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THE CRESTON REVIEW

No. 41 CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBBER 23, 1914 6TH YEAR

Local and Personal

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Hallowe'en a week from to-morrow night.

Hallowe'en Social in Mercantile Hall on Saturday evening, Oct. 31.

Mrs. Joe Jackson of Cranbrook spent a few days in town this week, the guest of Mrs. Heron.

Thos. Crawford left this week for Fort William and will be away about a month on a busines strip to Ontario centers.

The Patriotic Concert on Nov. 6 is the next big event in the entertainment line. A $150 turnout would be about right.

Marshall Barton, the Dominion Express messenger on the Kokanee, between Kaslo and Nelson, is home for a week's holiday.

Thos. Bundy, who has been relieving at Wardner and Moyie for the past month returned to duty at the depot here yesterday.

Mr. Crookston, teller at the Bank of Commerce, left on Saturday for his annual holiday. He will visit Spokane and Vancouver.

Roy Stocks returned to Nelson this week, where he is attending business college, after a few days' visit at his home in Creston.

The upward trend of prices has taken a fancy to breakfast foods. The old reliable oatmeal getting a boost of eight cents per ten-pound sack.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan English, jr., and two children, of Port Hill, were calling on Creston friends on Friday, and took in the orchestra dance in the evening.

One more raise in price will find the Creston housekeepers paying at least 10 cents a pound for sugar. Sugar bought on the latest wholesale price retails at $1.85 for the popular 20-pound sack.

Postmaster Gibbs has received notice that all correspondence to members of the Canadian expeditionary force should be directed to Salisbury Plain, England. Such will reach them without delay.

Messrs. J. B. and Nelson Winlaw arrived on Tuesday, the former returning from a trip to Eastern Canada. They are making preparations to operate their camp on quite an extensive scale again this season.

ALICE SIDING

W. A. Pease and Walter Corbet were away on a hunting trip, eighteen miles up into the Whitegrass country, leaving on the 9th and returning on the 13th with two deer.

Thos. Hunter of Columbia Gardens, who has been staying with Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Mathews, returned home on Friday last.

Mrs. Walter Corbet has gone to Cranbrook, where she will visit friends for a few days.

The weather has been very unfavorable for haying and a number here are wondering if the job will be completed in time so as not to interfere with the Christmas celebrations.

Frank Callendar, game warden, took an official look over the district one day last week.

SIRDAR

Mrs. Little and young son from Cranbrook arrived a few days ago on a visit to Mrs. Lonsby.

Mrs. Dennes and Mrs. Aspey were visitors at Creston the latter part of the week.

Chas. Moore of Creston passed through here one day last week with a fine looking Jersey cow which he had purchased from the Wrights at Kuskanook.

The usual fortnightly English church service will be held on Tuesday evening.

Everything is shaping up fine for the benefit concert and dance in the school house on Friday, evening Oct. 30. A splendid program is being prepared and the "hop" which follows will be a popular one. If transportation can be arranged Creston is sure to send along a nice delegation.

Our Anglican friends are still talking about the decorations at the harvest home-service last week, the fruit and vegetables from Mr. North's ranch being prominent, particularly the cabbages and potatoes—one of the former weighing almost 30 ponnds.

Mine host Morris is erecting a quite commodious structure on the lot next the hotel which will be used as a barber shop and pool room we understand.

Particularly attractive was the harvest thanksgiving service of the English church which was held in the school house on Oct. 13th. The decorations of fruit, foliage and vegetables were a work of art. The arbor of grapes, the harmonious blending of colors in the foliage decorations and the pleasing arrangement of the fruit and vegetables furnishing an appropriate setting for the harvest hymns sung and the very timely discourse of Rev. E. Bull. The attendance was the largest in the history of the Sirdar church. The decorations were the work of Mesdames Dennes, Aspey and Loasby and Miss McVicar, who are to be congratulated on the magnificient effect their handiwork produced.

DUCK CREEK

O. J. Wigen and Norman Craigie were visitors to Creston Monday.

C. Moore arrived in Duck Creek Tuesday to do some work for M. Wigen. He returned to Creston Thursday.

Jimmy Thompson paid Creston a visit on Wednesday.

The first frost of the season visited this place Tuesday night; he looks like he'd come to stay.

Mr. O. J. Wigen has just finished digging a bumper crop of potatoes. He dug 9 tons from 32 rows averaging about 150 feet to the row. All the potatoes were very large many of them weighing 5 lbs. apiece and over.

C. H. Black is busy building a house on the land he recently purchased from W. J. Cooper.

KITCHENER

B. Johnson made a business trip to Cranbrook last Saturday.

Messrs. Campbell and Johnson spent Sunday in Erickson.

Capt. Forrester of Creston was in our city last week, taking notes on our behaviour.

Last Saturday, F. Nelson with his rifle as a companion, went up to Ryan, where he thought he might find some tame deer, but returned empty-handed

H. Rymell has disposed of his saddle and pack horses. H. McCreath of Creston was the buyer.

We hear that some of the young men of our district are thinking of joining the company of regulars at Creston. This would be a wise move, helping a good cause along.

C. A. Hunt made a business trip to Creston last week.

Messrs. Leadbeater and Sinclair were not very successful in their hunt, returning home big gameless.

Penticton householders pay $11 a ton for Lethbridge coal.

To date only one military prisoner has been taken at Fernie.

The Kelowena cannery packed 70,000 cases of fruit this season.

Total shipments from Penticton this year will be sixty-five cars.

Grand Forks is at present spending $65 a day on civic relief work.

Rossland's patriotic fund contribution so far amounts to $645.40.

Blairmore has a branch Red Cross Society with fifty-six members.

Blairmore council has donated $200 of the town funds to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Engineers Busy

Bonner's Ferry Herald; S. H. McCrory, chief of drainage investigations of the Department of Agriculture, arrived here Wednesday morning from Washington, D.C., to act as a representative of the government in an investigation of the feasibility of drainage plans for the overflowed lands of the Kootenai valley. He was met here by Wm. Young, comptroller of water rights, province of British Columbia, and his assistant, W. J. Biker. The engineers spent Wednesday and yesterday here in consultation with local people on drainage matters and several trips down the valley were made. This morning W. M. Reid, chief engineer of the U. S. Indian Irrigation service, arrived and the party left on a trip which will take them through the entire valley and to the Kootenai lakes.

Messrs. Yonng and Biker, who were autoed to Bonner's Ferry by Guy Lowenburg, returned to Creston on Friday night. Naturally they were averse to discussing the matter but THE REVIEW has it on the very best authority that this examination of the whole valley convinced these officials that the project is one that should be undertaken and every influence will be exerted on both the United States and British Columbia authorities to commence operations at the earliest possible moment.

The situation in Idaho has improved a whole lot within the past month the highest court in the republic having declared valid the legislation enacted by the Idaho legislature to enable the state to undertake reclamation work. The same tribunal has also given its decision to the effect that sale of bonds to finance the project can be proceeded with.

It will be news to many to know that some real reclamation work has already been done; the Dominion government dredge which has been operating at the first narrows this year as an aid to navigation has removed such a quantity of earth from the channel that next season a decrease in the depth of the overflow will be noticeable.

We also understand that Mr. Biker, who is stationed at Nelson, will start work at once taking levels, etc., at the north end of Kootenay Lake.

While it would be very wide of the truth to say that the tour of inspection by the representatives of both countries means actual development will be gone on with at an early date, there is abundant evidence that both countries are pretty thoroughly awake to the necessity of getting ahead with the work; that the engineering side of the problem will be thoroughly worked out forthwith and the real construction work tackled at the earliest possible moment.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An Open Question

Editor THE REVIEW:

Sir,—What is the matter with Creston? We have a climate and location unexcelled in any part of British Columbia, and a large number of prosperous fruit farmers and yet there is something lacking, and the place does not progress as it should.

Now as to the reason. When one travels about through the Kootenays one remark is commonly heard; that Creston is full of knockers. This means in plain English that there is a spirit abroad that makes men run down their neighbors and the land that they themselves do not own and consequently there is no cohesion, no co-operation between us to do the best for ourselves, each other, and the place.

This co-operation, however, is not a plant of sudden growth. It must be taught young and fostered till it becomes a habit, and this can only be done through and in the school.

We think that this may be done it appears to me that the boys and girls should be trained to pull together through athletic and sport clubs which will foster the spirit of team work—not each for himself, but each for all, and surely in a town of this size, with such a number of young folks in the schools something could be done.

There should be and there can be baseball and football teams, a gymnastic club, etc., and boys should be encouraged to join such games as they are fitted for.

The future of Canada is in the hands of the younger generation and if that is allowed to grow up selfish and self-interested, seeking only the immediate gain and ignoring the greater national gain, the prospect for the future is not very bright.

To sum up: We need to become co-operative, and to effect that we must be trained in youth, and I have ventured to suggest a pleasant and easy way to get that training. MILEO

Packing School Displays

Victoria, Oct. 3, 1914

M. E. LYNE, ESQ.,
Creston, B.C.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of Sept. 27 to hand. I regret very much that the abandonment of the Creston fall fair makes impossible the exhibiting by packing school pupils at Creston, as expected.

In some other districts the same difficulty has occurred, and I have suggested that, if the majority of the packing school pupils, in such a case, will arrange to put up their 5-box displays at a central point, we can send in a judge to score them, so that diplomas may be issued as merited. I regret to say, however, that we will be unable to supply prize money, as was previously intended.

If you will take this matter up with the other packing school pupils of the Creston district through Mr. Blinco, who was secretary of the schools, and arrange for a date, I will endeavor to have the judge come and score the displays.

I understand that Robson and Boswell are holding such exhibits on dates between October 15th and 20th of October, so that the date of say October 22, 23, or 24 would seem very suitable.

R. M. WINSLOW, Horticulturist.

Form Central Agency

Editor THE REVIEW:

Sir,—Will each fruit and agricultural association in East and West Kootenay kindly make themselves acquainted with the article by John S. Steele, reproduced in the Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer, Winnipeg, under date of Oct. 7, page 6? When this article is carefully studied by all of us, it appears to me, we should be ripe and ready to gather all our grievances—consisting of envy, spite selfishness, neighborly grudge, individually and collectively—and put them in the heap and let loose the batteries of co-operative spirit and patriotic duties to exterminate them. This done each association should pass resolutions addressed to our deputy minister of agriculture, William E. Scott, urging upon him to use his influence to induce our government to send a lecturer, organizer and instructor to all parts of our districts, as early as possible during fall and winter, so as to perfect permanent local organizations along lines as recommended in the first part of the report of the provincial commission on agriculture and so pave the way for a central selling organization, including all organized localities, to work in conjunction with the Okanagan central organization for handling our next years output. It is also of utmost importance that each locality closely looks up what wastes from the field and orchards are going on in their neighborhood so as to prepare to request the government to finance the stoppage of them.

O. J. WIGEN

Wynndel, B. C., Oct. 15.

NELSON

The provincial grant for this year's poultry show [illegible] from $150 to $250.

Nelson poultry show will be spread over three days—Dec. 2, 3, and 4. G. G. Hinds of Oakland, Cal. will do the judging.

A special convention of the British Columbia Sunday School Association opens here on Wednesday, continuing for three days.

The pupils of Central School have contributed $53 to the Patriotic Fund.

The treasurer of the Patriotic Fund has almost $800 on hand. Several applications for relief have been received already.

The Y. M. C. A. is campaigning for 50 new members.

Saturday's market was the best yet, though there was a noticeable scarcity of butter and eggs, the few of the latter offering going at 60c per dozen.

If possible the B. C. Telephone Co. will link Nelson and Kaslo by a direct line this fall.

The Charity organization is in need of clothing of all kinds and particularly of suits for men and winter clothing for girls and children.

The number of prisoners at the provincial jail has so diminished during the past few months that now it is the lowest that has been on the roster of the institution for seven years.

Patriotic Concert

Tickets for the patriotic concert are now on sale, and although the event is still two weeks' off there is a very encouraging demand for them. And there is good reason for the demand, for aside altogether from the worthy object of the entertainment, it promises to be one of the most enjoyable yet attempted by local talent.

The school children are being trained in patriotic choruses and a particularly attractive drill, which parents, especially, never fail to appreciate, and it is expected that the national anthems of Belgium, Russia, France and England will be among the instrumental or vocal numbers on the programme.

The audience will be given an opportunity of hearing and joining in the chorus of the famous "Its a Long Way to Tipperary" song. All told there are fourteen numbers on the programme, all carefully selected, and in the hands of competent artists—to say nothing of the decorations which will be handsomer than has been—and then some.

Tickets for the concert have been placed at 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children, and there will be no reserved seats. Considering this is the first show of the season, the high class programme, and the exceptionally worthy cause for which it is given, it is confidently expected the attendance will surpass all previous records.

Harvest Service

Although the weather was anything but of the thanksgiving variety, this year's harvest thanksgiving service at Christ Church on Sunday night drew a congregation that comfortably filled the edifice, and from the opening lines of the processional hymn "We plough the fields and scatter" to the recessional number, "Now thank we all our God," a particularly bright and inspiring service was maintained.

The church decorations, by the Ladies' Guild, of fruit, flowers, foliage, vegetables and grain were strikingly done; organist and choirmaster, Mr. A. A. J. Collis, and his small choir did themselves proud on the musical features, the chanting of the psalms being a treat, indeed, and Rev. E. Bull's fifteen-minute address on the text "While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease," combined in making a harvest home service of particular beauty to all Anglicans.

After an outline of the early-day forms of thanksgiving, Mr. Bull proceeded to demonstrate that even this year there was good cause to rejoice and were all to seriously "count their blessings over one by one" it would be eminently fitting to say with the Psalmist, "Thou crownest the year with thy goodness, and thy clouds drop fatness."

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

He had just written the last word when there came a knock at the door and there entered a small, dry, precise-looking man of about sixty years of age. This was Mr. Logan, Hugh's manager, as he had been his father's before him. Entering the office as an errand boy the day the business was started, Mr. Logan had worked himself up to the position of manager. No man could have worked harder or better to avert the threatened catastrophe than he had done, and it is hardly too much to say that the business was as much to him as if he had been owner instead of manager.

"I have gone all through the figures," said Hugh abruptly as he quickly thrust into his pocket the envelope on which he had been writing, quite alarmed lest his dry, business-like manager should catch sight of such a fantastic bit of scribbling, "and I simply don't see what can be done. It strikes me we shall have to file our petition at the end of the week."

Mr. Logan said nothing; there was nothing to say. He stared blankly at the wall opposite, and Hugh felt himself touched by a curious sense of pity for this old man whose face had gone so white and drawn at his words. He quite felt for the moment as though it were Mr. Logan's ruin, and not his own at all, that was under contemplation.

"Cheer up, Logan," he said. "it's rough luck, but anyhow you have done more than any other two men alive could have done; and if we did pull through, by Jove! the least I could do would be to offer you a partnership."

The old man flushed with pleasure at his young employer's praise.

"Oh, sir," he exclaimed, "that is more than I ever dreamed of. I'm exceedingly grateful—"

"I am afraid you have nothing to be grateful for," said Hugh; "a partnership in a sinking concern is not worth even a 'thank you.' I suppose there is no chance of Ziebold's giving us more time?"

"He has refused absolutely," said Mr. Logan; "in fact, from a business point of view, why should he?"

"Why, indeed," said Hugh with some bitterness. "Yet another month would give us another chance."

"Oh, another month would give us more than a chance," exclaimed Mr. Logan, "if we could only get it."

"Well, by Jove!" cried Hugh jumping up, "I'll go back and see my uncle again, and ask him for help."

Mr. Logan did not answer. He knew Mr. Hetherington, and it struck him it would be as useful to ask him for help as to ask the Monument for a drink on a hot day in August.

Hugh thought so, too, but he was in a mood and state to snatch at any hope. He changed his office jacket, removed the pieces of paper with which he protected his cuffs, and picked up his hat.

"You will be able to get on all right without me for the rest of the day?" he said.

"Oh, yes, I think so," answered Mr. Logan, who was, in fact, quite as competent as Hugh to conduct the business—more competent, perhaps.

Hugh nodded and went out of the office, followed by the envious glances of the errand boy, who wished he were a "governor" and could take half a day off whenever he wished to. But Hugh's mood was no holiday one as he made his way rapidly to the nearest station whence he could book to the village near which his uncle's country's house was situated.

He was fortunate in just catching a fast train, by which he reached his destination in only a little over half an hour. This left him plenty of time to spare, for he did not wish to arrive at his uncle's house too early. The house was six miles across country from the station, and as the day was fine Hugh determined to walk, glad of a chance of some exercise, and determining not to think again of his errand till he reached his uncle's. So he set off at a swinging pace that promised to cover the six miles in not much more than an hour.

"It will do me good," he thought, swinging along with great strides and expanding his broad chest with deep draughts of the fresh country air. "Hang it, I have been cooped up in that wretched office long enough."

Coming to a field path he turned into it from the highway, which he knew it joined again half a mile or so further on. The path crossed various fields, each divided from its neighbor by a hedge and five-barred gate, alongside which would be a stile for the convenience of the users of the footpath. But Hugh, disdaining the stile, made a point of leaping each gate as he came to, and, big man of big build as he was, he succeeded in clearing them all without touching once. He was, in fact, surprisingly active for a man of his weight and build, and he was delighted to find himself in such good form with his jumping.

"This comes from using the clubs regularly," he said to himself.

He was now in the last field, whence the path issued to join the highway at a spot where the road turned sharply by a thick grove of trees. The gate between this field and the road was topped with a row of spikes, while there was also a very bad takeoff. Hugh saw it would be a difficult jump, but was not going to shirk it. Only he gave himself a yard or two of extra run, went at it full speed, cleared it triumphantly, and thereby as nearly as possible gained his own death and a speedy solution to all his troubles and difficulties.

For just as he came flying over the gate a motor car rounded the corner by the trees at a high rate of speed, and as nearly as possible went over him. He just saved himself by a quick jerk forward, and losing his balance with the effort went head foremost and with violence into the ditch, where he lay, half stunned and wholly wondering what had happened.

"Is he killed?" a voice said afar off, and Hugh sat up and groped for his hat and looked about him wonderingly.

The car had stopped a few yards away. Hugh noticed the number was ZZ179, and he saw sitting in it a woman, heavily veiled so that her face was quite hidden, wrapped so closely in a great rug of costly fur that it could not even be told whether she were old or young, but yet by her attitude looking back to see what had happened to him.

"Are you hurt?" said another voice—not the one that had spoken before—and the still somewhat dazed Hugh realized that a man was standing looking at him. This seemed a chauffeur by his leather jacket, peaked cap and leggings, and he was apparently of negro blood, for his skin was of a shining black, though his features were of the Caucassian type and his hair was quite straight. Hugh decided he must be a mulatto or quadroon who had inherited the color of one parent and the features of the other. He was a very big man, quite as big as Hugh himself, and as Hugh did not answer he now repeated his question, saying again, "Are you hurt?"

"No, thanks, I am not hurt," Hugh said slowly as he got to his feet.

"He is not hurt, madam," called the negro chauffeur to the lady in the car, who thereupon made him an almost imperceptible gesture of the head that, however, the chauffeur seemed to understand at once.

"Yes, madam," he called, and then added to Hugh, "A narrow escape, sir, but entirely your own fault, you know, coming flying into the road like that."

Hugh could not deny that the blame was chiefly his; but all the same felt it was highly inconsiderate of the motor car to have been just there when he took his leap, when there were so many other places in the world where it could have been just as easily.

"Well," he grumbled crossly, "at any rate you ought not to round corners at such a speed; an accident might easily happen.

"It might, if you do not look before you leap," said the negro; "but this is certainly an awkward corner, and I should never be surprised to hear of a bad accident having happened here," and with that he turned and went back to his car.

Hugh stood looking after him, and he felt as if some irresistible attraction drew his eyes to the silent, immobile figure of the lady sitting so quietly in her car. There was something in her impassive attitude that struck him as singular, without his quite knowing why he should find it so. He said to himself that most people would have jumped down to see what damage was done, even if only out of curiosity. But she sat impassive as a statue, and what with her cloak and her veil, there was absolutely nothing one could tell about her. The car began to move. Hugh still stood and gazed on that motionless form, and now he was aware of an impression that from behind the thickness of her veil she gazed back at him with equal intensity. Still she made not the least sign, not the faintest gesture; only sat absolutely impassive, and yet he thought that she watched him as he watched her till the car was ought of sight.

Then Hugh moved impatiently, and like a man rousing himself from a dream that had been almost an obsession. He called himself a fool with vigour and many adjectives; and he asked himself what possible cause there could be for the curious impression that had come upon him that this was a fateful encounter to him, one that for good or ill linked with all his future life that veiled, impassive, motionless figure.

He shook himself again, as if to shake off these sick fancies, and proceeded briskly on his way; and again he did not quite know why, but it was with an extraordinary shock that, as he turned the corner of the road past the clump of trees, he saw sitting by the wayside a negro, who was eating bread and cheese by the aid of a large clasp knife.

(To be Continued)

W. N. U. 1020

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.

Ikey (as they pass an ice cream stand)—Fadder, I'm awful varm. Buy some ice cream.

Father—No, no. But I'll tell you some ghost stories vot'll make your blood run cold.—London Opinion.

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

Bella—Because she knew that he was a good catch.—Baltimore American.

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 forts.

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 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 R. 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	1,201,146
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 11⅔ 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.

A Man's Income

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

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

Her Party Speech

Lucille was a carefully brought up little girl of five, and she returned in high glees from her first party. "I was a good girl, mamma," she announced, 'and I talked nice all the time."

"Did you remember to say something nice to Mrs. Applegate just before leaving?" asked her mother.

"Oh, yes I did," responded Lucilli. "I smiled at her and said: 'I enjoyed myself very much Mrs. Applegate. I had lots more to eat than I 'spected to have.'"

"Do you think this poem of mine will live?"

"It ought to. It's the good that die young."—Boston Transcript.

LEARNING THINGS

We Are All In the Apprentice Class

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Postum comes in two forms:

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

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

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

"There's a Reason" for Postum

—sold by Grocers.

War Duty on Coffee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How Loch Awe Was Formed

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

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Fire Beds

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

Games

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

Between Girls

Marie—How are you going to reform him?

Kate—By marrying him.

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

Dr.—Your heart has a very queer beat. Unusually loud, I should say.

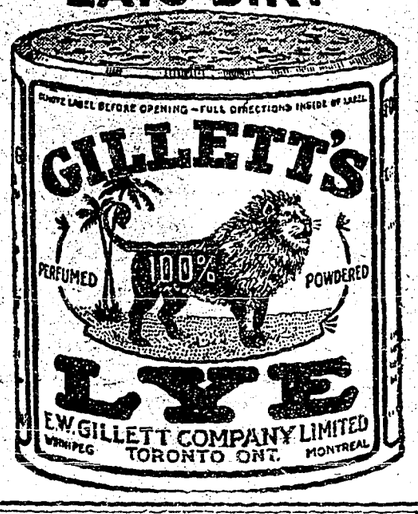
Jones—Aw, that's not my heart you hear, doc; it's my dollar watch. It makes a noise like a motorcycle.

"You are not the boy who usually caddies for me?"

"No, sir. I tossed up wif 'im for yer."

"No! I lost."—London Mail

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



Restoring Crape

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

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

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

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

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Pocket Hunters

There is no more interesting character in California than that class of prospector known as the "pocket hunter." In certain sections of the mountains the rich gold deposits are contained in small scattered pockets near the surface. The pocket miners often discover many rich deposits by tracing the particles of gold in the soil to their sources. As soon as a pocket is gouged out and colors of gold are no longer shown the place is abandoned. In one pocket in Trinity county as much as $40,000 was yielded in a few feet.—Argonaut.

PURE BLOOD MEANS HEALTH

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

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

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

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

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

To a well deserving man God will show favor; to an illdeserving he will be simply just.—Plautus.

Try Murine Eye Remedy

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

MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., Chicago.

Food Supply and Public Needs

Not unnaturally the outbreak of war led in the early days to a rush of buying in stores of food, and prices began to shoot up. The government took prompt measures to check this form of panic, as they did to prevent the money panic. The public was exhorted not to hoard gold. It became quite as necessary to implore the public not to hoard food. A cabinet committee was appointed to concert plans in conjunction with the principal retail food dealers to check panic buying. Last Thursday a list was issued of maximum prices for such articles of daily consumption as sugar, butter, cheese, bacon; and the committee has considered the question of taking over the control of all flour mills.

The board of agriculture and fisheries has been able to announce that there is no danger of wheat and flour running short, and it is confidently declared that there is actually in the United Kingdom at the present moment five months' supply of breadstuffs, including the home crop now being harvested. No less than 98,000,000 pounds of flour have been given by Canada for our people's needs. The possibility of food cornering has been met in advance by a bill introduced into the house of commons by Mr. Runciman. This measure gives the board of trade power to take possession of food supplies if they are of opinion that foodstuffs are being unreasonably withheld, paying the owners of such supplies the prices deemed to be reasonable. Mr. Runciman explained that the traders in conference with the board of trade had given an undertaking not to supply any customer, however wealthy, with more than normal quantities of food.

Motor cars owned by private individuals have been offered to the authorities and accepted for the purpose of distributing bread in the mornings. One reflection which measures like these bring home to the mind is that the government has practically assumed control of all the vital processes of the country with amazing swiftness and efficiency. They are administering the railways, in conjunction with the railway managers, and are subediting even the war news published from day to day! We believe with all our hearts that the collective mind which was before the war a mere rudimentary organ has become an extraordinarily perfect intelligence and will. Under the menace of a colossal crisis British society has practically been socialized, almost with a stroke of the pen. In the circumstances the complex and delicate interdependences of daily life have been transformed and centralized with quite astounding ease and smoothness. We have, in fact, witnessed the triumph of the Socialist principle without hearing a single murmur from any interest concerned because collective control of the normal processes of life is an idea which springs from the common sanity of mankind.—London Commonwealth.

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

An Unrepresentative House

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

St. Joseph, Levis, July 14, 1903.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

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

JOS. DUBES,
Commercial Traveller.

Bismarck's Appetite

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

Unreasonable

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

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

"I have patrician blood in my veins, Mombers of my family were traced to Flodden Field in the days of chivalry."

Young Lady (archly)—Oh, they traced them, then! So there were detectives even at that remote period?—Tit-Bits.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

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

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

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

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

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Ship Your Grain To LEITCH BROS.

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

Liberal advances. 4

FLOUR MILLS

240½ GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

CLARK'S English Roast-Beef.

The easy way. An appetising dish ready to serve. Deliciously cooked and economical. —Insist on Clark's.

8

PATENTS

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

Not

"Shall we marry, darling, or shall we knot?" was the short and witty line an ardent lover dispatched to the idol of his heart.

But, where the strangeness of the matter comes in, the girl replied, "I shall not. You may do as you please."

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

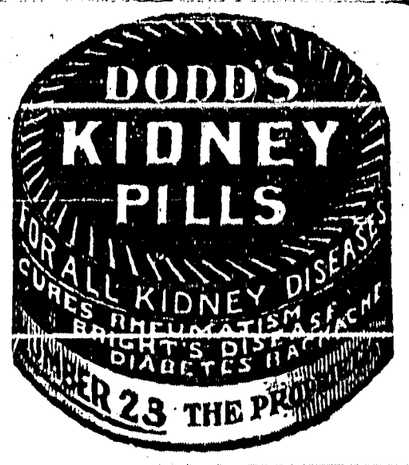
Young Arthur had the study of anatomy at school, and had shown interest in the course. One afternoon as he was hungrily eating a generous-sized piece of bread and molasses, he asked his mother, in grave perplexity: "Mother, I know where my liver is, but where is my bacon."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Little Johnny—Mrs. Talkendown paid you a big compliment today.

Mother—Did she really? Well, there's no denying that woman has sense. What did she say?

Little Johnny—She said she didn't see how you came to have such a nice little boy as I was.—Hartford Times.



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. 23

The Patriotic Fund

"When you've shouted Rule Brittania
and you've sung God save the king,
And you've almost killed the kaiser
with your mouth;
Will you kindly drop a nickel in my
little tambourine
For a gentleman in khaki who has
just been ordered out."

Saturday afternoon a modest little card bearing the announcement, "Subscriptions taken here for the Canadian Patriotic Fund," was hnng out in the Creston post-office. Residents of the valley who are desirous of helping along this worthy cause can now make their little or big contributions either to Postmaster Gibbs or his assistant in the office.

Creston's maiden effort is to raise $200 before November 20th by means of subscription lists and a patriotic concert on November 6th. In contributing to this fund we are only paying a just debt—a debt we all owe to our brave fighters and those near and dear to them.

It is a matter of simple duty. The soldiers and sailors of the empire are doing theirs; are we doing ours? For men who are giving their lives we cannot do less than our utmost to support the wives, children and dependents of those on active service, of those killed in war, and to assist those plunged into want by the war.

The fund will apply to the dependents of Russian, Belgium and French soldiers who have been living in Canada before the call to arms and whose dependents are still here. This is as it should be, for they are all fighting in a common cause and deserve the assistance as well as the thanks of Canada.

To help in this great cause is not only a duty; it is a privilege, a sacred trust and we feel certain that so far as the people of Creston Valley can prevent it no one dependent upon any man who has gone from Canada to join the armies of the allies shall suffer while the breadwinner is absent.

In asking contributions to the fund the committee is not expecting Jones to give as much as Brown but whatever Jones thinks he can afford. And might the fact be impressed upon all that he gives twice who gives cheerfully and quickly.

A Federal Election?

Rumors of a federal general election, at as early a date even as November 19th, were afloat last week, though not quite so persistent at present.

In the ordinary course of events the life of the present parliament would not expire till 1916, but Canadian political practice is for governments to seek renewal of public confidence usually a year before their time limit of power is reached.

The Conservative papers while not encouraging such a move are cautious enough to advise that if Premier Borden decides to dissolve the house and go to the country he will have reasons for the action that will sound good to all fair-minded people,

The Liberal organs remark that it seems almost beyond belief that such a treacherous plan has received the serious consideration of Sir Robert Borden.

THE REVIEW does not take the election rumor seriously. Appeals to the electorate are usually made at opportune times, and for numerous reasons this is not the psychological moment for a battle of ballots.

Canada is in the midst of a war and is straining every nerve to keep the country on an even keel. The effects of a general election in the best of times are too well known to merit discussion and Canadians from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Conservatives and Liberals alike, will not approve of any unnecessary agitation at the present time.

Were a contest to be staged at the present time more than the usual amount of political bad feeling would be aroused over the defeat of the Navy Bill. What a fine tempest in a teapot would be stirred up in a rough and tumble discussion of this question alone—and it would be one of the foremost topics both on and off the platform.

For almost three months now Canadians have not been bothering about politics or politicians, and the country has been none the worse for the change. No good purpose can be served by an appeal to the people while the empire is engaged in the present war, and we are convinced that the powers that be at Ottawa are too shrewd to bring on an election campaign at such a trying period in Canada's national life.

Now or Never

While it cannot be claimed that the record of the past week's campaign in France and Belgium are calculated to inspire a feeling that the overthrow of Germany's terrific fighting machine is drawing appreciably nearer, we should not lose sight of the fact that Germany is hurling her full strength at the Allies, both east and west.

Now or never is Germany's motto. Having captured Antwerp and released from 60,000 to 100,000 troops Germany must at all hazards attempt to crush French and British troops and break dowu their wall of steel before Russia secures a victory on the Vistula, thus necessitating the withdrawal of some of the Kaiser's forces to stem if possible further Russian advance into German territory.

Germany has probably by now got every available man under arms and has so far accomplished nothing. That is, nothing of any permanent value. She has not broken up the forces massed against her. She has at best driven them back at immense loss to herself and still finds herself encircled by a ring of steel, which is gradually, if slowly, strengthening itself and crushing her.

Shoulder Arms!

Those in charge of getting together the Creston company of the East Kootenay Regiment of Light Infantry have now got down to the business of enrolling volunteers, and to facilitate matters have opened a recruiting office in the old post-office, where they will be pleased to explain matters military and have candidates sign the enrollment forms.

As was pointed out in previous articles the company is purely a volunteer one for home defence, though if any of those joining desire to go to the front they are at liberty to do so.

The benefits accruing to those attaching themselves to the company are many. The drill provides a course of agreeable physical training that any man will be the better for taking; the rifle practice furnishes an inexpensive outdoor pastime that all appreciate, while the social features that are planned in connection with the Creston company assure those joining something worth while from the purely personal aspect of the affair.

Taking a wider view of things this volunteer drill will effectively silence those critics who unkindly assert that while the Canadian is always ready to fight when war time comes, the trouble with him is that, not having been properly trained in time of peace, he is not the effective representative he should be when the time to fight comes.

We look for a quite hearty response to this call. We have plenty of the right material, the work is attractive, the cause worthy, and those in charge both competent and agreeable officers to train under.

Besides, this is a rare opportunity for Creston to show the world that in the cause of empire the citizens of the valley are as much to the fore as in the arts of peace. Don't let it be said of Creston that we failed in a cause that jim crow towns like Elko and Waldo responded to with their full quota and to which Cranbrook supplied one more company than required.

Let's Have the Athletics

"J.A.P.C.'s" letter in our last issue is one meriting some consideration by our citizens. While his remarks as to the children loitering around the station and yelling on the streets may be somewhat overdone, particularly in the latter respect, he undoubtedly has cause to state the case plainly.

We are particularly in sympathy with his suggestion that some move should be made to develop athletics among the school children. For the present the gymnastic feature may be out of the question on the ground of expense, but there is no possible excuse for a start not being made at football and basketball for the boys, and basketball and possibly other features for the girls. In the winter hockey for both the boys and girls could be undertaken provided there is a suitable site for a rink and weather permits.

In prairie towns not nearly so pretentious as Creston these sports flourish in connection with school work—the teachers supervising, and getting as much satisfaction out of them as the scholars. About the only drawback to creating the keenest interest in these sports here is that there are no schools within reasonable distance with whom matches could be arranged.

For the time being this defect could be overcome by the north end students playing those from the south or some such other arrangement in a junior, middle and senior grouping if there is enough material to go round..

Creston is lamentably weak in the matter of outdoor sports, and possibly if the youngsters ever get going enthusiastically we might in time have a clash in baseball or football between the bachelors and benedict and other pickup teams and when the war is over the enthusiasm might run high enough to produce a combined skating, hockey and curling rink.

News of Kootenay

Sixteen Fernie boy scouts are in camp at Morrisey.

There is talk of church union for Fernie this winter.

A corps of Boy Scouts has just been organized at Michel.

Fernie city road gang will be laid off at the end of this week.

Blairmore women are organizing a branch of the Red Cross Society.

The Bohemians of Natal and Michel contributed $75 to the Patriotic Fund.

It is reported on good authority that the Fernie armoury will be commenced this fall.

Fernie militia companies are drilling regularly and recruits are offering themselves freely.

Natal's new electric light plant has arrived and it is expected will be in operation within a fortnight.

Fernie's $3000 addition to the electric lighting system was switched on, on Friday. 100 street lamps of 100 watt capacity are thus added to the plant.

The Blairmore flour mills have been running overtime lately.

F. McGregor of Crawford Bay shot a black-tail deer one day last week.

For helping himself from a neighbors woodpile, John Medeas of Michel was last week fined $15.

Cranbrook wants a third company of the East Kootenay Regiment—to be composed of Scots only.

The Provincial road gang came in from the Flathead yesterday. This is the last road crew that was at work.

Roy Myers, who has taken Mather's ranch at Cherry Creek, near Fort Steele, brought in thirty-eight head of cattle.

Crawford Bay Women's Institute has guaranteed the Red Cross Society fourteen shirts, besides sox and belts to be knitted.

A large number of Fernie people have a mania for mushrooms. They are good to eat and keep down the high cost of living.

A meeting of the Synod of the Diocese of Kootenay will be held in Nelson on Nov. 27 for the election of a Bishop of Kootenay.

Cranbrook now boasts of a boy scouts company 25 strong, while the two companies of volunteers now have a total enrollment of 72.

Autumn assizes will open at Fernie on Oct. 19th. There is a very heavy calendar, no less than three murder cases being down for hearing.

Fernie curling club has been reorganized with a prospective membership of 120. The surplus, after paying all last season's expenses, is 21 cents.

Fernie Ledger:—Messrs. Trites Stalker, Moffatt and Pollock motored from Fernie Friday to Windermere and returned on Monday. They report the trip as one of the most interesting and delightful that can be taken in the Province, and the beauty of the scenery unsurpassed.

Over 300 'alien enemies' have signed the undertaking prescribed by the militia department in the Provincial Police District of South East Kootenay. Up to the present the police have not found it necessary to resort to any other means of having these subjects of belligerent nations report other than posting notices in conspicuous places.

Fernie skating rink has been leased for the season at $500. It is offered for sale at $4,100.

To date Balfour has contributed $223 to the Patriotic Fund, and $100 to the Red Cross society work.

By cutting down its Nelson-Rossland daily train service to three trains a week the C. P. R. is reported to save $40 per day.

Blairmore Enterprise: The chickens and ducks wore smiles for five days this week, because af the existence of the snow blanket.

The Crows Nest Pass Lumber Co. at Wardener have shipped several carloads of horses to Nanton, Alberta, where they will winter tnem.

A number of German families have moved into Slocan from Winnipeg and are settling south of the city. Twelve more families are expected soon.

Fernie council has paid all the expenses in connection with sending away the town's contribution to the first contingent, amounting to $480.

The Wednesday afternoon half holiday in Fernie stores will be continued by most of them throughout this month and possibly until the end of November.

The work on the Banff-Windermere automobile road is being brought to a conclusion for this year. Work on it will probably be stopped in about another month's time.

P. Moore, the Canadian Pacific operator, charged with the theft of Dominion Express money orders at Elko was sentenced by Judge Thompson to one year's imprisonment,

The snowfall of Oct. 4 and 5 at Blairmore was the heaviest on record for the month of October in Alberta. Between Sunday morning and Monday afternoon fully 28 inches of snow fell.

Fernie Free Press: Eight men were charged yesterday with theft. They were cutting wood on the limits of the Fernie Lumber Co. This has been a regular practice for a long time, the men taking the dead falls as a general thing.

Work on the new Bellevue Catholic church is progressing. The site is considered the most prominent in the Crow's Nest Pass, apart from the summit of Turtle mountain, and the new building may be seen from all points between Blairmore and Passburg.

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.

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R. DAWSON, Dist. Pass. Agt., Calgary

Creston Hotel

The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

Our Guests Call Again

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

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

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

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CAPITAL, $15,000,000 REST, $13,500,000

MONEY ORDERS

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$5 and under		3 cents
Over 5 and not exceeding	$10	6 "
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" 30 " "	50	15 "

REMITTANCES ABROAD

should be made by means of our SPECIAL FOREIGN DRAFTS and MONEY ORDERS. Issued without delay at reasonable rates. S28

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

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Largest and Best Nursery in the West
1000 Acres Under Cultivation

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BRITISH COLUMBIA NURSERIES CO. Limited

Our Specialty: "One year trees on 3-year whole roots"
Grown and Packed by Men of Lifelong Experience
NO IRRIGATION NO WINTER INJURY
Write for 80-page Illustrated Catalogue to
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Harness, Single and Double and Supplies on Hand
Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness
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Loans may be obtained for any purpose on acceptable Real Estate security; liberal privileges
Correspondence solicited

A. C. AGENCY COMPANY
756 Gas Electric Bldg. DENVER, Colo.

Our B. C. Budget

Grand Forks is agitating for a public market.

Chicken thieves are operating at Grand Forks,

Penticton's roller skating rink will open in November.

Vernon Chinamen have contributed $70 to the Patriotic Fund.

Pole making continues quite active in the vicinity of Nakusp.

Quail are again becoming numerous in the Grand Forks valley.

Starting this month Trail's curfew bell will ring at 7.55 each evening.

Caribou promises to be very plentiful later in the fall after snow comes.

Long distance telephone connection between Kaslo and Nelson was opened on Tuesday.

Miss T. Hobbs had a display of 48 varieties of local wild flowers at Nakusp fruit fair.

Rossland council is paying $7.50 per ton for the supply of coal for the city hall and fire hall.

The mill of the Elk Lumber Co. at Fernie was closed for the season on Saturday night last.

The Epworth League in the Methodist church at Rossland is aiming for a membership of 100.

A cabbage weighing 23 pounds and a squash weighing 30, were grown at Revelstoke this season.

This year the cannery at Penticton put up 27,000 cases of fruit last year the output was 10,000 cases.

Large quantities of game in the shape of deer, rabbits and wild fowl are being brought into Natal.

The first train to cover the 135 miles of steel from Midway to Penticton arrived in the latter city last Tuesday.

In spite of the war and the closing down of the Granby smelter, Grand Forks merchants are doing a fair business.

Ten carloads of apples have been shipped from Keremeos and there are ten more ordered and two or three cars waiting.

During the month of September 23 births, 6 marriages and 9 deaths, or a total of 38 casualties, were registered at the Registry office, Fernie.

Vernon merchants are considering closing their stores for a half day each week the year round, with the exception of the month of December.

On the Coldstream ranch at Vernon this year 180 acres were planted in potatoes. The crop was sold for $20 a ton, and realized a total of $43,200.

The Alberta government has secured the entire Revelstoke exhibit of potatoes at the Calgary Irrigation congress to be used as seed on its experimental farm.

A system of one minute night rate calls on the long distance wires between the hours of 7 and 10 each evening is being put into practice by the Okanagan Telephone Co.

Two moose, two goats and a bear were bagged by R. W. Neil and Noel Lishman of Vernon who returned on Sunday from a hunting excursion to the Glencoyle district south of Golden.

At a patriotic meeting at Greenwood on Thursday $110 was subscribed. Many have agreed to give so much a month to the to the war fund. A series of concerts and dances will be given.

The fall assizes opened in Fernie on Monday. The criminal docket consists of three cases of murder, one of arson and one of assault with intent to do bodily harm and escape from lawful custody.

George H. Hull of Grand Forks has an apple tree in his yard which has blossomed profusely during the past two or three weeks. He says indications for a good spring apple crop are encouraging.

The recruiting for the second overseas force to go from Canada is expected to start soon, and it is anticipated that British Columbia's contingent for the front will be much larger than that indicated at first, probably being as many as 2500 or 3000 of all arms, instead of the 1500 first spoken of.

Notwithstanding the decidedly adverse influences of the war, the Central Selling Agency, marketing the fruit and vegetable produce of co-operative associations in the Okanagan Valley is having a successful season. Some 300 cars of soft fruit have been shipped. Of apples it is estimated there will be 900 carloads. Thus the year's output will be around 1200 cars, 30 per cent, or more above that of 1913.

IT PAYS TO PAY CASH

Low prices and quick returns have proved to our old customers that it pays to pay cash. The proof in the pudding is results. This is ample proof to us.

Since we opened our Gigantic Cash Emergency Sale last Saturday our sales have increased by leaps and bounds with our own confidence in a strictly cash business.

The undivided support of our regular and the many new customers that are taking advantage of our new Strictly Cash System means that the people of Creston Valley will patronize home stores providing they can buy the right goods at the right price.

LANCASTER & CO.

The Store for Satisfied Customers

Nakusp wants its customs office reopened.

Grand Forks fruit fair this year had an even break financially.

Natals' new electric light plant will be in operation this week.

A branch of the Red Cross Society has been formed at Kaslo.

The admission receipts at the recent New Denver fair were $52.35.

Fernie patriotic ball netted between $600 and $700 for the Patriotic Fund.

Grand Forks hospital is asking for a grant of at least $1,000 to complete the new building.

Many chickens have recently been stolen from houses located outside Revelstoke city limits.

Three sons and three daughters were added to the population of Grand Forks during the week.

At a sale of home cooked products at Rossland on behalf of the Red Cross Society $125 was realized.

The Napanee Hotel at Fernie has been closed this week. It seems to be a case of too much, or diversified ownership

Trail Roman Catholic church now has a resident priest in charge. Formerly the Rossland priest took the Trail work.

Grand Forks public market is well patronized but those attending complain of the small quantity of fresh meat offered. for sale.

On Saturday afternoon last a Chinaman by the name of Con Wah was killed by a trapped bear on McArthur's ranch just north of Greenwood.

An Austrian was grabbed while trying to cross the international border to the United States at Kingsgate, and is now in charge of the military authorities at Cranbrook.

The Forest Mills of British Columbia Limited is renting its cottages at Taft to unemployed railwaymen at the rate of $5, per month. This includes free water, wood and electric light.

Provided sufficient application for attendance are received Revelstoke school board will inaugurate at the high school, night classes, for students over 14 years of age who are working during the day.

Gravenstein apples retail in Kaslo at two dollars and fifty cents per box, while apples of slightly less commercial value retail in Winnipeg and Calgary stores at from one-fifty to one seventy-five per box.

To Elect a Bishop

A meeting of the Synod of the Diocese of Kootenay has been called for November 25th for the election of a bishop for the Diocese of Kootenay. The meeting will be held in Nelson, and between 100 and 125 lay and clerical delegates will be in attendance.

This was the decision reached at a meeting of the executive of the synod of the diocese when the investment committee reported that a sufficient amount of the endowment fund had been invested to permit of the election of a bishop. The fund, it was reported had been invested in Vernon, Kelowna, Revelstoke and Nelson, thus being kept entirely within the diocese.

RANCH FOR SALE

For sale, my Fruit Ranch at a bargain, containing 8 acres; 3 acres cleared. 160 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 9554, alongside Kootenay flats. ROBERT STEWART, Creston, B.C.

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, sitnated at Erickson, in the Proviuce 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.

GET YOUR

Plumbing, Tinning and General Repair Work

Done by

W. B. Embree

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

Safe and Sure

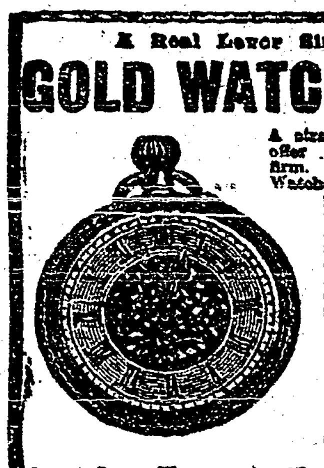
should be your relief from indigestion, biliousness, or constipation. Known to be reliable and famous for their prompt and certain efficacy—are

Beecham's Pills

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents

A Real Lever Simulation

GOLD WATCH FREE.



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

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT of SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2 No3 THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

Slow Death

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

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Not Flattering

"What did Jones say about my play?"

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

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

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

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

"We are taking in boarders this summer."

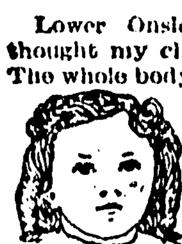
"Have they found it out yet."—Baltimore American.

"Venus de Milo is in the Louvre's vaults for fear of airship bombs." Naturally, being unarmed.—Wall Street Journal.

WHOLE BODY A SOLID RASH

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

Lower Onslow, N. S.—"At first we thought my child's trouble was his teeth. The whole body was a solid rash and at the



arm pits and elbows and thighs the skin came off as if he had been scalded. It was a very thick fine rash, red in color and intensely itchy and burning. The skin just wiped off leaving a raw sore with little specks of yellow matter in them. The skin on every finger split down on each side and looked like a ruffle. His toes broke out in little yellow pimples and the bottom of his feet did the same and he would say he could not walk, that there were pins sticking in his feet.

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

"With no permanent cure in sight I got the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The first night the child slept the whole night through, the first night for four months. I am thankful to say the cure was complete and I just got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. Samuel Higgins, May 17, 1915.

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

The Trade War

It is most satisfactory to find that our ministers have not been bland to the opportunity suddenly vouchsafed for great permanent captures of German trade. The foreign office; the colonial office, and the board of trade propose, to put it shortly, to assist British merchants and manufacturers to annex at least a very large slice of the trade that has hitherto been done by Germans and Austrians with foreign countries and with our own dominions and possessions. We are bound to say that a great deal of the work that is likely to be done, in the way of collecting information and putting it before the business men, ought to have been done for controversial discussion, it is not untimely to express the hope that after the war there will be no sliding back towards the complete Cobdenite position of leaving trade to take care of itself. Still, nothing is to be gained by going back to what cannot be helped now. British business men have not always encouraged government assistance by smartness and alertness of their own, and in recent years the board of trade has done something. What is urgent is that there shall be no loss of opportunity now—or of time. It would be a pity, for instance, if there were any waiting for a complete collection of information and samples. We must jump in at once, or others will, and we must resolve at the saem time to make a thorough business of it afterwards. It is especially urgent that not a moment should be lost, in view of the necessity of balancing, as far as may be, the unemployment this war must inevitably bring. So let patriots and business men, at home and in the dominions, buckle to without delay.—London People.

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

Buttermilk and Health

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

The Value of Silence

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scientific Salesmanship

"Pa, what is scientific salesmanship?"

"Selling a dress suit to a man who went into the store to buy a celluloid collar."—Detroit Free Press.

Matrimonial

"A bride never seems able to pick a winner."

"What makes you say that?"

"Well she never gets the best man."—Baltimore American.

Keeping Horses Busy

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

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

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

How We Go to Sleep

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

Good Sleep Good Health

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

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

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

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

Conductors' Punches Are Registered

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

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

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

All That's Left

Mrs. Goodside (feeding tramp)—You seem to have a good appetite.

Hungry Higgins—Ah, mum, dat's all I have left in de world dat I kin rightly call me own.—Exchange.

Sargeant—Halt! You can't go there.

Private Murphy—Why not, sir?

Sargeant—Because it's the general's tent.

Private Murphy—Then, bedad, what are they doing with 'Private' above the door?—Kansas City Star.

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

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

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

Guard the rising generation by using always in the home

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

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

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

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

Try Them at Your Dealers

$2.50 to $50.00

L. E. Waterman Company, Limited, Montreal.

Avoid Substitutes

Costs $25,000 to Kill Each Soldier

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Many Women Are Not Attractive

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

The World's Greatest Army

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

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

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

She—So have I.

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

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

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

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

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

Not Time in a Mile

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

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

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Way to Marital Happiness

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

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

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

REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

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

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my

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

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

THE FALSE POSITION TAKEN BY GERMANY

WAGED WAR UPON BELGIUM AND DISREGARDED NEUTRALITY

The German Chancellor, Von Bethmann Hollweg, Declared That Necessity Knows No Law—The End Justifies the Means.

The day on which England delivered her ultimatum to Germany, the German Chancellor made a speech in the Reichstag which seems destined to be memorable in the annals of civilization, says the London Times editorially. It is, we believe, the most crude avowal on record of utter unmorality on the part of a great state. That avowal is the more striking because it is made by a statesman who has won respect and confidence in this country for his upright personal character and for the sense of justice and fairness he was supposed to entertain. He has shown us himself how the most just and reasonable of German politicians can think and speak when their interests come into conflict with the rights of other men.

"Gentlemen, we are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law! Our troops have occupied Luxemberg, and perhaps (as a matter of fact the speaker knew that Belgium had been invaded that morning) are already on Belgian soil. Gentlemen, that is contrary to the dictates of international law. It is true, that the French government has declared at Brussels that France is willing to respect the neutrality of Belgium as long as her opponents respect it. We knew, however, that France stood ready for the invasion. France could wait but we could not wait. A French movement upon our flank upon the lower Rhine might have been disastrous. So we were compelled to override the just protest of the Luxemberg and Belgian governments. The wrong—I speak openly—that we are committing we will endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached. Anybody who is threatened, as we are threatened, and is fighting for his highest possessions can have only one thought—how he is to hack his way through."

The end justifies the means. Men threatened, as the Germans affected to suppose themselves threatened, could think of nothing but how "to hack their way through"—to hack their way through, as they have been hacking it before Liege, without a thought for the seas of innocent blood they are shedding in the quarrel which the German chancellor himself proclaims to be unjust. Observers of German policy and students of Prussian history have long known that these principles were cherished by the heirs of the Frederician tradition They have seen them inculcated and held up to admiration in the works of eminent professors and of distinguished military writers. They are familiar with them in the essays and speeches of the naval league and in the articles of the Pan-German press. They have beheld the partial application of the doctrine at Algeciras, at Agadir, and on innumerable lesser occasions. They have expected for years to see them adopted in some grand adventure. But they did not expect to hear Herr Von Bethmann Hollweg openly preach the creed of Machiavelli in its utmost repulsive shape to the elected representatives of the nation which boasts its high culture and its lofty ideals to mankind.

It is not the outrages on all rights which the Prusso-Germans have committed that surprise students of their past; it is the ignorance and the stupidity with which they have set about these outrrges. In every quarter—in Russia, in Italy, in France, in Belgium, and above all in the British empire—they have displayed an incapacity to appreciate facts which were perfectly obvious, and which it was vital for them to grasp, that is amazing. If we are to believe them, they gave Austria-Hungary a free hand in her dealings with Servia. They were startled and shocked when they saw in the Austro-Hungarian note the first result of the unaccustomed liberty they had allowed their ally. Nevertheless, they justified and supported her demands without realizing at first that they were jeopardizing the peace of Europe. They thought that everybody was unready except Germany. They forgot the strength of Russian Pan-Slav and Pan-Orthodox passion. Russia had no right to intervene, and the German ambassador at Vienna doubted if she would try. Neither she nor France was ready, while Germany "knew very well what she was about." They had no eyes save for what was superficial. They were struck by our divisions, by gun-running and the talk of some of our Socialists and by the menace of impending strikes. The Caillaux scandal, the defeat of the Ribot Ministry and of Mr. Delcasse, the spectacle of an ex-Socialist Prime Minister governing with the help of a raw chamber, which numbered over a hundred Socialists in its ranks, impressed them in France. Italy would, of course, hearken with docility to the admonitions of Berlin and lavish her blood and treasure in a war of aggression begun for the advantage of Austria-Hungary in the Balkans. Belgium would complacently prostitute her liberties to German military convenience at the mere rattle of the German sabre, if she was prudish, the invincible army of Sadowa and Sedan had but to "hack their way through."

As for England, Herr Von Bethman Hollweg and his imperial master could treat her as Birmarck treated Louis Napoleon. She was cred lous. She was bent on peace at any price. She should have both ample assurance and peace with infamy. Every one of these assumptions has been proved false. They ignored elementary truths felt by the "man in the streets" in each of the countries to which they relate. He would never have flung Von Hollweg's doctrine in the face of the world on the eve of a European war. He would not have under-estimated the Slav sentiment of Russia, the anti-Austrian sentiment of Italy, the strength and resolution of French patriotism, the devotion of the Belgians to their free country, or even the strength of their fortresses He would not have committed the fatuous error—worthy of the besotted diplomacy of the East—of begging England to stand aside while he trampled upon Belgium and invaded France.

To the astonishment of all men, a like insensibility to all views but the German view pervades the whole field of German statecraft. It suffers of all realists so often denounced—the error of "seeing pictures" instead of realities. It sees nothing that it is not fain to see, and has shut its eyes to that most important of realities, the national feeling of other peoples. That is why it has launched Europe into war, and why it openly preaches to a bewildered world that for the people of Goethe and of Kant there is no law but the sword.

HAS HAD STRENUOUS CAREER

How Admiral Jellicoe Won and Lost a Medal

Britain's admiral in the North Sea has had exciting times in his life.

When a lieutenant on H.M.S. Monarch, a Glasgow steamer stranded off Europa Point, on the Spanish Coast, about three miles from Gibraltar.

The Monarch had left Gibraltar for target practice and had left all her boats but one small one behind. Seeing the almost hopeless position of the Tuttrickdale's crew, the commander of the battleship called for volunteers, and Lieutenant Jellicoe and seven seamen got into the small boat and pulled for all they were worth. The boat could not live in the heavy seas, however, and before they could reach the wreck it capsized.

Fortunately each man had donned a cork jacket before starting, and after a terrible struggle in the waves all of them were washed ashore more dead than alive. The crew of the stranded ship was rescued by a Spanish fishing boat, and the British board of trade distributed rewards, Lieutenant Jellicoe receiving a medal, which he was destined to lose.

He was commander of M.H.S. Victoria when she was rammed in 1893 by the Camperdown. At the time of the disaster, Commander Jellicoe was down with a sharp attack of fever. Startled by the terrific crash as the two great ships came together, the invalid struggled from his bunk and staggered up on deck, clad only in pyjamas.

Commander Jellicoe stood on the bridge, the flags in his hands ready for signals, when suddenly, with a wild plunge, the enormous vessel buried her bow beneath the surface of the sea. Most of those on deck were thrown into the sea, and then followed a scene that those who saw it would willingly forget.

The Victoria's keel was high in the air, her twin-screw propellers racing madly. Gradually as the vessel sank, the screws came down lower and lower towards the mass of men struggling in the water. At last the great steel flanges, still whirling, sank into the waves, and several hundred men were literally torn to pieces in the maelstrom.

Commander Jellicoe was too weak with fever to do much to save himself, and had it not been for a young midshipman, who helped him to struggle away from the sinking ship, it is unlikely that he would have been amongst the survivors.

His board of trade medal went down with the rest of his property, and when he applied for a duplicate the board informed him that he would have to pay for it.

Admiral Jellicoe accompanied Admiral Seymour on his march to relieve the Legations at Pekin during the Boxer rebellion.

Surrounded on all hands, the allied troops decided to retreat to Tientsin. On the way they sighted a large body of cavalry, and, mistaking they stood out in the open and signalled. They found out their mistake when the cavalry opened fire.

In the melee that followed Captain Jellicoe, charging at the head of his men, was shot through the lung. His wound was dangerous enough, but it was made much worse by the next five days' retreat to Tienstin, harassed by the enemy most of the time.

But even from this, perhaps the narrowest of his escapes, the Admiral managed to pull through and lived to command the empire's greatest fleet in the greatest war in history.

FIFTY PER CENT. DECREASE

Canada's Immigration Figures Make Big Drop on War

The total immigration to Canada during April, May, June and July, 1914, was 105,631, made up of 32,312 British, 34,930 Americans and 38,389 from all other countries. During the corresponding months last year the total was 250,006 composed of 90,114 British, 54,000 Americans and 98,752 from all other countries; decrease, 53 per cent.

Immigration during August through ocean ports was practically nil, owing to the war. The estimated decrease is 50 per cent. in immigration.

The total arrivals for the year will probably not amount to much more than 25 or 30 per cent. of last year's figures.

GERMANY FAILED AS A COLONIZER

NOW LOSING HER SOUTH AFRICAN POSSESSIONS

Has Done Very Little to Develop Her African Colonies—Only One Brought to the Point of Self-Existence Without State Aid.

Germany at the outbreak of the war owned four colonies in Africa.

How many she possesses now cannot be stated. One of them, Togoland, was captured by Great Britain on August 6th. No one can say how far Great Britain has already gone in dispossessing Germany of her important colonies, which covered 931,420 square miles.

In spite of a good deal of talk about Germany's need of colonies, very little has been done in the Cameroons, German East Africa, or German Southwest Africa to develop these possessions, and of all the African colonies only one, Togoland, has been brought to the point of self-existence without state aid from Germany.

It will be remembered that in 1900 Germany was perfectly willing to barter a foreign colony in exchange for Heligoland, the tiny island in the North Sea, then owned by Great Britain.

Togoland was important to the British empire for two reasons. It has the largest wireless telegraphic station in the whole world, and afforded the means of keeping the German fleet in Atlantic waters in touch with the home offices, and with other colonies. And the foreign commerce of its 1,500,000 inhabitants is important, exports amounting to over $2,000,000 per annum, and imports to about $2,500,000. Cotton is being grown with very promising results, and altogether its possession will comfortably round out our Gold Coast colony, which has been incommoded many times by its troublesome neighbors. Under British rule its trade importance will speedily increase, and the railway system, already inaugurated, will no doubt be continued throughout the great agricultural districts, as yet mostly undeveloped.

German Southwest Africa caused a wild rush of speculation in Germany in 1909, and brought on something like a panic, when the discovery of diamonds was found to be of les importance than had been hoped for. It is now believed that its copper deposits, which may as mining progresses, display silver and possibly gold contents will be of greater value than the blue clay in which diamonds are usually found.

The land is not particularly fertile, and though the exports ran up to $8,000,000 in 1910, it is not considered an exceedingly desirable possession, excepting that it might give Rhodesia a good outlet to the sea on the west coast.

German East Africa is perhaps a more valuable possession, having a good sized trade in hides, rubber, coffee and cotton, the exports figuring up to $5,609,425 in 1911. Rhodesia it will be remembered., lies between these two colonies, which shut it in from the sea.

It is hardly likely, however, that the allies will desire permanently to deprive Germany of all of her overseas possessions however necessary it may be to annex them temporarily. With the control of the seas in their hands, it would be an easy matter to acquire and hold them all, since there are barely any German troops left to protect them, and the numbers of German residents are not large.

In fact the Germans have not shown themselves to be skilled in colonizing, at least in tropical countries.—Montreal Family Herald.

Her Game Blocked

The timid looking little woman on the car noticed that her purse was not in her bag, where she had placed it. Instead it was hanging from her arm on a chain—hanging in full view where it would tempt the nimble fingers of the pickpockets assigned to that beat. With great forethought she picked up the purse and started to put it in the bag. But the purse didn't go in, because it was attached to the arm of the persimmony faced woman standing next to her. Of course the woman with the bag stopped right there and dropped the stranger's purse.

"You'd better let that alone," spoke up the parsimmony face woman. "I've been watching you ever sence you got on, and you needn't think I didn't see what you were trying to do."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fresh Air

There is throughout the civilzied world an increasing knowledge of the value of sunlight and of fresh air. Benjamin Franklin in 1754 wrote:—"Physicians have discovered that fresh air is beneficial to those who are ill. Perhaps in 100 years they will find it does not hurt those who are well." It has taken over the century prophesized by Franklin, but at last boards of health, bureaus of charity, trustees of schools, commission on housing, intelligent bodies in all phases of civic life urge the need of securing all possible sunlight and fresh air.—Exchange.

The Outlook in Western Canada

The whole world is looking to the North America Continent for much of its food supplies, as well as many lines of manufactured goods.

In the vast grain producing areas of Western Canada is our source of wealth. Our farmers are now receiving war prices for their grains, and next year they will likely be getting famine prices. Here is the bread basket of the British Empire. We must prepare to meet the demand that will be made upon us. There will be tremendous opportunities for development of all lines of trade.

If we are only alive to the possibilites that are now being presented, we will soon see a new era of prosperity in this Western Country.

This is the time to cultivate a spirit of hopefulness and confidence

A few days before his death Daniel Webster wished to leave his sickroom once more to look upon the little paradise which his taste had adorned about his mansion. Dressing himself with the utmost care, he went through the house on the arm of a servant and finally reached the library. The night before there was a terrific storm and the great statesman expressed solicitude for the safety of the fishermen off the coast. As he looked from the window his eye fell upon a number of pleasure boats which had been moored to a little mound in the artificial pond in the rear of the house. "Well," said he, "the home squadron is safe. I think I will go back." It was his last playful remark. He never left his room again.

Women and War

"It is significant that in all of these countries which have declared war, women have not yet been enfranchised. To be sure, if they had the vote, they could not stop war all at once, but they would in time. In many nations, as in England, when there are a million more women than men, the chief argument against 'Votes for Women' is that they would tend to weaken military prowess!

"Women have long since passed that stage where they considered it a glorious thing to bring sons into the world that they might grow up to sacrifice their life for their country in warfare. However you put it, war weighs more heavily on the women."

SEA MINES AS USED IN MODERN WARFARE

PART PLAYED BY THIS DEADLY ENGINE OF DESTRUCTION

Present Type of Submarine Bomb Was Perfected by the Italians—Two Types of Contact Mines Are in Use.

The submarine mine is playing a large part in the present European conflict. Probably it will cause more havoc that in the Japanese-Russian war.

Already one British ship, the Amphion, has been destroyed by a North Sea mine laid by the Germans, with a loss of 120 men. It might be poetic justice that the ship which placed the mine, the Koenigen Luise, was caught red-handed, and sent to the bottom. However, the kaiser's mine-layer already had sown the seed of disaster, and the North Sea may see as many ships hit below the water line as were sunk by mines in the Yellow Sea in the Japanese-Russian struggle.

This may seem barbarous, for there was a day when the submarine mine was abhorred, as Robert Fulton found out early in the nineteenth century when he sought to interest the British Admiralty in this manner of annihilating the most formidable of fleets. Since then the susceptibilities of civilized nations have undergone a change and the submarine mine is now an accepted engine of destruction.

England alone is said to have 20,000 of these mines ready for service. But in military logic, there is a rational excuse for the sowing of contact mines in the open sea. According to the old Roman law, territorial rights in adjacent waters extended up to the middle lines, just as two neighboring states upon a river have their boundaries in the centre of the stream.

Applied to oceans and seas, this was deemed too extended a field of control, and accordingly the territorial limit of three miles, sometimes called a marine league, was set, because in those days the range of artillery did not reach beyond that.

Today the great guns of the newest Dreadnoughts have a bombarding range of nearly fifteen miles. Therefore if the enemy can bombard coast cities from the great distance out at sea, why should it not be permissable to mine the open waters that far off the coast?

The Germans are not new at this form of coast defence, and in this war they are but profiting by past experience. The moral effect of submarine mines was amply demonstrated in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. Then the Prussians defended their principal harbors in the North Sea and the Baltic by means of mechanical and electro-mechanical mines.

The Kaiser's own people were the first to reap the fruit of their own planting. On raising their mine field after the war of 1870, the Germans lost a great many lives through unexpected explosions.

The present type of submarine bomb was perfected by the Italians. There are two types of contact mines, those that explode when struck and those that explode only when an electric current is switched on from the shore. These latter mines are only for harbor defence. They are harmless so long as there is no current, but become active when the electricity is turned on. Thus these mines are a menace to hostile ships, but offer no danger to peaceful vessels.

The mines being planted now in the North Sea are obviously not of the latter type. They are in the open sea, too far from any base of operations to be controlled. They are there ready for action, and unfortunately they have no power of discrimination. They will go off under a friendly ship just as quickly as under the vessel of an enemy.

To make these bombs safe for handling by the planting ships, they are so constructed that they do not become "alive" or active until they have been in the water for half an hour.

Colds and Colds

"Without having gone anywhere near either pole," writes a correspondent of the London Chronicle, "I have had my experience of the fact that intense cold outside stops the cold in the head. We were six men essaying the ascent of the Grand Combin in the Alps (over 14,000 feet). From our first attempt we were driven back by a thunderstorm, and a stay of some hours to dry in the hut with the stove going woke up all the microbes. When we returned to the hut next day from the valley there were at least four severe colds among us, with sneezing and sore throats. On the third morning we traversed our peak, slowly-cutting snow and ice steps in weather memorably bitter even for that height. On the other side it suddenly occurred to me that I had no 'cold' left, and the other made the same discovery."

Prosperity Is Communistic

A man cannot prosper in any honest business without benefiting the community as well as himself, for he cannot induce men to deal with him without offering them an advantage; and, taking all the transactions of life together the advantages which men offer to others must, on the whole, be equal to those which they receive themselves. Doing business, therefore, is a very effectual and extended mode of doing good, and the fortune which is acquired in doing it is, in a very important sense, the measure and index of the good done.—Jacob Abbott.

TOILET ARTICLES

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

Rexall Florida Water
Crown Perfumery Soaps
Nyal's Toilet Waters
Palm Olive Soap and Cream
Woodbury Facial Cream
Seely's Parisian Balm
New Nail and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c.

Creston Drug & Book Company

P. BURNS & Co.
Limited
CRESTON B.C
Head Offices
CALGARY; VANCOUVER; EDMONTON.

Dealers in
MEAT
Wholesale and Retail

Fish, Game, Poultry, and Oysters in Season

We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

Boosts Creston

Thos. Cunningham, fruit pests inspector, in an interview in Saturday's Rossland Miner, makes some interesting references to the valley.

Referring to his visit here with Prof. Klinck last week, the Miner reports him as follows: "On his (Prof. Klinck's) return they visited Creston where the crops are wonderful according to Mr. Cunningham, who described the district as one of the most promising in British Columbia. At least 45,000 acres of fruit land are available.

"Prof. Klinck was much interested in looking over the Kootenay flats with the idea of reclamation in mind. He wanted to be in a position to give his expert opinion as to the possibilities of the flats for mixed farming. There are 40,000 acres on this side of the International Boundary and as much across it.

"Mr. Cunningham said he had the honor of holding the first horticultural meeting in Creston and felt as if that district were his own particular farmyard. They came to Nelson, where they were guests of the Board of Trade, and then to Rossland.

"Conditions were fairly good at Grand Forks as regards fruit. The potato crop he reported short, although he had seen one man J. A. McCulloch, storing away a crop of 200 tons of potatoes, grown on sixty acres. Already, he had refused $30 a ton for the entire crop. The same man had a crop of 150 tons of roots."

"On his visit to Keremeos Mr. Cunningham saw a snow tree which produced a crop of fifty boxes of packed fruit."

Owing to the war in Europe, Creston flower garden fanciers may be shy on seed next year or the year after, as a large quantity of the flower seed that is sold in the Dominion is grown in Germany.

Fernie will provide civic work for its married unemployed at $2.25 per day.

Local and Personal

Hallowe'en social in Mercantile Hall on Saturday, Oct. 31.

Frank Putnam was a Nelson visitor the early part of the week.

Rev. E. Bull is spending a couple of days with Cranbrook friends this week.

Debate in the Presbyterian church on Tuesday night. Light refreshments will be served.

Jas. Doyle of the King George Hotel staff, spent a few days this week at his home in Cranbrook.

A. L. Dundas, of the bank staff, returned on Friday from a holiday spent in Nelson, Medicine Hat and Spokane.

Creston Mercantile Co., Lancaster & Co. and Creston Auto & Supply Co. have new advts. in this issue. Look 'em up.

Kaslo Kootenaian:—125 loads of nice new gravel have been spread over Creston streets and that town feels quite tony.

J. Atwood, C. P. R. agent at Moyie, who has been spending the past two weeks on his ranch here, left for home on Wednesday.

British Columbia is asked to contribute 2000 men to the second contingent and Creston will again be on deck with her share.

British Columbia's donation of 25000 cases of salmon was shipped east last week. It took a train of twenty-three cars to carry it across the continent.

Kaslo Kootenaian:—For the first time in its history the Creston calaboose had an inmate last week. Must be a law abiding outfit in the fruit town.

The Canyon City Lumber Co. head office has been transferred from Canyon City to Creston for the winter, Accountant Davis locating in his new quarters here this week.

DANCE—A Patriotic Dance in aid of the Belgian refugees will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hickey, Canyon City, on the evening of Friday, Oct. 30. Gentlemen 50 cents. Ladies please bring refreshments.

Begins to look like winter was at hand. Two cars of coal were unloaded this week. The King George putting in twenty-five tons of the McGillivray Creek product, while H. S. McCreath is stocking up customers with a car of the Lethbridge article.

The Presbyterian Literary and Debating Society will debate on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock the subject: Resolved, "That two houses of parliamens are unnecessary." Messrs. MacDonald and L. Mawson will take the affirmative, and Messrs. Doucherty and Biddulph the negative. Cake and coffee will be served by the ladies.

A. Lindley returned on Friday from Macleod, Alberta, where he succeeded in disposing of his car of fruit and vegetables, and at very satisfactory prices. Two other cars of fruit were on the track at Macleod when the Lindley car arrived, but Creston quality products and Lindley hust'e was a winning combination and the entire carload sold in less than two days.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Scott, who are mourning the death of their three-months' old daughter, Mary Edith, which sad event occurred on Tuesday, after a short illness. The funeral took place on Wednesday to the Creston cemetary. Their three-year old son, Frank, is also seriously ill, but the little fellow's speedy recovery is earnestly hoped for.

The first animal fatality on the C.P.R. tracks for some months occurred on Friday afternoon, when one of A. Lindley's ponies was hit by the express about a mile east of Creston, the animal being so badly injured it had to be shot. The beast was a valuable one in that it matched nicely in size and color with another pony, making a classy span of buckskin drivers. He valued the pony at $125.

The Orchestra Dance in the Mercantile Hall on Friday night attracted a splendid turnout both from Creston and outside points. Mr. Dundas was master of ceremonies, and with the assistance of Mr. A. Fletcher, presented a program that met with the applause of all present. The Orchestra music would be hard to improve on, and if the players maintain the standard of excellence attained on Friday we will have heard the last of the demands for outside music. Some of the out-of-town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Dan English of Fort Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Howard, A. L. Palmer and F. Staples, Erickson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Browell and Miss White, Canyon City.

Too good to miss—the Patriotic Concert on Nov. 6.

John T. Black of Nelson, provincial constable, was in Creston, Monday.

Mrs. Nathorst of Pincher Creek is a Creston visitor this week, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. R. S. Smith.

Greenwood Ledge:—The social season has opened in Creston, and several belles will make their debut this winter.

Thos. Cunningham, fruit pests inspector, is paying Creston an official visit this week. He arrived on Wednesday.

R. Wallace of Winnipeg spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Edmondson, going on to Nelson before returning.

The apple picking season is rapidly drawing to a close. By the first of the month the orchardists will have nearly all the winter varieties garnered.

The Edmonton fruit supply was replenished this week by a matter of two carloads of Creston apples, shipped by the Creston Fruit Growers Union.

Mrs. McGrath and Miss G. McGrath of South River, Ontario, who have been here on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Craigie returned home on Wednesday.

A 30-pound cabbage was among the decorations at Sirdar's Anglican harvest thanksgiving service on Tuesday of last week. It was from Mr. North's ranch.

Mrs. S. E. Bradley and Mrs. Capt. Forrester are at Nelson this week, delegates from Creston Presbyterian church to the B. C. Sunday School Association Convention.

R. Walmsley returned on Friday from Vancouver, whither he had been summoned to give evidence in the McLeod v. McTavish Bros. suit over the sale of lands at Arrow Creek. The case was settled out of conrt.

J. Baynes, who returned from the Cranbrook hospital a couple of weeks ago where he had been for treatment of a broken leg, returned to the same institution on Tuesday. The injured member is not healing as well as it should.

At least three boxes of Creston apples will figure among the Christmas presents in old England this yuletide. Jas. Cook, C. Sutliffe and E. C. Gibbs have forwarded a box each in the car the Kootenay Fruit Growers Union is shipping to the old country this week.

A committee of ladies were active in a canvass of the town last week for donations of old clothes of every description to be forwarded the suffering Belgians. The good work came to a stop on Saturday when it was learned Creston's donation could not reach Montreal in time to connect with the departure of the relief ship.

Creston's cash contributian to the Patriotic Fund has averaged better than $10 a day so far. The subscription list at the postoffice was opened on Monday morning and up to 3 p.m. Thursday over $40 had been subscribed. The list at the Mercantile store is over $12. If cash donations keep up at anywhere near this rate the $200 Creston is to raise will be realized handily.

The old postoffice is again occupied for the despatch of the king's business being utilized as a recruiting office for the Creston Company of the East Kootenay Regiment of Light Infantry. One of the company's officers will be there every day from 12.30 to 1.30 and from 3.30 until 5 p.m., and all in any way interested in military matters will be welcome visitors. Capt. Mallandaine and Lieuts. Crompton and Bennett are great boosters for the Creston Company. Drop in and get inoculated.

Owing to the death of his business partner in Vancouver the day previous necessitating his return to the coast, Masonic Grand Master Stark had to cancel his visit to Creston on Friday last. However in his stead he sent Immediate Past Grand Master Wm. Henderson of Victoria and there was a good turnout of the local brethren to welcome him at the emergent meeting that night. In addition to the regular work the third degree was exemplified and at its conclusion Worshipful Master Watcher and his officers were congratulated on the creditable manner in which the degree was conferred. At the close of the lodge the brethren sat down to an informal banquet at which the usual toasts were proposed, and responded to, I. P. G. M. Henderson handling that to the "Grand Master" in particularly happy fashion.

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