., is building a Scout hall, which is to be used as a meeting place and clubroom. Two friends of the movement kindly placed two building lots at the disposal of the boys, and while the little building is slowly going up on one corner, the rest of the property is maturing a fine crop of potatoes and other vegetables which will go a long way toward paying for the interior furnishings. Besides their income from their garden, the Creelman Scouts have added considerably to their bank account by work of various kinds done for the town.

"He was only sixteen, but he stood by his gun to the last." Such is the story of one brave Scott, John Travers Cornwell, who served his country on the "Chester" during the battle of Horn's Reef. He died of wounds which he received early in the battle. Of him the captain of the Chester says: "His devotion to duty was an example for all of us. The wounds which resulted in his death within a short time were received within the first few minutes of the action. He remained steadily at his most exposed post at the gun waiting for orders. All but two of the ten crew were killed or wounded, and he was the only one who was in such an exposed position. But he felt he might be needed—and indeed he might have been, so he stayed there, standing and waiting, under heavy fire, with just his own brave heart and God's help to support him."

For this act of heroism—which has added to the achievements of Scouts during the war—the Chief Scout has awarded the Bronze Cross to commemorate Cornwell's splendid example to the Brotherhood of fearlessness in the presence of death.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts Association in Canada, while on a recent visit to the Western provinces, inspected the 3rd Brandon troop, which is composed of Indians. He mentioned that this troop was the first Indian troop he had seen in Canada, and he expressed great pleasure at meeting them and he complimented them on their fine bearing. He also spoke of the significance to the Dominion and Empire, of the blending of the original inhabitants and the British born, brought about by the Boy Scouts' Association.

Automobiles in Olden Days

Motor Cars Depicted in the Vision of Nahum the Prophet

It would be difficult to locate any district of Manitoba proper in which motor cars have not made an appearance, yet many enjoying the conveniences of an automobile do not perchance realise that the method of propelling vehicles by motor power represents a feature of movement the basic principle of which has returned to mankind following centuries amid the abyss of lost art. And this claim is not without corroboration in pages of holy writ. A perusal of the scriptural reference under allusion will lend color to the idea that some form of automobilar traffic was existent in ancient days. The application of motor-driven machinery to warfare is depicted in the vision of Nahum, the Elkosite, concerning the burden of Nineveh. In the account as given by this seer of the military muster of the Medes and Babylonians against the city of Nineveh, may be read the remarkable reference to motorism as recorded in the fourth verse of the second chapter of Nahum:

"The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall jostle one another in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches; they shall run like the lightnings."

The word "jostle" may, at least the writer is thus informed by an Hebraical scholar in Winnipeg, signify a variety of meanings. Indeed the expression may represent "a passing swiftly without any particular reason to and fro." Therefore, is it not possible to surmise reference is made by the prophet to some description of conveyance utilised in days of old, a vehicle the propulsion of which was of similitude in character to that furnished by motor cars of the present decade?—J. D. A. Evans.

Men Who Welcome War

Love-lorn Heroes Who Seek Chance to Die Quickly

Soldiers sometimes welcome war as a means of release from a life which remorse, despair, or some other feeling has made intolerable to them. A remarkable instance was that of a young English officer. Some time before the present war broke out, he was one day explaining the mechanism of a loaded gun to his sister. In doing so, he accidentally exploded the charge, by which the poor girl was mortally wounded. Henceforth his sole ambition was to die, and when war broke out he joyfully responded to the call to arms. Before he had been long at the front his wish was gratified.

Then there was the case of the son of a country solicitor. While employed in his father's office, he absconded with a large sum of money. This disgrace preyed so much upon his father's mind that he fell ill and died. When the prodigal returned—as prodigals invariably do—he found the home sold up, and his mother and sisters dependent on charity. For the first time he realised the enormity of his wrongdoing, and joined the army, with the determination to take the first possible chance of service in the field. He went with his regiment to France, and there distinguished himself by a number of daring exploits before he was himself killed.

A singular story is told of a certain brave officer who died fighting like a lion in the ill-starred Dardanelles campaign. Married only a couple of years, his wife developed a scepticism as to his valor, which was peculiarly mortifying to him. Telling her she would some day have reason to be sorry for it, he went out to Gallipoli, resolved to undertake any task that presented the maximum of danger. If his widow still entertains any doubt as to his gallantry, it certainly is not shared by the deceased officer's comrades-in-arms.

Aliens Must Be Naturalized

With reference to the story recently published in Ottawa to the effect that men of alien enemy origin are flooding the Peace River country in Alberta and settling on the land, the Interior Department at Ottawa states that no complaints to that effect have reached them.

It is pointed out that men of German and Austrian origin who have been allowed their freedom on account of good conduct since the war began are not interfered with so far as settlement is concerned.

These men, however, cannot secure the patents of their homesteads until they have taken out their naturalization papers.

Gold fields in northeastern Siberia that have not been operated in nearly ten years have been reopened.

The Rise in Prices

Department of Labor's Annual Review of Prices in Canada for 1915

The great rise in prices during the war, which became very steep after the middle of 1915, is shown in the report just issued by the Department of Labor entitled "Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1915," which also contains information regarding retail prices and prices in other countries.

In Canada the wholesale prices of 272 commodities averaged over 8 per cent. higher than in 1914 and 9 per cent. higher than in 1913, while the retail prices of some thirty foods were 2 per cent. higher than in 1914 and 7 per cent. higher than in 1913, allowing for the importance of each article in family consumption. By December, 1915, however, the steep rise had brought the index number of wholesale prices to a point 20 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, while retail food prices had risen 10 per cent. during the same period.

The index number of wholesale prices stood at 148.0 for the year, as compared with 136.1 for 1914, and 135.5 for 1913, but by December, 1915, had reached 161.1, as compared with 134.6 for July, 1914. A weekly family budget of food averaged $7.86 for 1915, $7.73 for 1914 and $7.33 for 1913, but for December, 1915, stood at $8.13 as compared with $7.42 in July, 1914.

It may be noted that the rise in prices has continued during the current year as shown from month to month in the Labor Gazette. The index number of wholesale prices reached 180.9 for May, but declined slightly thereafter, metals, chemicals and certain materials being lower. In retail food prices the weekly budget reached $8.63 for August, there being a decline only in July when midsummer conditions lowered prices very slightly.

In other countries retail food prices also rose steeply, the rise from the beginning of the war to the end of 1915 being calculated as high as 113 per cent. for Austria, 83 per cent. for Germany, over 30 per cent. in the Netherlands, Norway and Italy, and 44 per cent. in Great Britain. In Australia the rise was nearly 30 per cent., as a result of drought, while in New Zealand it was only 16 per cent. In Japan, prices were lower than in 1914 and 1913.

"The results of the great rises were considerable increases in the cost of living, particularly in the expenditure on foods. In clothing, house furnishings, etc., stocks in the hands of manufacturers and dealers were often sufficient to prevent great rises for some time, even a year or more, but in food increases were immediately felt. At the beginning of 1915 staple foods were substantially higher than before the war, though in many cases somewhat lower than the high levels reached during the few weeks of uncertainty and speculation which followed its outbreak."

The report shows that the rising prices were accompanied by increased activity in industry and trade. "Not only did the needs for the prosecution of the war make necessary increased production in many lines and new production in goods never before attempted or thought of, but production was renewed in many lines and in many districts abandoned previously owing to the poor returns normally obtainable. These changes again had great influence in stimulating other branches of industry and trade, causing higher prices. This reaction was soon experienced in many lines at first depressed by war conditions. In Canada, wheat, oats, flour, cheese, butter, packed meats, pulp and paper first felt the stimulation of increased demand due to war conditions, but these were soon followed by wool, fish, leather, zinc, copper, chemicals, New Brunswick lumber, linseed oil, and later iron and steel as well as most metals and metal products. In the latter part of 1915 the upward movement was particularly strong in metals, chemicals and wool, while in jute, silk, rubber, etc., among imported materials the rise was marked."

An American visitor to England was discussing agricultural matters with a friend. "Why, in our country," said he, boastfully, "the soil is so rich that if you stick a nail into the ground the next morning it has grown into a crowbar!" "Yes, I know," said the Englishman, "but in this country we use a tack for that purpose!"

"Circumstances alter cases."

"You bet they do. Reduction of fare is all right on a railway, but it isn't in a boarding house."—Boston Transcript.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always.
50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

USE ONLY ZAM-BUK FOR CHILDRENS SORES

Would All Fight

Many Japanese Would Fight for the Allies if Given a Chance

A Japanese prince who fought against the Russians in the Russo-Japanese war asked—so it is reported on good authority—the Emperor to be allowed to ally himself with Russia and fight its battles at the front. The Emperor is said to have been favorably disposed to the appeal, until he asked his ministers. Thereupon he found that if the Prince's appeal was sustained the Government could not object to other subjects following his example. The Minister is also said to have given it as his opinion that if the chance was given one-half the male population would volunteer, such is the feeling in favor of the Allies. The Prince has not gone to the war, but he may escape to the coast. At least, that is the hint supplied in a newspaper reference to the incident.

Corns and warts disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure, without leaving a scar.

On an occasion when a country church was being decorated with evergreens and flowers an old lady walked up the aisle to the chancel, and stood sniffing. "Don't it smell solemn?" she said to the sexton, as she turned away with evident reluctance. "I don't know as I ever realized just what the 'odor of sanctity' meant before today."

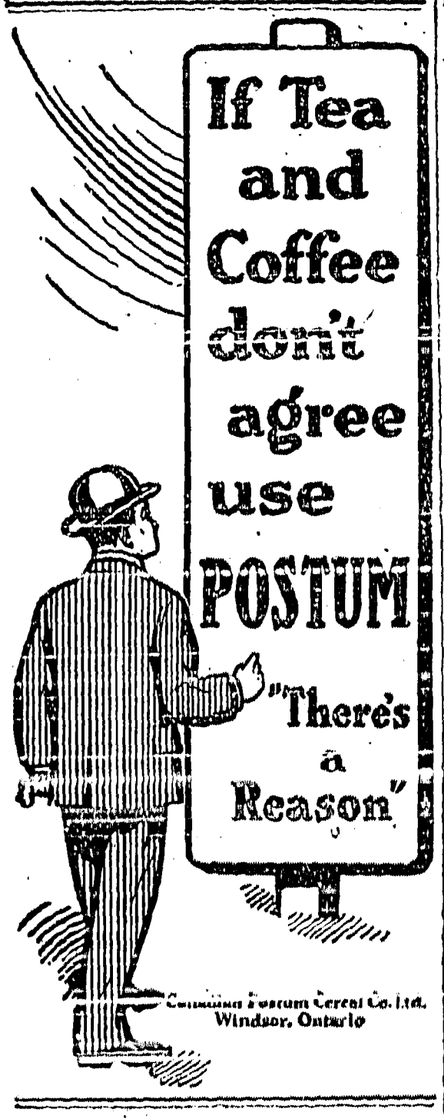
Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Responsibility Rests on One Man

One sickens at the horrors he finds described in the French and English newspapers. Reasonable estimates place the aggregate of men killed on all fronts at 5,000,000; the number of those maimed for life is probably as great. The responsibility for such loss of life rests upon one man, and when a full realization thereof comes to him, as it finally must, he will take himself out of this world and history will chronicle the departure of another mad Emperor!—Julius Chambers in the Brooklyn Eagle.

He: And what do you want for your birthday?

She: Really, I don't wan't anything. But I know who'll buy me something terribly nice and expensive and new, you're such a dear, reckless boy.



Allied Torpedo Sank the Karlsruhe

Second Officer's Book Solves the Mystery of German Cruiser's Fate

Captain Aust, second officer in command of the German cruiser Karlsruhe, has published a book entitled "War Adventures of the Karlsruhe," stating that on November 4, 1914, when the Karlsruhe was lying in latitude 10.7 north, 55.25 west, she was torpedoed by an invisible craft. The ship broke in two and sank immediately with her commander and many of the crew.

The Karlsruhe was accompanied by the steamers Indriani and Rio Negro as colliers, which rescued many of the crew. The Indriani reached Norway and the Rio Negro arrived in a German harbor later.

This solves one of the most puzzling mysteries of the sea brought about by the war. It is the first definite news of the cruiser's destruction. Late last year dispatches from German sources said wreckage from the Karlsruhe had been washed ashore on the Scandinavian coast.

$1,000.00 Reward Forfeited if Remedy Fails

We hope this notice will reach the eyes of people who are troubled with constipation and bowel trouble. Dr. Hamilton's Pills have been guaranteed to cure any case within three days, and the above reward will be paid for any case resisting this greatest of all remedies.

No prescription ever written could surpass Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. For years they have been curing the most obstinate cases of constipation, biliousness, headaches and sour stomach. Here is your chance to test Dr. Hamilton's Pills. If they fail—your money back for the asking. Be sure you get the yellow box, and insist on being supplied with only Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, 25c at all dealers.

"I understand that Mrs. Flubdub entertained some of her neighbors informally yesterday."

"Yes, she and her cook had a quarrel on the front porch."

Your Asthma, Too. — The efficacy of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is not something that is merely to be hoped for; it is to be expected. It never fails to bring relief, and in your own individual case it will do the same. So universal has been the success of this far-famed cure that everyone afflicted with this disease owes it to himself to try it.

The treatment that the German Government has endorsed against Herr Liebknicht has embittered the strong Socialist party in Sweden against Germany. For the first time since the war began the executive has come out flat-footed against the military tyranny of that country.

Always Serviceable. — Most pills lose their properties with age. Not so with Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. The pill mass is so compounded that their strength and effectiveness is preserved and the pills can be carried anywhere without fear of losing their potency. This is a quality that few pills possess. Some pills lose their power, but not so with Parmelee's. They will maintain their freshness and potency for a long time.

Eggs Are Nutritious

Deserve Their Reputation as an Easily Assimilated and Highly Nutritious Food

Popular belief to the contrary, there is no difference in the nutritive qualities of eggs with dark shells and those with light. Their flavor is affected by the food of the fowl for good or for evil. Exhaustive experiments by well-equipped investigators prove that the egg deserves its reputation as an easily assimilated and highly nutritious food if eaten raw or lightly cooked. Such experiments also show that eggs at twelve cents a dozen are a cheap source of nutrients; at sixteen cents, somewhat expensive, and at twenty-five cents and over, highly extravagant. The basis of comparison was the market price of standard flesh foods considered in relation to their nutritive elements. But there is a physiological constituent of eggs which is of great value, and which defies the search of the scientist or the inquisition of the statistician, and that is their palatability. Unless a food, however rich in proteins, is relished, it loses much of its value, while, per contra, a less chemically desirable food that is enjoyed becomes valuable by reason of that fact.

"Pass"

The other day, writes a correspondent in Paris, as I was coming out of the Metro, I found a small boy playing at sentry at the gates. He had a stick for a gun, and was amusing himself challenging the passengers to show their papers.

When my turn came, I gave as a password "England."

The urchin brought his "gun" to the salute and replied with the utmost gravity: "Pass, England, friend of France."

"Mother Says We Couldn't Run The Farm Without

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

IT'S downright scandalous, the number of 20 pound tins I buy. But, as Mother says, we use it for 'most everything.

"Nothing else tastes quite so good on all kinds of Hot Bread, Johnny Cake and Griddle Cakes.

"Mother uses it for all her cooking—for Cookies, Cakes, Gingerbread and Pies.

"And I am almost ashamed to mention the quantity of 'Crown Brand' and bread that my youngsters consume. This syrup certainly is a favorite in my home".

The 20 pound tin is convenient and economical for home use, although you can get "Crown Brand" in 2, 5 and 10 pound tins. Ask your dealer.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Lily White" Corn Syrup—Benson's Corn Starch—"Silver Gloss" Laundry Starch.

The Market Report

Contributed By Randall, Gee & Mitchell, Ltd., Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg

The wheat market is feeling the effects of the laws of supply and demand. The American Government Report, which was published to the public on Sept. 8th, showed a total yield of American spring and winter wheat of 611,000,000 bushels. It is considered to be a fact that the requirements of the United States for feed and seed is 600,000,000 bushels annually, in other words, this year's crop in the States will not show any exportable surplus. The yield in that country for the crop of 1916 is the lowest in the past twelve years; in 1904 their total harvest was 552,000,000 bushels. But even of more importance to consider is the very abnormal conditions existing in the world's wheat situation, these are bullish in a period of great inflation of values, and we must also consider the big decrease in the Canadian crop as compared to last year, with a possible decrease to below normal production.

The situation, of course, is not as desperate as it sounds because last year we harvested, of a sort, a great deal more than was required to meet all commercial demands, and the surplus gives us a margin of safety. It is a surplus, however, that eases to some degree an acute situation and not a surplus that contributes any depressive influence on the price. We have not only our own wants to fill, but there will be contributions to the world's requirements regardless of any decided change in economic conditions abroad and these contributions will, with domestic needs, take the slack out of the wheat pit.

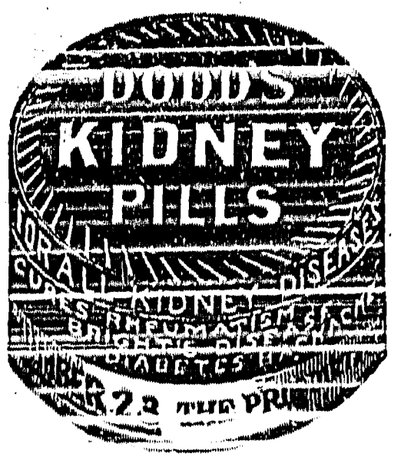
Whether speculation will receive a fresh impetus from the government report is open to question, not because the showing will fail to be very bullish, but because the high price level intimidates buying for a still greater rise. It is purely a commercial market with the strength in the cash wheat department a healthy symptom.

Wire information from outside markets indicates that there is a tremendous export business being worked. In addition to the large export, the local milling situation at Minneapolis has forced that market to reach out in all directions in an effort to obtain choice milling wheat to use with the inferior wheat that is being shipped from the spring wheat country, in order to hold up the standard of their flour. In one day they worked 100 cars from the winter wheat country, paying the highest premium on the crop.

The one factor that is liable to depress prices is success by the Allies in the Balkans. This would remind the trade of the Russian wheat that is held in store awaiting the opening of the Dardanelles and remove from the market the excellent export buying powers that are now very much in evidence.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

The gift to Scotland has been officially announced of 12,000 acres to provide for the settlement of soldiers and sailors upon the land after the war. The donor is the Duke of Sutherland, and though the location of the estate was not mentioned it is understood to be in Sutherlandshire.



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Specialists in the handling of farmers' shipments. Write, wire or 'phone our nearest office for quotations or information.

Bill your cars "NOTIFY JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LIMITED," to insure careful checking of grades. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Quick adjustments guaranteed accompanied by Government Certificates of grade and weight.

You will profit by Sending us Samples and Obtaining our Advice as to Best Destination before Shipping Your Grain, particularly Barley, Oats and Rye.

LICENSED AND BONDED Established 1857

Seed Grain Samples

Wheat, Oats, Barley and Field Peas Are to Be Supplied Free to Farmers

By instructions of the Minister of Agriculture, a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of: Spring wheat, about five pounds; white oats, about four pounds; barley, about six pounds, and field peas, about five pounds. These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes in samples of about three pounds will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the central farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free by mail.

Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early. Requests after the end of December will probably be too late.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Kind Inquirer: Why are you crying, my little lad?

Urchin: Boo-ooh! Billy hit me, an' feyther hit me because I let Billy hit me, an' Billy hit me again because I told feyther, an' now feyther hit me again because Billy hit me.

Demolished His Idols

Though not very strict Hindus, the Gurkhas are very superstitious. It is on record that the beautiful wife of a certain rajah of Nepaul contracted smallpox. The rajah vowed tons of milk and butter sweetmeats to the gods if they would cure her. She recovered, but when she saw her disfigurement she killed herself. The rajah fell into a passion, and had all his gods set up in a row outside his walls. Opposite them he ranged his artillery. Having abused the gods and reminded them of all the milk and sweets he had given them, he ordered the guns to open fire. Some of the senior officers, horrified at the sacrilege, rushed shrieking away, but after a few gunners had been cut down the guns opened fire and the gods were blown to bits. — London Graphic.

"You and your sister are twins, are you not?"

"We were in childhood. Now, however, she is five years younger than I."

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Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

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

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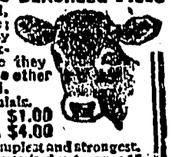
LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS
Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.

Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $1.00
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Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.
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THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS YOUNGER Co. 59 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON. ENG.
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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, NOV. 3

Two Weeks to Wait

While we really do not care to blow about the fact, still we cannot refrain from noting—with satisfaction—that the only really independent daily in the province, the Vancouver World, agrees with the view we expressed last week, that it will be the middle of the month before Premier Bowser and cabinet turn in their resignations to Lieut.-Governor Barnard at Victoria.

According to the regulations made and provided the governor cannot very well ask the premier to resign until he is officially advised by tne provincial secretary of the precise result of the voting. This little detail cannot be complied with until the overseas returns are received, and as the count of the last of the soldiers vote across the water was only completed yesterday, at least two weeks must elapse before the documents can possibly arrive.

Seeing, too, that the cabinet are simply looking after routine matters, and are filling no positions, it is hardly likely the man higher up will force the hand of an old friends like Mr. Bowser until the latter shows a tendency to too long postpone his exit.

Another point that tends to confirm and strengthen the belief that Mr. Bowser will stay the limit is that in the Slocan and Esquimalt constituencies, for instance, the candidates at present in the lead are in front by a matter of one or two votes respectively. In case of a recount and a casting vote being necessary to break a tie such casting vote will be made by the provincial secretary, we are told.

Were the new government in power the provincial secretary would be of Liberal persuasion and, naturally, would pronounce in favor of the Liberal candidate. If Mr. Bowser is still on the job the casting vote would be in favor of the Tory nominee.

Thus it will be seen that from the standpoint of practical politics it will be good business for the present government to remain in harness—and nobody as yet has ever accused Mr. Bowser of being impractical in things political.

Still Not a Hint

Unless death should intervene between now and, say, the 20th, THE REVIEW is in a position to reveal the name of at least one gentleman who will be in the Brewster government, and that is Mr. Brewster himself.

To some this will read like ancient history, but it isn't. It appears that when the coming premier was chosen in 1913 to head the Liberal party the appointment was only a temporary one, and was subject to ratification by the Liberals-elect at the next election after the 1913 gathering.

The ceremony of confirming Mr. Brewster in the leadership was gone through with great eclat at a conference of the elected of the clan at Vancouver on Friday last. All of which assures Mr. Brewster of the preference when the day of Mr. Bowser's departure arrives. It is expected he will assume the portfolio of finance.

As to the other individuals who will sit around the council board no more appeals, threats or prayers will avail. Mr. Brewster announces that he has his other six colleagues chosen, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians his mind altereth not.

However, any and all of the three dozen Liberals elected are at liberty to figure themselves in the running for the half-dozen vacancies, as the new premier assures that he has not told the prospective cabinet minister that their calling and elevation is sure, nor will he do so until after the governor has entrusted him with the task of commanding the ship of state.

John Keen returned from his trip to the coast on Tuesday, as did also Dr. King of Cranbrook but, of course, could say nothing as to their prospects of cabinet preferment. Possibly the Cranbrook member's prospects are the best owing to seniority of service, but at that Mr. Keen's chances are also splendid. Of all the interior men he is admitted to be the logical choice for the minss portfolio, and it is felt Mr. Brewster will see to it that the administration of mining affairs will go to an authority on metal mining matters from a metalliferous mining district.

Belgian Relief

While the year has been none too prosperous, and it is still necessary for most of us to keep close tab on every two-bits or more that comes our way, at the same time neither on the score of thrift, or not much liking forentertainments, nor any other excuse whatsoever, should anyone miss the Belgian Relief concert on the 15th

Possibly Belgian Children's Relief wonld be the more correct way to speak of the concert, as the affair is being given by the Creston school children, and the entire proceeds go to the relief of the Belgian children, at least a million of whom are never quite sure whether or wherefrom the next meal is coming.

Assurance is given by the representatives of neutral nations in Belgium that any help so sent will reach the affiicted Belgian children, and will not be interfered with or subtracted from by the German military who still overrun parts of this unfortunate country. Every little bit helps materially in this case, as it is estimated that a matter of $2.50 will feed a Belgian family in fair shape for almost a month.

This is virtually Creston's first effort to succor the unfortunate Belginns, and this fact along with the knowledge that the relief is for those who were helpless to avert their present plight, and still more —absolutely—helpless to better conditions, to say nothing of being the foundation upon which heroic Belgium must rebuild her shattered but glorious future, should ensure a large and generous response to this appeal for help

For those who cannot attend at Creston the people at Huscroft's school are having a supper and dance on the 8th in the same good cause. Even if you have to defer paying your subscription to THE REVIEW try and do your bit at either or both of these affairs.

The Road Work

An Erickson reader writes us that the policy enunciated by THE REVIEW last week on the patronage question may be alright when it comes to filling positions like game wardens, for instance, but that when it comes to alloting roadwork the theory of "all things being equal give the Grits the best of it" will not be acceptable.

Our friend points out that in the past too much of that way of doing business was tolerated, and was undoubtedly one of the factors that helped John Keen run so well at this end of the riding.

What our correspondent would like to see is a system inaugaurated whereby early in the season it could be ascertained where and when roadwork is to be done in the Valley, along with the name of the foreman who will be in charge of the work, so that team owners and individual day laborers could file applications for a job, and thus give the foreman a chance to divvy the work up as equally as possible, without regard to political affiliations or personal considerations of any sort—provided always that the men and teams employed are capable of giving a fair days work for a day's pay, with a little special consideration for any unfortunate citizens who may need the money but who may not, through physical infirmities, be able to do exactly a standard day's labor.

Another detail that has given rise to much complaint was the practice of bringing crews in from other sections to do what little improvements there were in, say, the Deer Lodge and Corn Creek districts. Naturally all feel that the people living nearest the work should have first call on any labor going on in their home district, and rightly so.

Of course if the Brewster government proposes to do this work by contract, which we doubt, all these complaints of political favorites getting the preference should disappear. But if it is intended to continue the old order of things some system akin to that suggested from Erickson should be considered. It is the people's money that is being expended and all the people should have a chance to share in its disbursement if they so desire, and can deliver the goods, regardless of how they voted last September or propose to vote five years hence.

Dry Seattle

In view of the recent favorable vote on prohibition in this province an out-of-town subscriber thinks the following story as to conditions in Seattle will be of interest, and we pass it along accordingly.

The Seattle Times who was a bitter opponent of Prohibition has now, six months after the law came into force, completely changed its mind, and given a remarkable tabulation of facts and figures showing the great success of prohibition in that city as its reason. In summing up the matter the editor says "Seattle is better off without saloons. Prohibition may have its weak spots, but not one of them has made itself felt in business conditions. Thousands of women and children in Seattle have better clothes and food than they had a year ago. . . . It is my personal belief that the closing of the saloon has directly caused this particular improvement." . . . "Prohibition is keeping thousands out of jail and is saving human life. It is giving employees full gangs of efficient laborers on Monday mornings and reducing the accidents on construction work of all kinds to a miminum."

Trail Italian society has paid $40 monthly to J. Cavallino, who lost his leg last year when the Italian reservists left Trail for the front.

While every other city is adopting a daylight saving scheme, the C.P.R. will put one over on Fernie and Cranbrook by cutting off an hour of their daylight.

Ledge. The creeks are low in the Boundary and other sections. Less rain this fall than ever known around these parts. There will likely be plenty of show this winter.

The St. Eugene mine at Moyie is again being worked and it is reported that the tailings at the dump will be worked over now that the price of metal has made such advances.

According to the last quarterly report of the Kaslo city auditor, the municipal electric plant has earned a net profit of approximately $1,300 for the first nine months of this year.

November is here, and although the cooler, wet weather has not arrived it is assuredly on the way. Against its coming we announce a full stock in seasonable goods like

BOYS AND MEN'S HEAVY RUBBERS
MEN'S LEATHER WORK GLOVES
MEN'S HEAVY TWEED PANTS
MEN'S WINTER UNDERWEAR

These are all attractively-priced and will give general satisfaction

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OVER-RUBBERS

A splendid line of these, in all the sizes, and at prices that are right

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Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA.
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Tenders for Clearing Land

Tenders will be received up to and including November 15th, 1016, for slashing the east 22 Acres of Block 13, Lot 812—next J. M. Craigie's, and abutting Alex. Duperry's. Branches must be removed from all logs and poles 6 inches and over at the butt. Limbs, stumps and brush put in winrows so they can be burned. All logs and poles piled on skids in clear places where fire will not get at them. Lowest nor any tender not necessarily accepted. Address all communications to JOE JACKSON, P.O. Box 215, Cranbrook, B.C.

The Nations' Re-Birth After the War

By O. J. WIGEN, Wynndel, B.C.

This is a problem which, of late, has occupied the attention of our foremost thinkers, statesmen, politicians, professors of learning as well as leaders of organized labor. It strikes me most forcibly that, without exception, they all seem to avoid applying any special mental force in delving into the fundamental causes that, so to speak, produce the seed with the spirit that has germinated it into this modern war of human carnage.

Can it be that all civilization has been inbred with such respect and fear of this ruling spirit that it dare not delve into its inner sanctum without fear of self being destroyed? To argue thus would be equal to the accusation that all these men were cowards—far inferior in courage and patriotic spirit to that of our common soldiers who willingly offer their lives and all for the achievement of their convictions. To my mind it would be more charitable to assume that this evil-civilized spirit of strife and struggle to get advantage of his fellow-man also possesses the hypnotic power to influence the human brain to the extent of making it unconsciously do its bidding, hence the many false and misleading reasons for this world's upheaval amongst nations. We blame Germany; Germany blames us, and other nations do likewise, according to their own conception. This, of course, only applies to the war.

But there are other evils confronting humanity fully as disastrous as the war, although not so conspicuous—but more deadly and destructive in their aggregate, and the sources of which have their origin from the same spirit as that which produces war. The most concrete expression on the true condition of the social relation amongst men and nations I find expressed by G. Lowes Dickinson in the Saturday Evening Post of Septembes 9th, when he says: "For the outbreak of this war I believe a few powerful individuals in Austria and Germany were responsible, but the ultimate causes of war lie much deeper; in them all states are implicable. Wipe Germany from the map and if you change nothing else the other nations will be at one another's throats in the old way for the old cause. When nations continue to contend for power, while they refuse to substitute law for force, there will continue to be war. And while they devote the best of their brains and the chief of their resources to armament and military and naval organization each war will be more terrible, more destructive, more ruthless than the last."

In these few sentences he mirrors the past, present and future of our state of affairs, the prospect of which is very gloomy, except we sit up, take note and mend our ways.

To this the editor says: "The remedy is to set up a real rule of law by international federation." But here the editor stops; giving no clue to the foundation upon which to base this law of "international federation." If they are to be based upon the old foundation—that upon which the life of international exchange between nations has been conducted hereto, then by what rules of logical argument can we construct a better and more lasting structure of law than that which we already have?

Can it be that these able writers also are under this mystic hypnotic force that shuts off from their vision the only true and righteous course to take, such, as for the casual observer, is daily revealed in the ***supreme universal laws of creation,*** all of whose forces combine and co-operate in this occupation for the creation of invisible and visible concrete matters. Or is it fear of becoming the target of ridicule and hatred from all the forces that this evil spirit inspires, as it surges through hypnotized, innocent human units doing the bidding of this mystic ruler of civilization?

Although I cannot boast of any college education, still I have had free access most of my life to the labratory of this ***supreme universal law of creation***—the forces of nature as they operate in fields and forests—in its unceasing toil of creation, and unless we take note and counsel from these forces all our efforts in life will culminate in failure.

Conscious of the ridicule to which I expose myself by revealing to the public what I believe is the only way by which permanent peace amongst nations, and fraternal brotherhood amongst men can be attained, I will proceed to give a brief sketch of my convictions.

As we are all aware a nation's medium of exchange performs the same functions in the domestic and foreign life of nations as the blood in the human body. This medium of exchange amongst civilized nations must circulate to give health and growth to the nations; just as the blood in the human body needs unrestricted circulation to keep it in health and growth. Interfere with the circulation of your blood, and interfere with the circulation of a nation's medium of exchange and you have the same symptoms in both.

Nature has ordained that our blood, to keep and create life, must pass through a central station (the heart) to get its centrifugal force to surge forth through all parts of the body, and return for new force and purification, when again it is sent forward to perform the same function over again.

Install a similar station for the nations circulating medium to surge forth from the nation's hearth (its central government) where it gathers force of confidence to perform the function of exchange between productive labor and commodities, and return for repeated operation without loss of force or volume, and for each circuit of circulation it creates new commodities of exchange for the upkeep of humanity.

It should be plain to all not under this evil hypnotic influence that when a nation hands over the life-blood of civilization—its circulating medium fo exchange (money)—to be controlled and operated by and for individual citizens, it then delegates and wastes this secret power (the life-giving blood of the nation) into the hands of a few individuals, and thereby makes the nation subject to these few individuals and not as it should be, the individuals subject to the nation.

This cardinal error in the foundation of civilized organization constitutes the cornerstone of hell on earth; proceed to take this cornerstone away and we will find that hell on earth will gradually begin to crumble. In this operation let us look well that human life does not get crushed.

The point at issue in counselling for permanent peace amongst nations is, first of all, that each nation must agree to abolish the metallic standard for its circulating medium of exchange (money), and substitute in its place the nation's productive resources upon which to issue its medium of exchange, and this to be issued, handled and controlled exclusively by the respective nations at cost of operation only. International exchange must be liquidated by commodities only. A nation's I.O.U. to another nation must hold good till the commodities are produced, or the I.O.U. liquidated through the international clearing house of the nations. And here let me caution; we must apply the same principles and law amongst nations as that which we intend to practice with our domestic medium of exchange, namely, that no interest must be charged on a nation's I.O.U. against any other nation—only a per centage cost for the maintenance of the international exchange office. We must aim to establish brotherhood amongst nations just as we aim to establish a new brotherhood amongst the subjects of a nation. A nation which prospers, and has a surplus to offer to less-prosperous nations should not impose a fine (in the form of interest) on a less prosperous nation because it is not able to promptly produce that particular commodity we may be willing to take in exchange for an I.O.U. The surplus of a prosperous nation might just as well be transferred for storage to the stomachs of the subjects in the less prosperous nations, where it will create strength and ability to produce commodities for liquidation of the I.O.U., as to keep it stored in the nation's warehouses or magazines till called for. In the guise of charity all nations have done this much and more for each other during the last two years, and not even taken an I.O.U. for the surplus commodities delivered.

Each nation's government must take over all its banking institutions, abolish interest on its medium of exchange, and substitute percentage cost for operation only. Interest on money, when a legalized practise, amongst citizens, becomes the mortar that holds the structure of hell on earth together, and makes it possible to add to it. The brain of the average 16-year old school boy should grasp that a nation having whole control of its medium of exchange need not issue more money than to fill its arteries of trade, as when filled it flows in an unbroken circuit back to the nation's treasury just as fast as it is sent out, and moves slow or fast as the nation's pulse of trade rises and falls. Increase in the nation's circulation medium is only needed in proportion to the nation's growth in population.

The people's accumalated savings are not represented in money but in commodities, the value of which stands to the individual's credit in the nation's only banking department when in marketable products, and in his own name when in fixed and unencumbered properties.

Each nation must unify its subjects under local co-operative organizations, as these organizations form the last link with each subject in the unity of the state or nation. And from these units will come forward men, promoted by merit only, to take the leading part in all industries and form this body. Again will be chosen a council of Automatic Adjuster for production and regulation in all lines of industry, each having its own respective representative.

Under such regulations party politics will instantly disappear and merit take its place.

Each community must be responsible to its members, and each member for its community. Each community must be responsible for its district organization, and each district organization for its communities, and so on till we reach the highest council of the nation's government.

As the prime function of a nation's medium of exchange is that of giving life to its subjects for the creation of commodities for its upkeep, it follows that he who will produce needs no restriction in the amount of money required for his production, only that he who does not have sufficient units of wealth to his credit in the nation's banking department for the full exercise of his energies will be under subjection to his local co-operative organization for their approval of his line of production and its necessary financing and the local co-operative organization would in turn be subjected to its next connecting organization in proportion to the importance and scope of the industry contemplated.

But lack of opportunity for one's productive energies would be out of the question until the community, state or nation had reached a point where no more improvement for the creation of wealth and comfort for mankind was required.

It must also be understood that the state or nation must take supreme control of commerce inasmuch as most of it would be financed direct by the state or nation, and naturally all commerce would come under the supervision of the council of Automatic Adjuster for production and distribution in all lines of industry, and thereby prevent gambling in any commodities to stimulate unnatural fluctuation in prices of same.

To argue that the state or nation would be incompetent to handle such a vast and complicated organization would be equal to the accusation that the men who are now handling the affairs of our state or nation would deteriorate and become incompetent to do for the state what they are now competent and capable to perform for the corporations. These men under the new order of things would become available for the state or nation.

You would ask, what of the private capital invested in banking and other industries? To this we would reply that what wealth a citizen has legally created and possesses he is entitled to have and hold, when not in natural resources, which it will be optional for the state or nation to exchange for units of wealth. This wealth or its units he can, if he desires, make use of for production in competition with government-financed industries, but this wealth or units of wealth can no longer increase or multiply itself by the process of interest. Rent must be legalized to cover wear and tear, on the same basis as the government must be refunded the finance provided for the creation of wealth and comfort within the life or usefulness of such creation.

We must not contend that under this new order of social evolution all human units will be equal in value and usefulness any more than we contend that all cows are equal in value and usefulness. Some cows are high-priced at $50, others are cheap at $1000 per head. So with human units, Some are born and bred to be leaders, others are born and bred to be led, but sever the connection between the two and both will become equally helpless.

You will ask, what of the independent liberty of a citizen to choose the vocation most congenial to him? To this we make answer, that a citizen will have the same free and unrestricted liberty as before, so long as he does not interfere to get the fruit of another fellow's earning beyond the laws of the community, state or nation; but if a state or nation legislate to prevent us from doing wrong or harm to our fellowmen we must obey or move to places where such conduct is permitted. The aim of the future reorganized state or nation will not be to legislate to punish wrongs but to legislate to prevent the doing of wrong.

In closing, let me appeal to all organized laborers, both in factory and field, as well as recognized leaders in state and national affairs, to amalgamate in a common council without spite, bias or revenge for past wrongs, for the good and uplift of all, as he who is biased by wrong, sect, creed or nationality is unfit to sit in this council for all nations reorganization.

At Vernon the car shortage has filled all the warehouses to overflowing with apples awaiting shipment.

Trail is having revival meetings this month—in the Methodist Church, with Rev. Thos. Keyworth of Cranbrook as head exhorter.

Samuel Millington, who manufactured the brick for the first brick building in Kaslo, died last week. He had been a resident of that place since 1893.

We are CLEARING OUT a few odd lines in

Willow Pattern

Plates, Soup Plates
Pie Dishes, Platters
Vegetable Dishes
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BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank. S53

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

Protecting Birds

International Agreement That Will Ensure Protection of Bird Life

Uncle Sam has just signed a new treaty with Great Britain, a treaty which is of especial interest to this province.

It is a brand new treaty, novel, and unique, inasmuch as it is free from political chicanery or diplomatic manoeuvering.

It is a treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the protection and conservation of migratory birds.

Such an agreement will be welcomed by bird lovers everywhere.

The idea is said to have originated with John M. Wallace, state game and fish commissioner of Alabama, who for years has urged upon the powers at Washington the need for such a treaty.

Nomadic wild life does not recognize either state or national boundaries.

In their annual migration thousands of birds and waterfowl have paid the penalty, due to lack of uniformity of laws for their protection.

Wild geese, wild duck, snipe, woodcock, plover and other birds have been slain by the wholesale during their brief sojourn within any particular territory in which they rested.

A generation ago wild pigeons darkened the sky at their migratory period. But they are seen no more.

This treaty is designed to give mutual protection to those winged creatures. It has been ratified by the law-making bodies of all Canadian provinces and the British Ambassador has been instructed by London to sign the treaty.

The United States Senate must now ratify it, and we feel sure that it will not delay its approval of this beneficent measure.—Quebec Chronicle.

Pain Flees Before It. — There is more virtue in a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil as a subduer of pain than in gallons of other medicine. The public know this and there are few households throughout the country where it cannot be found. Thirty years of use has familiarized the people with it, and made it a household medicine throughout the western world.

Germans' Suits By Permission Only

Under the clothing ration system which has come into force in Germany, permit-cards are required by men for morning suits costing up to $18, lounge suits up to 15, and shirts up to $1.50, whether ready-made or made to measure. For women, cards are needed for a frock or tailored suit costing up to $20, a wrap up to $15, a nightgown up to $2, or a blouse up to $1.35.

THE NEWEST REMEDY

FOR

Backache, Rheumatism and Dropsy.

Kidney, Bladder and Uric Acid troubles bring misery to many. When the kidneys are weak or diseased, these natural filters do not cleanse the blood sufficiently, and the poisons are carried to all parts of the body. There follow depression, aches and pains, heaviness, drowsiness, irritability, headaches, chilliness and rheumatism. In some people there are sharp pains in the back and loins, distressing bladder disorders and sometimes obstinate dropsy. The uric acid sometimes forms into gravel or kidney stones. When the uric acid affects the muscles and joints, it causes lumbago, rheumatism, gout or sciatica. This is the time to try "Anuric." Send 10c. for trial package.

During digestion uric acid is absorbed into the system from meat eaten, and even from some vegetables. The poor kidneys get tired and backache begins. This is a good time to take "Anuric," the new discovery of Dr. Pierce for Kidney trouble and Backache. Neglected kidney trouble is responsible for many deaths, and Insurance Company examining doctors always test the water of an applicant before a policy will be issued. Have you ever set aside a bottle of water for twenty-four hours? A heavy sediment or settling sometimes indicates kidney trouble. The true nature and character of diseases, especially those of the kidneys and urinary organs, can often be determined by a careful chemical analysis and microscopical examination—this is done by expert chemists of the Medical Staff of the Invalids' Hotel. If you wish to know your condition send a sample of your water to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and describe your symptoms. It will be examined without any expense to you, and Doctor Pierce or his Staff of Assisting Physicians will inform you truthfully.

KNOW THYSELF!

Read all about yourself, your system, physiology, anatomy, hygiene, simple home cures, etc., in the "Common Sense Medical Adviser," a book of 1008 pages. Send to Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 50 cents in one-cent stamps for a cloth-bound copy. Customs prepaid.

Where German Organization Fails

Methods of Conserving Food Are Strongly Denounced

Most destructive criticism of the much vaunted German organization of the food supply by Herr von Oldenburg Jannschen, the well-known agrarian, is quoted by Maximilian Harden in his paper Die Zukunft. He says:

"Our German people are suffering under this blessed organization much more than they need have suffered if the organization had been considerably reduced and free scope given to individual economic activities. As soon as anything shows signs of life a company, armed with the powers of a monopoly, at once throws itself upon it, rents a large flat, buys a number of club chairs, lets itself be photographed, draws a salary of $10,000, and then the article in question disappears from the market and can only be obtained at prices compared to which those of the private usurer are moderation itself.

"Many thousands of tons of cereals have gone bad through storage, millions of hundredweights of potatoes have rotted through frost and damp. Vast quantities of meat also went bad, sugar has disappeared, vegetables have been brought over from Holland, while home-grown food was perishing and fats and meats were deliberately destroyed and can never come back if pigs continue to be dealt with as they are now."

Miller's Worm Powders work so effectively that no traces of worms can be found. The pests are macerated in the stomach and pass away in the stools without being perceptible. They make an entire and clean sweep of the intestines, and nothing in the shape of a worm can find lodgement there when these powders are in operation. Nothing could be more thorough or desirable than their action.

Wearing Down the Enemy

By the Military Correspondent of the London Times

We have perfect confidence here that the Russian northern and western armies will continue their pressure so long as the present campaigning season lasts. We in the west shall do the same, if for no better reason than because we are all under a mutual and explicit obligation to continue, and because, though we have some dissappointments, the grinding effect of the general offensive, which has caused our enemies casualties amounting to 800,000 men since June 4, will have a crippling effect upon the man-power of the enemy and will end by abating his pride.

We must look neither to the right nor to the left, but only straight in front of us to the end, and we must steel our hearts against all impressions, emotions and suggestions which incline us to weakness in one or another form. This wearing down of the enemy's man-power has gone very far, but it must go farther yet to affect his resolution and exhaust him. Our duty is, during the two or three months of good campaigning season which remains to us this year, to fight on and fight ceaselessly, on all fronts and all together, until the spirit of Prussia and her dupes is humbled to the dust. The cessation of any one of our attacks, so long as the weather and munitions hold, is a crime against the common cause, and if we ease down a little in the coming winter it must only be with the firm intention of renewing the campaign at the first favorable moment in 1917 with increased armaments and with still more relentless vigor.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

"Out of Bounds"

A correspondent assures me that as he entered a Folkestone restaurant with his nephew, a soldier in the Royal Canadian Regiment, just recovering from a bad wound received at Ypres, a boy in buttons stepped up to the latter and said, abruptly: "Sorry, but this is out of bounds." The place was not an officers' mess, for it was open to civilians. It was not "out of bounds" to officers, for many of them — English and Canadian—were going in and out. It is only the private soldier apparently who is thus insolently ordered off the premises. My informant has written to Sir Sam Hughes about it, and I hope prompt action will be taken. It is simply silly snobbery at this time of day to treat the private uniform as if it implied a social stigma. In the case of a man like this young Canadian, it is a monstrous outrage which can scarcely be too severely punished.—London Daily News.

"Dope" Habit Increases in Canada

Society Will Be Benefited By Anything That Can Be Done to Remove the Evil

An alarming increase in the "dope" habit in Canada is indicated from the annual report on Canadian prison management just issued.

"During the past fifteen years," says the report, "there has been a rapidly increasing ratio of criminals who assert that the crimes were committed under the influence of the drug habit. At one of our institutions, a very large proportion of those admitted are confessedly 'dope victims.' A dangerous characteristic of the habit is that the man appears to be unconscious of the crime and during his sentence will persistently assert his absolute ignorance of the act, and, therefore of his innocence. To convince a man that he is serving a just penalty of his act while he really believes himself innocent presents great difficulties."

"Attention is called to this cause of crime," concludes the report, "because it is only within recent years that it has assumed serious proportions in our prisons and among the classes of the community from where prisons are filled. Society will be greatly benefited by anything that can be done to remove the evil before it shall become a national menace."

THE ROAD TO HEALTH

Lies Through Rich Blood and Strong Nerves

Debility is a word that fairly expresses many ailments under one name. Poor blood, weak nerves, impaired digestion, loss of flesh, no energy, no ambition, listless and indifferent. This condition is perhaps the penalty of overwork or the result of neglected health. You must regain your health or succumb entirely. There is just one absolutely sure way to new health—take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills will bring you new life, fill every vein with new, rich blood, restore elasticity to your step, the glow of health to wan cheeks. They will supply you with new energy and supply the vital forces of mind and body.

There is not a corner in Canada where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have not brought health and hope and happiness to some weak debilitated person. If you have not used this medicine yourself ask your neighbors and they will tell you of some sufferer who has been restored to health and strength through using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. One who has always a good word to say for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. Luther Smith, of West Hill, Ont., who writes: "I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to tell you what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. I had an operation for tumors. The operation in itself was quite successful, but I was so badly run down and anaemic that I did not gain strength, and the incision did not heal, and kept discharging for nearly a year, until I weighed only eighty-six pounds and could scarcely walk across the floor. I had got so sick of doctors' medicine that I would vomit when I tried to take it. A good friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so I bought a box. Before they were gone I thought I could feel a difference, and I got a further supply. By the time I had taken five boxes the wound ceased discharging and commenced to heal. I took in all thirteen boxes and am today enjoying the best health of my life and weigh 140 pounds. I sincerely hope anyone suffering as I did will give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and I feel sure they will not be disappointed."

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

Australia avoids orphan asylums by sending parentless children to private families, which are paid for their care until they reach the age of 14 years.

Peevish, pale, restless, and sickly children owe their condition to worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will relieve them and restore health.

"You're a swindler!" exclaimed a garrulous lady to a dealer in birds. "You're worse than a highway robber! You ought to be ashamed of yourself to cheat a poor innocent woman the way you did! That parrot I bought of you last week is a fraud. You said it was a fluent talker, and you charged me a big price for him, too, and that bird hasn't said a single word since I got him. Not one word!"

"Perhaps," suggested the dealer mildly, "you haven't given him a chance!"

Scheme for Rehabilitation of Belgium

Dr. J. W. Robertson, of Ottawa, has crossed to France as Canadian delegate to the agricultural relief of the Allies fund. He will visit the ravaged areas.

The Duke of Portland has a scheme for the whole Empire making a joint effort to lend assistance for the rehabilitation of these lands in Belgium, France and Serbia at the conclusion of hostilities by the provision of seed, implements and money.

Simply Wonderful For Chest Colds Makes 'Em Well Over Night

Nothing Half So Quick to Relieve and Cure as Good Old "Nerviline."

Don't lie awake tonight coughing your throat sore—don't let your chest cold develop further — that's the way to coax on pneumonia.

NERVILINE

Be sensible, and, as thousands before you have done, use Nerviline. It sure is a bully fine thing to knock out a cold or bad cough.

After once using Nerviline you'll swear by it for all time to come.

You'll say it's more like a miracle than anything else to feel its warm soothing action upon your tight chest.

You'll be amazed at the quick way it cured your cough and broke up your bad cold.

It's safe for even a child to rub on Nerviline. Although five times more powerful than most other liniments, yet Nerviline has never yet burned or blistered the tender skin of even a child.

It's worth while to remember that wherever there is an ache or pain Nerviline will cure it.

Try it on your sore muscles, on a stiff joint, on the worst possible case of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, or lumbago. These are ailments Nerviline is guaranteed to cure mighty quick.

The mother of a large family can save heaps of work and worry, can cure little ills before they grow big, can keep the whole family well by always having Nerviline handy on the shelf. The large 50c bottle is the most economical. Trial size 25c, all dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

The Franchise for Women

War Is Sweeping Away an Anti-Suffrage Argument

The foremost, though by no means the strongest, argument against woman suffrage has always been the suppositious connection between ballots and bullets. Since women could not bear arms it was argued that they ought not to vote. The fact that all voters do not fight and that fighting men have rarely been voters seemed to have no effect upon the minds of those who raised the objection. It is heard even in America, where almost the only class of men excluded from the polls is the regular army.

But the new mode of warfare has swept away whatever appearance of validity there was in this old anti argument. Lloyd George in his speeches has always insisted that the men making munitions were just as truly fighting the Germans as the men in the trenches. But "the men making munitions" now are largely women. There are over 600,000 women engaged in the British munition factories, practically enlisted in the service under the war department. It seems like a return to the days of our heroic grandmothers who cast bullets and loaded the muskets that the men fired through the chinks of the log house at the Indians. — From the N. Y. Independent.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Record Price for Wheat Crop

A record price for a wheat crop has just been paid to George Frank, ex-reeve of St. Clement's and a well-known farmer. Mr. Frank received $1.64 per bushel for his entire crop, grown on the Wm. Frank farm at East Selkirk. Mr. Frank had almost exactly 100 acres of wheat on his farm, which ran 25 bushels to the acre and graded No. 1 Northern. He was paid a bonus over Winnipeg spot prices by the milling company for his crop.

St. Joseph, Levis, July 14, 1903.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen, — I was badly kicked by my horse last May, and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

JOS. DUBES.
Commercial Traveller.

Ontario's rural population decreased during the ten years preceding census year (1911) 52,000, while its urban population increased 392,000. The only Eastern province that increased in rural population was Quebec.

Fears for Safety of Russian Explorers

The Russian consul at Montreal has communicated to the department of naval service the news that two Russian explorers, who set out at the head of two separate Arctic expeditions toward the Behring Straits in 1912 are missing. The men are V. A. Housanoff, a geologist, who sailed in the motor vessel Hercules for a scientific study of the polar seas, and Lieut. G. L. Brousiloff, I.R.M., who sailed on the auxiliary schooner Anna to investigate conditions of navigation from the Sea of Kars to the Behring Straits. Fears are entertained in the absence of news that both have perished. Word was received in August, 1914, that the Anna had been abandoned on Franz Josef Land.

Your Liver is Clogged up

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

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

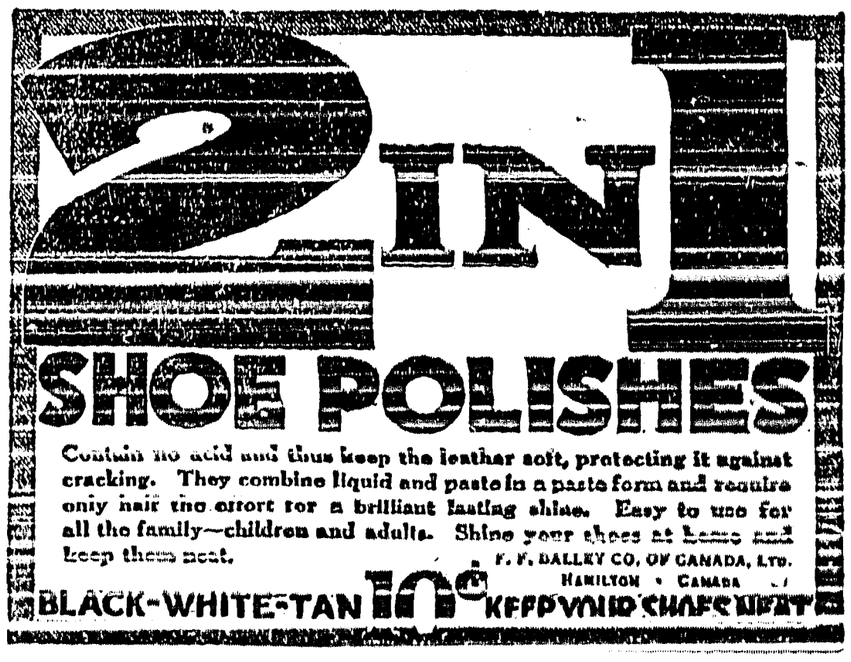
The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

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."



GERMAN ATROCITIES IN FRANCE RIVAL THEIR CRIMES IN BELGIUM

THOUSANDS OF INNOCENTS ARE TAKEN AS SLAVES

Children Brutally Torn From Their Parents and Conveyed in Trucks to Germany, Where It Is Presumed They Will Be Forced To Work For Their Captors

The tearing of thousands of innocent boys and girls from their homes in Northern France outrivals the worst atrocities committed by the German troops in Belgium. The outrage was not committed yesterday; it occurred about Easter, but news from the occupied regions of France comes with more difficulty than anywhere else under German rule, and the French Government have been at great pains to be sure of their facts before appealing on them to the world. About 25,000 French women and girls and boys were forcibly seized from Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, three adjoining towns, torn from their families, placed in trains, and taken no one knows where.

Houses were entered in the night, and the selected victims were seized and hurried off. Many of the victims were young girls. For what purpose they were seized is not explained, but they were brutally torn from their mothers, who have already in many cases been bereft for ever of husbands and sons.

As news of the slavery policy of Germany at Lille and elsewhere is becoming more fully known in Paris, and as proofs have now become available, the indignation of the public has been aroused to a high pitch.

People are realizing that Germany has deliberately signed her own decree of outlawry from among civilized nations. In Paris nowadays one hears very little of the folly involved in attempts to whitewash the German people at the expense of the German Emperor.

Accounts of the horrors perpetrated at Lisle and elsewhere show that German soldiers have gladly associated themselves as partners in the crimes, and the French public agree thoroughly with the eloquent protest that has been made by M. Briand's orders.

M. Briand has shown the gross illegality of the German action, and has appealed to neutral feelings of justice and humanity.

He is able to claim that the French Government are in possession of satisfactory proofs of the accuracy of the allegations made against the Germans, and he invites neutrals to an independent verification of the outrages committed.

One of the towns which is suffering most from this new form of German atrocity is Lille — sometimes known as the Manchester of France, but a more beautiful Manchester.

The Bishop of Lille has addressed an eloquent protest in the name of religion to the German general in command of the town, but protests of any kind are a waste of words when addressed to the German military authorities.

Their apparent motive for the present proceedings is a desire to compel the French civilian population to engage in industrial work for the benefit of the German army or — which is the same thing—of the German nation.

This purpose is absolutely contrary to international law. No invading army has a right to compel the inhabitants of the invaded territory to assist its operations, either directly or indirectly.

On the day after the atrocious events which she describes a Frenchwoman, in a letter from Lille, says the preceding three weeks, and particularly the preceding eight days, had been a period of frightful anguish and moral torture among the mothers who had seen their children removed, with a refinement of cruelty, on the pretext that Britain was starving Germany, and that the French population would not work for their conquerors.

It was thought too kind to take whole families, so from one to five members were taken from each — men, women or children. To prolong the anguish the town was taken quarter by quarter without notice.

At daybreak bodies of soldiers, headed by their bands, armed with machine guns and rifles, came to take away the women and children, whither they did not know or would not say. The victims were captured in their homes, in the streets, on the tramways, and they were seen no more.

The remaining women were terrified, and when a number of girls and children had disappeared the French civil and religious officials protested.

Then posters were put up warning the population to prepare for evacuation, each person to have not more than 66 lbs of luggage. They were to stand at their doorways, and certain of them would be chosen.

The choice took interminable days and nights — a horrible nightmare. The Frenchwoman describes how an officer passed through the Fives Quarter, pointing to the victims he chose, who were then led to church or school, and thence to the station.

During the following day the pitiful flock was taken away, whither or for what work no one knew, but crying "Vive la France!" and singing the "Marseillaise."

The Mairie took fire, and by the light of the flames the domiciliary visits recommenced. From 1,500 to 2,000, many of them girls of seventeen years, were taken away daily. The concentration camps resembled slave markets. For a week this Calvary continued, the children weeping and their nurses offering to go in place of them.

We have seen one of Germany's measures of humanity (writes a mother in bitter irony). It consists in dividing families, in taking a girl here, another there, a father, or in leaving alone one or two octogenarians in order to allow the so-called voluntarily evacuated people to revictual themselves and to lead a more normal life by planting potatoes.

Nothing has shocked me more than this infamous act, which is criminal in consequences and possibilities, and has been accomplished, it is alleged, on humanitarian grounds. Our families are in tears at these enforced separations.

Parents have gone mad at seeing their daughter sent away to meet the unknown that is so full of dangers and pitfalls. Others have died at the sight, and for my part I bless heaven for all the months of separation that have at least spared me this last anguish. All France and all nations must know of this fresh crime, craftily prepared with so much lying pretence and hidden knavery.

At Roubaix the German officers refused to do their brutal work at night time. They were men from Verdun and some of them said they would rather have starved in the trenches.

A Brief Interview

An American newspaper correspondent had an interview with General Kitchener before the battle of Omdurman. "I had a cable message from my paper," he said, relating the experience, "the night before the battle instructing me to get an interview with Kitchener, ask him for his plan of attack on the Mahdi's forces, and rush it through. It was some distance from our position in the rear to headquarters, and the only animal I could get to ride across the stretch of sand was a donkey so small that I had almost to carry it part of the journey. Riding between high sand-banks, the animal suddenly doubled up and went down on his knees, throwing me over his head. Before I could get up I heard a voice exclaim, 'What the devil's this?' Sure enough it was Kitchener himself, and I got my interview with him on the spot. He said: 'Get out of the road!'"

A Disadvantage

The Germans will be immensely hated after this war. They will be the pariahs of the future.

Already we see signs of German hatred everywhere. At a reception the other night in a neutral city the guest of honor said to a man who had just been presented to her:

"You are a foreigner, are you not? Where do you come from?"

"From Berlin, ma'am," he answered.

The lady stared at him through her lorgnette.

"Dear me," she said. "Couldn't you go back and come from somewhere else?"—London Opinion.

New Zealand Doing Its "Bit" in War

According to a report to the trade and commerce department from Canadian Trade Commissioner Beddoe, of Auckland, New Zealand has now sent 60,000 men to the front out of a total white population of 1,000,000. The Dominion is now providing 2,400 men each month to maintain its army at the front. The total amount raised for war expenses is no over $55,000,000 and over $15,000,000 of this amount will be met by this year's surplus revenue.

Proportionately to population it will be seen that New Zealand has apparently done better than Canada in its contribution both of men and money to the empire's war forces.

100,000 German Hymns

In Germany a hymn is sung on the smallest excuse. There are at least 100,000 German hymns; 10,000 have passed into German hymn books and about 1,000 are regarded as classics by the German critics. We have borrowed largely from the enemy in this respect, says the Westminster Gazette, and, indeed, until the modern revival of the translation of hymns from the Latin and other languages, Germany was almost the only source from which hymns other than British were taken for our hymn books.

"We have evolved a standardized bridge prize for all our afternoon affairs."

"What is it?"

"A boiled dinner in a can. It keeps the wives happy and their husbands from scolding." — Louisville Courier-Journal

Farmers Urged To Pay Seed Liens Quickly

Conference at Calgary Suggests June 1, 1917, as Last Date for Payment

That western farmers who have given seed grain liens to the government and have not discharged their indebtedness shall be given until June 30, 1917, to pay up, and after that date the holder of a mortgage on their property may pay off the lien and add the amount to the mortgage at the named rate of interest, was the unanimous vote of a conference held under the auspices of the Calgary Board of Trade, to go into the whole matter of seed grain liens.

The Dominion Government was represented at the conference by W. W. Corey, Deputy Minister of the Interior, and the Provincial Government by Premier A. L. Sifton. The United Farmers of Alberta were represented by President H. W. Wood, and there were also present representatives from other Alberta municipalities and boards of trade, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the mortgage and loan companies and the banking interests.

During the winter of 1914-15, the Dominion Government advanced some $14,000,000 for seed grain and also for hay, groceries and other supplies for settlers, secured by one-year lien notes, which were made a first charge upon the land seeded or occupied by the applicant. Of this amount, about $2,000,000 has been repaid.

It was represented that neglect to repay this indebtednses was injurious to the credit of the farmers generally and President Wood, of the United Farmers, declared strongly that with two good harvests the borrowers of seed grain money should discharge their obligations.

Mr. Corey read a letter from Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, to a Winnipeg firm, in which he stated that January 1 next could be safely fixed as the date subsequent to which the department would not be bound by its registrations in respect to liens that are registered at the various land title offices.

The latter also said that the department had for some time adopted the policy of releasing liens on other parcels of land than that on which the seeding was originally done, provided such land is three times the value of the claim of the department.

Premier Sifton said that the Alberta Government was prepared to co-operate in any way with the Dominion Government, and would pass any legislation which it asked in regard to this matter.

Resolutions embodying the sentiment of the meeting as stated were passed unanimously.

Stern Struggle on Conscription in Australia

remier Declares That if Voluntary System Fails There Must Be Compulsion

News reaches London of a stern conscription fight progressing in Australia. New Zealand has already adopted conscription, finding voluntary service inadequate to fill the drafts promised for the front.

Mr. Lloyd George said in the House of Commons recently:

"Splendid services have already been rendered by Australia, which encourage us to hope that every available man will be placed at the disposal of the Empire in order to obtain ultimate victory."

The Times says: "The day has been when so broad a hint from the British Minister would have been bitterly resented by any Dominion. Today it is not resented.

"Premier Hughes himself claims it as in some respects the most direct recognition yet accorded of what Australia has done.

"The Premier also declares that if the voluntary system fails there must be compulsion for Australia, but it is for Australia to judge."

Mae Marsh, who plays the part of Flora Cameron in "The Birth of a Nation," a great motion play which will be shown at some of the leading western cities. The production will be given at Brandon for one week, commencing Monday, October 2; Regina for one week, commencing Monday, October 9, and Saskatoon for three days, commencing Thursday, October 19th. Other cities will be visited westward to Vancouver.

SYSTEM OF TRANSPORTATION AND MARKETING OF WESTERN WHEAT

FROM THE HARVEST FIELDS TO WORLD'S MARKET

Wheat is the Creative Force of the Communities that Prosper Between the Rockies and the Great Lakes, Nurturing Towns and Cities of the Western Provinces

(By R. Magill, M.A., PhD., Chief Commissioner of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada in By-Water Magazine.)

Wheat is king where only a short time since the buffalo and the wolf roamed at will. When wheat entered the prairie provinces, with it came civilization. Wheat placed in these provinces a population that is sturdy and virile, that is already large and that is rapidly growing.

Wheat has built thousands of miles of railway lines through the western wilderness. It has dotted the country with three thousand elevators. It is collected by these elevators from hundreds of thousands of farmers, carried from there by branch lines to he transcontinental roads, and emptied into the vast storage plants at the head of the lakes.

On its way from the farm to the terminal, wheat is the object of a great system of federal administration, which carries out strict laws of transportation, inspection and storage. Wheat gives traffic to the railways, raw material to the mills, and business to the banks. It creates grain exchanges, nurtures towns and cities, and is the creative force of the communities that prosper between the Great Lakes and the Rockies. And going on from the terminals, it keeps great fleets moving on the inland waterways as it enters the field of international commerce. It means food to the people of the United Kingdom, and it means returns to Canada in the form of imports from Britain.

The story of what happens to this wheat from the time it is harvested on the prairies until it finds its way into the holds of the steamships that carry it to the head of ocean navigation is a most interesting one.

The western farmer does not sack his grain. He hauls it loose in the wagon to the nearest shipping point, and there he uses either the loading platform or the country elevator.

If he chooses to use the platform he orders a car from the railway company, has the car placed at the platform, loads the grain into the car from the wagon, and orders and bills the car forward in his own name and to the order of some commission firm.

Many farmers prefer the platform to the elevator in order to save elevator charges and allowances, and also in order to avoid the possibility of their grain being interfered with prior to official inspection. As there are about sixteen hundred platforms in the prairie provinces, a large volume of grain, about one-third of the whole, is annually shipped this way.

The farmer can either sell his grain for cash to the elevator or store and ship his grain through it for a maximum charge of 1 3-4c per bushel. If he puts the grain through the elevator, he receives for it a warehouse receipt, upon which he can borrow money pending the sale of the grain. There are 2,995 licensed country elevators in the three provinces, with a total capacity of 94,322,000 bushels. If he uses the elevator he avoids the labor of loading it into the car, gets the grade (as agreed upon with the warehouseman) and weight of the grain, finances upon the receipt, and is able without further trouble to devote himself to the ploughing of his land.

When the car is loaded, whether at platform or elevator, the doors are sealed to prevent theft on the way, the bill of lading and waybill are made out, and the grain starts on its long journey to, say, Liverpool.

All grain going east from the prairie provinces is inspected at Winnipeg. When the grain train, forty-five or fifty cars, reaches Winnipeg, a gang of men from the inspection department meets it. The gang consists of about fourteen men, each having his own part to play. Dispatch and accuracy are indispensable, and experience has resulted in a sound organization which secures both. The car opener opens the car and places an empty sample bag in it. The sampler enters the car on top of the grain, drives his brass probe into the grain at five or seven points, and empties the grain each time on to a cloth laid for the purpose. The foreman mounts the ladder, watches the probing, mixes the sample into an average, puts it into the bag, writes the sample ticket, inserts this in the bag, and on descending, hangs the bag on the car door. The car sealer follows, reseals the car, collects the sample bags and takes them to the government office in the railway yard. The numbers of the tickets are there checked with the sheets made out from the waybills, by the government clerk, and the samples and sheets are then sent to the inspection office.

Grain is graded according to its quality (soundness, color, weight, etc.), condition (moisture and heat), and admixture (weeds, dirt, etc.). There are mechanical aids to inspection—the moisture test, the sieve and the scale—and every precaution is taken to secure fair and just grading. When the inspection is finished the samples and tickets are stored to be retained as long as they may be needed. The inspector does not know who owns the grain. He grades from the sample only, and when he has finished, his notations are handed to the clerical department, in which full records are made and the certificates issued.

The grain thus leaves Winnipeg, classified and graded by officials of the Canadian government. By the inspection being done at Winnipeg, while the storage point is 450 miles away at the head of the lakes, time is given for sampling, inspection, issuing of certificates, appeals from the inspector's verdict, and for the sale of the grain, before it reaches the terminal elevators.

Upon the arrival of the grain at Fort William, another set of government officials take hold of it. All signs of leaking or damage are recorded. The depth of grain in the car is measured. The unloading, the weighing, the cleaning, the binning and the shipping are all supervised. Government certificates of weight and grade of both the grain coming in and the grain going out of the terminals are issued. Warehouse receipts are registered, and upon these the movement of the grain is financed.

There are 13 terminal elevators in Fort William and Port Arthur, with a total capacity of 41,350,000 bushels. Not less than $20,000,000 of capital was required to build and equip these plants. They are modern in every respect. It is not too much to say that every device that makes for the proper treatment of grain and for efficiency, dispatch and accuracy in handling is provided in these elevators.

A farmer's wagon can haul about 60 or 70 bushels of wheat; a railway car about 1,300 bushels; a whole grain train from 50,000 to 60,000 bushels; while a large lake boat can take over 300,000 bushels. One of these large boats can be loaded by a modern terminal elevator at the rate of from 70,000 to 100,000 bushels per hour.

These lake boats are much more indispensable to the western grain industry than most people dream of. Western Canada lies far from the seaboard, and in this is its greatest handicap as a grain-growing country. Among the great grain-growing countries of the world, Canada has a unique and unfavorable position in this regard—a position which is met largely by the fact that the lake system of carrying grain is also unrivalled for its efficiency and its cheapness.

The larger lake boats are unloaded at elevators at the foot of the Great Lakes, while those built with not more than 14 feet draught are able to pass through the canals and take the wheat to the elevators at Montreal without transshipment. These great terminal elevators are really pieces of transportation machinery. Their function is not to store so much as to unload from vessel, and load again into car, river barge or ocean liner. To describe the work of the elevators would take an article all by itself. The machinery is a marvel of science and mechanism. It handles the vast flood of wheat just as though it were really fluid, sucking it in through pipes like water and discharging it in torrents into the holds of vessels which carry it across the ocean to the ever-hungry millions of Europe.

The part that inland navigation is able to play in the movement of wheat is one of the most important assets that our great country possesses, in allowing the products of the farmers of our rich and far-reaching plains to compete in the markets of the world.

Better Face Surgery

Surgery is making great advances as a result of the war. W. H. Dolomore, president of the British Dental Association, told his fellow members at the annual meeting that one of the lessons the war will teach will be the correct method of treating injuries of the jaw and face. Photographs exhibited showed remarkably successful results in healing gunshot fractures of the jaw with a minimum of disfigurement.

Our Dogs Made Good

Last winter the French authorities imported from Alaska and Canada several hundred trained dogs for drawing sleds in the Vosges Mountains. They proved so useful that they have been employed during the summer in similar work, though they now draw the sleds on small railways. Eleven dogs with a couple of men can haul a load of a ton up some of the most precipitous slopes in the mountains, according to the "Railway Age Gazette."

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Rooms the coolest and cleanest.

Dining Room service the best.

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J. H. DOYLE, Manager

Local and Personal

J. H. Doyle was a visitor at Nelson the early part of the week, returning on Tuesday.

Mrs. J. G. Smith, who has spent the past two months with Calgary friends, returned home on Tuesday.

The first of the season's whist drives will be held at the Catholic rectory on Wednesday evening next.

The band is giving another of its always popular dances in the Parish Hall on Fridry evening, November 10th.

Mrs. H. Parker spent a few days with Cranbrook friends the early part of the week, returning on Wednesday.

Walter Gilpin of Kitscoty, Alta., who has been working at Trail for a time, is here on a visit to his aunt, Mrs. T. W. Gilpin.

Jud Fulmer and Milt Beam pulled out for Sirdar on Wednesday, where they will be on the Great Northern pole loading job for a few days.

The W.C.T.U. October meeting is on Thursday aext at the home of Miss E. Smith. The ladies will spend the afternoon at Red Cross sewing.

Creston's Chinese population suffered a slight decrease on Saturday, when a quartette of Sam Woo's followers pulled out to take jobs at Wycliffe.

The last of the poles for the Creston-Yahk telephone line were placed on Tuesday, and the work crew came into town that afternoon. The wire for the line has not arrived yet.

The W.C.T.U. hallowe'en party at the Auditorium on Tuesday night was well attended, and almost $20 was netted wherewith to purchase Christmas treats for the soldiers overseas.

Cranbrook Herald: Mrs. Gus. Erickson left on Sunday last for Bull River and will visit Mrs. Pownell for a short time. Mrs. Erickson will spend the winter with her daughter in Creston Valley.

October payments to the Creston branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund were the lowest on record, only $70. The organization has still another month in which to receive payments on the lists circulated last year.

J. J. Fingland, Kaslo, the road superintendent for this constituency, was here the early part of the week. The last of the year's work is now under way across the river, where Dan English has a small crew doing some repairs.

Although snow has been showing on the high spots on Goat Mountain since Sunday so far none of the beautiful has made its appearance below the 1000-foot mark. The few recent rains will be welcomed by the farmer as it will make fall ploughing just a little easier on the horses.

Creston Women's Institute meets on Saturday afternoon in Speers' Hall. The features will be a demonstration on candy making and a paper on "Laws of B.C. regarding women and children." Members are asked to bring along magazines and journals to be sent to the overseas soldiers.

E. Pecariello, Fernie's second hand dealer, was back again over the week-end and purchased another couple of cars of apples and some vegetables, and a small supply of bottles. In fact he was buying most everything the Valley produces, except plums. He wouldn't touch them at any price.

From all appearances the hotels, the 107th Regiment headquarters and the provincial police and deputy mining recorder are the only ones to change over to Pacific time with the C.P.R. The hotel hours are now uniform all over the province, the bars opening at 11 a.m. and closing at 10 p.m. according to the new time.

Geo. Platt of Spokane was a week-end visitor here awaiting the arrival of cars at Sirdar whereon to load the pile of poles belonging to Dan English and which are alongside the track a couple of miles beyond Sirdar. There are about a dozen carloads, which were cut at Corn Creek and rafted down two or three years ago. The Great Northern Railway is the buyer.

Major Mallandaine, who is just home from an inspection of the internment camp at Morrissey is due to receive another batch of 70 prisoners from the east, which will swell the total number of interns at the camp to almost 200. It is stated the authorities intend to make Morrissey one of the largest camps in Canada, due to its superior accommodation, location and management.

Mrs. Lupton left yesterday on a visit to Moyie friends.

COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE—Thoroughbred stock, $10 each—Victor Carr, Creston.

Mrs. E. C. Gibbs was a week-end visitor with friends in Nelson, returning on Monday.

DEMOCRAT OR RIG WANTED, must be in good condition. Address Box P.P., REVIEW OFFICE.

FOR SAEE—Good work horse, or would put out for winter.—Apply A. D. POCHIN (Canyon), Erickson P.O.

PIGS FOR SALE—Young grrde Berkshires, various ages.—Stocks & Jackson, Mountain View Ranch, Creston.

Creston school went onto the winter schedule on Wednesday and is now opening at 9.30 instead of 9 a.m. as formerly.

The vital statistics for October show five births and one death. The newcomers were all girls. There were no marriages.

Mrs. J. B. Moran, who has been convalescing at St. Eugene hospital, Cranbrook, for some weeks past, returned to Creston on Tuesday.

J. P. Powers of Lethbridge, who owns a ranch in the Erickson country was a visitor here on Friday, taking his annual look over his property.

Rev. J. S. Mahood will be here for both morning and evening service in Christ Church on Sunday, with Holy Communion after morning prayer as usual.

Huscroft school children will do their bit for Belgian relief at a fowl supper and dance at the school on Wednesday evening. 50 cents pays for both the supper and dancing.

THE REVIEW was a few minutes astray in chronicling the C.P.R. change in time. The eastbound express is due at 12.57 now, in place of 12.45 as formerly. The westbound time is still 15.37.

F. Smith of Nelson, who succeeds O. E. Ford as route agent of the Dominion Express Company, spent a couple of days getting acquainted with the Creston end of the work, the latter part of the week.

The 225th Battalion, which numbers some half-dozen Creston recruits, is expecting to spend another winter in Canada, and will be leaving Vernon this week for their new quarters at New Westminister. This corps is recruited up to about 600.

A freight wreck this side of Fernie delayed Monday's westbound passenger a matter of three hours. On Tuesday passengers to Nelson were stalled on the lake for about two hours owing to the steamer dislocating the rudder after leaving Proctor.

Although the exact returns are not available the figures show that in the matter of freight traffic in all lines out of Creston the month of October is the biggest and best month the C.P.R. has ever had at this station. Passenger traffic, however, is very slim just now.

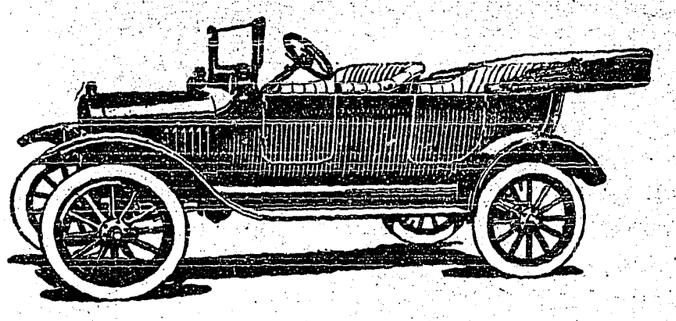
Although the weather was none too encouraging Creston Methodist church was comfortably filled on Sunday night for the usual harvest thanksgiving service. Rev. W. M. Lees delivered a splendid address suitable to the occasion, and the church was artistically decorated.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. McLaren, who own Block 23, to the west of the S. A. Speers ranch, out Alice Siding way, arrived from Treesbank, Manitoba, on Saturday, and have rented the house on the Speers place for the winter. They are accompanied by Mrs. A. Brown also of Treesbank.

Pay Sergt. Crowe is at Morrissey this week on an official visit. Great disappointment is felt by the camp staff that the authorities have decided not to send a bunch of Turkish women prisoners to Morrissey as announced last week. The B.C. detention camp is to be maintained strictly as a prison for men only.

The finishing touches are being put on the programme for the Belgian children's relief concert to be held in Mercantile Hall on Wednesday, Nov. 15th. Some splendid numbers are being prepared and a thoroughly high class children's entertainment is assured. The admission is 10 cents for children and 25 cents for adults.

Creston people who are thinking of sending Christmas presents to Old Country friends, or the boys in khaki, will do well to have their parcels posted by November 7th, or earlier. The postal authorities advise that prospects are for a very heavy Christmas mail while the number of steamers available to carry it is even more limited than a year ago.



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R. S. BEVAN, - Creston

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Clover Leaf pattern Plates in—
5-inch B & B Plates, per doz 1.00
6-inch Dessert Plates " 1.20
7-inch Dinner Plates " 1.40
8-inch large Dinner Plates, per doz. 1.50
8-inch Soup Plates, per doz 1.50

Gravy Boats, Covered Vegetable, Oval and Scalloped Vegetable Dishes and Platters. Also Jugs of the same pattern, in various shapes and sizes, at these at these very low prices.

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