THE CRESTON REVIEW

No. 36 CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1914 6TH YEAR

Local and Personal

The first snow of winter now adorns the mountain tops. It arrived Monday night.

J. H. Doyle of the King George Hotel staff spent a few days with his family at Cranbrook last week.

Nelson Brown and Scotty Cowan left on Wednesday for a visit at the Spokane fair.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Ross and Mr. and Mrs. Huscroft sr., are away on a holiday trip to the Spokone fair.

Mrs. Mallendaine is at Nelson this week, attending the annual convention of the B. C. School Trustees Association,

A. B. Stanley, formerly of The Review was a business visitor at Nelson and Arrow Lake points during the week.

J. W. Whiteley, provincial organizer for the Loyal Orange Lodge, is expected to pay Creston a visit this week arriving today.

The first cut in C.P.R. expenses at Creston was made last week, when the section crews were reduced from four to three men, two men being laid off temporarily.

The Canyon City Lumber Co. are preparing to clean off the small timber on the land around the Siding and are putting in a wood sawing plant. The output will be marketed at Regina, Sask.

The girl and boy friends of Katherine Heald treated her to a genuine surprise party at her home on Tuesday night, on the occasion of her birthday. They had games, music and refreshments and a thoroughly good time was spent by all.

What looks to be about the biggest cauliflower marketed this year was brought in on Wednesday by W. A. Pease. With the leaves stripped off it measured 33 inches in circumference. Mrs. Payne at the City Bakery will manufacture it into pickles.

Although hotels in other B.C, towns are putting up the price of drinks the Creston hotelmen are still standing by the former schedule. At Revelstoke everything is 15 cents straight instead of two for a quarter, while Hennessy's Three Star brandy is 20 cents.

The sittiug of the Indian Commission at the reserve on Friday was made the occasion for a second Christmas celebration, particularly from a gastronomic standpoint, by a section of the local Indians. Everything in sight in the eatable line at the City Bakery was gathered in, besides a very liberal supply of candies, peanuts and ginger ale.

If J. W. Archer, who is tramping across the continent to raise funds for the Red Cross Society has no better response to his proclamation in other towns than greeted his efforts in Creston, the funds of that worthy organization will hardly be swelled to an extent to tempt the treasurer to abscond with the extra revenue secured by the Archer hike. The donations received at the post office reached the grand total of $0,000.

Arrangements are complete for the opening dance which will be given in the Mercantile Hall on Friday evening next, Sept, 25. Owing to the excessive charges for Cranbrook music this season the Twentyman orchestra of Creston will supply the music, and all who attend are assured the usual enjoyable time. The affair will be run same as last season; the gentlemen will pay pro rata all the expenses, and the ladies provide refreshments.

Creston hunters should not overlook the possible fortunes to be made in destroying noxious animals and birds. The bounties this year are; For each mature coyote, $9; for each mature wolf, $15; for each mature cougar, $15; for each young of the coyote, wolf or cougar not less than one week old when killed, one-half of the above amounts respectively; for each mature golden eagle, but only in respect of such birds when killed in the counties of Yale, Kootenay or Cariboo $3.

Suits cleaned, pressed and repaired $1.25—Weber.

S. A. Speers returned from a short trip to Nelson on Saturday.

Mrs. Geo. Meade left last week for Squaw Point, where she will spend a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Gibbs returned on Tuesday from a brief holiday in Spokane.

John Hamilton left on Wednesday for Spokane to take in the exhibition and visit friends.

Sugar took another plunge upward early this week when another 50 cents per hundred was tacked on to the price.

Nine cars of railroad ties were shipped from Canyon City this week. This completes the season's cut at the mill at that point.

Charlie Leamy landed a 16 pound char while fishing in the Goat river one day last week. It was almost two and a half feet in length.

PIGS FOR SALE—I have for sale a few choice Ohio Improved Chester White Pigs, two months old, registered stock.—W. Levesque, Erickson.

Church of England services will be resumed at Erickson on Sunday, September 27, commencing at 3 p.m. Services will be every alternate Sunday thereafter.

The visit of L.O.L. organizer Whiteley in the Crow at present, may result in the organization of an Orange County Lodge for Creston, Cranbrook Fernie and Hosmer.

W. Cowan, of Ayr, Scotland, was a visitor with Creston friends this week. He was shown over the valley and greatly admired the fruit farms, leaving on Wednesday for Spokane, for the exhibition.

Moose Jaw, Calgary, Medicine Hat and Edmonton each got a car of the products of the Creston Valley this week. There were almost 3,000 crates and boxes in the four cars, at least 1,800 of which would be apples.

The rain was responsible for the cancellation of at least one automobile trip to the Spokane fair. R. Bevan and party had arrangements made to leave on Wednesday but the rainy weather put the kibosh on the outing.

The provincial timber inspector announces that all the fire patrol guards on the short term service have been withdrawn. The permanent force of some 40 fire fighters are now left to look after all fires until next summer.

The Creston district got its first real rain in two months on Monday night, when we had almost an eight hour steady downpour. Outside of helping some of the root crops and freshening up pasture lands the wet goods are too late to help much.

Major A. McGraw, Indian agent at Vernon, who was here with the commission on Friday and Saturday, was a welcome visitor to town. He and Capt. Forrester were at the Royal Military College, London, Ontario, at the same time and they had many interesting experiences to talk over. Until a few months ago the major moulded public opinion at Hedley where he edited the Gazette for many years.

Two more substantial settlers were added to the Canyon City district population last week. They are Mr. S. H. Edwards and family of Hosmer who are now occupying the ten acre tract they purchased a couple of years ago and who intend fruit ranching, and J. M. Fraser, a quite well-known dairyman of Nelson, who has taken up 160 acres and is going into the cattle business strong; for a starter he brought along about thirty head of cattle.

At the conclusion of Saturday's sitting of the Indian Commission the members of it were given an auto trip through the valley, and all were considerably surprised at the area available for cultivation, and the splendid fruit and vegetable crops being produced. It was particularly gratifying to have Chairman White pronounce the district as fine a stretch of fruit country as he had ever seen. He knows the famous Annapolis valley in Nova Scotia where Eastern Canada's best apples come from.

Indian Board Visits Creston

The members of the royal commission on Indian affairs of British Columbia held a two-day sitting in Creston on Friday and Saturday last.

The commission is composed of five members. N. W. White of Shelburne, N.S., who is chairman; J. A. J. McKenna, LL.D., and Saunarez Carmichael, representing the Dominion government, and D. H. Macdowell and J. P. Shaw, M.P.P., representing the provincial government.

Accompanying the commission were R. L. T. Galbraith, Indian agent for Kootenay, and Major McGraw, Indian agent at Vernon.

The session on Friday was held at the reserve, when the Indian side of the case was listened to exclusively with none of the whites in attendance consequently we are unable to state just what line of evidence was submitted, but in view of the enquiries made of speakers at the Saturday meeting it is safe to assume the Indians were insisting on possession of the lands they now occupy and clamoring for a bigger reservation.

The Saturday session was in the Board of Trade rooms, when the memorial from the Farmers' Institute and Board of Trade, which was forwarded the commission last year, was fully gone into.

To Mr. Guy Lowenburg was deputed the task of stating the case for the white settlers and he carefully reviewed the memorandum which had previously been recommended to the serious consideration of the commissioners by Premier McBride whose active sympathy in the matter had been enlisted by J. H. Schofield, M.P.P,

The document shows the reserve to contain 1,800 acres of which some 1,600 acres are flooded lands and are only habitable at certain seasons of the year. The habitable part is some 200 acre of the bench above the meadow lands, which is capable of high agricultural production, but which is ignored by the Indians, with the exception of the village site and some few acres adjoining. In their desire to occupy the meadow lands numbers of Indians have taken up their habitations outside the crown lands.

Contrasted with the Indian inactivity, during the last six years 1500 acres have been cleared and cultivated by the white people, who have planted in the neighborhood of 15,000 fruit trees. As a result of this development the relations between the Indians and whites have been strained, much to the discomfort of those occupying land adjacent to the reserve,

The memorandum draws attention to the fact that the reserve as at present constituted is inadequate for the needs of the Indians, though possibly if the 200 acres of bench lands were cleared and cultivated they would, together with the hay lands, be adequate. but the Indian shows no inclination for clearing land and bringing it under the branch of cultivation for which it is peculiarly adapted.

The citizens of the valley would resent any suggestion to extend the reserve limits on the bench, while any increase on the meadow land would be equally unwelcome. It is pointed out, too, that were the reserve enlarged additional complications would have to be faced when these lands are reclaimed.

Attention is drawn to the fact that owing to the Indian imagining he is, or should be monarch of all he surveys on these lands, he has not a very high regard for the civil authorities or the regulations made. They have not hesitated to erect fences across highways. They have small regard for the game laws. They bring in cattle and horses from the United States without inspection and turn them out to range along with other stock in the valley, never dreaming of the possibility of introducing disease among the valley live stock.

Other causes of friction are cited and the memorandum closes with a few statistical comparisons showing the area and population of other reserves, and a comparative statement of population to acreage. On the St. Mary's Reserve there is 86 acres per head of population; Tobacco Plains, 198 acres; Lower Columbia, 117 acres; Shuswap, 42 acres; Arrow Lake, 12 acres; while at Creston there is 11 acres per head of population, and most of that overflowed land.

The memorial concludes, "No doubt the Indians of this reserve could receive better attention and supervision were they removed to the St. Mary's Reserve, where they would be more directly under the eye of the Indian agent and where the rising generation could more readily receive the advantages of the Industrial School and medical attention. We would suggest this removal for the many reasons set forth in this memorial, if not entirely, at any rate a more even distribution of the Indian population over the land of the agency. The tendency of the Indians to settle outside the lands of the reserve is not working to their advantage."

In his remarks Mr. Lowenburg impressed on the commissioners that what the citizens generally wanted was a definite ruling as to the rights of the Indians, not only regarding their lands, but also as to their other privileges in the country. There would be no objection to the Indians getting possession of the land they at present actually occupy if conditions in the valley are to remain as at present. In the event of the flats being reclaimed, however, he pointed out that the white population will look to the authorities to provide resident instructors to see to it that the Indian land was properly cultivated and their general welfare more carefully attended to in various respects. If this were not feasible a still better move would be to take the Indians to the Tobacco Plains Reserve, where there was plenty of land, the figures being 190 acres per head there as compared with 11 acres here.

E. G. Mallendaine, T. M. Edmondson and Dr. Henderson also addressed the commission, the doctor's remarks being devoted to the unsatisfactory sanitary conditions prevailing among the Indians.

All the speakers were closely followed and cross-examined on vital points by members of the commission, and throughout the proceedings as well as at the close the speakers were complimented on the eminently fair and reasonable presentation of the case to the commission. The usual careful consideration of the case was promised.

The next public holiday is Thanksgiving Day, which has been fixed for Thursday, Oct. 8th.

Mrs. W. K. Brown left yesterday for Spokane, where she will visit friends for a few days.

Miss Ida Gunn of Trout Lake, who has been visiting Creston friends for some weeks, returned home on Sunday.

Mrs. Baines of Cowley, Alta., who has been visiting Mrs. Parker for some days returned home on Wednesday.

Between the war and the rather dry season the Creston delegation to the Spokane fair this year is not nearly so large as in 1913.

Cupid was not the only one to fail to make a count in Creston in August. The registrar of vital statistics reports there were no births that month either.

Between the war and the reduced freight rates Creston householders will get their winter supply of coal at least 50 cents a ton cheaper this year—and maybe a dollar.

Mrs, M. J. Benninger and baby, who have been guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, returned to Burwood, Sask. on Tuesday, visiting her sister at Cranbrook for a few days en route.

Until the first contingent leaves Canada no attempt will be made to organize new units. Those wishing to join the Creston company will not have to wait long as the the soldiers expect to sail this week.

CRESTON ORCHESTRA—Mrs. Lucy E. Crompton, violiniste; Mrs. Ada Downs, pianiste; Mr. Winter, clarionet; under the leadership of James Twentyman, violincello and trombone, member of Amalgamated Musicians Union and late of Moss's Empires Ltd., Moody-Manners, Carl Rosa, and Quinlan Opera Companies. For terms and particulars apply JAMES TWENTYMAN, Jeweler, Creston.

On account of the disagreeable weather the attendance at Christ Church social at Chas. Moore's on Friday night was not as large as expected, and it is expected the affair will be repeated later in the month. Vocal solos were rendered by the genial host and also by Rev. E. Bull and there were piano selections by Mrs. H. B. Bevan. Games were also in evidence and not a few enjoyed tripping the light fantastic. Refreshments were served.

Latest War News

The German army, which less than two weeks ago was almost at the gates of Paris, and the right wing of which then extended to the east of the French capital, is now drawn up in almost a straight line extending from the neighborhood of Noyen in the west to Bois Fergs on the Meuse, with its left resting on the German fortress of Metz.

Thus the right wing, at least, has gone back more than 70 miles in two weeks, while the rest of the army has had also to retire before the whole could find ground upon which to make another stand against the advance of the Allies.

That the Germans intend to give battle on this line, with the river Aisne in front of their right, the hills of Reims facing their centre and the mountains and forest of Argonne on the left, there seems to be little doubt. They went back steadily before the French and English armies, fighting only rearguard actions until their right got across the Aisne. Then they turned and delivered several counter attacks which were repulsed.

It is stated from Russian official sources that the rout of the Austrian army in Galacia is complete. The Austrian loss since the taking of Lemberg is estimated at 250,000 killed and wounded, 100,000 prisoners, and 400 guns, many colors and vast quantities of stores. The Germans made desperate efforts to save the Austrian army but have failed completely.

Letter from Camp

Valcartier Camp,
Sept. 6, 1914

Editor REVIEW:

SIR,—On behalf of the men of the Creston district who came to the camp as volunteers for the front, I wish to tender our thanks to the citizens of Creston who so generously contributed to our comfort. The fruit, tobacco, etc., were very much appreciated by us all, the Nelson boys included, and many are the messages handed me to transmit. However, it is impossible to give all messages individually, so kindly mention through your columns how very thankful we are.

We do not know when we will move. The only ones to break camp to date being a thousand men who left here today to go to Bermuda. There are many rumors here to the effect that we will be sent to India and many to Egypt but nothing is certain except that there are ten thousand more men in camp than are needed. In view of this fact there is a rumor constantly gaining ground that married men will be returned home. This is as may be, and only a rumor.

The camp presents a wonderful sight, thousands of men in uniform of all colors and cuts, well sprinkled with the kilts of the Scotch regiments. On the whole conditions are good and the men are enjoying their experience. Thanking you in anticipation of your kindness in making known our thanks I am, yours truly, R. SINCLAIR SMITH

Zeitung of Berlin declares that, previous to the outbreak of the war, Germany and Austria agreed, as now have the parties to the Triple Entente, not to make peace separately.

The German losses to date are estimated as high as 400,000. If they continue at this rate even German officers admit the Kaiser will be unable to meet Russia with any hope of success.

ENGLAND'S FOOD SUPPLY

LARDER WELL FILLED AND NO DANGER OF HUNGER

Mainly Luxuries That Will be Cut Off On Account of the War—Many Staples Can Still be Imported as Required.

England's food supply appears to be adequate for some months to come, and now that the first excitement over the war crisis has settled down, the rumors of a danger of famine in the country are shown to be unfounded. Prices began to go up at once, esecially on wheat and flour, which control the price of bread, but assurances regarding the resources of the United Kingdom have now begun to have a beneficial effect. The country as a whole is taking a rational view of the situation. Only in a few cases has fear prevailed to the point of attempting to buy up unnecessary household supplies. Many of the grocers, to their credit, have refused to take advantage of excessive demands, and by asking cash and calming their customers have sought to lessen panic and frustrate selfish buyers.

The press has been urging the folly of a food panic and the government plans to insure shipping carrying food and raw material for the United Kingdom against war risks, and to care for the distribution of food landed, have done much to reassure people. They are realizing that danger lies not so much in actual shortage as in a fear of shortage, which might produce panic. A general setiment against selfish buying is being fostered.

Regarding the wheat resources, a writer in the Daily Telegraph says:

"Wheat and flour are far and away the most important articles imported into the country. Whereas the aver-consumption of wheat foodstuff per head of the population is, roughly, 342 pounds, the average annual consumption of meat of all kinds is only about 120 pounds per capita.

"Happily, as the following figures show, Great Britain is relying less and less upon foreign market for her supply of cereals, while more and more grain is being imported from our overseas dominions. Our wheat imports now, as compared with 14 years ago, are divided as follows:

Wheat Imports—Grain

From British Empire:	
1898	1,978,320
1912	59,123,905
From foreign countries.	
1898	50,387,720
1912	50,448,634

Wheatmeal and Flour

From British Empire:	
1898	1,879,320
1912	4,710,727
From foreign countries:	
1898	19,038,789
1912	5,478,749

"India takes the lead with (in 1912) an export to Great Britain of 25,379,000 cwt. of wheat, of the value of £10,945,999. Canada's consignment of 21,501,000 cwt. was valued at £8,845,000. Australia's contribution of wheat was valued at £5,335,000. From America came 19,974,000 cwt. of whet valued at £8,327,000 and from Argentina, £7,775,000 worth of wheat, £8,435,000 worth of maize and £2,504,000 worth of oats. Last year the total wheat and wheat-flour retained for home consumption was 149,641,000 cwt.

"Supplies may be said to come in continuously throughout the year, as follows:

January—Wheat from Pacific coast of America.

February and March—Argentine wheat.

April—Australian wheat.

July and August—American (winter) wheat, Canadian wheat.

September and October—American (spring) wheat, Russian wheat.

November—Canadian wheat.

Optimism about the wheat supply is further reflected by a writer in the Chronicle as follows:

"The board of agriculture and fisheries stated officially that this year's wheat crop of the United Kingdom is grown on an average 4 per cent. greater than last year, and that the yield will be above the average. It is estimated that the crop will be not less than 7,000,000 quarters. After deductions for seed and taking stocks into account on which an inquiry conducted by the board has just been completed—there is now in this country sufficient wheat to supply the whole population for about four months. This allows for the normal rate of consumption, and it is irrespective of all future imports from abroad."

The situation with regard to meat is not less satisfactory. The normal killings of home-grown stock supply 60 per cent. of the annual consumption. England is not necessarily dependent upon foreign imports for the balance of supplies, as in case of emergency it could be provided by slaughtering a larger proportion of home stock. This contingency cannot, however, arise in present circumstances. There is at this moment an exceptionally large supply of foreign meat in cold storage. Heavy consignments are on the way. There is, therefore, no justification in the present position for any rise in price in meat.

A prominent official of the board of agriculture said that if the price of meat or alarm at the price of feeding stuffs causes farmers and breeders to kill female animals the loss to the country will be felt for years. It is impossible to say how long it would take to supply the loss, if there is anything like a wholesale slaughtering of sows and ewes and cows.

Some cottage people, who have been unable in the last day or two to get delivery of food, have already begun to sell their sows, and it has become very important that some official assurance as to the supply of fodder should be given, since the holding up of stores may do almost as much damage in this direction as a general shortage.

"There are," one importer said, "tho sands and thousands of tons of meat in the Smithfield cold storage, and with reasonable economy and care, the supply may last six months."

"Owing to the depletion of fishing crews by the calling out of the reservists and the position in the North Sea," says the Telegraph, "many vessels are reported to be on the point of ceasing activity, and authorities at Billingsgate have predicted a fish famine. There are practically no stocks of cured or salted fish in the country, as the popular taste for this class of article has declined.

"No fears are entertained on the Coal Exchange regarding the position. A leading member of the Coal Factors' Society stated that London was well supplied with coal, the stocks in hand being sufficient to meet demands for a considerable time.

"Although the prices of vegetables showed a considerable increase," says the Standard, "there is no fear of a panic in that direction. At this time of the year London is not so dependent upon the resources of French soil as at other seasons. Our own vegetable crop is a good one, and it will last for months. The staple article—the potato—has the best crop for years, and is generally free from disease. Therefore, while the householder may have to pay a higher price for that commodity in the future, any idea of famine prices having to be paid may at once be dismissed. Beans, peas, and cabbages may show heavier advances, but these are not so indispensable as the potato and the householder will be able to economize supplies in that direction.

"The fruit market presents a different aspect. The London market ordinarily receives two-thirds of its supply from France. With the almost abnormal home crop of the present season, our neighbors' contribution was estimated at three-fifths. Advices received are to the effect that the last vessel of the line supplying the market from Cherbourg has left, while from Havre and Honfleur there will be no steamers. No notification has been received from St. Malo, and it is hoped that that service may be maintained a few days longer. Even if the prices of French fruit become so exorbitant as to prohibit them from the modest household, there will be little hardship."

"Only necessaries matter, and in that category, must be included eggs, sugar, butter, and bacon. At least two-thirds of our egg supply will be cut off by the closing of the markets of South-Eastern Europe. We are used to obtaining immense supplies of beet sugar from France, Germany and Russia; these will very largely, or perhaps, entirely, cease. Butter and bacon come to us chiefly from Denmark, though Holland also sends us the former. The Danish market will remain open so long as we are neutral; but we shall have to bid for our supplies against insatiable buyers. The extent to which the Danish market will remain open will depend upon the degree of supremacy asserted and maintained by the British fleet. If our supremacy at sea is made absolute and indisputable, there is no reason why supplies should not come in as regularly as in peace time, or that prices should ever reach an exaggerated figure.

"The character of the food supplies imported by Great Britain to any appreciable extent from countries involved in the war, and therefore liable to curtailment with a resultant rise in price, may be seen from the following details:

From Russia we import wheat, oats, eggs, barley and butter.

From Austria-Hungary—Flour.

From Germans—Oats, eggs and sugar.

From France—Butter, vegetables, sugar and chocolate.

"Russian supplies about one-seventh of our imported wheat, more than half the barley, and four-fifths of the oats, with one-sixth of our butter imports and one-third of eggs. Germany furnishes five-fifths of our sugar supplies, and France ranks next. The principal raw materials of British industries likely to be affected in price and quantity by the outbreak of war throughout Europe are:

Flax, the material of the Ulster and Scotch linen trade, imported from Russia.

Hemp—Russia and Italy contribute about one-fourth of imported supply.

Wood and timber—Russia supplies two-sevenths of the total imports.

Petroleum—About one-third from Russia.

"The only raw materials of industry, properly so called, imported from Germany, Italy and France are dyeing and tanning stuffs, raw hides, and various chalks."

Under a Banyan Tree

The first parliament house of the Boers was under a banyan tree, under which the rulers of the Transvaal gathered in the early days of the republic to discuss questions affecting the country, and the tree became known as the "first volksraad of the Transvaal." The Boers call the spot Wonderboom. It is a few miles outside of Pretoria, at the entrance to a cleft in the mountain.

Ella—Why did she throw herself at him in that way?

Bella—Because she knew that he was a good catch. Lippincott's.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

Outline of the Ideals and Methods of the Movements, by William Shaw, LL.D.

The fundamental difference between the ideals and methods of the Christian Endeavor movement and those of the organizations that had preceded it was in the emphasis placed upon the element of religious obligation, and the definite character of its committee work. It made duty its keynote, not feeling or amusement. The prayer-meeting was its heart, with the spiritual dynamic to inspire and energize all its individual and committee activities.

Before the famous aphorism of the psychologist, "No impression without expression," had been applied to religion, the young people's movement had demonstrated it. The society became the manual training school of the church, where the young disciples learned how to speak by speaking, and how to work by working.

It is safe to say that it has largely helped to transform the attitude of the church toward the young disciples. The church now that is not actively interested in the training of its young people is a curiosity. It has also changed the attitude of the young people toward the church. No longer do they hold aloof and camp on the outer edge; they are in the heart of things. It has broadened their conception of the religious life, and instead of placing the emphasis upon being saved, their motto is, "Saved to serve."

It has placed the young people at the front in all movements for temperance, civic righteousness and moral reform and to their leadership was largely due the nation-wide interest in such campaigns as the "Go-to-Church-Sunday," and the "Saloonless Nation by 1920."

It has given to the young people a new vision of the churches' obligation to obey the great commission, "Go ye into all the world," and the initial plans for the great and successful educational campaign for missions, carried on by the Young People's Interdenominational Missionary Movement, now the Missionary Education Movement, were prepared by Amos R. Wells and Earl Taylor, leaders in Christian Endeavor and the Epworth League; and the young people's societies have also furnished the field and the force to carry out these plans.

The best available statistics would indicate an enrollment of approximately 9,000 young people's societies and 4,000,000 members in North America. The societies are organized upon the broadest possible basis of service, and engage in an infinite variety of activies. These might be grouped as follows:

The Prayer Meeting, with its training in expression of religious truth and experience, and cultivation of the devotional spirit.

The Quiet Hour and Morning Watch, for the deepening of the personal religious life.

The Study Classes, for missions, the Bible, civics, church doctrine, personal work, etc.

Reading Courses, Christian Culture Courses, and literary evenings for the broadening of the intellectual life.

The Social Work, for the promotion of real recreation.

The Departments and Committees, with their definite training.

Unions and Conventions, with their practical training in co-operative effort.

Christian Citizenship, with its emphasis upon temperance, civic righteousness and world-peace, giving to our future citizens a knowledge of public affairs and training in social service, enlisting them in all legitimate ways for the election of good and efficient office holders, for the observance of existing laws, for the adoption of improved laws, for the improvement of the conditions of labor, and the rational use of the Lord's Day for rest and worship; the opening of rooms for reading and recreation, the establishment of gymnasims and athletic fields, the promotion of clubs for the special study of town and municipal conditions, with addresses by the heads of departments.

Boys' Clubs or groups under the leadership of the virile young men to lead the boys in their sports and athletics, and by the contagion of character to give them a vision of the larger life of Christian service.

High School Societies, and organizations in preparatory schools and colleges.

Prison Work, by and for our "brothers in bonds," in jails, penitentiaries, prisons and prison camps.

Floating Societies, for the men on ships and in seamen's missions on shore.

Soldiers' Societies, in camps and posts.

Evangelistic Work, in the society, cottage prayer-meeting, and in city missions.

Fresh-Air Work, in seaside homes and fresh air camps.

Immigrant Work, teaching these brothers of ours from across the sea our language, and at the same time imparting to them the spirit of Christian brotherhood.

Hospital Work, and work in other public institutions.

Missions, at home and abroad. The vision received that calls for the consecration of money and manhood.

In short, anything and everything that the church ought to do should be included in the plan for the young people's society that they "found them leaders for the church of the future.

The result of this specific training is seen in the testimony of multitudes of young men, ministers, missionaries, Christian Association secretaries, and laymen who say that it was in the definite work and training of the young people's society taht they "fond themselves" and were faced toward a life of Christian leadership and service.

It is difficult for an organization whose mission it to train workers for other and more specialized forms of work to report specific achievements, and doubly difficult to do so without appearing to claim credit for results a large part of which belongs to other organizations. But, acting as a reporter simply, may I pass on what has been reported to me?

Mr. Fred B. Smith, the inspiring leader of the Men and Religion Movement, said at the great Congress in New York that his first experience in personal work, and his training for such service, was received in a Christian Endeavor society in a home-mission church in Dakota.

The founder of the Baraca Bible Class, Mr. M. A. Hudson, has said that it was his Chritsian Endeavor training that at last found expression in the organized Bible class.

The Presbyterian Brotherhood of Chicago, which was the pioneer of the men's brotherhoods in all our churches, was organized by Andrew J. Stevenson, and he said it was the result of his training in the Christian Endeavor Society.

The Laymen's Missionary Movement was the expression in manhood of the training John B. Sleman had received in the Society of Christian Endeavor in boyhood.

It was William T. Ellis, world-traveller and journalist, himself a product of our young people's movement, receiving his rst training in journalism as the editor of a little Christian Endeavor local paper in York, Penn., who said that of nearly three hundred missionaries whom he met on a journey to mission lands, practically all who had gone out in this generation said they were there because of the vision received in the missionary work of their young people's societies.

Thirty years ago the missionary interest in the local churches was almost exclusively among the women. Today it challenges the attention of our strongest men. As never before men are going into partnership with God, and the Christian Endeavor Tenth Legion alone has enrolled 32,000 young people alone, accepting the principle of Christian stewardship, have made the tenth the minimum gift for religious work.

Thirty years ago religion and politics did not mix. Today religion is the best asset a politician can have, and the Sermon on the Mount is being translated into our social and labor legislation.

Thirty years ago the emphasis in religious work was upon individual salvation and heaven was the goal. Today the empsasis is upon the salvation of the other man, and service is the reward.

Thirty years ago the old sheep were in the fold, and the lambs were largely outside, waiting for an experience. Today it is the little child that is in the centre of the church's thought and effort, "for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

We are endeavoring to get religion down out of the louds of speculation, intellectual hair-splitting, and sentimental emotionalism that exhausts itself in feeling, into real life, that it may stand for a clear and abiding faith in God through Jesus Christ, and a loving, brotherly ministry and fellowship with men.

Foreign Born in the U.S.

A bulletin just issued by the census authorities at Washington shows that of the countries now warring in the world, the British empire is represented by very much the largest number among the population of the United States. There were in April, 1910, 13,515,000 persons of foreign birth in that country, constituting 14.7 per cent. of the population. The numbers were divided as follows:

England	876,456
Scotland	261,034
Wales	82,479
Ireland	1,352,155
Canada	1,201,143
Total	3,773,269
Germany	2,501,181
Russia	1,602,752
Austria	1,670,524
France	117,286
Japan (about)	150,000

Another aspect of the question is the number of foreign-born who have become naturalized. Of the males of whom a record is kept, Germany shows the largest proportion, as indication, it seems fair to concinde, that the German citizen is more anxious to cast off the old ties of the militaristic Fatherland in favor of the new-found home of liberty.

Canada and the War

If war has its horrors, it has also its great and ennobling compensations, and by no means the least of them is its virtue as a unifying agent. In Great Britain, in Russia, in France and in Belgium the strife of parties, the jealousies of class, the antogonisms of creed, have all alike been hushed. The wantonness of German jingoism has accomplished in a month a work of consolidation that might otherwise have taken years. In our own case the impulse to get together and to sink all minor issues goes beyond the United Kingdom, and is as wide as the empire itself. We have had many proofs of it in the past fortnight, but none more powerful and impressive than that which has just been furnished by the Canadian parliament.—London Daily Mail.

"What's the matter with Willie?"

"He's turned anarchist."

"Anarchist! Dear, dear! What's turned him?"

"He says he can't support any government that wilfully sends ships to bring home stranded school teachers."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There is no logic like that which comes from doing things worth while. Orison Swett Marden.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE SO EASY

CULTIVATION TO KILL WEEDS

Extra Work Pays For Itself in Larger and Cleaner Crops

One of the best methods of eradicating weeds—a source of enormous loss to farmers—is as follows: Immediately after the hay or grain harvest, plough the land very shallowly with a gang plough, turning a furrow two or three inches deep. Then put on a heavy land roller which will pack the sod and thereby hasten its decay: next use the disk and follow with the smoothing harrows. Should any weed growth appear, keep the disk and harrows going at short intervals until the soil is well decayed. A cultivator with broad points may then be used. The object is to destroy all weed growth until autumn, when the soil should be ploughed thoroughly and well set up to the winter's frost.

On such land it is best to sow some kind of hoed crop, such as roots, corn or potatoes, that requires constant hoeing and cultivation during the growing season. If this method of cultivation is adhered to closely, it will be found to be one of the best means of eradicating noxious weeds and also of preparing the soil for future crops.

Actual experiments have demonstrated that a much greater yield may be expected from land cultivated in the foregoing manner as compared with that secured from fields which have been left in sod and ploughed in late autumn. In one instance, two four-acre plots were cropped with oats, for purposes of comparison, and the plot which had been thoroughly cultivated during the autumn yielded 60 bushels more than was secured from the land not so cultivated. The net increase in revenue, after making due allowance for cost of cultivation amounted to $14.00.

A similar experiment was conducted with sugar beets on two plots—one cultivated after harvest, the other spring-ploughed. In this case the difference in yield was even more noticeable than with oats. It was found that the land cultivated occasionally during the autumn produced beets at the rate of 11¾ tons per acre, while the yield from spring-ploughed land was only 8 4-5 tons per acre. Stated in dollars and cents, this difference is very convincing; figured at the prevailing price for beets, it showed a greater revenue from cultivated land of $16.03 per acre.—J.F., in Conservation.

To Preserve Eggs

Preserve only absolutely fresh eggs; stale eggs will not keep in any preservative.

Have your preservative ready to receive the fresh eggs as you get them.

If you are in doubt as to the freshness of the eggs, candle them, or see whether they sink when placed in a dish of fresh water. If an egg sinks, it is reasonably fresh.

Do not preserve dirty eggs or eggs that have been washed. Washed eggs will not keep because the shell has been moistened; and dirty eggs will become tainted in flavor.

Do not use the same liquid preservative more than one year.

Infertile eggs are better than fertile eggs for preserving.

Rinse the eggs with water after removing them from the preservative.

Eggs that are in good condition when removed from water glass solution will usually remain good for two weeks.

Water glass eggs are practically as good as fresh eggs for all cooking purposes. If it is desired to boil them, prick a small hole through the large end of the shell before placing them in the water. The pores of the shell have been sealed by the water glass solution, and without the pinhole the expanding air within the shell would burst it.

FIRES AND SOIL FERTILITY

Destruction of the Timber Only Part of the Immense Damage Done

Experts state that forest soils have lost and are losing much fertility owing to forest fires which, doing apparently little immediate damage, rob the soil of accumulations of humus. In many sections land is being cleared for farming, and, where such forest land has not been burned, there is a large percentage of vegetable matter which provides considerable fertility and a good texture. Moreover, as this soil has a greater capacity to absorb and retain moisture, it is less likely to be washed and gullied under heavy rains.

He Could Not Understand

If there is any truth in the report from Berlin that the Kaiser counted on the sympathy of the American people in the war into which he has plunged Europe, it goes to show how impossible it is for a war lord to appreciate or understand public opinion. A military despot and autocrat may despise public opinion, but there are times when the inability to understand it is practically suicide.—New York World.

"Do you drive your own car?" asked the expert motorist.

"No," replied Mr. Chuggins. "I never drive it, I coax it."—Washington Star.

"You are going to the dogs."

"Sir, that is a cursory remark."—Baltimore American.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Ship Your Grain To LEITCH BROS.

If you don't know who we are, write for a copy of a folder about our methods, and weekly market letter.
Liberal advances. 4

LEITCH BROS.
FLOUR MILLS
240½ GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

CHILDREN TEETHING
BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

PATENTS

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

A Man's Income

"At what period in life should a man's income be largest?"

"It is usually reported to be largest at the period of his life in which his wife tries to show the court how much alimony he could pay."—St. Louis Post-Despatch.

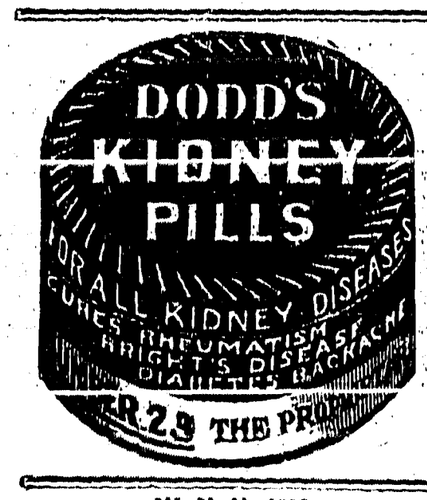
Miller's Worm Powders destroy worms without any inconvenience to the child, and so effectually taht they pass from the body unperceived. They are not ejected in their entirety, but are ground up and pass away through the bowels with the excreta. They thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels and leave them in a condition not favorable to worms, and there will be no revival of the pests.

Fortune-Teller—I can read that there is to be a wreck in your home, and it will be caused by a blonde woman.

Patron—Oh, that has already occurred. Our new Swedish maid let the dumb waiter fall, and broke all the dishes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Young Arthur had the study of anatomy at school, and had shown interest in the course. One afternoon as he was hungrily eating a generous-sized piece of bread and molasses, he asked his mother, in grave perplexity: "Mother, I know where my liver is, but where is my bacon."



Riot Led to Formation of British Army

The movement to preserve Ken Wood, the beautiful Hampstead estate, from the clutches of the builders, reminds the student of military history that the bloody little fight which occurred there in 1661 led to the reconstruction of the British regular army.

Thomas Venner, a wine cooper, was the leader of a set of fanatics known as "fifth monarchy men," who announced their determination not to sheathe their swords "till Babylon should be a hissing and a curse, and the kings of the earth should be bound in chains and the nobles in fetters of iron." Fifty of these zealots on Twelfth Night emerged from their meeting-place in Coleman street, and overpowered the city trained bands.

The assault was repulsed by the lord mayor in person, who, suddenly aroused and scantly clad, at the head of a band of followers, drove the insurgents to Highgate, where, in Caen Wood, a sharp encounter with the Life Guards took place the following day, with several casualties to the Household cavalry.

The rising was put down without further difficulty, but the result was the arrest of the process of the disbandments of troops and the reorganization of the army, of which the existing Life Guards, Blues, Grenadier, and Coldstream Guards were the nucleus.

It Makes New Friends Every Day.—Not a day goes by that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil does not widen the circle of its friends. Orders for it come from the most unlikely places in the west and far north, for its fame has travelled far. It deserves this attention, for no oil has done so much for humanity. Its moderate cost makes it easy to get.

War Duty on Coffee

The new Canadian tariff makes a considerable addition to the duty upon, and the consequent cost of coffee. In Great Britain tea is the favorite war tax bearer, though sugar has generally had to bear a share of the burden.

The berry is really a luxury and might well be taxed, along with tobacco, spirituous and malt liquors.

In fact, the custom of coffee-drinking is relatively recent among the peoples of Europe and their descendants in America. For a long time after it made its way west from Arabia and Turkey coffee was under the ban of the church. It was not until 1652 that the first house that made a specialty of serving coffee was opened in London; a little later it was introduced into France.

Thence the practice has spread until the amount now consumed the world over is enormous. At first coffee came only from Northern Africa, Arabia and Turkey; then the Dutch began experimenting, and succeeded in cultivating it in Java, and the French in the West Indies.

The story goes that in 1760 a Portuguese, Joao Alberta Castello Branco, planted a bush in Dio de Janeiro. Thanks to the pecularity favorable soil and climate, Brazil soon outstripped all other lands in the production of coffee. The uplands of the state of Soa Paulo produce more than half of all the enormous amount of coffee that is consumed in the world today. There are between 15,000 and 20,000 plantations, employing hundreds of thousands of laborers, and some of the plantations are so vast that they grow millions of trees. No more beautiful sight could be imagined than one of these plantations in full bloom. The flowers are white and grow in clusters, and the air is fragrant with their perfume.

Brazil has a "valorization" scheme which artificially keeps up the price of coffee. Hence if that country wishes to meet the war tax and keep up the use of the product, it can easily do so through its scheme, which is already taxing us all for the sake of the South American republic.

Restoring Crape

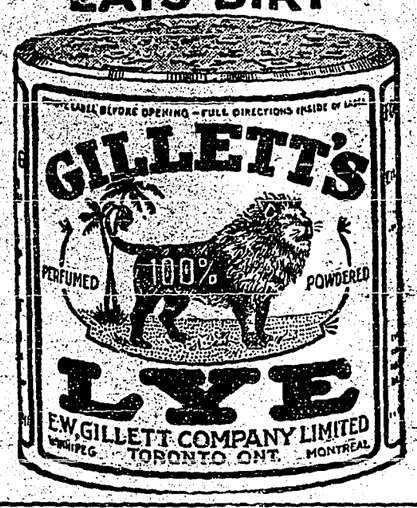
To restore a crape veil place a folded sheet on a table and to it pin the veil carefully and straight; do not stretch it a particle. Dissolve one teaspoonful of granulated sugar in one pint of boiling water; wet a clean cloth with this and lay it lightly on the crape. Have an iron very hot; go over the wet cloth as though ironing it, but do not let the iron touch it; continue until the cloth is nearly dry. Then wet the cloth again and continue the same process until the entire veil has been gone over. The crape will be full of deep crinkles and as crisp as new, no matter how old and flat it was when you began. Small pieces of crape for trimming can be renewed in the same way. The crape should be shaken and brushed to remove al traces of dust before starting the restoring process.—New York Sun.

Bismarck's Appetite

Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, had an enormous capacity for eating and drinking. He once told a friend that the largest number of oysters he ever ate was 175. He first ordered twenty-five; then, as they were very good, fifty more, and consuming these, determined to eat nothing else and ordered another hundred, to the great amusement of those present. Bismarck was then twenty-six and had just returned from England.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, the anti-suffragist, said at an anti-suffrage tea in New York, "They call women the weaker sex. Yet I have known more than one women to bend a man's will during his life and break it after his death."—Washington Star.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



How Loch Awe Was Formed

Highland tradition gives a quaint explanation of the creation of Loch Awe, that noble mirror of the mountains in the magnificent scenery of Argyllshire. The bed of the loch was once, it is said, a fertile valley, with a fairy spring, which had always to be kept covered, bubbling from the mountain side. A careless girl, however, having drawn water, forgot to recover the well. All through the night the spring flowed, and by the morning Loch Awe had come into being. No one need regret the carelessness of that Highland lassie. Loch Awe is now one of the most exquisite of beauty spots in Great Britain—a charming sheet of water, studded with pretty islands, while around the shores are many places associated with interesting legends and historic incidents of the Highlands.

PURE BLOOD MEANS HEALTH

Pure Blood Can Best be Obtained Through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

If people would realize the importance of keeping the blood rich and pure there would be less sickness. The blood is the means through which the nourishment gained from food reaches the different parts of the body. If the blood is impure the nourishment that reaches the nerves, bone and muscle is tainted with poison and disease follows. The blood is also the medium by which the body fights off disease. If the blood is thin and watery this power of resistence to disease is weakened. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood. They increase the ability of the body to resist disease. They strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, cure headache, backache, and any disease caused by thin or impure blood.

If you are suffering and your blood is thin or impure there is a large probability that your condition is caused by the condition of your blood. You should study your own case. If you lack ambition, are short of breath after slight exercise, are pale or sallow, have no appetite, are not refreshed by sleep, if you have backache or headache, rheumatic pains or stomach trouble, the treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is worth investigating. You can get these Pills through any medicine dealer or direct by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

An Unrepresentative House

One of the most elaborate calculations of the composition of the house of commons a hundred years ago is given in Dr. Oldfield's "Representative History." According to this, 218 members were returned by 87 peers in England and Wales, 31 members by 21 peers in Scotland and 51 members by 36 peers in Ireland. Thus just 300 members were returned by peers. In addition 137 members were returned by 90 commoners in England and Wales, 14 members by 14 commoners in Scotland, and 20 members by 19 commoners in Ireland, while the treasury commanded 11 seats, the admiralty 4 and the ordnance 1. Consequently in a house of 658 members 171 could claim to be more or less independent.—London Chronicle.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Unreasonable

Mrs. Henrypeck (looking up from her reading)—This writer says that the widows make the best wives.

Mr. Henrypeck—But really, my dear, you can hardly expect me to die just in order to make a good wife of you.—Stray Stories.

Try Murine Eye Remedy

If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Don't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c., 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes 25c., 50c. Eye Book Free by Mail.

An Eye Tonic Good for All Eyes that Need Care
MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., Chicago

Amortization is an Important Term

The financial world has its very own slang. Generally speaking, it is useful and excellently applied, which is not invariably the case with all slang.

Take the curious word amortization, for instance.

"Amortization" means simply the method of providing for the repayment of a loan. If you lend me $10,000, which I promise to repay in 10 years, you have a right to be inested in my plans for meeting the demand for the $10,000, which you expect to make upon me ten years hence.

So I say to you:

"I am going to amortize that $10,000 debt in this way: Out of my earnings every year I'm going to set aside $900. Each year I will set the $900 to work earning something too. At the end of ten years the fund will amount to just enough to discharge my debt."

You will find that specialists in bonds use the word a great deal. They know better than anybody else its importance. They realize that a borrower of money for a long term of years is very apt to forget to make provision for repayment.

Certain lenders of money on long terms insist upon the borrower's taking out a life insurance policy big enough to meet the debt in case of death before the debt becomes due. Generally the longer a debt has to run the more important becomes the question of "amortization."

Rallying Round the Old Flag

One of the happiest and most inspiring features of the war is the splendid and spontaneous rally of the whole empire to the side of the Motherland. The self-governing Dominions, the Crown Colonies, and the great dependency of India are all alike animated by but one spirit. All alike realized that this is a life-and-death struggle not only for Great Britain but also for Greater Britain and all British ideas of liberty and justice, that it concerns them as directly as it concerns us, and that the empire and all its competent parts must either survive it or perish. All, too, are fired with a single determination that the empire shall survive it and shall not perish.

We have reported from day to day the onrush of this tidal wave of patriotic enthusiasm through all the realms over which the Union Jack flies. Offers of ships and troops, of food supplies and money, have poured in unceasingly. They have been accepted with gratitude and with a deepening and a strengthening of the national consciousness that in this struggle we are fighting for our very existence as an empire.—London Daily Mail.

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.

Games

Games are not meant for idle people who have nothing to do but study them. Their true use is as a relaxation for the man who is doing some serious work in the world and is doing it hard enough to make games the occupation of a holiday and not of his best strength and time.—Filson Young.

Between Girls

Marie—How are you going to reform him?

Kate—By marrying him.

Marie—Goodness! Does he require such heroic treatment as that?—Boston Transcript.

Recognized as the leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

Fire Beds

In fall, winter and spring, when the nights are very cold on the desert, prospectors, adventurers and all others who have occasion to sleep in the open find the "fire bed" a feature of Every craft which will enable them to sleep in comfort on a cold night. To make a fire bed a trench is dug in the sand six or seven inches long. The sides of this pit are banked up with the sand taken from the trench. The pit is then ready for the fire, which is built extending the full length of the pit, so that it will warm both the banked sand at the sides and the bottom of the pit. When the sand has been sufficiently heated the large, blazing sticks are thrown out, leaving all of the live coals in the pit; these are covered with about four inches of sand. This bed will retain the heat all night, and all that is left to be done is for the sleep seeker to lie down and wrap himself in a blanket, if he has one, and go to sleep in comfort.—Independent.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Mrs. Roxley—I'm afraid there's not much energy in that young man who is calling on our daughter. He doesn't seem to have much snap.

Mr. Roxley—No, but I think he is after one, though.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Cinder in the Eye

Usually the eye can take care of itself as the lid is very quick to close and protect it from foreign substances. But there are times when a tiny bit will get embedded and if you are far from a doctor, home-made helps must be applied. Occasionally you find a family medicine closet which contains an eyestone, but its use by an amateur is never recommended by an oculist. It has been discovered that the most comforting thing in the case of something in the eye, is to have a friend apply his or her tongue to the eyeball. It gives immediate relief; the foreign body is found at once and taken out, the warmth of the tongue is very grateful to the inflamed surface, and the secretions of the tongue are very healing as is well known. The redness leaves in a few minues. This safe suggesion is generally available and is worth remembering.

She—Your friend is a bit of an egotist, isn't he?

He—A bit! Why, if he hadn't been born, he would have expected people to ask why not.

LEARNING THINGS
We Are All in the Apprentice Class

When a simple change of diet brings back health and happiness the story is briefly told. A lady writes:

"After being afflicted for years with nervousness and heart trouble, I received a shock four years ago that left me in such a condition that my life was despaired of.

"I got no relief from doctors nor from the numberless heart and nerve remedies I tried, because I didn't know that coffee was daily putting me back more than the doctors could put me ahead." (Tea, also, is harmful, because it contains the same poisonous drug, caffeine, found in coffee).

"Finally at the suggestion of a friend I left off coffee and began the use of Postum, and against my expectations I gradually improved in health until for the past 6 or 8 months I have been entirely free from nervousness and those terrible sinking, weakening spells of heart trouble.

"My troubles all came from the use of coffee which I had drunk from childhood and yet they disappeared when I quit coffee and took up the use of Postum." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Many people marvel at the effects of leaving off tea and coffee and drinking Postum, but there is nothing marvelous about it—only common sense.

Tea and coffee are destroyers—Postum is a rebuilder. That's the reason.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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

C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 18

Too Fierce to Last

With the situation during the past week more satisfactory from the standpoint of the Allies, with the added good news that Russian and Indian troops have been landed in France, and the assurance that the French and English now have a sufficient force at the front to meet any reasonable emergency, there is a feeling prevalent that the beginning of the end has arrived.

The daily press, however, does not encourage optimism in that direction. It points out that the German army is still master of Belgium and a portion of France and until they have been driven back into their own country their forces can claim the advantage in the western theatre of war.

The Nelson News is particularly cautious, claiming that only when the Allies enter Germany from the west and south and the Russians begin to make substantial progress in the east that the real struggle will begin.

All of which is possibly true—if the supply of troops does not fail. Already in one month the losses exceed those of the Boer war, and the slaughter daily is on the increase rather than diminishing.

A moderate estimate of the German losses is 300,000 and the Austrians have suffered almost as severely. Add those of the Belgians, Servians, Russians, French and British and we are away over the half-million mark. Figure out for yourself how long the nations can stand the pace.

Prof. Octave Laurent, who was a surgeon with the Bulgarian troops in the recent Balkan war, and who recently summed up the losses in human life in his eleven months experience at the front with the Bulgarian troops, states that in the last Balkan war 150,000 men on both sides were killed or wounded on the field in a single month.

Prof. Laurent quotes an authoritative prophecy to the effect that a zero added to these figures would give the losses in a European war which would line up two armies of the Great Powers. There would be not less than 1,500,000 wounded and killed in a month once the forces were fully in the field. The figures may be an exaggeration, but they come approved by a professional expert who has just had the latest possible experience.

The war is so fierce that it cannot last.

United States Neutrality

From present appearances President Wilson is to have another opportunity of living up to the excellent precept which he uttered when discussing the Panama Canal tolls question, that "it is patriotic sometimes to regard the honor of our country in preference to its material interests."

There is a proposition before the United States to buy all the German merchant ships that have been tied up in U.S. harbors since the commencement of war and use them for commercial purposes.

Great Britain and France have both objected to such a purchase, and there are two very obvious and justifiable reasons for this objection.

Firstly, the payment for these ships amounting to probably $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 would materially assist Germany.

Secondly, these ships could be used to convey raw material and food supplies to a neutral port such as Amsterdam, whence they could be transferred to Germany.

Besides, after the war the German companies might buy back the ships at the same price with interest added for the period during which they flew the American flag, thus nullifying the vitally important factor of the destruction of German commerce and industry through the blockade of German ports and the complete uselessness of her mercantile marine.

The Boston Fruit Produce Exchange takes a serious view of the matter, and has sent a letter to President Wilson pointing out that the purchase of these ships is opposed to the interests of the United States because of the possibility of serious international complications jeopardizing our existing peaceful relations with the world.

In spite of the movement which has been in progress in the United States for some time, looking to the acquisition of a mercantile marine, President Wilson is not likely to be swerved from the path of neutrality in the struggle by this fresh difficulty which has arisen.

CURRENT COMMENT

There is a resemblance between the German fleet and the product of the German breweries. Both are bottled up.

Salmon sandwiches will be great favorites with the British soldiers when British Columbia's contribution reaches the front.

French generals report that the Allies' centre is holding "like a bulldog!" Sure. Isn't that where the British regiments stand.

With Thanksgiving Day fixed for October 8 we have still three weeks to think up something for which we should be grateful.

Eighteen kegs of beer and twenty gallons of whiskey for one wedding is the record for a Calgary nuptial function in the foreign quarter.

The cost of living may be high but with the recent advance in the price of monument granite and funeral caskets few can afford to die.

We have Brock Moran's word for it that up to Wednesday night there were no reports of the German army destroying a single brewery.

Don't forget it: British Columbia, in proportion to its population, has contributed more men to the First Contingent than any other province of Canada.

With whiskey at twenty cents a shot in some Ontario towns it begins to look as if the present war will do a whole lot toward abolishing the treating system.

Lucky is the fellow who had a few dollars laid away for a rainy day. He didn't need them this summer, but they may come in powerful handy during the winter.

It is possible that the inhabitants in the northern section of the Hudson's Bay district will not hear about the war until it is over. The news of it cannot reach them before February.

Those who contemplated giving meerschaum or brier pipes Christmas will have to reconsider the matter. The meerschaum comes from Vienna, the briers from France and the amber from Germany, and the usual supply will not be available. However, there is a big corn crop in Missouri and there will be no falling off in the output of the equally reliable corn cob.

Taking No Chances

Police authorities throughout the Dominion have been notified from Ottawa authorizing them to enforce the order-in-council passed on August 15, relating to Germans and Austro-Hungarians who are reservists or who are likely to in any way aid the nations with whom Great Britain is at war.

The aliens have been forbidden the possession of arms or explosives and those possessing them must hand them over to the authorities in ten days. The sale of arms or explosives to such aliens is forbidden under penalty of $500 fine or three months imprisonment.

Evidently the number of Germans and Austrians "who are likely to in any way aid the nations with whom Great Britain is at war" is larger than was anticipated when the proclamation was first issued for at that time Premier Borden was convinced that these people would be absolutely true to the country of their adoption, whether they had become naturalized or not.

These instructions to the police, we are assured, do not apply to the German and Austrian people who are living in the Dominion and who are quietly minding their own affairs as in the more tranquil times of peace.

The government's proclamation ensures to these people peaceful possession of their homes so long as they stay there and mind their own business. In the case of the Austrians, however, the trouble is that they are mostly laboring men who have no business, and many of whom have no permanent home.

Against the people of Austrian and German birth who are making their homes in Canada and contributing to its development as loyal citizens of the Dominion there will be no hostile action by the government.

How About Turkey

Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. Turkey is outraged, according to the American minister, because Great Britain took two warships that were building in the British shipyards and added them to the navy of the United Kingdom.

To show her indignation Turkey last week abrogated all her conventions with other nations, and the reason assigned for this act is that she desires to assert her independence and free herself from the dominations of the great powers.

Some of these conventions are very material to the well-being and safety of foreigners resident in Turkey, guaranteeing, as they do, in the only way possible and effective, their property rights and personal good health.

If Turkey were a nation that could be trusted, abrogation of these conventions might not be regarded as inconsistent on her part, but, unfortunately, Turkey is not that sort of a nation.

For some weeks rumors have been persistent that Turkey might at any moment cast in her lot with Germany against the Allies. The move she has just announced may be merely a pretext for action.

Turkey's intervention on the side of Germany and Austria is eminently appropriate. If there is any other cut-throat nation not yet in the firing line we may expect to see it join hands with this unholy trinity.

Wouldn't it be good business while they are at it for the Allies to make a complete job of the European trouble? The final disappearance of Turkey from the field of Europe would be counted as one of the world's greatest blessings.

DOES ADVERTISING PAY?

When a duck lays an egg she waddles off her nest as unconcerned as you please without making any noise.
When a hen lays an egg she makes a whale of a noise, and keeps it up for some time.

SHE ADVERTISES

Hence, the greater demand for hens eggs than duck eggs.

SOME PEOPLE

Are just like the duck, they never let the buyer know what they have for sale---Hence they are not making a success of their business.

ADVERTISE!

Creston Hotel

The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

Our Guests Call Again

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

Headquarters for Mining Men, Lumbermen, Ranchers, Tourists and Commercials.

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

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The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

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Get Your Fruit Trees, Bushes, and Ornamentals of Every Description from the

Largest and Best Nursery in the West
1000 Acres Under Cultivation

Buy From **THE**

BRITISH COLUMBIA NURSERIES CO.
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Our Specialty: "One year trees on 3-year whole roots"
Growu and Packed by Men of Lifelong Experience
NO IRRIGATION NO WINTER INJURY
Write fnr 80-page Illustrated Catalogue to
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Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

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

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Phone 56 Sirdar Avenue Box 14

J. D. SPIERS
LIVERY AND TRANSFER

Wood for Sale Phone 85

News of the District

The Great Northern has cut out its Sunday train into Rossland.

Both Nakusp and New Denver are going to hold their fairs this fall.

The new post office building at Greenwood will be finished this week.

The poultry exhibits at Trail fruit fair this week promises to be the best ever.

Salmo shingle mill still continues to run but the men have had their wages reduced.

Kaslo has a school attendance of over 200, 175 of the pupils are in the public school.

In Kaslo on Wednesday two persons were each fined $50 for lighting fires without a permit.

The Anglicans of South Slocan have opened their new church, which has a seating capacity of 80.

Two Rossland hunters have been fined $10 and costs for carrying firearms without a license.

H. McInnis, of Grand Forks hung up a seasons record last week, getting ten grouse after a half hour hunt.

The Motherlode mine and mill at Salmo are shut down on account of a shortage of water for power purposes.

100 tons of oats from 115 acres is said to be a record crop this year from the Okanagan flats Land Co. farm at Keremeos.

Before Stipendiary Magistrate Cartmel, John W. Moore of South Slocan was fined $150 and costs for starting a forest fire.

Selkirk school at Revelstoke shows that 97.5 per cent of the pupils enrolled were in attendance during the month of August.

We learn that the enrollment at the Blairmore school now exceeds 250. Any more congestion will make a sixth teacher necessary.

Monday of last week Arthur Loven killed three black bear in one day near Robert Miller's ranch on the south fork of Deep Creek.

F. R. Morris, provincial constable and sheriff at Cranbrook for the past 16 years, died suddenly last week of heart failure, aged 62 years.

Natal had a $25,000 fire on Saturday last. The public school was saved by dynamiting some buildings close to it thus preventing the fire from spreading.

Fifteen or twenty Hindus resident around Grand Forks are seeking admission into the volunteers in order to go to the front with the second Canadian contingent.

The war does not seem to have affected the output of the Rossland mines. The shipments for August this year are 6,333 tons greater than the same month in 1913.

The Lindsley Bros.' Pole company at Nakusp has had a large order of nearly 100 cars of telegraph poles, on which it was working, cancelled on account of war conditions.

The big four-dial clock for Grand Forks post office tower arrived in the city. The dials are four feet in diameter, the works being proportionate in size, clock and bell weighing nearly a ton and a half.

In the fact that penal institutions are overflowing with suspected foreign reservists, a recomendation has been forwarded to Ottawa for converting the poultry section of the agriculture buildings at Lethbridge into a military prison.

W. Hall, who is camped with Dr. Schofields geological survey party in the meadows below the Summit, shot a coyote which came into the camp, and Merle Bancroft was attacked by a golden eagle near the Summit, but beat it off with his hammer.

An official statement from Ottawa states that British Columbia has contributed over 4,000 men to the Overseas contingent, of whom 2,500 are from Vancouver alone. The province has contributed considerably more than its share, according to population.

An Austrian has been arrested at Natal, B.C., suspected of having started the fire there on Sept. 5 which destroyed a large store and a number of residences. Blankets found saturated with oil, and the fact that the water supply had been tampered with, points strongly to the work of an incendiary.

Relative to the 400 sheep grazing on the national forest near Orient that were found dead one morning not long ago, after a careful investigation by the forest service, reveals the fact that death was due to a sudden change of forage and not to poisoned weeds.

King George Hotel

THE HOME OF THE TRANSIENT

COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL IN THE KOOTENAYS

Run on strictly up-to-date lines. Unexcelled service in all departments. Kitchen staff (including cook) all white ladies. Every comfort and attention given to guests. The bar is supplied with only the best brand of goods.

Porters Meet Trains

W. A. HERON, MANAGER

Trail city council has made a grant of $100 to the fruit fair.

Trail's chief of police now draws a monthly salary of $118.

Red fish are running in millions in the creeks around Lardo.

The tallest flag pole in B. C. is at Haney. It is 225 feet high.

Rossland police will in future be armed with automatic pistols.

The B. C. government has prohibited the sale of sweepstake tickets.

The rain on Labor Day was the first sprinkle Nelson has felt since Aug. 6.

In spite of the war Rossland mines shipped 106 cars of ore the first week in September.

This summer some of the farms near Chilliwack produced 105 bushels of oats to the acre.

Seven and a half miles of the automobile road up to Mount Revelstoke is now completed.

Long distance telephone connection between Kaslo and Slocan points is now established.

The list of cases at the county court sitting at Greenwood this week is the largest of the year.

Rossland police have been instructed to see that all pool rooms in the town are closed on Sunday.

Anyone caught carrying a gun in the National Park at Revelstoke is liable to a fine of $50.

One Kaslo merchant claims that none of his prices on goods have advanced since war broke out.

Grand Forks W. C. T. U. is getting busy to prevent the issuing of a wholesale liquor license in that city.

One Midway merchant reports selling 1,000 pounds of sugar and 98 sacks of flour in a single day this month.

Judge Brown's recent decision in Rossland assessment appeals will reduce the citys tax revenue over $600.

The Kelowena and Penticton canneries will put up a pack of almost 100,000 cases—largely peaches and tomatoes.

The civic income of Nelson for the eight months ending Aug 31 show an increase of $3,200 over the same period last year.

A record char catch was recently made by Kootenay Frank, a Kaslo Indian, who landed 75 char in the Lardo river.

Ten dollars and costs was the assessment levied on two Greenwood citizens last week for allowing their pigs to run at large.

M. W. Ludlow, a Grand Forks chicken rancher, reports the sale of 2,000 birds to a Spokane firm, and still has some 2,800 birds left.

Wm. Gibson of Victoria, one of the government judges of potato plots in the province, says the best crops seen so far are at Grand Forks.

Rossland's circle of medical men has been enlarged by the arrival of Dr. Millar from Phoenix, to permanently locate in the gold mining city.

Three mines of the Nelson district shipped 661 tons of zinc during August as against 40 tons during the same month last year and 1,623 tons during July.

The total losses of the Spokane & British Columbia railroad up to the end of the last fiscal year had passed $1,000,000, the company's annual report to the public service commission shows.

$2.85 From CRESTON $2.85

for the round trip to the Twelfth Annual

NELSON FRUIT FAIR

NELSON, B.C.

Sept. 23-25

Come and bring your friends.
SEND FOR PRIZE LIST

J. A. Irving President — **G. Horstead** Secretary
Box 392, NELSON, B.C.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINIG REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the Yukon Territory, the North west Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. 30690.

A Real Lever Simulation

GOLD WATCH FREE.

A straightforward generous offer from an established firm. We are giving away Watches to thousands of people all over the world as a huge advertisement. Now is your chance to obtain one. Write now, enclosing 25 cents for one of our fashionable Ladies' Long Guards, or Gents' Albert, sent carriage paid to wear with the watch, which will be given Free (these watches are guaranteed five years), should you take advantage of our marvelous offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us and show them the beautiful watch. Don't think this offer too good to be true, but send 25 cents to-day and gain a Free Watch. You will be amazed.—WILLIAMS & LLOYD, Wholesale Jewellers (Dept. 148), 89, Cornwallis Road, London, N., England.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT of SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1 No. 2 No. 3

THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG

WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

Not Time in a Mile

A Washington horseman tells of an over-anxious owner and a particularly conscientious rider at a recent meet at Pimlico. The owner had issued full orders as to the way a horse was to be ridden in a certain race. The jockey was a diminutive darky. The original orders were supplemented by provisions for all manner of emergencies, all of which somewhat bewildered the jockey.

"See heah, boss," he finally said, "dis heah race is only one mile. I can't do all them things you tells in jest one mile."—Exchange.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Slow Death

In a certain literary club years ago one of the members, in proposing the name of a candidate for membership, mentioned among his qualifications that he could speak several dead languages. To this an opponent replied that he never heard the gentleman in question speak but one language and he murdered that as he went along.—San Antonio Express.

Not Flattering

"What did Jones say about my play?"

"He said he certainly felt that he'd got his money's worth."

"Huh! I sent the beggar a complimentary ticket."

Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.

"She is an extraordinary woman, you know. She paints, plays, rides horseback, boxes, plays football, golf and is an aviator. It is too bad. If I knew how to darn my own socks I would marry her."—Le Pele-Mele.

"We are taking in boarders this summer."

"Have they found it out yet."—Baltimore American.

REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had falling, inflammation and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind, I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and I certainly would have been in grave or in an asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home."—Mrs. Josie Ham, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Buttermilk and Health

All boys who ever churned out on a cool old back porch learned to expect their reward in a cup of creamy buttermilk. Lads do not much reflect on whether foods are good for them or not, but some who have now reached mature years are learning that the drink of boyhood days has a strange power for health. The bacteria of good buttermilk are especially useful in promoting healthy digestion. Some doctors teach that the internal revenue department may become infested with harmful bacteria; some of these the germs in buttermilk will attack and destroy. The scientist Metchnikoc found the Bulgarian people living often to a very ripe old age, and upon investigation it was revealed that their diet consisted largely of sour milk and buttermilk. Today in some cities one can buy artificially made buttermilk, containing the Bulgarian ferment, and daily the consumption of the pleasant and healthful beverage grows apace. Thick, soured milk—clabbered milk—eaten with cream on top and preferably with a little salt and a trace of pepper, or with sugar, is a fine food easily prepared. Sometimes warm milk, fresh from the cow, has stirred in it a little thick, sour milk. It is set in a warm place for six hours, when it will be found clabbered, and having most of its cream within. When cooled and served for the first course of any meal on a hot day it tickles many a palate.

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

Keeping Horses Busy

A government investigation of operations on twenty-eight farms at Conway, Ark., disclosed the fact that except when field work was very urgent the horses were not worked more than one-third of the time in good weather. For instance, last January there were twenty-one days when the ground was fit to plow and yet some farmers did not turn a furrow. The average amount of field work done per horse on the twenty-eight farms was 6.6 days during the month and the average amount of other work occupied 5.2 days. Three times as much field work could just as well have been done, and nearly twice as much work altogether might have been done.

Later on these farmers fell behind with their work because of bad weather. One of them cut and hauled wood in January at $1.25 per day for himself and team, while more enterprising neighbors turned in wet, with only half of the days fit for field work. This man was greatly delayed in getting in his crop. Some of these twenty-eight farmers had to leave part of their land idle this year because of the delay from rains late in the spring. Those who plowed early got their crops in on time, with the work well done and the ground all occupied.

A horse is paid whether it works or not. The pay is included in the interest on its value, the amount of depreciation and the cost of feed and care. This expenditure goes on daily whether the horse is idle in the pasture or doing productive work. Whenever a farmer looks out over his pasture and sees some of his horses idle there, he should ask himself why he does not have them at work. In these days of high-priced feed it pays to keep only horses able to do a full day's work day after day. Economy demands further that the work must be planned so as to keep them employed as steadily as possible. Then it is not necessary to keep so many horses.—Breeders' Gazette.

Way to Marital Happiness

"Marry a bright woman for success and a pretty one for happiness," advises a student of the problem. Also one who can cook for the benefit of the digestion might be advisable, but the pesky laws limit you to one.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Keeping Watch on Food Prices

The government is keeping a close and consistent watch on the food prices throughout Canada and is in receipt of regular reports showing the fluctuations.

Generally speaking, there were naturally advances in the price of numerous commodities, but there have been some cases where the rise has not been of a profitable character.

Since the government vested itself with wide authority to deal with any attempts at extortion, prices in certain lines and places have declined somewhat. If there is any determiend move to unduly enhance the price of the necessities of life, the situation will be dealt with promptly and effectively. So far, however, the necessity for rigid action has not arisen.

He—At last we are alone. I've been hoping for this chance.

She—So have I.

He (pleased)—Ah! You knew, then, that I wanted to ask you to be my wife.

She—Yes, and I wanted to say "No" emphatically and get it over with.—Boston Transcript.

"I kept my head when I fell into the water," observed the young man.

"How fortunate," replied the caustic man. "It must have helped you so nicely to float."—Answers.

Costs $25,000 to Kill Each Soldier

What does it cost to kill a man in war? Probably $25,000 in the present conflict.

The cost of killing one soldier is obtained by dividing the cost of a war to any of the belligerents by the number of men killed on the other side.

In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 the cost of killing each man was $21,000, but the cost of every material of warfare has advanced substantially since then. It is safe to estimate, unless the terrific destruction of machine guns upsets precedent, that to bring about a soldier's death will cause an expenditure of $25,000 on the other side.

France spent $400,000,000 in actual expenses of that war and $200,000,000 in repairing materials, giving help to fatherless families and other uses. The German dead numbered 28,000, and for every one of them France spent approximately $21,000.

The figures of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 give an average of $15,000 for every one killed.

It cost Russia $1,200,000,000 to kill 58,600 Japanese in the war of 1905, making the cost of individual slaying $20,400.

Fatigue, typhus or cholera will, of course, kill the greatest number and reduce the effective force of armies. In the Crimean war four times as many were killed by disease as were killed in battle. Advanced hygiene undoubtedly will do much to cut down these figures, btu death by disease in war times surely cannot be entirely obliterated.

Forced to Tell the Truth

Smith was one of the foremost engineers of his time. His one fault was an enormous bump of conceit. He completed a piece of work for a large corporation, and was compelled to sue for his fee, which was $25,000.

He was being crossed examined by the attorney acting as counsel for the corporation.

"On what ground do you base your exorbitant charge on this miserable piece of work."

"On the ground that I am the greatest engineer in the world."

After the suit had been concluded one of Smith's friends came to him and in an admonishing tone, said: "Smith, you should never make such statements in public; allow others to acclaim you as the greatest in your profession."

Smith answered: "I know it, and I felt like a blooming idiot up there on the stand, but, blast it all, I was under oath."

Good Sleep Good Health

Exhausted Nerves Were Fully Restored by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

When the nerve force expended in the day's work and in the act of living is not replenished by restful sleep at night you have cause to be alarmed, as physical bankruptcy stares you in the face This letter directs you to the most satisfactory cure for sleeplessness.

Mr. Dennis Mackin, Maxton, Sask., writes: "I have just finished using the sixth box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I must say that when I commenced using it my nerves were so bad that I could scarcely get any sleep. I would lie in bed nearly all night without sleep, and anyone who has this trouble knows the misery of sleepless nights. The Nerve Food helped me from the start, and has built up my nervous system wonderfully. I now enjoy good, sound sleep, and instead of feeling tired in the morning I am strong and healthy, and well fitted for my daily work.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

How We Go to Sleep

Sleep begins in its first phase by a state of distraction, which brings on states of absentmindedness, accompanied always by numerous and separate hallucinations, closely connected with the length of the absentminded states. Immediately afterwards, in a second phase, these states of distraction pass into a very delicate motor disturbance, due to the absence of parallelism in the axes of the eyes or by the deviation of their conjugate movements, says the Family Doctor. Finally, in a third and final phase, which indicates the very near approach of actual sleep, the vasomotor system seems to conform to laws very different from those that regulate its mechanism during waking hours.

Mrs. Newbride came hurriedly into her husband's study one morning.

"Herbert, dear," she said, "this recipe for lemon pie says to sit on a hot stove and stir constantly.

"Well, Alice," replied the doting husband, "if you do sit on a hot stove I think you will find that you will stir constantly."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Safe and Sure

should be your relief from indigestion, biliousness, or constipation. Known to be reliable and famous for their prompt and certain efficacy—are

Beecham's Pills

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.

What about your wife and children? Will they dress well after you are gone? Will your children be educated? Have a talk to-day with an agent of

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICES:—Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver. Agents Wanted.

Guard the rising generation by using always in the home

EDDY'S "SES-QUI" NON-POISONOUS MATCHES

Positively harmless to children, even if accidentally swallowed, because the composition with which the heads are tipped, contain no poisonous ingredients

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

There is never a time when the skill, experience and resource back of Waterman's Ideal is at rest. Can anything more be done for its users?—is the constant problem—the aim of its makers. Users of Waterman's Ideals have the world's best to-day. If to-morrow can improve the slightest detail, they'll have it.

Try Them at Your Dealers

$2.50 to $50.00

L. E. Waterman Company, Limited, Montreal.

Avoid Substitutes

The Value of Silence

I wonder, writes a teacher, how many of you have conducted a language lesson, had conversation drills, and then been approached two minutes after you had assigned the written work with, "Miss Blank, what did you say to write?"

I believe that we teachers often get in the habit of reciting for the children, instead of giving them the free rein of expression.

Concentration is so essential to the retention of ideas; but how can a child concentrate when forced to listen to the hum of the teacher's voice? Soldiers have been known to fall asleep during the roar of battle. How can one expect a child to do otherwise?

Napoleon, one of the greatest captains the world has ever known, achieved fame through his ability to draw forth most wonderful military activity from his army.

Let us never fail in the manifest duty of giving the child every opportunity possible for expression.

Many Women Are Not Attractive

because of repulsive looking Warts on the hands. They can be painlessly removed in one day by Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. Putnam's is the best Corn and Wart cure made. Try it.

Conductors' Punches Are Registered

"The passenger on a railroad train when he has his ticket punched probably does not know that the punch mark used by the conductor is one of 17,000 different designs," remarked Frank E. Brown, an old time railroad man. "On the big railroads there are no two punches that have marks designed alike, and the interstate commerce commission by examining the punch mark can trace the ticket punched to the conductor, train and road upon which the ticket was given. To get a punch a conductor has to sign seven papers before it is delivered to him. There used to be an old couplet, Mark Twain wrote it, which ran:

Punch, punch, punch with care,
Punch in the presence of the passengaire.

"In the olden days the railroads—that was before the days of the interstate commerce commission—didn't care what kind of punches their employees used, but today it is different. Every punch is registered ,and every mark is different."—Washington Post.

Wretched From Asthma.—Strength of body and vigor of mind are inevitably impaired by the visitations of asthma. Who can live under the cloud of recurring attacks and keep body and mind at their full efficiency? Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy dissipates the cloud by removing the cause. It does relieve. It does restore the sufferer to normal bodily trim and mental happiness.

The World's Greatest Army

There is talk of "the greatest armies ever mustered," but does not this reveal some forgetfulness? The greatest of all armies in point of numbers was that which Xerxes launched against Greece. Herodotus gives the number of fighting men as 2,641,610, and modern critics do not seem able to reduce it very materially. Some historians have computed that, including servants, eunuchs and other camp followers, the great host exceeded 5,000,000 souls.—Pall Mall Gazette.

There is nothing useless to a man of sense; clever people turn everything to account.—La Fontaine.

Be Warned in Time

A capital story which Lord Minto used to delight in telling was of an experience he had while he was viceroy of India. One morning in Simla he wanted to speak to the commander-in-chief of the Indian army before the latter started work for the day, so he set off unattended to pay an early call. When he arrived at the commander-in-chief's official residence he found his way barred by a sentry, who apparently did not recognize the visitor.

Lord Minto explained that he wanted to see the commander-in-chief but the sentry declined to allow him to pass.

"But I am the viceroy," protested his lordship.

The sentry looked at him with a pitying smile.

"Ah," he said, thoughtfully, "we gets all sorts 'ere. Last week we 'ad a cove what kidded 'isself 'e was Queen Victoria's grandfather. We 'ad to put 'im in a strait-waistcoat so you'd better push on."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Friend (to unlucky angler)—Hello, have you fallen in?

Angler (wringing his clothes)—No, you idiot! This is perspiration.—Boston Transcript.

"I hear Jiggs lost money in that vacuum process venture."

"Yes; he says it cleaned him out."—Buffalo Express.

WHOLE BODY A SOLID RASH

Thick, Fine and Red. Agony of Itching and Burning Frightful. One Cake of Cuticura Soap and Box of Cuticura Ointment Cured.

Lower Onslow, N. S.—"At first we thought my child's trouble was his teeth. The whole body was a solid rash and at the arm pits and elbows and thighs the skin came off as if he had been scalded. It was a very thick fine rash, red in color and intensely itchy and burning. The skin just wiped off leaving a raw sore with little specks of yellow matter in them. The skin on every finger split down on each side and looked like a ruffle. His toes broke out in little yellow pimples and the bottom of his feet did the same and he would say he could not walk, that there were pins sticking in his feet.

"The agony of itching and burning was something frightful. If he got a chance he would scratch the skin right off and make a sore, but to prevent that I made mittens for him out of cotton. Every night from twelve o'clock until three in the morning he would have to be taken up out of bed and rocked, his sufferings were so bad.

"With no permanent cure in sight I got the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The first night the child slept the whole night through, the first night for four months. I am thankful to say the cure was complete and I just got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. Samuel Higgins, May 17, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. For liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. Book, send postcard to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 17, Boston, U. S. A.

THE UNITY OF THE EMPIRE

KING GEORGE SENDS MESSAGE TO FAR-FLUNG SUBJECTS

To the British Overseas He Expresses His Pride and Gratitude For Assistance Being Given—Object Lesson to the Whole World.

London.—The official information bureau has given out a message from King George to the overseas dominions and crown colonies. It is as follows:

pease differences with which my empeoples of my whole empire at home and overseas have moved with one mind and purpose to confront and overthrow an unparalleled assault upon the continuity of civilization and peace of mankind.

"The calamitous conflict is not of my seeking. My voice has been cast throughout on the side of peace. My ministers earnestly strove to allay the causes of the strife and to appease differences with which my empire was not concerned. Had I stood aside when, in defiance of pledges to which my kingdom was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated and her cities made desolate, when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed my honor and given to destruction the liberties of my empire and mankind.

"I rejoice that every part of the empire is with me in this decision.

"The paramount regard for a treaty of faith and the pledged word of rulers and peoples is the common heritage of Great Britain and of the empire. My peoples in the self-governing dominions have shown beyond all doubt that they whole-heartedly endorse the grave decision it was necessary to take. My personal knowledge of the loyalty and devotion of my overseas dominions had led me to expect that they would cheerfully make the great efforts and bear the great sacrifices which the present conflict entails. The full measure in which they have placed their services and resources at my disposal fills me with gratitude and I am proud to be able to show the world that my peoples overseas are as determined as the people of the United Kingdom to prosecute a just cause to a successful end.

"The Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand have placed at my disposal their naval forces, which have already rendered good service for the empire. Strong expeditionary forces are being prepared in Canada, Australia and New Zealand for service at the front, and the Union of South Africa has released all British troops and undertaken the important military responsibilities, the discharge of which will be of the utmost value to the empire. Newfoundland has doubled its number of the branch of the royal naval reserve, and is sending a body of men to take part in the operations at the front. From the Dominion and provincial governments of Canada large and welcome gifts of supplies are on their way for use by my naval and military forces and for relief in the United Kingdom, which must inevitably follow in the wake of war.

"All parts of my overseas dominions have thus demonstrated, in the most unmistakable manner, the fundamental unity of the empire amidst all its diversity of situation and circumstance."

A message similar to the foregoing has been addressed by King George to the peoples of India.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS

Leaders of Public Opinion Favor Continuation of Plans

Ottawa.—Following the decision of the executive committee of the Canadian Peace Centenary, a month ago to suspend operations, except those of an educational character, in view of the European war, the organizing secretary, E. H. Scammell, recently sent out upwards of 150 letters to the leading men of affairs throughout the Dominion. The statements of Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier were embodied in the communication in which the Premier and ex-Premier had expressed the opinion that the celebration should be carried on despite the war and the recipients were asked to express an opinion on the situation. Mr. Scammell has now received nearly fifty replies. From east and west replies have been received and there is an overwhelming feeling in favor of carrying out the arrangements, not only to more fully realize the blessings of peace, but as an example to other great nations of the world.

British Enthusiasm in Recruiting

Washington.—The British embassy has received from the London foreign office, the following dispatch:

"There is increasing enthusiasm for recruiting in Great Britain. Three hundred thousand men have joined the regular army since the war began. The eagerness to enlist has grown markedly since their troops have actually been engaged with the enemy."

Another message received at the embassy officially denied recent reports that the British cruiser Bristol had been disabled in a fight with an unnamed German ship in southern waters.

Sent Message to President Wilson

London.—News has reached here that the North German Gazette of Berlin, the official organ of the government of Germany, publishes a statement that Emperor William has sent an important message to President Wilson.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION

Settlement of the Hindu Incident Has Now Been Arranged

Ottawa.—There is considerable satisfaction with the report that the Indian council has proposed a plan for the control of the immigration of Hindus. The adoption of the Japanese arrangement would be, it is stated, entirely satisfactory to Canada and probably to Australia and South Africa, which have also had Hindu incidents.

The arrangements between Canada and Japan is that Japanese who reach Canada without passports may be refused admission; that the Japanese authorities shall confine their issue of passports to merchants and students and to laborers to the number of six hundred a year only.

If it became known throughout India that Hindus could enter Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, only when they have passports in their possession there would be no more Komagata Maru incidents.

With passports required the authorities in India would have in their own hands the control of the volume of emigration of Hindus to all British overseas dominions, and would limit departures to the numbers and class of Hindus which Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand would be willing to receive each year and able to assimilate.

At the time of the Komagata Maru trouble, Canada urged the British government to find a way of dealing with the Asiatic immigration movement, and the passport proposal is the result.

EARLY PREPARATIONS

German War Proclamations Were Printed Two Years Ago

London.—Dr. Poutsma, one of the South African labor leaders, who was among the British subjects to leave Berlin, contributed an interesting article to the Daily Citiizen, on his impressions of the German capital in war time.

"That the Germans were prepared for all eventualities for a considerable time was shown," says Dr. Poutsma, when the kaiser's proclamations were posted up in Berlin, and of course, throughout Germany, ordering mobilization. These proclamations were printed in two colors, red and black, and all were dated 1912. The figure 2 had been stricken out with a blue pencil and the figure 4 added. On every following day additional proclamations were issued, and I noticed that practically everyone had been printed two years ago.

"When, later on, the Lansturm Mit Waffe was called out, again the proclamations showed that they had been printed two years ago. The Germans have two kinds of lanstrums—armed and unarmed. The last named hadn't been called out then, and of the Lanstrum Mit Waffe, only a small percentage were actually in the field."

LOCATION OF CANADA'S TROOPS

May Mobilize at Knowsley Park, Near Liverpool, With Army

Ottawa.—There is a rumor that the park of Lord Derby, which has been placed at the disposal of the war office, will be used as the British mobilization quarters for the Canadian army. They will likely join one of the new armies which Lord Kitchener is at present training.

The final announcement of the infantry brigade and battalion officers for the Canadian forces will be made by Col. Sam Hughes. There are many more officers at Valcartier than are required, and they are undergoing examination by the examining board. Three members of parliament are going with the troops—Col. John Currie, M.P., Col. Harry McLeod and Major Sam Sharpe.

The arrangements regarding the transportation of the troops have been completed. It will take a fleet of over twenty vessels to accommodate the troops. No vessel with a speed of les than fourteen knots an hour is being accepted as a transport.

TO REPAIR CABLE

Australian Ships Will Go to Fanning Island With Cruisers

Ottawa.—It is expected that it will be some time before the cable line to Australia which was cut near Fanning Island, presumably by the German cruiser Nuernberg, is repaired. The Canadian government has a cable ship on the Pacific but it will not be sent to make the repair because a ship cannot reach the scene in time from our coasts.

An Australian ship will make the repairs under the protection of the cruisers of the Commonwealth, which were eluded when the German cruiser got out of the harbor at Honolulu. So far as known here the German ship has not yet been captured.

Sifton Battery in Shape

Ottawa.—The members of the Sifton automobile battery now being organized at Ottawa for service in Europe includes Hector Girouard, a brother of Sir Percy Girouard, who was chief engineer of railways in Egypt under Kitchener. The batteries, which are rapidly being rounded into shape, includes over 100 men. It consists of ten guns mounted on automobile trucks. The battery expects to leave for the front in about ten days.

Russian Reservists Not Called

London.—The Russian military authorities have decided not to call to the colors the reservists of that country now abroad according to an announcement made by the Russian embassy. All the reservists will be permitted, however, to enroll in the ranks of the allied armies.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Weekly Grain Letter, Supplied by Thompson, Sons & Co., Grain Merchants, Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, September 8.—During the past week the grain markets everywhere have been very strong. Prices advanced by leaps and bounds for the first four days of the month and in that time wheat prices advanced 7c to 12c per bushel. Since the 4th inst. there has been a sharp reaction, which has brought prices in the American spring wheat markets and in Winnipeg, to practically the same figures they rested at a week ago, but in Chicago and New York prices are still 4c to 7c higher than a week ago. The big advance in the middle of the week under review was caused by reports that England, France, Greece and Scandinavia were all heavily in the markets for wheat and flour. Exporters at the Atlantic seaboard were eager buyers, and speculative buying, combined with buying for export, carried prices up easily. Ocean vessel space is in liberal supply, and war risk insurance has been reduced. The cost of exchange on drafts against grain shipments to Europe has also been reduced, and generally the facilities for doing export business have become improved. This last advance however was too sudden and steep to be taken kindly by cash buyers and exporters, and it gave a sudden check to such business. What has followed in the last three days has been a sudden heavy movement of new wheat to the spring wheat markets. Owing to yesterday being Labor Day and a holiday in all American and Canadian markets, the weight of Saturday, Sunday and Monday's receipts has fallen on today's markets, and the quantity being so large, and the buying for export and cash trade having received a check as metnioned above, a great increase in hedging sales has been inevitable, and in the circumstances investment and speculative buyers naturally backed away from the load offered to them. No doubt many traders foresaw on Saturday what was coming, for there was a decline in prices on that day of 1½c to 3c. Today prices lost 3c to 6c per bushel. Declines in prices such as we have had in the last two market days, though very large when compared with the moderate reactions in ordinary market times, need not at the present time disturb those who own actual wheat or hold wheat speculatively. It is the nature of the grain markets, in times of war of far less moment and gravity than in the present European war, to have quick and wide advances and declines until the time comes when conditions have moderated or become settled to such an extent, as makes it clear that the influences of war on the market has passed away. In the present instance the chances are that the influence of the war to advance grain prices has only begun. The war has started at a time when the new crops in the Northern Hemisphere were for the most part just getting ready to be harvested. The aggregate yield of the wheat crops, except of the United States, is less than in the last two years, but still the abundance of the new crop whatever it may be is there to draw upon. The United Kingdom, by far the most dependant on foreign supplies, has been able to keep the ocean-way to her storehouses open, and besides the wheat and flour that were destined to her ports, she has perforce been the recipient of many shipments intended for continental ports, but shut out by the war, and there is no doubt that the United Kingdom for the present is fully supplied with breadstuffs for her own use. Later on, however, when the first marketings of the new crops pass out of sight, the growers will naturally hold on to a larger portion than usual of their grain in expectation of higher prices, and the demand for more will become more urgent and only higher prices will bring out the supply. In the present, sharp declines will be followed by increased demand both for cash wheat and for speculative investment, and sharp advances will again take place. In these times the usual grain statistics are liable not to be so complete, but last week the world's shipments were 10,121,000 bushels of which 9,300,000 bushels were from the United States and Canada, the remainder being small lots from India, Argentine, Australia, North Africa and Cliili. Nearly 4,000,000 bushels of last week's shipments were for France, and only about 3,000,000 bushels to the United Kingdom. The quantity on ocean passage increased 770,000 bushels to 30,322,000 bushels against 36,070,000 bushels the same week last year. The United States visible supply decreased last week 1,515,000 bushels and now stands at 30,019,000 bushels against 45,075,000 bushels a year ago. The movement of winter wheat in the United States is large, but the export being large and millers stocking up freely keeps the visible supply decreasing. The movement of the spring wheat has suddenly increased and the cars inspected at Winnipeg in the last three days have been 3,058 against only 483 for the corresponding three days last year. At Minneapolis the receipts were 1,479 cars against 481 cars last year.

Our Winnipeg market has had a good demand for cash wheat of all grades at a moderate premium over the October future. From the inspections this last week it would seem that the average grade falls considerably under last year's average. About sixty per cent. of the cars pass one and two northern, twenty per cent. three northern, and the balance No. 4, 5, 6, feed, rejected and no grade. The weather is not altogether favorable for harvesting and threshing, local showers being common, but delay is rather the result than damage. Today's cash prices are 1 Nor., 114c; 2 Nor., 111¼c; 3 Nor., 109¼c; No. 4, 103½c; No. 5, 96¼c. Rejected, on account of seeds and smutty wheat, sells at 5c and 6c under the straight grades. Futures closed October, 113¼c; December, 114⅜c; May, 121½c.

Oats

Prices for oats today are just about the same as a wek ago, but in the interval they touched 2c to 3c higher; the easier feeling in other grains has caused some reaction so that today's prices are 2 C.W., 53¼c; 3 C.W., 51¾c; ex 1 fd., 51¾c; 1 fd., 51¾c; 2 feed, 50¾c. Futures closed October 52⅜c; December, 51¾c.

Barley

The barley market is quiet—demand having slackened for the time being. Prices are nominal, but we quote No. 3, 66c; No. 4, 64c; rejected, 62c; feed, 60c. The October delivery closed at 66c.

Flax

The flax market is very erratic. Stimulated by the strength in grain it advanced during the week 3c to 4½c over the prices of a week ago, but since then it has dropped 9c to 11c from the high point touched, and today's prices are 1 N.W., 129c; 2 C.W., 126c. Futures closed October, 131c; December, 135½c.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

Germans in Danger of New Movement

London.—A Russian army, said to number 250,000 men, is, according to the Rome Tribuna, in France. The Tribuna is considered well informed regarding Russian movements. Official confirmation of the report is refused at the press bureau.

Experts here are of the opinion that the Germans, who heretofore have been the outflankers, are in danger of being outflanked and of being compelled to accept a frontal attack from the allies, who now are on the offensive. This titanic struggle, in which the combatants are totalled in millions, is likely to ebb and flow for a week before a decisive result is reached.

Great strategical importance is attached to the Russian capture of the fortress of Nicholaieff, in Austrian Galicia. It is situated at a junction of the railway, and has strong bow-shaped fortifications and entrenchments on both banks of the River Dniester to protect the railway bridges. The population of this place is largely Polish. It includes 4,000 Jews and a garrison of approximately 10,000 men.

The news has been received here that the king of the Tonga Islands, in the Southern Pacific ocean, has declared his neutrality. The Tonga islands were in danger of starvation, as their food supply from New Zealand was cut off until a ship was sent to the relief of the natives. The ship gave the king his first news of the war, and the monarch promptly proclaimed his neutrality.

TO KEEP OUT ALIEN ENEMIES

American Consular Certificates Issued on Continent Will be Refused After Sept. 14

London.—The British government is adopting stringent regulations in order to keep out of Britain alien enemies, who heretofore have been permitted to land under the guise of Americans whose citizenship was attested by consular certificates granted on the continent.

After September 14 consular certificates will not be accepted as proof of he American citizenship of those arriving from the continent. These persons will not be permitted to land unless they are provided with passports.

This measure has been urged by the American relief committee, which has been frequently victimized by fraudulent claimants of American citizenship. The committee says, however, that it is desirous both of protecting its own funds from impostors and of preventing suspicion that the United States is assisting the enemies of Great Britain.

These consular certificates, it is alleged, have been issued wholesale in some of the continental cities without anything approaching an adequate investigation to determine whether the applicants for them really were Americans or entitled to American citizenship.

Arrest of an Alberta German

Montreal.—Mystery surrounds the arrest here of a German capitalist from Alberta, who was apprehended by the detective department, acting with the military authorities, and taken to the detention hospital, where he underwent a thorough investigation. The sum of $75,000 in money and a complete diagram of the Alberta coal mine, of which the suspect is said to have been a director until a few weeks ago, were found. The man's name was not revealed by the military authorities, but it is understood he has sold out his Alberta interests since the declaration of war and was returning to Germany. His young niece, who accompanied him, was also taken in charge. They are being held pending orders from Ottawa.

The military authorities are reticent when spoken to concerning the disposition of the two.

No Matter Who Wins, Austria Loses

Bucharest.—It is officially announced that the efforts of Emperor Francis Joseph to secure the support of Roumania has failed, and the diplomacy of the Russians has won. If Roumania enters the war she will be with the allies. It is considered certain that Bulgaria will follow Roumania, and it is conceded that despite the outcome of the war, Austria will lose much territory.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XII.—THIRD QUARTER, FOR SEPT. 20, 1914.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxv, 31-47. Memory Verses, 34-36—Golden Text, Matt. xxv, 45—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

To understand this lesson as to the interpretation of it, the time when and the parties concerned, we must notice carefully the first verse and the words, "When the Son of Man shall come in His glory and all the holy angels with Him, then shall He sit upon the throne of His glory." That defines clearly the time when, and also that the judgment referred to is not the judgment of the saints, His redeemed ones, for when He shall come in His glory they shall come with Him, the Old Testament as well as the New Testament saints, if we may make that distinction. Let the Holy Spirit tell you about this as you read Zech. xiv, 5; Col. iii, 4; I Thess. iii, 13; Rev. iii, 21.

Then, as to the people to be judged, note the second verse of the lesson, "Before Him shall be gathered all nations." Could anything be more clear and plain in this connection than the statements in Joel iii, 1-2, that in connection with the restoration and deliverance of His people, Israel, He will gather all nations in the valley of Jehosaphat and judge them because of their treatment of Israel? In Zeph. iii, 8, He says that it is His determination to gather the nations and pour upon them His indignation, and in the rest of that chapter He calls upon Israel to be glad and rejoice, for He will be mighty in their midst and get them praise and fame in every land where they have been put to shame.

In Zech. xiv, 2, He says that He will ather all nations against Jerusalem to battle; in verse 4 that He will stand again upon the Mount of Olives, and in verse 9 that after that He will be king over all the earth. Let us then be clear about this—that in this judgment among those to be judged will not be found His body, the church, for she shall be with Him, nor Israel, for she is not reckoned among the nations (Num. xxiii, 9). There is no mention of any resurrection of the dead, just or unjust, so it is not the judgment of the saints who shall never come into judgment for sin (John v, 24), because that was settled on Cavalry, but shall be judged for their works after the first resurrection at the judgment seat of Christ for believers only (I Thess. iv, 16-18; I Cor. xv, 51, 52; Rom. xiv, 10; II Cor. v, 10).

It is not the great white throne judgment of Rev. xx, 11-15, where the unrighteous shall appear after their resurrection a thousand years later than the resurrection of the just (Rev. xx, 5-6).

It is simply, as the record says, a judgment of nations, as such, by their respective armies, and the question is their good or ill treatment of His people, Israel. As all individual salvation is through Jesus of Nazareth of the tribe of Judah and king of the Jews, so the salvation of nations will be through Him also, but in connection with a righteous Israel, who will receive Him as their Messiah when they shall see Him coming in His glory to the Mount of Olives for their deliverance. They shall then say, "Lo, this is our God; we have waited for Him, and He will save us; this is Jehovah, we have waited for Him; we will be glad and rejoice in His salvation."

After that "Israel shall blossom and bud and fill the face of the earth with fruit" (Isa. xxv, 9; xxvii, 6). Then shall the saved nations who shall hear Him say, "Come, ye blessed," inherit the kingdom when the kingdoms under the whole heaven shall have become the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ and shall walk in the light of the new Jerusalem and bring their glory and honor into it (Rev. xi, 15; xxi, 24).

The others shall hear Him say, "Depart, ye cursed," and shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord and from the glory of His power (II Thess. i, 7-9).

Any one who denies the truth of everlasting punishment, according to the last verse of our lesson, must reject the plain words of the Lord Jesus in this passage and elsewhere, as in Mark ix, 43, 45, 47.

In this last verse of our lesson the same word is applied to punishment as to life (revised version). I have endeavored to show the teaching of the Bible concerning the judgments in a tract entitled "The Four Judgments," which may be obtained from Mr. Fred Kelker, box 216, Harrisburg, Pa. If you send for it ask also for "The Secret of Missionary Interest" and see how God honors the simple exposition of His word.

If this lesson does not refer to the church except as seen with the Lord on His throne, where is the heart lesson for the believer? Here is one, at least, the great "Inasmuch" principle, which always holds good. Whatever any believer does in His name He counts as done to Himself and will reward it accordingly. Opportunities missed will bring us loss.

NEWFOUNDLAND HELPS

Legislature Provides for Organizing of Volunteer Force

St. Johns, Nfld.—The special session of the colonial legislature, called to consider measures made necessary by the European war, was prorogued by Governor Davidson, with its program fulfilled. The opposition party joined the government in the support of every measure and action was unanimous. Governor Davidson, in his closing speech, warmly praised the harmony displayed in the legislature.

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CRESTON *B. C.*

CANYON CITY

Harry White packed home the first venison on Sept. 6.

G. Waldy of Fernie is a guest at the Wearmouth home.

Miss Annie Wearmouth of Fernie is visiting her parents here.

BIRTH—To Mr. and Mrs. John Carfra, a daughter, on Sept. 7.

Geo. Leach and H. Young are drawing hay from the meadows.

John McRob has completed his new shop here and is open to do blacksmith work. John guarantees a good job. Try him once.

The rains are welcomed. Coming rather late they will do no good to certain crops. However, roots and fall pasture will benefit thereby.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Edwards of Hosmer moved their effects here last week. They bought ten acres here some three years ago, and now intend following fruit ranching.

Mr. Fraser, a dairyman from Nelson, unloaded thirty head of cattle at Canyon siding last week. He will winter them in Camp 2. He recently purchased 160 acres of the finest of soil in British Columbia from the Canyon City Lumber Co. near Port Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Letcher, drayman, of Fernie, was escorted through Canyon City last week by Walmsley & Lowenburg. They are considering buying 80 acres south of the Quail property. This is the choicest land in Block 812. If Mr. Letcher decides to buy he will move his family here at once and commence a vigorous campaign amongst the stumps.

DUCK CREEK

Paul Offner left on Tuesday for Coleman, Alta., if work is good he will be away unitl next spring.

Mr. C. C. Connolly of Cranbrook spent the week end at Duck Creek, returning with his wife and family on Sunday.

The sportsmen are all wearing a No. 1 large size grin these days. Too wet to work, so they can spend all their time hunting duck and chicken.

On Tuesday the Misses Florence and Merle Bathie left for their home at Low for the winter. Mr. and Mrs. Bathie intended driving up and were to have started Wednesday morning, but the heavy rain delayed them. They will return to their ranch next spring.

There is considerable activity in real estate around here. Mrs. W. J. Cooper, who is the owner of Lots 6 and 7, Block 279, sold Lot 7 to Fred Pensen at the beginning of this week and has had other parties looking over Lot 6. Bob Dixon's ranch also seems to have a magnetic influence.

A most enjoyable evening was spent last Saturday at the house-warming dance held at Tom Ramstead's new hause. Besides the large crowd of local people we had the pleasure of a visit from a party from Creston, comprising Mrs. Thorpe, Miss Mabel Embree, Miss McBreath, Mr. F. Rodgers, and Mr. Clarence Embree. The party arrived by automobile. An excellent programme had been arranged and Misses Alice Carr and Florence Bathie who acted as floor managers deserve great credit for the able manner in which they conducted the dance. (Loud cheers).

CRANBROOK

An exhibition of poultry raised by Cranbrook boys and girls will be held on the fair grounds on Sept. 10.

For the first time in the history of the city hay is being cut in the centre of the big slough southwest of town.

Cranbrook Orangemen are this week having a visit from J. W. Whiteley, provincial Orange Lodge organizer.

The death of Sheriff Morris, which occurred on Sept. 8, removes one of our best known citizens. He came here from Trail in 1907.

R. D. Cameron has resigned as director of the Y.M.C.A. to take charge of the Industrial School for Boys at East Kildonan, Manitoba.

C. B. Garrett has returned from a four months' trip into the far north, visiting Skagway Cariboo and Atlin for the provincial museum.

Herman Heftl and Peter Ward were convicted in Fort Steele on September 7th of setting out a campfire and leaving it burning so that it spread to the surrounding timber. They received a sentence of $50.00 and costs or two months in jail and were brought in Monday to put in the time in the provincial jail in Cranbrook.

Sidelights on the War

The first instalment of Canada's flour reached London on Saturday.

It will take at least twenty vessels to transport the first Canadian Contingent.

The number of unemployed in England is reported to be below the peace average.

Jos. Seagram, the Waterloo, Ontario, distiller, has given $25,000 to the war fund.

It is officially announced that the British casualties up to Sept. 1st have been 15,151.

Up to Sept. 7 the British losses in killed, wounded and missing was almost 19,000.

100 nurses will go with the first Canadian contingent. There are over 1000 applying to go.

Germany is reported to have 1,000,000 men over 50 years of age, who will be sent to the front if necessary.

The contribution from the American and national baseball leagues to the Red Cross society was over $2,000.

The Strathcona Horse will figure in the present war. Lady Strathcona has given $50,000 toward its maintenance.

The New Zealand authorities report the German governor of Samoa after surrender was sent with the other prisoners to Fiji Islands.

Switzerland newspapers announce that Germany has rejected Austria's request for a loan and that the bankers have taken similar action.

Enormous numbers of wounded are arriving at Vienna where, owing to the meat famine, the people have been compelled to become vegetarians.

Russia, Great Britain and France have signed an agreement that none of the three would make peace without the consent of all three nations.

There are persistent rumors that the emperor of Austria is dead but that the news is suppressed on account of the dangerous situation in Austria.

Joseph Glenn, M.P.P. for South Qu'Appelle, has undertaken to provide for the wives and mothers of the men who have gone to the front from his constituency.

From London comes the suggestion that the sacks in which Canada's donation of one million bags of flour reaches England, be sold as souvenirs at $1 each.

Private letters show that owing to the fact many German doctors are at the front Berlin is finding it difficult to cope with an outbreak of typhoid and cholera there.

There is a general discussion in London of the possibility that England may close the North sea, blockading it completely, if the trouble with floating mines continues.

Employees of the Alberta government will contribute to the patriotic fund. Those receiving $1,500 per annum will give 10 per cent of their salary and those receiving over 15,000 will give 15 per cent.

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We are making room for our new stock of China and are offering our present stock at HALF PRICE.

This is a good opportunity to get high class Xmas. Gifts at a very reasonable price.

Creston Drug & Book Company

GUY LOWENBERG

CONSULTING ENGINEER

CRESTON - B.C.

JAS. H. SCHOFIELD

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

REAL ESTATE, Etc.

TRAIL - - B.C.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Service every Sunday at 11:15 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Sabbath School and Adult Bible Class at 10:30 a. m.

W. G. BLAKE
Minister

METHODIST CHURCH

Public Worship, 10:30 and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School and Adult Bible Class 11:30 A.M.
Come and you will be made welcome
Fred L. Carpenter

Mass 10:30
Benediction 7:30
Every first Sunday of the month.
Father John O. M. I.

A. Mirabelli

Saddle and Harness Repairing

A SPECIALTY

Dealer in high class boots and shoes.

GET YOUR

Plumbing, Tinning and General Repair Work

Done by

W. B. Embree

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

City Bakery

UNDER

New Management

Mrs. E. W. Payne begs to announce that she has taken over the City Bakery.

All kinds of Pastry and Cakes made to order.

Cold Lunches served at all times. Afternoon Teas.

Cooked Ham and Beef Always Ready.

Ice Cream Soft Iced Drinks