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THE CRESTON REVIEW

No. 40 CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1914 6TH YEAR

Local and Personal

Patriotic concert, Friday, Nov. 6.

Additional Local and Personal page 8

Lancaster & Co. advt. on Page 5 is worthy of your careful attention.

Orchestra dance at Mercantile Hall to-night. Dancing at 9 o'clock prompt.

Friday, the 16th inst., is the date of the regular monthly meeting of the Creston Farmers' Institute.

Excavation has started on the new parish hall in connection with Christ church. "Bees" are the order of the day in accomplishing the work.

The Creston-Erickson Rifle Association had the final shoot for the Dominion Plate on Thanksgiving Day. The turn out was slim on account of wet weather.

The first offer for the Red Cross fund comes from the Creston Drug & Book Co. They are selling a fine lot of real photo reproductions of war scenes and giving the entire receipts to the societys work. See the window display.

There should be no famine in grain and mill feed in the valley for a few days. The Union unloaded two cars of it this week and the Institute one. The supply of oats and shorts was very low.

STALE READING—Pages 2, 3, 6 and 7 of this week's issue will be found stale reading. Our bundle of ready-print had not arrived up to Thursday morning and we are compelled to use some "overs" from previous issues.

E. Mallendaine has started in to demonstrate that the Creston Valley is well adapted for sheep-raising. He received a drove of half a dozen Shropshires on Friday, and at least one other enthusiast intends following his lead.

NOT COMING—On account of illness in the family of the Rev. J. P. Westman he will not be able to be in Creston from Oct. 17th to 22nd. The illustrated lectures are cancelled. The Pumpkin Pie Social which was to have been held in Mercantile Hall on the 17th is withdrawn.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How About the Youths?

Editor THE REVIEW:

Sir,—Your recent editorial though admirable in its suggestion seems to me to have neglected one that is really more important. What are we doing to amuse and interest our youths, the boys and girls from 10 to 17 years of age?

It is deplorable to see them at the present time with no rational healthy form of employment for their leisure hours. A large number seem to find their greatest joy in hanging around the depot at train time and certain others in shrieking and yelling in the town. But of rational amusement there is not a sign.

I venture to suggest that the school being taken as the centre of youthful life a Games and Athletic Club should be formed in two branches; one for the boys and another for the girls.

The boys branch should have boxing gloves, singlesticks and as much gymnastic appliances as possible, which could be added to by degrees as funds grow, and also at least three teams for either baseball, football, basketball or cricket a senior, middle and junior team.

The girls could share the gymnastic apparatus, having definite days and hours for its use and could also have basketball, hockey or other teams.

As to the question of expense the boys and girls should themselves subscribe a small fee per diem to belong to these clubs, and their parents could doubtless be prevailed upon to help them to start them.

I cannot help thinking that such a club would be of the greatest benefit to the town and the school, provided that it is kept absolutely free from sectarian influence and as a thing pertaining to the Creston school.

Trusting you will find space for this article

J. A. C. A.

National Thanks

Creston Presbyterian church thanksgiving service was held on Sunday night. The weather was decidedly disagreeable and under the circumstances the attendance was all that could be expected though not at all in proportion to the merits of Rev. G. W. Blake's address.

His text was from Psalm 100, 4-5: "Enter into his gates with thanksgiving and into his courts with praise; be thankful unto him and bless his name, for the Lord is good; his mercy is everlasting and his truith endureth to all generations."

His remarks took the form of a national thanksgiving sermon, and in speaking of the reasons why Canada should be thankful he laid particular stress on the pride we all should feel in being citizens of an empire whose promise to nations as well as individuals, no matter what the consequence, was something more than a mere "scrap of paper." As Canadians we should be thankful for the peace-loving nation to the south of us; thankful that although the big European nations were suffering from the awful effects of the worst war the world has ever seen here in Canada we pursue the even tenor of our ways without let or hindrance; thankful for the bountiful harvest and stable business conditions prevailing, and for the magnificent development ahead of Canada if her citizens but grasp the commercial opportnnities that are bound to follow in the wake of the war and specially emphasing the point that thankfulness to be really acceptable unto God must be deeper than the mere outward expression of gratitude for mercies shown.

KITCHENER

Mr. Stauvald, late of Bull River, left for Cranbrook, after spending a week in Kitchener.

W. Noble of Cranbrook spent Sunday in Kitchener.

S. A. Reid is one of the lucky hunters in this neck of the woods. After a three week's hunt he landed his deer. He is now looking for the other two that the law has alotted to him.

Olsen & Miller made a trip to the head of Russel Creek in quest of deer but returned emptyhanded. They put the blame on the foggy weather. That is alright, boys, but we will take it with a grain of salt.

Little Ellen Andeen was again put in a plaster cast and will be confined to her bed for several weeks.

E. Payne of Creston was here this week decorating H. Rynell's residence with a brand new chimney.

Messrs. Leadbeater and Sinclair of Erickson are camped on Hazel Creek, trying to get their share of big game and birds.

DUCK CREEK

Carl Carlson met with a painful accident the latter part of last week. He was busy snagging out stumps with a team and chain. when a small stump he was pulling got free of the chain and flew up and struck him on the forehead inflicting a nasty gash right across from the right eye up to his hair. He was hastily driven into town by Carl Wigen and Dr. Henderson soon fixed him up with three stitches and all kinds of bandage. He has now nearly recovered, his only anxiety being that he would 'not be recovered sufficiently to take in the grand ball on the 23rd. Cheer up baby the worst is yet to come.

One of the largest congregations on record assembled for service on Sunday afternoon, but owing to the inclemency of the weather pastor Blake was not able to get out.

Mr. Pease and Walter Corbet returned from their hunting trip up Duck Creek. They were fortunate enough to capture a deer apiece, also a number of grouse and one trout. They are evidently better with the rifle than the fish pole.

Mrs. W. A. Pease was a visitor to Duck Creek on Tuesday.

Mrs. Thorpe and Miss McBreeth were Duck Creek callers, Tuesday.

Norman Craigie and Jack Pensen were Creston callers Tuesday.

Dean Klinck Visits Creston

Dr. J. Klinck, dean of the faculty of B.C. University, and Thos. Cunningham, provincial fruit pests inspector, were visitors to Creston on Monday and Tuesday.

Along with Dr. F. W. Wesbrook, president of the university (who was compelled to return home last week) they are on a tour of the province, looking into the agricultural prospects, studying conditions and making investigations in order that they may be able to formulate a progressive agricultural faculty for the university based on accurate information concerning the province and its agricultural possibilities.

As far as the limited time at the disposal of Prof. Kluck would permit, a thorrugh inspection of the Creston valley was made, particular pains being taken in looking over the flats in view of their reclamation at a very early date.

When seen by THE REVIEW at the Creston House on Tuesday, prior to their departure for Nelson, the professor was not shy in praising the valley; the district, he said being looked upon as one of the most important fruit growing centers of the province. Discussing the reclamation of the flats he had no hesitation in saying the quality and area of the land to be reclaimed justified any government in undertaking the great work at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Cunningham stated, visits to Creston were always of particular interest to himself. Eighteen years ago, when small ranches owned by F. Little and Mr. Arrowsmith were the only attempts at fruit culture in the whole valley, he was busy advising the then-settlers to get hold of all the land they could and go in for fruit raising, and in his trips through the country on Monday and Tuesday it was gratifying to see on every hand so much evidence that his faith in the productivity of the valley was more than justified.

Speaking of the flats Mr. Cunningham strongly urged that in view of reclamation that these lands should be utilized for the development of the live stock industry in the valley, thus ensuring an all-year-round prosperity for Creston.

Regarding the prevalence of fruit pests in the valley, Mr. Cunningham assured THE REVIEW that this section had been particularly fortunate this year. Scab, of course, had been somewhat prevalent, particularly on the Jonathan, and McIntosh Red varieties, bnt this trouble would continue its ravages so long as little or no attention was paid to spraying. He ventured the opinion that there was not a power sprayer in the whole valley; in a similar sized stretch of country in Washington there would be at least seven of them.

According to the inspector one of the chief needs of the Creston growers was a cool storage warehouse here, and the same necessity obtains at many other points. No permanent prosperity could come out of the present system of disposing of apples as soon as packed, glutting the market and forcing down prices. Experiments had shown that properly handled our apples were good keepers. He knew of some McIntosh Reds that had been kept in storage until May that were shipped east and when finally used almost in the middle of June were still in prime condition. Better prices were also obtainable. Last year apples sold in the fall realized, in Vancouver $1.25 per box. The same grade of fruit marketed in February and March found ready sale at $3.00 Cool storage warehouses, he pointed out are not a financial impossibility in any locality, the government advancing 80 per cent, of their cost when built by responsible companies.

Before leaving the district Mr. Cunningham will inspect the quarantine stations of the fruits inspection branch at Fernie, Kingsgate, Cranbrook, and Waneta and will make provisions for the winter work of his department in the district.

The Best News

Bonners Ferry, Idaho, Oct. 10—Arrangements are under way to have engineers of the United States and Canadian governments meet here to investigate the problem of Kootenai Valley drainage. If plans are carried out, 100,000 acres would be reclaimed. Senator J. H. Brady, who spoke here yesterday, received a wire from Washington saying a United States government engineer will be named to meet William Young, representing the Canadian government, here soon.

THE REVIEW learns that Mr. Young arrived in Creston the early part of the week and left almost immediately for Bonner's Ferry to get basy with the American engineer on the preliminary work to be done jointly by both countries.

CRANBROOK

The city's Chinese citizens have contributed $54 to the Sunshine society for the relief of distress in the city.

In connection with the two companies of the East Kootenay regiment a Volunteer Club—a social organization—has been formed.

Five Cranbrook boys are showing 25 pounds of potatoes each at the Victoria show this week.

The agricultural department has offered to conduct a short course in some branch of farming at Cranbrook this fall, providing enough names can be secured.

The city has disposed of $35,000 worth of the water works debentures at 88. The funds derived will enable the city to complete the whole of the distributory system this fall. The 14-inch supply main and the dam cannot be touched until further sale of debentures are made.

The Cranbrook branch of the St. John's Ambulance Association have now commenced their work on wristers, socks, etc., and by November the 1st expect to have a number of articles ready to send away.

A troup of vaudeville players under the Pantages circuit are giving a two nights' performance on Thursday and Friday at the auditorium. This is the first road show that has been in Cranbrook since the war started.

Miss Sutherland, the deaconess, left the first of the week for Fernie, where she will work in connection with the Presbyterian church in future.

Busy on Concert

"Take hold of the wings of the morning
And flop 'round the earth till you're dead,
And you can't get away from the tune that they play
To the bloomin' old rag overhead."

The truithfulness of the above—from some of Kipling's poetry—promises to be amply proven in the program which is being arranged for the patriotic concert on Friday, Nov. 6.

Mesdames Carpenter, Crompton, and Mallendaine and Messrs MacDonald, Bull, Moore, Crompton and Blake, the committee in charge of the program, have completed a rough draft of the numbers to be presented and the artists taking part and THE REVIEW has no hesitation in saying the offerings compare more than favorably with those submitted at similar concerts at other points in B.C.

Those in charge of the sohool children commenced rehearsals on Tuesday. The children will contribute at least one drill and one or two choruses. and with the three ladies aforementioned ably assisted by the teachers drilling them something particularly meritorious can be counted on. There will be solos, quartettes, instrumentals, and orchestra selections in the music line with enough literary numbers to piece out an extremely well-balanced program, every item on which will be good for at least a double encore.

The committee on decorations, with Mrs. Cherrington at its head, is also active getting a line on the available supply of materials for the purpose and we are assured a sight of the decorations alone will be almost worth the price of admission.

Similar entertainments have been and are being held all over the province—as much as $190, being netted in places not as large as Creston. Those who are behind the concert, here, however, feel sure Creston's financial showing on Nov. 6 will register a high water mark that will take some beating in the Kootenays at least.

The admission is at popular prices, 50c and 25c, and the date FRIDAY, NOV. 6.

NELSON

Among recent donations to the Patriotic Fund is two acres of land to be disposed of as desired.

The only prevalent infectious disease during September was chicken pox of which there were 20 cases.

Seven of the nine dairies of the city at least are making improvements to their buildings and premises in order to meet the requirements of the city milk bylaw which will come into effect in December.

A special convention of the British Columbia Sunday School Association which will be held in Nelson on Oct. 21, 22, 23. Delegates from all part of of the province are expected.

The demand for dressed turkeys at the public market on Saturday was away beyond the supply. 30 cents per pound was the ruling price.

Rev. E. S. Logie, for three years pastor of the Presbyterian church, has resigned and will shortly move to Spokane.

A carload of plate glass has reached the city to be used in replacing the windows smashed during the recent Building rampage.

The Skeena Indians say that the weather will be fine until Christmas.

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 Wonderbloom. 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.—Tipplincotta.

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 themleaders 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. Simth, 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 Christian 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 clouds 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	876,455
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	117,236
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 conclude, 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
ONE 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 cur-sory remark."—Baltimore American.

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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 battery, 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 Chili. 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.

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, OCT. 16

Shoulder Arms!

The acid test is very shortly to be applied to the patriotism of the Creston Valley.

There are now two propositions before the people of this section which must be carried through successfully if we are desirous of retaining our reputation of worthy sons of the British Empire.

The two opportunities are: (1) Our contribution to the Patriotic Fund, and (2) the formation of the Creston Company of the 107th Regiment of East Kootenay Light Infantry.

Competent committees are at work on the hustle for finances for the first-enumerated purpose, and there is little fear of the citizens failing to do their duty in that particular matter.

The organization of a volunteer company, however, is a much harder task, and there are no committees of citizens working overtime helping drum up recruits, hence the efforts of THE REVIEW to stir up some enthusiasm in a cause of such tremendous import.

While encouraging the formation of a volunteer company we have no fear of the outcome of the present struggle, but now the fight is on we should all realize that though we may not be called upon to go to take our places in the battle line it is nevertheless our bounden duty to forge in Creston such a link in the chain of the empire's defences as will be worthy of the great nation to which we belong.

The corps is being formed entirely for home service, and there is no direct obligation placed on any man joining the corps to volunteer for active service abroad, neither is there anything in the regulations governing the terms of service to prevent any man resigning, except in case of danger from attack locally by a foreign power.

There is nothing in the work in connection with the training of the corps that is not distinctly beneficial mentally, physically and even morally to all those taking part.

Uniforms and equipment, which are issued free to the rank and file, will be rushed forward as soon as possible. The regiment, it is understood, will be armed with the latest pattern mark two, five star, Ross (short) rifle.

Competent officers have been placed in charge, at least one of whom has seen actual war experience, and no time will be wasted over useless ceremonial or parade movements. Every effort will be made to make those joining competent with the rifle and at field work. As near as possible the latter operations will be made identical with those employed in actual war conditions.

Correspondence is now going on looking to the militia department opening and equipping a small armory here, adequate to the need of the company. If possible part of this will be fitted up with gymnastic equipment and made a sort of military club, where members can meet for social purposes as well as for drill, and will go a long way in solving the problem of what are the young men going to do these long winter evenings.

We believe it is the moral duty of every man who can qualify to identify himself in some way with this work of preparation for the empire's defence; not only by joining the ranks himself, but by inducing his friends to enroll.

Given the serious consideration the question deserves there should be no trouble in enrolling enough men for two companies in Creston, for deep down in the heart of every man there is an innate respect for fair play and a desire to see the country's honor upheld even at personal cost to the whole nation.

The co-operation of every man in the Creston Valley will be earnestly welcomed by those who are in charge of the company.

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

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Financing Agriculture

Editor THE REVIEW:

Sir: The evolution of the human races may be, in short, confined into two classes—the agricultural and the industrial. To the latter statistics say belong 45 per cent of the population in our Dominion, while the industrial classes with their varied occupations claim the other 55 per cent.

The dominating class of our nation is the industrial, which by its majority and technical education has a superior right to the final say in framing our laws by which we all are governed. In our modern civilization finance has become the most important agency whereby each unit of the human race can obtain comfort, conveniency and food for existence, not only as it relates to our domestic affairs, but in our relation also with other nations. To this end the principal nations of the world have adopted gold as a standard upon which to issue the currency which finances them both for domestic and foreign purposes.

The utility of gold for this purpose in normal times no one has seriously questioned until our present crisis; but what we do question is if our statesmen, financiers and economists have given the same sincere and impartial study to the needs and economic requirements for financing adequately the farming classes as that given to the industrial classes in their varied occupations. The agricultural classes are largely the source and foundation upon which the industrial classes are built and maintained. We know for sure that it is the class which is the closest to and forms the first link with nature to bring forth from mother earth what is needed for human existence—food—the first consideration, in sufficient quantity for our domestic needs and if possible a surplus to pass on to other nations less favored. A currency based on the standard of gold is considered most reliable for all concerned in our bartering both at home and abroad. The farmers have left this function of barter to the industrial class and this class in its varied occupations forms this second link in our social relations both at home and abroad. To argue that the system which is most convenient and secure for financing this industrial class in its domestic as well as foreign affairs is also the most economical and reliable for financing the agricultural class is argument not founded upon scientific economy.

If our statesmen, financiers and economists would give consideration to the following suggestions we feel confident they would make the productive tillable soil the means of securing a more staple and economical standard for our domestic currency than our present gold standard alone: and there never was, nor do we trust there ever will be, a time when this subject needs more consideration than at the present and that without delay.

We would suggest that our Dominion government pass an act, which might be known as the Dominion Agricultural Mortgage Bond Act, to form the basis for a standard currency to be known as Dominion agricultural mortgage bond notes, which notes by act of parliament must be made legal tender for all debit and barter within our Dominion. Such an act shall provide that any community having 10 or more active farmers in need of currency to improve the production of their land should form themselves into a co-operative organization operating under a constitution and bylaws drawn up by the Domininn government to meet the situation. Individual members applying for and obtaining a loan from the government under this act should give a mortgage in triplicate—the original mortgage which is endorsed and guarnteed by the respective provinces in which the land to be mortgaged is located and which is deposited with the Dominion government in exchange for the mortgage bond notes; the duplicate mortgage which is endorsed and guaranteed by the co-operative organization of which the mortgagor is a member and which is deposited with the respective provincial government; and last the triplicate copy for the use of the local co-operative organization. Such loans should, if necessary, be granted up to the full value of the property mortgaged, as approved by the local official valuator of the organization and the district officer acting on behalf of the respective governments concerned. By this means the mortgage both as to principal and interest is guaranteed by the local organization and the Dominion and provincial governments.

The Dominion mortgage bond notes issued on the security of such mortgages must only be expended under the supervision of the local organization and for the purpose only as specified in the application, as each organization must be responsible for each of its members and the respective province responsible for each of its organizations. The mortgage loan should be for a term of years with the privilege to redeem before maturity. All payments of principal on such mortgages must be made in mortgage bond notes which must then be withdrawn from circulation as their function has been accomplished and their place taken by the gold standard circulation gravitating back to the farmers through the increased productiveness on their land by scientific methods of tillage, convergence of perishable products into marketable commodities and a national organization for distribution. Add to this the moral impetus with a spirit of progressiveness which will be exemplified by the leaders in each community having such an organization and then draw your own conclusions as to whether our Dominion government can trust the circulation of such currency until the agricultural classes have produced sufficient surplus to replace it with foreign gold. If we doubt this then we must admit that the earning power of our Dominion agricultural class has been a better standard under crippled financial conditions and disorganization than with sufficient accommodation and perfected organization. The interest on these mortgages should not exceed 4 per cent and this should include the cost of administration.

We will leave it to those better qualified to picture the blessing and progress of our agricultural development in its many and varied lines by being able to finance it unhampered, as required, along the lines of scientific modern advancement. You all know that the cow which has to exist on half rations and scanty attention can only produce half or less of the nutritious fluid and that at a greater cost to its owner than the cow with full rations and proper attention.

And so with the agricultural class. If the politicians, statesmen and financiers claim interest in the agricultural class from whom they take most of their nourishment, they should see, too, that they get full value by giving full financial ration and proper attention. Do not overlook the value of effective co-operation by the farmers as a result from organization under government control and be not misguided by a small percentage of better-to-do farmers units in its class who, like similar units in the industrial class, have selfish interests at stake.

In this great trial of civilized nations it beehoves us all to throw aside all to throw aside all petty differences and selfish interests and meet on common ground with common interests for the elevation to a nobler and more perfect adjustment of our social and national relations. O. J. WIGEN

On behalf of the Co-operative Fruit Growers of Wynndel, B.C.

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DOLLAR DAY

AT

JACKSON'S

3 boxes Christies Sodas	$1.00
17 lbs. Beef Scrap—makes the hens lay	$1.00
12 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1.00
14 lbs. Brown Sugar	$1.00
5-lb. pail Pure Lard ½-lb. Tea	$1.00
2 cans Corn 2 cans Peas 2 cans Tomatoes	$1.00
1 pkg. Wheat Flakes 1 pkg. Quaker Oats 2 pkg. Corn Flakes	$1.00
1 can Fry's Cocoa 1 can Magic Baking Powder 1 large bottle Vanilla ½ lb. Malkin's Best Tea	$1.00
1 pkg. Royal Crown Soap 1 pkg. Gold Dust Powder 1 pkg. Laundry Starch 2 pkg. Bluing 1 box Toilet Soap	$1.00
1 lb. Coffee 2 lbs. Icing Sugar 1 pkg. Soda 2 pkgs. Corn Starch	$1.00

These prices for Cash only

FRANK H. JACKSON

GENERAL STORE - - CRESTON

RANCH FOR SALE

For sale, my Fruit Ranch at a bargain, containing 8 acres; 3 acres cleared. 100 fruit trees, many bearing this season; good patch Raspberries, Strawberries, Black Currants and Gooseberries, also 65 trees in nursery row; rough frame house, stable, cow houses, pigsties, poultry houses and root house. Nearly all has been slashed out; wire fenced; Block 124 in Lot 1054, alongside Kootenay flats. ROBERT BRAWARA, Creston, B.C.

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The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

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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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Our Specialty: "One year trees on 3-year whole roots"

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A.C. AGENCY COMPANY

758 Gas Electric Bldg. DENVER, Colo.

Our B. C. Budget

Silverton's first contribution to the Patriotic Fund is over $600.

The B. C. Telephone Co. is expending $2,000 upon new lines in Phoenix.

A Trail fisherman last week landed a 10-pound Ling, which measured 3½ feet.

Entries at Kelowena fall fair this year were 25 per cent larger than in 1913.

Penticton has raised the pay of the medical health officer to $125 per annum.

Cigars made from Okanagan valley leaf tobacco have a large sale in England.

Vernon hunters report prairie chicken plentiful but unusually wild this season.

The new Oddfellows Lodge at Bellevue starts with a membership of seventy-two.

Slocan Lake fruit fair last week had more entries than at any previous exhibition.

New Denver raised $190 for the Patriotic Fund at a concert one night last week.

Grand Forks fruit fair last week had increased entries in nearly every department.

The B. C. Telephone Company is putting its Rossland main street wires underground.

The smelter at Trail has just declared its customary quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

Salmo has a Red Cross Society which is making sox and shirts for the soldiers at the front.

The bars of two Revelstoke hotels were robbed of some $60 each one morning last week.

Penticton reports an abundance of vagrants soliciting alms in the residential part of the town.

Grand Forks high school girls are receiving military drill and are to be formed into a girls scout squad.

Grand Forks brass band has gone out of business. The leader and seven players left the town last month.

W. E. Smith, a Revelstoke grower, is showing 28 varieties of potatoes at the Irrigation Congress at Calgary.

Rossland raised $645 for the Patriotic Fund. $345 will be held at Rossland to relieve the needy in the city.

A 25-pound cabbage was among the vegetables displayed at the Rossland Methodist Rally Day services on Sunday.

This year potato prices at Vernon range from $20 per ton and shipments are going out steadily both east and west.

Rossland has organized a Red Cross and patriotic society, the purpose of which is to make clothing for those at the front.

The coyotes have killed about 100 chicken for W. T. Ross of Grand Forks this fall, who has got particularly even by killing six coyotes.

Complaints of garden and orchard raiding at Kaslo are again being made. There appears to be a sort of organized gang doing the work.

Knitting articles for the Red Cross Society has been interfered with at Revelstoke, the supply of knitting needles in town being exhausted.

The amount collected at Vernon customs office during September came to $3,548.60, as compared to $3,512.23 during the same month last year.

The Kootenain is urging Kaslo ranchers to open a public market and thus control the local vegetable and fruit trade at present done by Chinese.

Free rural mail delivery through the valley around Grand Forks is held up through the delay of some of the subscribers in sending in their application forms.

There are 18 counties in Idaho delinquent in state taxes to the grand total amount of $120,167, and a number of the 18 have been delinquent for several years.

Two new rooms are being added to Rossland's school accomodation to take care of some sixty beginners who were denied admittance when denied admittance when school re-opened in August.

Over 5,000,000 feet of logs more were scaled last month than in the corresponding month of last year, according to the report of Timber Inspector Geo. D. McKay. The total logs scaled in September, 1914, amounted to 66,500,000 feet; the total scale for September, 1913, was 61,[illegible].

NOTICE!

SATURDAY, OCT. 17

opens our Cash Emergency Sale—the biggest and best sale ever pulled off in Creston.

Did you get one of our large circulars; it explains the idea that after that date its Cash or Trade—and no book-keeping.

Be sure and get our new CASH PRICE GROCERY LIST, ready Saturday morning. Yours for Low Prices and Quick Returns.

LANCASTER & CO.

The Dominion Government is putting black bass from Ontario into B. C. waters.

Arrow Lakes Produce Association are opening a co-operative store at Nakusp.

A sacred concert at Trail on Sunday last netted $45 for the Red Cross Society fund.

Mrs. H. T. Gilmour of Kelowena was offering strawberries for sale early last week.

The night shift of the saw mill at Bonner's Ferry was taken off Wednesday night.

H. L. Battch, a Rossland hunter, brought in a 225 pound buck deer one day last week.

The new concrete stack at the Trail smelter is 250 feet high, and 18 feet inside diameter.

240 gallons of black spotted trout have been placed in the streams around Northport.

Wah Soo, one of Kaslo's Chinese citizens was last week fined $100 for trafficking in opium.

Vernon's potato crop is not a heavy one—nine tons to the acre being considered a good average.

Kaslo council has voted $25 to the Patriotic Fund and will give $10 each month till the war ends.

There were 1300 entries at the last Grand Fork's fair, being 30 per cent, better than the previous record.

When present additions are completed the government will give 1200 miles of telephone service in the province.

New Denver Methodists are donating the whole of the financial receipts of Sunday, Oct. 18, to the Patriotic Fund.

Kaslo housekeepers are now allowed free "juice" for one porch light, provided their electric light bill runs $2 a month.

Potato shipments will be extra heavy this week from the Vernon station, and will probably beat all previous records.

Never in the history of the Rossland camp had the shipment of ore to the smelter been carried on to the extent that it is today.

Dr. G. C. Read of Kaslo will attend to the medical requirements of all municipal indigents during the coming winter, free of charge.

Ledge: The postoffice at Revelstoke is now housed in the old Baptist church. When the clerks wish to damp a stamp they rub it on the wall.

New Denver rifle club defeated the Slocan City riflemen in a five-man-team, shoot by 4 points. The shooting was at 200, 500 and 600 yards.

The number of alien reservists with the Police in Trail to date is 120 Austrians and 1 German. This is the result of the recently passed order-in-council.

On and after the first Tuesday in April, 1915, the village of Bonners Ferry will be no more, for upon that date the village will become a city of the second class.

The Kaslo Kootenanian says that Charley Hanson of Poplar Creek has has salted down 400 pounds of red fish. As Charley has plenty of bear's grease he will be alright this winter.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as Kitchener Hotel, situated at Kitchrner in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1914.

LENA ANDEEN, Owner and Administrator.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next application will qe made to the Superintendent of of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as Erickson Hotel, situated at Erickson, in the Provinuce of British Columbia.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1914.

W. W. HALL, Proprietor.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Creston Hotel, situate at Creston in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1914.

J. B. MORAN, Prop.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the King George Hotel situate at Creston, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1914.

Wm. A. HERON,

For the Creston Trading Co.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Sirdar Hotel, situate at Sirdar, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1914.

WM. MORRIS, Prop.

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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 th 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 themleaders 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	117,236
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 conclude, 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
NUNE-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.

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 differernces 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 state-ment 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 battery, 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 Chili. 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.

TOILET ARTICLES

Below is given a list of some of the Toilet Preparations received this week

Rexall Florida Water
Crown Perfumery Soaps
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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 sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

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

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

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

Tobacco Plains needs a good mounted policeman on the reserve just as soon as possible.

The Fernie ambulance is now run at a livery expense of $1.50 per trip.

Local and Personal

There will be no Pumpkin Pie Social Saturday night.

Lancaster's store goes on the cash system starting to-morrow.

The Literary and Debating Society are having another debate on Oct. 27.

W. A. Wilmot of Creston was among the arrivals at the Strathcona, Nelson, on Friday last.

Rev. G. W. Blake was at Nelson yesterday attending a pro renata meeting of the Kootenay Presbytery the evening previous.

There is great rejoicing at the Bevan home these days—a son and heir arriv- on Friday last, and both mother and boy are doing nicely.

Thos, Cunningham of Vancouver, fruit pests inspector, and Prof. Klinck, dean of the faculty of the B.C. University, were in Creston the early part of the week.

Local Conservatives are looking forward to a visit from Attorney General Bowser and Minister of Lands Ross sometime this month, when a big rally will be held at Creston.

A. Lindley is a business visitor at Macleod, Alberta, this week, where he has gone to dispose of a car of fruit and vegetables which was shipped fram Creston last Thursday.

Creston people who may have rea son to visit Seattle are warned that the banks there are taking a discount of one per cent. on all Canadian money though no such move has yet been made at Spokane.

The Creston Orchestra will be "at home" to-night at a dance in the Mercantile Hall, starting prompt at 9 o'clock. A particularly attractive program has been arranged. Gentlemen pro rata. Ladies bring refreshments.

Fernie Ledger:—E. Mallandaine, of Creston, and H. G. Parsons, of Golden came in on Thursday evening and took up the question of organization of companies to be attached to the 107th Regiment with Lt. Col. Mackay. Satisfactory arrangements were concluded.

Sister Vincent of St. Eugene Hospital, Cranbrook, writes The Review: "The sisters of the hospital extend their most cordial thanks to the people of Creston Valley for kind offerings of fruit, which was received with much thanks and highly appreciated."

Jas. Cook's collection of Creston Wealthys, Kings and Spitenbergs—some twenty-five boxes all told—helped a whole lot in winning for B.C. the first prize for the best fruit exhibit at the Irrigation Congress at Calgary last week. The prize of $500 was given to the Patriotic Fund.

Creston Masonic Lodge is to-night receiving an official visit from Jas. Stark, New Westminister, Grand Master for British Columbia, and also from J. C. Pitts of Windermere, the district deputy. An emergent meeting of the lodge is being held to entertain the distinguished visitors.

Creston's 1914 mushroom crop, now being harvested, is reported a bumper one. One agricultural authority states that to tell the difference between a mushroom and toadstool all you have to do is boil an onion with them; if the onion turns black they are good or bad, but he has forgotten which.

Although the financial returns were not quite up to the standard of some previous years the Presbyterian ladies Aid fifth annual Thanksgiving dinner on Thursday night last was well up to the expectations for 1914. The menu included all the seoson's good things which were provided in good measure, pressed down, shaken together and running over.

The new residence which the Catholic congregation in Creston has erected opposite the church was opened on Wednesday evening of last week with somewhat of an old-fashioned house-warming, Father John excelling himself as a host. A whist drive at which ten tables of players participated was the feature of the evening—along with refreshments provided by the ladies—and a royal time was spent by all.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. E. Barraclough, former owners of the City Bakery, will hear with regret of a painful accident to Mrs. Barraclough at their ranch at Kamloops one day last week. Returning from a hunting trip and while entering the house, preceded by his wife, his rifle unexpectedly discharged, the bullet lodging in Mrs. Barraclough's arm. Unfortunately the bullet was a soft-nose one, rendering the injury much more painful. She was rushed to the hospital, and is recovering nicely at last report.

C. O. Rodgers was a visitor at Nelson on Friday last.

E. W. Payne was a Kitchener visitor the early part of the week.

Some nice bags of ducks are being secured at Kootenay Landing.

Frank H. Jackson's "Dollar Day" announcement should appeal to the thrifty housewife. Look it up.

P. B. Fowler, a former manager of the bank here, but now at Fernie, was renewing acquaintances in town for a few days this week.

According to reports from Bonner's Ferry the Continental mine at Port Hill, which has been shut down for some time, resumed operations last week.

Spokane this week claimed another of the valley families in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Ely of Canyon City, who removed to the Washington metropolis.

From present appearances Creston will be as well represented on the second contingent as it was on the first Canadian corps. There are at least four candidates already in sight.

C. G. Bennett, manager of the Bank of Commerce, who with Mrs. Bennett and Miss Erickson, have spent the past three weeks at Windermere and Cranbrook, returned to town on Saturday.

C. S. Durkee, cashier in the C. P. R. offices at Greenwood, is spending a few days this week with Capt. and Mrs. Forrester, en route to the smelter town after a three months trip to the maritime provinces.

Christ church harvest thanksgiving service will be held on Sunday evening at 7:30. The church is being decorated for the occasion, and with appropriate music the service should be well attended. All are welcome.

The Farmers' Institute of B.C. contemplate asking all members to contribute two bits each to an Institute donation to the Pairiotic Fund, thus raising at least $2,000. Creston Institute proportion of this would be $50.

Jas. Adalard, a Cresten rancher, has been showing his friends samples of "ever-producing' varieties of both strawberries and raspberries—the second crop for 1914. They were on display at the Methodist harwest home services a couple of weeks ago.

Creston's baseball fraternity was kept posted on the games in the world's series between Philadelphia Americans and Boston Nationals, which the latter won iu four straight games. The score each day was posted at the depot and Hatfield's barber shop.

Creston astronomers report that Delevans Comet is now visible to the naked eye and will remain visible througout October. It may be seen about 10 o'clock on clear nights at a point almost directly below the pole-star. At that time the comet is low in the sky.

At the meeting Tuesday night the board of trade discussed informally quite a variety of subjects. The pound district question was laid over for the November meeting. The campaign being waged urging people to use made-in-Canada goods exclusively was warmly approved by all present.

In view of the persistent rumors of a Federal election next month or in December and a provincial contest in in 1915, Crestonites are reminded that this is the month to have your name placed on the voters list. Any of the leaders of the political parties in town will accommodate you in the matter.

All the features of an old-time hallowe'en will be in evidence at the social which Christ Church Ladies' Guild is giving on Saturday, Oct. 31st, in Mercantile Hall. There will be games, music, dancing and refreshments, while the decorations alone will be worth almost the admission fee—adults 25c., children 10c.

The Creston Clay Products Co. is making its first delivery of bricks this week, having completed the burning of a kiln of some 30,000 of them. Those who have examined the brick pronounce them high class, particularly for hand-molded product. The plant is located on the flats and working at top speed can turn out 2,000 a day. T. Tebeau is in charge at the works.

By a popular vote of almost two to one Dr. Henderson and A. B. Stanley, who supported the negative on the topic, Resolved, "That the defeat of the German army would be in the best interests of universal peace," were returned victors in Tuesday night's debate in the Presbyterian church. Their opponents were Capt. Mallendaine and Lieut. Crompton. There will be another debate on Oct. 27, subject and speaker to be announced later.

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25 per cent on Apple Trees

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Frank V. Staples, Agent, Erickson, B. C.

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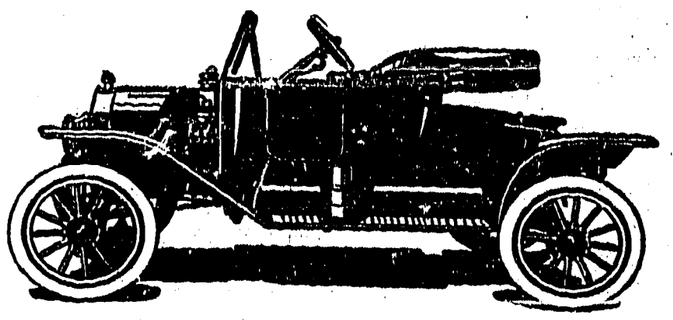
Watch for our Announcement in next week's Review



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