THE CRESTON REVIEW

No. 43 CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914 6TH YEAR

Local and Personal

Yesterday was Guy Fawkes' Day.

Patriotic concert, Mercantile Hall, to-night.

Debate in the Presbyterian church on Tuesday night.

The November meeting of the W. C.T.U. has been postponed.

T. C. Phillips, C.P.R. auditor, was here officially on Thursday last.

Capt. Forrester is at Nelson this week—on duty at the Assize Court.

The Board of Trade monthly meeting for November is due Tuesday night.

Two cars of apples, for prairie centres, were sent out by the Union this week.

Lancaster's advt. this week will appeal to you. See also the Drug & Book Co. announcement.

Cranbrook Herald: G. Erickson passed through the city Wednesday on his way from Canal Flats to Creston.

Joe Jackson and Fred Wasson, two well-known C.P.R. conductors, Cranbrook, were here a couple of days this week.

W. Smith, formerly with the City Bakery here, who has been visiting at Kenora for some months, returned to town on Wednesday.

Ven. Archdeacon Beer of Kaslo will take the service in Christ Church on Sunday morning, Nov. 15. There will be a celebration of Holy Communion.

Mrs. James Twentyman left Thursday last for Saltcoats, Sask., where we understand they will reside in future. They came here from Saltcoats this spring.

SIRDAR

Church of England service on Tuesday evening next as usual.

Mrs. Loasby and her guest Mrs. Topham, were at Creston on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Topham of Cranbrook were here for a few days last week, guests of Mrs. Loasby.

C. P. R. agent Swanson was at Canyon City last week, looking after business interests at his ranch there.

Mrs. Aspey spent Saturday and Sunday in Creston, where she assisted at the Christ Church hallowe'en party.

Mr. Young and Mr. Proctor of the C. P. R. bridge gang working at Erickson, came down on the speeder for the benefit concert on Friday.

Mine Host Morris wishes us to correct the statement that the building going next the hotel is not to be a barber shop and pool room. Its an ice house, that's what it is.

The Cam benefit concert and dance on Friday night was even a greater success than the promoters had hoped for. There wasn't a hitch anywhere from the start at 8:30 until 2:30 a.m. when the last dance finished. The school was prettily decorated, the concert numbers were all favorably received, the lunch was the best, the dance was enjoyed by all hands, and the music all that could be desired. The chair was occupied by Rev. Bull, who briefly and appropriately explained the circumstances leading up to the giving of the concert, and then called on the audience to join in the "Maple Leaf Forever." Later on in the evening Mr. Bull contributed a solo. Others taking part in the program were: Mrs. Dennes, Mrs. Wood who contributed vocal numbers; Miss McVicar a witty sermonette, and Miss L. Cartwright who besides reciting sang "Rule Brittania" surrounded by little Vera Cam attired as a Red Cross nurse and Master Geo. Cam togged out in the uniform of his father's regiment, the Kings' Own Yorkshire. This number was the hit of the evening and was vigorously encored. Mrs. Loasby and Mr. Dennes were the accompanists and they along with Mr. Young, Mrs. Dennes, and Mrs. Lentz furnished the music for the "hop." An added attraction was Princess Zara the Egyptian fortune teller, who had a very busy evening and provided prosperous and happy futures for all her clients.

ERICKSON

Ed. Klingensmith has moved into the new residence he has had erected on his ranch—a comfortable two-story structure.

Fruit shippers are cultivating a banquet appetite to be in good shape for the complimentary dinner Bob Reid of Creston is giving the spippers at this point some night this month.

Mrs. W. D. Bell and daughter, Mrs. Edley McLeod of Cranbrook, who have been guests of Mrs. W. Levesque, returned on Wednesday.

Harry Bothwell has the contract for a new shack on the F. Jackson ranch.

Erickson can pick and choose in the matter of worship. Both the English and Methodist church pastors visit us alternate Sunday.

Frank Putnam, our formost potato grower is busy raising his tuber crop. Just to show his appreciation for the big yield he donated half a dozen sacks to the Patriotic Fund.

M. McLeod was a visitor at Nelson the early part of last week.

H. Bothwell is having a neat woven wire fence erected around his ranch.

The House of Quality warehouse is shipping a couple of cars almost every week now, Mr. Lindley is looking for a couple of hundred boxes of winter apple to hold for after-Christmas sale.

Erickson live stock is in demand, H. Bothwell has disposed of a driving horse to H. McCreath of Creston, and W. Levesque has sold his pedigreed Chester White boar.

ALICE SIDING

C. W. Lester, a Nelson drover, was through here last week looking for beef cattle, and purchased a couple of them from Dicky Hood.

Misses. Alice Carr, Gladys Mason, Bertha Pease and Earl Pease were Duck Creek visitors on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Matthews entertained quite a number of their friends at a hallowe'en party on Saturday night. There were games, music and refreshments and a thorough good time is reported by all present.

Frank Staples, representing the Riverside Nurseries, was hustling orders in these parts last week.

Dick Smith while out hunting on Tuesday afternoon bagged a fine sample of a black bear in the country back of McMurtrie's shack. He will possibly tan the hide and donate it to the patriotic fund.

At least one haymaker is busy on the flats—when the weather permits. He surely counts on a long, hard winter. There are some fine stacks of feed in evidence now, Geo. Hobden having some sixty tons and Ed. Lupton almost fifty.

Alice Siding has a worthy representative on the second contingent in John Stace Smith, Jr., who left with the Creston delegation for Victoria. We all wish him good luck and hope he will be in Berlin for his Christmas dinner.

Mr. Deykin still maintains his reputation as the sidings leading hunter, and if he ever gets the time to go after the big game Duck Creek Dave's two deer and a grizzly will be outdone at least 100 per cent.

KITCHENER

Mrs. G. Andeen and daughter, Ellen, are spending a couple of days in Cranbrook.

B. Johnson spent Sunday with the boys at Ryan.

Tom Campbell, who has been working for G. A. Hunt, enlisted with the Creston volunteers for the Second Contingent to the European war.

There must be some mistake about the report that capital is tight in Europe. Servia, France and Belgium have moved theirs, and Austria is ready to flit any time.

Mr. McCullough spent Sunday in Creston and saw the volunteers off.

Sept. Standing Creston School

FIRST DIVISION. (SUPERIOR)—S. McDonald, Principal.

Perfect Attendance—Lyda Johnson. Vida Gobbett, Percy Boffey, Lionel Forrester, Ronald Lidgate, Alex. Lidgate, Mabel Huscroft, Erma Hayden, Norman Trotter, David Dow, Zella Johnson.

Advanced and Full Courses (High School(—Alice Heath, Alex. Lidgate, Zella Johnson, Muriel Knott, Jennie Nichols.

Preliminary Course, High School—Edna Healey, Bert Arrowsmith.

Entrance Class, Public School:

British History—Vida Gobbett, Blanche Hendron, Ronald Lidgate.

Canadian History—Norman Trotter, Ronald Lidgate, Blanche Hendren.

Nature Study—Lyda Johnson, Norman Trotter, Percy Boffey.

Geography—Ronald Lidgate, Norman Trotter, Edna Holmes.

Literature—Erma Hayden, Norman Trotter, Ronald Lidgate.

Grammar—Norman Trotter, Ronald Lidgate, Lyda Johnson.

Composition—Lyda Johnson, Vida Gobbett, Erma Hayden.

Drawing—Norman Trotter, Bert Hobden, Ronald Lidgate.

Spelling—Erma Hayden, Mabel Huscroft, Edna Holmes.

Arithmetic—Lyda Johnson and Norman Trotter and Ronald Lidgate.

DIVISION I.—E. Sparkes, Teacher.

Perfect Attendance—Almeda Attridge, Esther Bradley, Dorthy Carpenter, Lillian Cherrington, Rose Cherrington, Ruth Compton, Mary Dew, Beatrice Dodds, Katherine Heald, Hazel Hobden, Muriel Hobden, Evelyn Miller, Helen Moran, Mary Parker, Vera Parker, Nellie Wilson, Teddy Blake, Edgar Bradley, Harold Gobbett Orin Hayden, Denzel Maxwell, Clark Moore, Lionel Moore, Frank Romano,

Junior 4th Class—Lillian Cherrington, Helen Moran, Harold Gobbett, Muriel Hobden, Esther Bradley.

Senior 3rd Class—Orin Hayden, Mary Dew, Audrey Attridge, Dorothy Carpenter, Rose Cherrington.

Junior 3rd Class—Almeda Attridge, Helen Barton, Vera Parker, Ruth Compton, Lionel Moore.

DIVISION III.—Miss C. E. Munro, Teacher.

Perfect Attendance—Walter Leamy, Alta Attridge, Ruth Lidgate' Eva Holmes, Arthur Stanley, Henry Brown, Susan Hurry, Eunice Moore, Agnes Hobden, George Broderick.

Reader II.—Arthur Stanley, Henry Brown, Susan Hurry, Eunice Moore, Ben Embree.

Reader I.—Ruth Lidgate, Louise Bevan, Zoe Romano, Arthur Dew, Eva Dew.

Senior 2nd Primer—Hurry Compton Walter Leamy, Alta Attridge, Harry Pollett, Marion Ash.

DIVISION IV.—Miss Penelope Waddy, Teacher.

Perfect Attendance—Evelyn Bevan, Maggie Broderick, Robert Crawford, Robert Hetherington, Charles Holmes Joseph Leonard, Elson Lidgate, Keith Lidgate, Julius Moran, Teddy Payne, Merle Reid, Dudley Wilson.

Junior Second Primer—Marguerite Crawford. Robert Crawford, Teddy Payne and Robert Hehetrington equal, Merle Reid.

First Primer A—Teddy Payne, Maggie Broderick, Mildred Malone, Evelyn Bevan, Donald Spiers.

First Primer B—Charles Holmes, Ivin Compton, Harvey Gobbett, Lily Wilson.

Receiving Class—Evelyn Bevan, Frank Parker, Beatrice Scott, Elson Lidgate, Julius Moran.

Gordon Smith went to Creston on Saturday to see his brother off to war.

After Europe sobers up it will take a hundred years to get rid of the headache.

H. Rymell went to Creston on Tuesday on business. S. A. Reid was there on Monday.

The postmaster has been advised from Ottawa that parcels for the British expeditionary forces serving in the continent if addressed Expeditionary Force, care G.P.O., London, will be forwarded to their destination.

DUCK CREEK

A most enjoyable dance was given on Saturday night at the home of P. Hagen. Dancing commenced at 9 p.m and a good crowd kept things going until the wee sma' hours.

Despite the inclemency of the weather on Sunday a large crowd turned out to say good bye to the boys forming the Second Contingent of the Canadian army, many of the Creston boys being well-known here.

Fire broke out in the home af A. E. Wells on Saturday night, shortly after they had retired Mrs. Wells smelled a strong odor of burning cotton and upon investigation found it was the bed on fire. After a lot of work she was able to put it out but not before it had spoiled a mattress, a number of blankets and some cotton quilts and sundry othrr articles.

When it comes to growing carrots W.A. Pease of Alice Siding is nowhere in it with one of our ranchers, Mr. P. Hagen, who was seen pulling carrots with a team on Saturday. In fact some of them were so big that he had to loosen the raots with a charge of dynamite before the team could pull them out. Next gentleman, please!

Provided the weather is fine Dock Creek will supply its full quota to the Patriotic Concert at Creston to-night We'll be right there with bells on.

O. J. Wigen and T. Ramstad were Creston callers Wednesday.

P. Offner returned from Coleman on Wednesday after an absence of two months.

Hallowe'en passed by very quietly from all accounts. No depredations are reported. This shows what a peaceful community this is.

Three of our local sports started forth unto the hills on Monday with rifles, tents and all the rest of the usual paraphenalia, to shoot deer and grouse. The deer however seemed to have a supreme contempt for our hunters and have taken to parading the main roads at all hours of the day. You want to polish up your shooting boys. If you can't hit the deer, you won't stand much show against the Germans.

A Good Scout!

Canadian Immigration,
Rykert's, B.C., Nou. 4.

R. M. REID, Creston, B.C.

DEAR ROBERT,—Enclosed you will find $10—a small contribution toward your Canadian Patriotic Fund.

You may expect that at any time, within or without my means, I am ready to help out our district, as I think it contains more really patriotic citizens than any district in B.C.

With best wishes for your concert,
Yours sincerely,
J. C. RYKERT

Comment on the above is superflous. Mr. Rykert recognizes that he has an obligation to discharge in connection with the Patriotic Fund—and does it handsomely. Get the habit—and the Creston contribution will be many times $200.

Up from the Ranks

Col. Sergt. Henry Jerrold Young 8th Batallion (Cyclists) Essex Regiment, has been gazetted second lieutenant.

Mr. Youug is on service with his regiment at Colchester. He has been a member of the territorial force since its inception and is very keen. The commission is dated August 13th. He has the good wishes of numerous friends in Upminster, where he has been living five years.

The above is taken from the Romford Guardian (Essex, England). Lieut. Young is a son of Mrs. M. Young of Creston, and her many friends will join with THE REVIEW in extending her congratulations on this promotion that has come to her son. We learn he has been with the Volunteers and Territorials for almost thirteen years, and the advance to the petmanent rank of lieutenant is well merited. Latest advices from England indicate that the 8th Batallion will be mustered out for service in France or Belgium early in January.

To-Night's Concert

Charity that ends at home must have got off to a mighty poor start.

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord and He will repay."

Prompt at 8.30 the curtain goes up for to-night's patriotic concert in Mercantile Hall, and Chairman C. O. Rodgers. after the customary "Ladies and gentlemen, unaccused as I am to public speaking," etc. etc., will briefly explain the why and wherefore of the gathering, and then launch the evening's programme by calling on the band for the opening number, which will in turn be followed by a galaxy of some fourteen other numbers, the like of which has never before been submitted for the approval of a Creston audience.

The items on the programme are all so meritorious it is hard to know which to set down in first place. The school children are down for three appearances — two choruses and one drill. Twentyman's orchestra appears twice. A quartette composed of Messrs. Keidel, Callendar, Twentyman and Bull have a double entry, "The Minstrel Boy" being one of their numbers. Mr. and Mrs. Rose have a duett, and Miss B. Hurry a recitation. Revs. Blake, Carpenter and Father John will give brief war talks. Frank Callendar's contribution will be "The Veteran's Song," and Rev. E. Bull obliges with "It's a long way to Tipperary," and no matter if your voice sounds like a bucksaw get in heavy on the chorus.

For listening to this array of talent you will be assessed 50 cents if you're a grown up, with a charge of 25 cents for the younger generation—say under 12 years—and there are no reserve seats.

The proceeds go to the Patriotic Fund. Creston aims to give not less than $200 to the fund and your attendance is essential if the amount it to be raised. The soldiers of the king are on the firing line. the subjects of the king are in the giving line—to-night—and be on time if you want a good seat.

CANYON CITY

H. A. Dodd is having lumber hauled for the erection of a new home.

F. Knott, who has been visiting in Seattle and Washington points for six weeks, returned on Saturday.

The potato harvest is on and the yield in these parts is almost as good as last year, and will be more profitable as prices are somewhat higher.

Truscott Bros. and Palmer have dug their potato crop at Erickson and report a splendid showing, two and three pound spuds being quite common. Duck Creek take notice please.

Mrs. Knott, Mrs. Blair, and Mrs. Hickey have been asked to act on the committee with the Creston ladies, who are making clothes and other wearables for the Belgians and also the soldiers and sailors at the front, and Canyon City ladies can be counted on to do their full share of this good work.

The dance at Mr. Hickey's on Friday night to raise funds for the Belgian refugees was a great big success in every department for those who did not trip the light fantastic, games of all kinds were provided so that all were able to enjoy themselves. The lunch at midnight was of Canyon City quality—the best. Splendid music was supplied by Guy Browell's three-piece orchestra.

About 60 men have applied at Fernie for relief work.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

CLARK'S

Ready to serve after heating—unsurpassed for quality and flavour.
Don't waste your time in preparation.
—Buy "Clark's". 11

CHILDREN TEETHING

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

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3.

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS DOUGERA CO, 90. DERBRAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO, HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENG.

TRY NEW DRAGER (TASTELESS) FORM OF **THERAPION** EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.

SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD THERAPION IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

AGENTS' GOLD MINE!!

History European War Causes, etc. Profusely illustrated. Best terms. Freight paid; credit given. Order free sample now. Nichols Company, Limited, Publishers, Toronto.

PATENTS

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

An Uncomfortable Night

Recently a resident of an inland town in the United States went on a trip that included an all-night voyage on a steamboat. Accompanying him was a nephew more accustomed to the ways of travel.

"Well, uncle," asked the nephew, meeting the old man on deck the following morning, "did you have a good night?"

"Can't say that I did," answered uncle wearily. "When I went to my room, I seen that card which tells ye how to put on a life preserver, and after that I didn't git much rest."

"I don't get you, uncle," wondering ly returned the young man. "What had that to do with it?"

"Everything,' answered the uncle. "I couldn't sleep with the derned thing on."

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

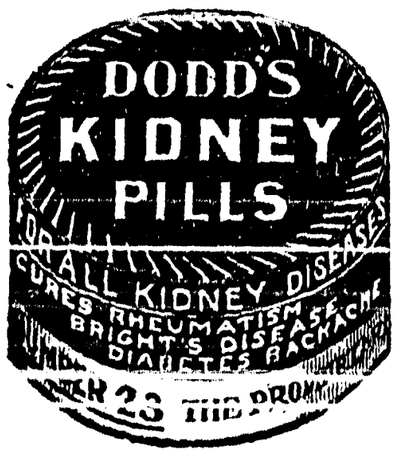
Dad—The kind of wedding you want, my child, would cost $2,000.

Daughter—Then what is to be done, papa?

Dad—You will have to be married without my consent.—Boston Transcript.

"I hear that Brown has failed,' said Jones. "I thought he made nothing but gilt-edged investments."

"He did," replied Smith, "but they turned out to be gold bricks."



W. N. U. 1022

Passing of Darwinism

Scientists from all parts of the British empire assembled in Australia for the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, presided over by Professor William Batesson, who was inducted by that great scientist, Sir Oliver Lodge.

Professor Batesson's address on "Heredity and Evolution" was a direct attack on the Darwinian theory of evolution—not on the great facts of evolution themselves, but on Darwin's explanation of them.

"I suppose," he said, "that everyone is familiar with the theory of the origin of species which Darwin promulgated. Through the last 50 years theis theme of the natural selection of favored races has been developed and expounded in writings innumerable. Favored races certainly can replace others. The argument is sound, but we are doubtful of its value; for in that debate stands adjourned."

The president thus offered no theory of any kind to replace the Darwinian explanation, but while destroying it he paid a high tribute to its propounder.

If they could not see how a fowl gave rise to a chicken or how one sweet pea produced another, they at least could watch the system by which the differences between the various kinds of fowls or between the various kinds of sweet peas were distributed among the offspring.

The allotment of characteristics among offspring was accomplished through a process of cell division in which the elements were sorted out. What those elements were we did not know, but it seemed to him unlikely that they were material particles. He suspected that their properties depended on some method of arrangement.

Plants, fowls, dogs, horses, one's own children exemplified this doctrine of segregation of the factors of inheritance. The body of evidence was now very large.

In place of what they now knew the scope claimed for natural selection must be greatly reduced. We went to Darwin for his facts, but he no longer spoke with philosophical authority. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest helped scarcely at all to account for the diversity of the species.

There was no proof that the domestic animals had been developed from a few wild types. Fowls presented insuperable difficulties as to ancestry. Dogs, horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, wheat, rice, oats, plums, cherries had in turn been accepted as derived not from one but from several distinct forms.

The problem of the origins of life still stood outside the range of scientific investigation, and when they heard of the spontaneous formation of aldehyde by the action of light as the first step in the origin of life, they thought of Harry Lauder in the character of a schoolboy pulling out his treasures from his pocket saying "That's a washer—fer makkin' motor cars."

Evidently Darwinism has had its day, and is to be followed by some new scientific theory, nature and revelation being apparently the only stable facts in life.

The popes gave up their claim to issue coinage in 1867, when Piux IX., minted some few silver lira. Unlike some of his predecessors he left off his coins the representation of the keys symbolical of the claims to a Petrive succession.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

To Circumvent Order on All Goods

The government has ascertained that an effort is being made by United States agents of German exporters to continue sales of German and Austrian goods in Canada, thus circumventing the order-in-council prohibiting trade with the country's enemies.

A large number of circulars have been sent to Canadian merchants by United States importers of German and Austrian goods, offering to supply these goods in Canada.

Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs, said that effective action would be taken to prevent any such contravention of the spirit of the order-in council regarding trade with the enemy. Canadian merchants are advised that goods thus purchased may be liable to confiscation.

"Do you know, my dear," said the young husband, "there's something wrong with the cake? It doesn't taste right."

"That is all your imagination," answered the bride triumphantly, "for it says in the cook book that it is delicious."

Precocious Child—Mamma, when people get suffrage, does it just come for two or three days and then go away, or does it last a long time, like whooping cough and measles?"

Greene—How much are you going to pay for your auto?

Gray—I don't know yet how much I can raise on my house.—Judge.

First Bather—Why, Katherine, your foot is bleeding. How did you cut it?

Second Bather—On the water's edge I suppose.—Philadelphia Record.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

ONE SO EASY

SKYSCRAPER BUILT BY WOMEN

Agent, Janitor, Elevator Operator, Porters and Office Clerk—Women.

Kansas City is to have a ten-storey office building which will be devoted entirely to business women. No men will be allowed to rent space in the building.

The building is to be erected by the Woman's Commercial Club, and a woman capitalist whose name was not made public, will finance the undertaking. The site has not been made public, as the women do not wish the price on the lot to advance before they can close the deal.

The building will be designed by a woman architect, with a special view to the accommodation of women. The agent of the building will be a woman, the janitors will be women, the elevators will be operated by girls and girls will be employed as porters.

Office girls instead of boys will be employed by the tenants and male stenographers need not apply. One man has asked for an office in the building, declaring that he wanted it because he knew it would be kept clean, but his request has been refused.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

TULIP BREAD NOW

'Tis Made From Ground Tulip Bulbs, and is Very Nourishing

On account of the scarcity of wheat in Holland, the Association of Dutch Bakers has sanctioned the use of a so-called "tulip bread," in which one-third of the flour used is made from ground tulip bulbs. The bread is said to be very nourishing and the war ministry has recommended its use in the army.

A special to the London Daily News from Rotterdam says that the German minister of agriculture has issued a circular declaring that the cereal crop is not so good as expected, ordering the manufacture of alcohol cut down 40 per cent., and recommending that farmers conserve the food supply by drying potatoes on a large scale. Instructions are being given in the country districts as to the use of potato meal for the manufacture of bread.

Don't Let Corns Torment You

Use Putnam's Corn Extractor, which cures Corns in one night, without pain. For 30 years Putnam's has been the standard cure of Great Britain and America. Try it.

A reporter was interviewing Thos. A. Edison.

"And you, sir," he said to the inventor, "made the first talking machine?"

"No," Mr. Edison replied; "the first one was made long before my time—out of a rib."

Knicker—Why don't you and your wife kiss and make up?

Bocker—She and her mother signed an agreement not to make peace separately.—Tit-Bits.

They Cleanse While They Cure.—The vegetable compound of which Parmelee's Pills are composed, mainly dandelion and mandrake, clear the stomach and intestines of deleterious matter and restore the deranged organs to healthful action. Hence they are the best remedy for indigestion available today. A trial of them will establish the truth of this assertion and do more to convince the ailing than anything that can be written of these pills.

Pat and Mike were obliged to halt their heavily-loaded cart to make way for a funeral. Gazing at the procession, Pat suddenly remarked:

"Mike, I wish I knew where I was goin' to die. I'd give five hundred pounds to know the place where I'm goin' to die."

"Well, Pat, what good would it do if yez knew?"

"Lots," said Pat. "Shure, I'd never go near thot place."

With the Clerks' Help

"So your work is monotonous, is it? Why dont you get a job in a shoe store?"

Miss Fluff—Mr. Deepthought, do you think marriage is a failure?"

Mr. Deepthought—Well, the bride never gets the best man.

"I'm afraid," said Mrs. Twickembury, "that the young people of the present day are too much inclined to indulge in sectarian amusements on Sunday."

Ship Your Grain To

SHIP YOUR GRAIN to us and we will sell it for you at the highest market price saving elevator charges and insuring highest net returns. Liberal Advances. 1

Write for folder as to our methods & weekly market letter

LEITCH BROS.
FLOUR MILLS
240½ GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

NEWSBOY HALTED BY THE WAR

"Pittsie" Ryan, Walking Around the World, Last Heard From in Paris

One of the globe-trotters whom war overtook in Europe is "Pittsie" Ryan, an American newsboy whose face, if not his name, is known to thousands of people, including not a few dignitaries. "Pittsie" started almost two years ago to walk around the world, taking his time doing it, and when last heard from he was in Paris selling American newspapers to tourists. That was three weeks ago. He wrote to a "newsie" in New York that he expected to be back in this country in August, but he has not yet appeared on Broadway and his whereabouts are unknown. His friends, however, declare that "Pittsie" is well able to take care of himself, as he is resourceful and self-reliant and makes friends everywhere he goes.

Young Ryan, who has sold papers in most of the large cities of the United Sttes, began his long tour in October, 1912, sailing from San Francisco with only a pedestrian's pack and a Remington rifle. From the Hawaiian Islands he went to Australia. After walking across Australia he took a boat to South Africa, and set out on the long and difficult tramp up the African continent from Johannesburg to Cairo. He did Europe a-foot and reached Paris several weeks ago. Fond of adventure, he doubtless was not greatly troubled by the outbreak of war, but his hosts of friends, nevertheless, are anxious for news of "Pittsie" Ryan.

Drives Asthma Like Magic. The immediate help from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy seems like magic. Nevertheless it is only a natural remedy used in a natural way. The smoke or vapor, reaching the most remote passage of the affected tubes, brushes aside the trouble and opens a way for fresh air to enter. It is sold by dealers throughout the land.

A Hope For British Victory

Of one thing we may be certain, that while all Christendom will have to share the burden of distress it is upon Germany that the larger part will fall in useful lives extinguished, in financial misery, idle shipping, closed factories.

That this is all due to the insane growth of armies and navies stimulated, yes, necessitated by Germany's practice, no one can deny. This war is not a bolt out of the blue. It has long been recognized as unavoidable and it bears the earmarks of deliberate planning. Nothing was lacking but a good excuse. And this excuse has been found, or manufactured, as you please. It is right that Germany should pay heaviest.

Let us hope the plea for bloated armaments as essential to national safety may never again be heard. We now perceive what they lead to. And let us hope that victory may rest with the British who, as a hundred years ago, are fighting in the cause of human progress and world-wide peace against the tyranny of personal, arbitrary government.—"A Naval Officer" in the New York Independent.

War Experiences of a Canadian

British newspapers contain a description of the trying experiences of a Canadian lady who showed a noble and patriotic spirit in most trying circumstances. She and two other ladies were travelling together. After having succeeded with difficulty in getting from Innsbruck to Munich, they got passports from the British consul there. "We then started for Switzerland," she said, "but at Lindau, on the Lake of Constance, we were ordered to get out and detained in the railway station refreshment room. That was Friday, August 14. We were detained in the refreshment room for eight hours. Seven other British subjects were with us. There was plenty to eat for those who had the money to pay for it, and, on the whole, we were kindly treated, although we were much alarmed when a Bavarian colonel came in a state of great excitement and informed us that the French and Russians were behaving to his countrymen like wild beasts. After we had been detained for eight hours we were told that the women could go but the men of military age would have to remain in Lindau. I and my companions got away, but two English ladies who were with their husbands declined to leave them. The party were not imprisoned; they were simply told to go to a hotel and remain there. What will become of them when their money is all gone I do not know. Our journey through Switzerland and France was a most unpleasant experience. We were six days on the journey, and all the time we had to stand in the gangways of the trains or sit on the luggage that was piled up in them. I have lost all my luggage, but I am thankful to have got back alive. I am only sorry now for those we had to leave behind. While I was in suspense at Munich I was strongly advised by friends to represent that I was a citizen of the United States, but I would die rather than deny my flag."

A valuable collection worth $20,000,000 has been bequeathed to the Louvre by Baron Schlichting, a prominent member of the Russian colony in Paris, who died recently. It comprises pictures, bronzes, objects d'art and furniture. Among the pictures are some of the finest known examples of Rubens, Boucher, Fragonard, Nattier and Watteau.

"Before we were married you called me an angel."

"I knew it"

"And now you don't call me anything."

"You ought to be glad that I possess such self-control."—Houston Post.

TWO YEARS OF TORTURE FROM STOMACH TROUBLE

Cured by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

There are two ways usually adopted in trying to cure indigestion or stomach trouble—one the wrong way by using purgatives and the other drugs which only act locally and which in the long run causes more distress by weakening the whole system. The other way and the right way is the Dr. Williams' manner of treatment—that is to nourish and build up that stomach by supplying plenty of new, rich, red blood. Give the stomach this much needed supply of new blood and distress will disappear and stay banished forever. The new blood strengthens the nerves of the stomach and gives it the necessary power to digest food. Thousands bear witness to the value of the Dr. Williams' treatment through the blood. Among them is the Rev. P. D. Nowlan, of Summerville, N.S., who says: "I certainly have great reason to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they were the means of saving my life. Till I reached the age of thirty I never knew what pain or sickness meant, but after that my stomach failed me and food of any kind caused untold distress. I became constipated and was forced to use injections daily. This went on for about two years; I grew weaker and weaker; my weight fell off from 185 to 125 pounds; I had a hacking cough and appeared to be going into a decline. All this time I was being treated by the best of doctors but without the least benefit. Night after night I could get no sleep the pain and agony was so severe. On consultation the doctors decided I was suffering from cancer of the stomach and advised an operation as a means of saving my life. This I refused to undergo and began to look forward to an early death. Just then a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had no faith in any medicine and at first refused, but my friend was so persistent that finally I gave in and purchased half a dozen boxes. By the time these were gone I felt much stronger and the distress was not so severe. I continued their use and each succeeding box wrought a marked improvement in my condition till by the time I had taken a dozen boxes every pain and ache had left me; my strength increased; my weight was back where it was before I was ill; I had a good appetite and was completely cured. In the years that have elapsed since I used the Pills not a twinge of the trouble has returned. To me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest medicine on earth and I never lose an opportunity in recommending them to other sufferers, for I feel that were it not for their use I would have been in my grave long ago."

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for Rev. Mr. Nowlan they have done for thousands of others and will do for you if ailing. They not only cure cases of stomach trouble, but rheumatism, partial paralysis, heart palpitation, St. Vitus dance and all other troubles that have their origin in a bad condition of the blood and nerves. The Pills are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Maurice Horatio Nelson died at Portsmouth recently. He was a descendant of the great sea fighter of that name, being the third son of the second Earl Nelson. The late Rear-Admiral was born on January 2, 1832, and was educated at Eton and at the Royal Academy, Gosport. He entered the Royal navy in 1845, and won distinction in the Crimea War. He was present at the bombardment of Odessa in 1854, and was later awarded the Crimean and Turkish medals, Inkerman clasp and 5th class Medjidie. Admiral Nelson served in the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol and was in command of a gunboat in the Baltic in 1855. He retired from the service in 1873.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,
VILANDIE FRERES.

The Czar of Russia probably owns a greater quantity of china than any other person in the world. He has the china belonging to all the Russian rulers as far back as Catherine the Great. It is stored in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg.

The Reason Why

Maud—Why is it that your closest friend will say the worst things about you?

Marie—She usually knows more than others.—Exchange.

Try Murine Eye Remedy

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

An Eye Tonic Good for All Eyes that Need Care

MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., Chicago

HOW TOGOLAND WAS WON FOR GERMANY

BAND OF FREEBOOTERS AIDED TEUTONS IN CONQUEST

Germans First Occupied the Country Some Thirty Years Ago, Enlisting the Services of a Savage Tribe to Conquer the Natives.

The first of the German colonies to fall into the hands of Great Britain, Togoland, on the North West coast of Africa, has an interest for the ladies, as being the native home of the birds from whence come the highly prized marabou feathers.

Lome, the capital, is quite modern. It is a clean little town with well-laid-out streets, shaded by palm and other trees. The principal building is the palace of the Duke of Mecklenburg, the governor of Togo. To overcome the difficulties caused by the heavy surf which breaks almost incessantly on the low sandy beach, a pier, a third of a mile long, has been erected, and connected with a massive wharf or quay at the seaward end.

Unfortunately the natives are forgetting how to handle the surf-boats, and some years ago, when the bridge connecting the wharf with the shore was destroyed by a tidal wave supposed to have been due to a submarine volcanic upheaval, Lome was almost entirely isolated from the outside world.

What is believed to be one of the most powerful wireless stations in the world was completed in preparation for the present war a few months ago, at Atakpame, about 110 miles from Lome. It is the chief receiving and distributing centre for the German colonies in Africa, and since messages can be either sent to, or received from, Nauen, just outside Berlin, a distance of 3,450 miles, it was a most important link in Germany's world wide intelligence service.

Atakpame is the terminus of the railway, but the Germans have built a good road as far as Sokode about 100 miles to the north, and a large motor car has been provided to supplement the iron road for further progress into the fine hunting country nearer the interior of the continent.

There, however, the inhabitants are hostile and treacherous, and have the disturbing habit of taking pot-shots at the passing traveller with their poisoned arrows.

In this little-visited part of Togo are immense quantities of game Antelope, leopards, and elephants abound, and many kinds of birds, including the marabou stork, whence come the greatly-sized marabou feathers. The rivers swarm with crocodile, and there are numbers of hippopotami.

As regards Togo history, this only extends back about thirty years, at which time the Germans first occupied the country. They found it in possession of many different tribes, all hostile to one another, the dominant tribe of the south-central region, dwelling round about where Sokode now is, being the Tschaudjo.

These people were originally a conquering tribe, like the Masai and the Zulus, and they swept down from the north somewhere about a hundred years ago, devastating the country as they advanced. They came riding on horses, and as these animals had never before been seen in Togoland, the terror they inspired almost sufficed by itself to ensure the defeat of the aboriginal owners of the soil.

When the Germans came up from the south, a motley but brave and determined rabble, led by a certain free-lance adventurer named Kersting, they endured their first real check at the hands of these wild horsemen.

Impressed by their fighting qualities, Kersting, following, in a small way the example set by Cortez, in Mexico, and by Clive in India, allied himself with the uro—or king—of the Tschaudjo, and, aided by him, he eventually subdued the whole country and placed it under the German flag. The present uro, an old but dignified and amiable savage named Djoba, is the son of the man who fought under Kersting's banner. He resides at Bafilo, near Sokode, in a "palace" provided for him by the German government, who also grant him a small yearly subsidy.

Although the bulk of the Togo natives are, as has been said, in a condition but little removed from barbarism, some of the tribes, nevertheless, show considerable skill in handicrafts. Thus, at Bassari and Benjali, in the Konkombwa country, iron is mined, smelted and forged into various atricles, under exceedingly primitive, though fairly effective, conditions.

Other tribes cultivate cotton, which they weave into strong and serviceable cloth on curiously primitive wooden looms. Beautiful leather mats are also made, and large, strongly-woven baskets of palm-fibre, which sell for about half a cent apiece.

In the far north, the only currency is salt or cowries. Amongst the Konbombwa copper and brass rods will purchase almost anything.

A remarkable proposal comes from some Belgian leaders. "We realize," they say, "that our nation is one national language. It is impossible to make either Flemish or Waaloon universal because of the rivalry of races. We do not wish to encourage further use of French wishing to maintain our distinct individuality and cultivate British rather than French characteristics, therefore we propose taht Belgium should adopt English as a national language, making herself the England of the continent and sister nation of England of the isle."

THE DUTY OF THE BUYER

Preference Should Always be Given to Home Products

(From the Toronto Globe)

If the patriotic manufacturer does his duty to Canada by keeping his employees together, and doing without profits till the dip of depression is over, he has a right to expect that the buyer will stand loyally beside him and buy Canadian goods wherever possible, and British goods in preference to those of foreign nations. The instinct of self-preservation should teach the Canadian people that this is no time to import things that can be made as cheaply and of as good quality as home. The point is so clearly made in a letter addressed to the Globe by a manufacturing concern in Ontario that space is gladly given for it:

"We note from your excellent journal that you have been endeavoring during the past few weeks to impress upon Canadian manufacturers the duty of keeping their plants running to the fullest possible extent. You have pointed out that by so doing the manufacturers will be contributing largely to the country in this present crisis. With this we are quite in accord. We would, however, draw your attention to the fact that there is a limit to the possibility of any manufacturer keeping his plant running.

"We are a small concern, manufacturing small tools. Throughout the whole of last winter and up to the end of July we ran our factory full time, notwithstanding the fact that our production was considerably in advance of our sales. Last month our sales took a tremendous drop, and we have had to slightly reduce our working hours. Our object in writing to you is to point out that even in these times of depression there is more than sufficient business in our line to keep us working full time. We are the only concern actually manufacturing our line of tools in Canada. In point of quality we are second to none. Our prices are competitive. There seems to us to be no good and sufficient reason for any of this business to be sent outside of Canada, yet it is a fact that this is being done. We suggest to you that you couple your advocacy of keeping the factory running with that of the duty of Canadians to buy only Canadian-made goods, always providing they are competitive in quality and price with foreign goods."

This is a most reasonable request, and it is to be hoped the readers of the Globe will give it favorable consideration. The buyer naturally wants the best value he can get for his money; but if Canadian goods are as cheap and of as high quality as foreign goods he is a very thoughtless Canadian who under existing conditions does not give the preference to home products. In this connection the Globe may be pardoned a personal word. Many Canadian manufacturers making standard lines of goods do not know the meaning of the word publicity. They expect their goods to sell themselves. They never give the public a chance to learn the brand or the quality of the articles they make. The greater part of the foreign articles sold in Canada are sold because by constant advertising the buyer is taught to ask for a certain brand or trade mark. In yesterday's Globe scarcely a dozen manufacturers of the thousands in Canada thought it worth telling the people about their goods. Two-thirds of the space occupied by manufacturers' announcements was purchased by Canadian branches of American concerns that know the worth of publicity. The buyer's duty is to give the preference to Canadian goods. But the manufacturer's duty does not end when he makes the goods. He cannot hope to sell them in competition with well-advertised foreign products unless he lets prospective buyers know that Canadian goods competitive in price and quality are on the market.

Shackleton Departs For Polar Trip

Sir Ernest Shackleton and the members of his trans-Atlantic Antarctic expedition have left London in two sections for the South Polar regions. One half of the party, headed by Sir Ernest Shackleton, departed for South America, the other half of the expedition left for Ross Sea, on the New Zealand side of the Antarctic, by way of Tasmania.

Sir Ernest hopes to meet the Ross Sea contingent in April of next year, or failing in that by March of 1916. The Shackleton section will have 70 dogs and also motor sledges. The other party will have 26 dogs.

One great difficulty that confronted the expedition was the lack of scientific instruments. These had been ordered from Germany but had not been delivered because of the war and it was necessary to replace them in England.

The Ross sea party will board the exploration ship Aurora at Hobarts town, Tasmania. Sir Ernest Shackleton hopes to leave Buenos Ayres, October 18, by the ship Endurance, which is now en route to South America.

The American Attitude

As for the attitude of the American press, it never more accurately reflected the sober judgment of the American public than in condemning Germany's course in the present conflict. The indictment against Germany is founded upon the statements of her own defenders, whose admissions are far more damning in their evidence than any charge of the Allies. A nation whose imperial chancellor ridicules as a "scrap of paper," the plighted faith not only of his own but of other governments, can find nothing but condemnation on this side of the Atlantic so long as America remains true to her ideals as a nation.—Boston Transcript.

HELIGOLAND ISLAND IS WELL FORTIFIED

THE NORTH SEA STOREHOUSE OF THE GERMAN FLEET

Millions Have Been Spent in Fortifications and the Construction of Powder Magazines—Provisions For Siege Lasting Three Years.

Enormous sums of money have been spent upon fortifications at Heligoland.

The island which has an area of only three-quarters of a square mile, is looked upon as one of the most treasured possessions of Germany.

Since the Germans obtained possession of the island, enormous sums have been spent upon fortifications, and so on, including $30,000,000 spent on protecting the coast from erosion.

Probably it will never be known how many millions Germany has spent in strengthening the place. But it is known that a million and a half was spent in improving the harbor as an anchorage for torpedo craft.

Millions have been spent in fortifications and the construction of powder magazines, while refuges have been built for the inhabitants as a protection against the island being shelled by an enemy.

Two hundred feet from the water there stands a series of big gun batteries and armed turrets, an attempt having been made to turn the island into a German Gibraltar.

For purposes of protection, a cliff of granite was built, so that now the island to a large extent possesses cliffs which are purely artificial. In addition, hundreds of tons of cement were used to strengthen the face of the natural rock.

Most of the people depend for their livelihood upon the lobster and other fisheries, together with their harvest from the summer visitors. They live to long years, and have a stheir native tongue the North Frisian dialect.

In 1807 Great Britain obtained the island from the Danes. When she took possession of the island it was the "jumping ground" of a horde of smugglers, there being practically no room left on the island which was free from kegs and human beings. In 1890 we gave the island to the Germans as their consideration for our taking over Zanzibar and Pemba.

At the time of the bargain there was great dissatisfaction shown in each country. It was recognized by many far-seeing men that so long as we possessed Heligoland the island was in the position of a menace to Germany.

Those Germans who objected to the bargain were sore that Germany did not obtain a much larger territory; even Bismarck said they had exchanged a pair of trousers for a mere button. It was then that the plateau was fortified.

Quite recently some of the most massive guns produced by Krupps' were placed there, while provisions were laid in sufficient to withstand a siege of three years. Money, in fact, was spent like water that the island should become the North Sea storehouse of the German fleet.

PUTS BAN ON AIRSHIPS

Cannot Fly Within Ten Miles of Fortified Points

An order-in-council has been passed prohibiting airships from flying within ten miles of any of the chief Canadian cities or fortified points, unless by special government permit and prohibiting any air craft carrying passengers to cross the international boundary except under special conditions.

The action is taken by the government as a precautionary measure and because airships have recently been seen approaching various places near the border of Canada. Guards have been stationed at all prominent points with orders to fire upon any airship which comes wthin the prescribed ten mile area.

The places named in the order-in-council as being those over which no airship may fly are Halifax, Sydney, St. John, Quebec, St. John, Valcartier, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria, Vancouver and Charlottetown.

It also provided that no airship may pass within ten miles of any wireless telegraph station.

Airships crossing the international boundary line and carrying passengers are allowed to land only at points within three miles of Annapolis, N.S., Woodstock, N.S., Lake Megantic and Hemmingford in Quebec; Athens, Welland and Essex in Ontario; Morris, Manitoba; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alberta; and Chilliwack, B.C.

A Canadian officer must be carried on any airship that lands in Canada and no firearms, explosives or photographic equipment will be allowed on board. Any military air craft in Canada must be the property of the Canadian government or Great Britain or her allies. One reason for the strict governmental regulation of airships is with a view to preventing any secret fitting out of airships by Germans or Austrians in the United States with a view to bombarding operations, or scouting at fortified or military points in Canada.

It is a remote, but possible danger.

When Kitchener Asks He Gets Action

A story is going round about Lord Kitchener's way of dealing with officialism. He made an application to the post office authorities for thirty telegraphists to go on active service with the army. A high official informed Lord Kitchener that the men could not be spared, as the staff had already been seriously depleted by the war. The new war secretary sent back a message to say that if the men were not sent inside half an hour he would come for them himself. Needless to say the men were soon forthcoming.

British Fighting Families

Lots of cases are on record of entire families being in one or other of the British fighting forces. A widowed lady named Coppard, of Penge, has seven sons serving in the West Kent Territorials and she is very proud of the fact. Another instance is of an Erith family named Higgs. The father fought at Tel-el-Kebir, six sons are in the Royal navy, and the mother is anxious to serve as a nurse.

Good Times Ahead for the West

THE attention of the world is now being attracted to the vast areas of fertile wheat lands of Western Canada. Only a small fraction of the agricultural lands are at present tilled and their cultivation is now a world necessity.

There will be a world-wide shortage of food and the demand for wheat and all farm products will be enormous. High prices for grain are sure to prevail. The coming year will witness the greatest activity throughout the West.

The Hour of Opportunity has Arrived

'Deutschland, Deutschland, uber alles'

The German soldier's song in this war is not the "Watch on the Rhine," popular in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, but "Deutschland, Deutschland, uber alles" sung to the air of Haydn's Hymn to the Emperor, the Austrian National anthem. The words were written in 1841 by the poet Hofmann von Fallersleben, in the island of Heligoland, then British territory, during his exile from Germany on account of his sympathy with the German reform party.

Germany's Increase in Population

The imperial statistical office has recently issued a year book which estimates the population of Germany on July 1 of this year at 67,812,000, a gain of 831,000 during the twelve months. Since the war with France in 1870-71 Germany has gained 26,000,000 in population.

"It is well to leave something for those who come after us," as the man said who threw a barrel in the way of a policeman who was chasing him.

PROFITS AND LOSSES OF THE GREAT WARS

THE ENORMOUS EXPENSE OF MODERN WARFARE

Huge Sums That Are Necessary to Finance the Prosecution of War—Vanquished Called Upon to Meet the Bill of Expense.

Modern warfare is a costly business!

Some years ago a leading German Socialist estimated that a Franco-German war, under modern conditions would cost $50,000,000 a month, while if Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Italy were engaged, the figures would soar to $2,250,000,000 a month!

There is every indication that these figures are being attained, if not surpassed in the big war in Europe.

When one considers the upkeep of the vast armies in the fighting line and engaged keeping open communication to the base, the material needed to feed the rifle and big gun, and the continuous need of equipment, the figures quoted do not appear large in proportion to the force engaged in the conflict.

But there is money to be made in war, as in every business. Germany, for instance, profited much from the Franco-German war of 1870. Her war bill amounted to $450,000,000, but when peace proposals were made, Germany presented France with a bill of $1,000,000,000. It got every cent of it.

It was the great Bismarck who arranged the terms of the treaty, and though he chuckled mightily at the idea of getting this huge sum from the French for stopping the war, it is said that he was sorry when he saw how readily the French scraped the amount together, that he had not asked for double the amount! Germany had previously squeeezd an indemnity of over $40,000,000 out of her present ally, Austria, after hostilities lasting only one month.

Other countries, too, have found war a very profitable business, notably Japan, who, after the war of 1894-1895 with China, arising out of the state of Korea, made the Chinese pay her an indemnity of $185,000,000. As the war cost Japan only $30,000,000, she made a profit of $155,000,000, in addition to which she gained certain towns and territories.

But Japan gained little profit from the war with Russian in 1904-05, in spite of an indemnity of $500,000,000, which was demanded, for the cost of that campaign to Japan alone was estimated at $600,000,000.

A country which has never found war profitable is Russia. Her encounter with Turkey in the 70's cost her an enormous amount of money. She would only have been a little out of pocket if she had received the $250,000,000 indemnity which she asked for in her bill. Ultimately the indemnity was cut down to $160,000,000 with which to pay her out-of-pocket expenses, of which sum Turkey up to the present time has paid just over half, and there seems little likelihood that she will ever raise the full amount.

The cost of the Russian-Japanese war was staggering. The campaign lasted about 19 months, and altogether it is estimated that the combined expenses of Russia and Japan amounted to no less than $2,225,000,000. The loss to Japan's navy and mercantile marine alone amounted to $250,000,000.

This was the fourth campaign upon which Russia had entered within three-quarters of a century. The first and second were with Turkey, the former involving an expenditure of $100,000,000 and the loss of 120,000 men. This was in 1828, and twenty-six years later came the Crimea, in which France and England took a hand. The total cost of this terrible war was $1,565,000,000. England's bill alone amounted to $390,000,000.

The Napoleonic wars, which ended with Waterloo, were comparatively cheap for France, as the total bill amounted only to $1,250,000,000.

The present war will be as costly a one for both conqueror and vanquished. Already Germany is endeavoring to partly recoup herself by levying enormous exactions on the cities and towns occupied in the line of march across Belgium. Whether the sums will be paid before the invaders are driven back across the frontier is another story, as it is possible that the Belgians will not submit calmly to the exorbitant demands made upon them by an enemy who has turned a beautiful country into one of death and devastation.

But Germany is certainly laying herself open to dreadful reprisals, for when this war is over the indemnity to be claimed from her will be simply enormous. Great Britain never has deliberately set about making money out of her wars in modern days, but she will be perfectly justified in calling upon her enemies to meet the expenses they have wantonly run her into.

Germany's Commerce Annihilated

Germany's foreign trade is virtually annihilated. German ships to the value of $25,000,000 have been destroyed by British cruisers, and others to an estimated value of $50,000,000 are interned in neutral ports. There is no estimate to be put on the number or value of the German ships laid up in Hamburg, Bremen and other German harbors. Nowhere on the high seas is a German afloat except as a fugitive.

This is the immediate result of England's supremacy upon the seas. It is the result that would attend a conflict between England and any power.—New York Journal.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, NOV. 6

They Can Resign

Last week we had a letter from "Militarism" in which he challenged the correctness of a portion of an editorial in THE REVIEW of October 16. The alleged misleading statement concerned recruiting for the Creston Company of the East Kootenay Regiment. We assured our readers "Neither is there "anything in the regulations gov- "erning the terms of service to "prevent any man resigning, ex- "cept in case of danger of attack "locally from a foreign power."

In enlarging on the question "Militarism" does us the kindness to infer that we made the statement on the strength of information supplied us by some party or parties unknown.

For "Militarism's" benefit we hasten to assure him that the article was entirely the product of the editor, and that we are not indebted to anyone in particular or military authorities in general for the facts contained in that particular editorial. Whatever merit or demerit the article contained we take sole and full responsibility for.

On the point of whether volunteers can or cannot resign from their company we have some inside information that they can resign; at least we know of a number who had no trouble at all quitting the volunteer service—in both the cavalry and infantry divisions.

Our readers will not be interested in their identity, but if "Militarism" wishes to investigate the matter we will be pleased to furnish him with some of their names and last known postoffice addresses.

In one particular case we have in mind three men retired from one and the same company in one and the same year.

Bless your timid heart, "Militarism," there is no coercion about volunteer military service in Canada. If a man finds it irksome or unpleasant to attend drill those in authority in the Dominion's military affairs are too democratic (even if the Militia Act permitted) to compel men to turn out every so often for three years to take up a work they would rather be excused from.

If "Militarism" bases his contention on some European country's military regulations he may be right in asserting men cannot resign, but military usage in Eastern Canada and Alberta is very much against him.

His talk about "being informed "that volunteers to the second con- "tingent have been led to believe "that they should drill with this "(Creston) company of home de- "fence," etc., must be due to some misunderstanding.

The commanding officer of the Creston company assures us that the only word he gave out in connection with the second contingent recruits was to the effect that pending their going to a mobilization centre it would be well for them to drill in Creston.

This same move was made in Michel, Fernie, Cranbrook, Nelson, and all other centres where a home defence company existed. To the credit of the local recruits they accepted the invitation and will be all the better off, when they get down to drilling at Victoria, for the few grinds they were given here.

"Militarism" wields a somewhat facile pen, which would be much better employed along constructive lines rather than in attempting to discourage the very worthy work of preparing citizens for home defence or, if they so desire, for the larger service abroad in the titanic struggle the motherland is waging against German militarism.

Consider, O Ye People!

THE REVIEW has left to the good sense of its readers settlement of the question whether they would or would not refuse to purchase from local merchants goods made in Germany or in Austria.

In the first place it is plain that because neither of these countries has had a mercantile marine in actual service since the war started goods produced in Germany and still offered for sale here were purchased by our merchants before the outbreak of war, and to refuse to purchase them would merely be to strike a stupid blow, not at Germany or Austria, but at our own townspeople.

We are not striking blows at our selves just now. Buy all that Creston men have to offer, whether it is merchandise or labor.

In this connection we are reminded of the complaint of one shopper who maintained that merchants are charging war prices on goods they had in stock before the war commenced. Seriously considered the charge is not well-founded.

In these piping times of stringency, we believe Creston merchants are selling goods on as close a margin of profit as it is safe to do business on these days, and that the prices they are charging on commodities are based on the invoice price of the goods when purchased; in other words, sugar bought in October is selling at the October invoice price plus the customary margin of profit, regardless of the two or three wholesale-price raises that may have occured since the sugar was stocked.

A feature of this matter that the consumer should not entirely overlook is that the merchant is entitled to some protection in that when the war is over and sugar, for example, gets back to normal will the public be willing to pay war prices for the sugar bought before peace came and still unsold. or will buyers insist that seeing the wholesale price of sugar is down the merchant forthwith lower the retail price in proportion, regardless of the date the sugar came into stock.

Interesting Figures

While Ireland and the Irish may be to the fore when it comes to supplying leaders for the army and navy it would appeas from the figures compiled, covering the first six weeks of recruiting, that in the matter of providing men for the ranks the premier honors belong to Scotland—Ireland being away in the rear. Figuring it out on a percentage of recruits in proportion to male population Scotland maket a showing of 2.79 per cent., England 2.41, Wales 1.94, and Ireland .93. In the navy the English born preponderante is most marked, Englishmen making up 91.75 per cent. of the total force.

The London Star's mathematician has just completed a short course of comparative research in the matter of losses in the present struggle and it is surprising to learn that although we had anticipated from the increased range and precision of modern arms that the casualty lists would be enormous, but they are evidently not more than 2 or 3 per cent. of the British engaged. At Inkerman in 1854 out of 7,464 British troops engaged there were 2,357 casualties, or 31 per cent, At Talavera in the Peninsular War the casualties were 30 per cent., at Waterloo they were 20 per cent.

Natal wants the C.P.R. to light up the station platform.

Ten Men Leave

Stand forth! Ye sons of Britain!
From city, vale and strand
Come forth in mighty numbers
To aid our Motherland!

Creston's ten volunteers for the Second Canadian Contingent left on Sunday, in company with the Michel, Fernie and Cranbrook recruits, for Victoria.

In spite of the decidedly wet weather the station platform, which was bedecked with flags for the occasion, was jammed with citizens to wish the boys all the luck in the world and a safe return.

The citizens send-off was tendered them Saturday night at the armory where they were briefly addressed by Capt. E. Mallandaine, President Reid of the board of trade, R. S. Bevan, and other citizens, and were presented with pipes, tobacco and cigarettes—the product of a hasty canvass of the business men by E. C. Gibbs. On behalf of the volunteers Lieut. Crompton returned the thanks of the men for the timely remembrance.

In all fifteen candidates presented themselves to Dr. Henderson but tht rigid medical examination was too much for five of them, who failed to qualify, thus obviating the necessity of disappointing some recruits as ten men was all Creston was allowed on this second call.

Citizens had an opportunity to look the local volunteers over when Lieut. Crompton called the roll as the train pulled in, and we venture to say they will compare more than favorably with those leaving from other points in the Dominion, and whether the going to Berlin is fast or slow, by the sharpshooting or bayonet route, Creston's latest contribution to the ranks will be right up in the van of the fighting all the way through to the German capital.

In all 200 men were taken from the Kootenays, and Creston has the distinction of furnishing one of the four officers, in the person of Lieut. J. A. P. Crompton, who served with the South Staffordshire Regiment in the Boer war. The other officers are Lieut. Locke of Crawford Bay, and Lieut. Mackenzie of Harrop. The commander in chief is Capt. W. Garland Foster, former editor of the Nelson News, a graduate of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, and in private life about the most popular man in the Kootenay and Boundary country.

Creston's send-off on this occasion was not as demonstrative as when Messrs. Ford Hope, Smith, Foote, Howard, and Royston went away in August. Of course, the weather was unfavorable, but the real reason for the more sombre, and possibly more genuine, off-going may be accounted for in the fact that we all are now fully awake to the awful consequences of the conflict, which seems destined to go on for some months yet, and among those at the station for possibly a final farewell were four or five fathers and mothers who were, in at least one instance, bidding Godspeed to an only son, and a wife taking leave of the partner of her joys and sorrows; to some of whom more deeply than to the rest of us

Their hearts go out to kinsmen who
feel the battle's lash;
They grieve or dead and dying who
fall at every flash—
But we know that in High Heaven
the God who sees them fall
Will bring the regal diadems and
crown them Heroes all.

From present appearances the boys will be in Victoria until early in December, receiving a vigorous training in field work and rifle practice, and then going to the front.

The Creston volunteers are: Lieut. J.A.P.Crompton; Robert Hubie and William Burn Murdoch, both local ranchers; William Timms, who has been recently employed by Ike Lewis at Sirdar; Thos. Campbell, from Kitchener; Irwin Simmons, son of E. Simmons, who lives across the river; Nelson Brown, son of W. K. Brown; Russel Leamy, son of Louis Leamy; Stanley Watson, son of W. S. Watson; and John Stace Smith, jr., son of J. Stace Smith, all of Creston.

Nelson cash contribution to the Patriotic Fund is over $1,700.

An automobile with a P.E.I. number was in Fernie last week.

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 s upplied with only the best brand of goods.

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W. A. HERON, MANAGER

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Very Low Fares

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Daily NOV. 7 to DEC. 31 incl.

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Stop-over and Extension privileges.

Full information re Rail and Steamship Tickets from

R. M. REID, Ticket Agent, Creston, or

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

CRESTON and SKYLARK MINERAL CLAIMS

Situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay. Where located, near Wynndel, on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Guy Lowenburg, acting as the duly authorized agent of G. A. Becker, Free Miner's Certificate No. 85711B, and the Estate of Mary Walsh (deceased), Free Miners Certificate No. 85703B, intend sixty days after the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under Section 85 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1914.

GUY LOWENBURG.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINIG REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

30690

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.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

MONEY ORDERS

Issued by The Canadian Bank of Commerce, are a safe, convenient and inexpensive method of remitting small sums of money. These Orders, payable without charge at any bank in Canada (except in the Yukon Territory) and in the principal cities of the United States, are issued at the following rates:

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

REMITTANCES ABROAD

should be made by means of our SPECIAL FOREIGN DRAFTS and MONEY ORDERS. Issued without delay at reasonable rates. S23

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

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

Largest and Best Nursery in the West

1000 Acres Under Cultivation

Buy From THE

BRITISH COLUMBIA NURSERIES CO. Limited

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

Growu and Packed by Men of Lifelong Experience

NO IRRIGATION NO WINTER INJURY

Write fnr 80-page Illustrated Catalogue to

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Harness, Single and Double and Supp'ies on Hand

Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness

Sleighs and Cutters COAL FOR SALE

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6% MONEY MONEY 6%

Loans may be obtained for any purpose on acceptable Real Estate security; liberal privileges Correspondence solicited

A.C. AGENCY COMPANY

758 Gas Electric Bldg. DENVER, Colo.

Our B.C. Budget

Trail customs receipts for October were $2,251.

Clothes line thieves are busy at Grand Forks.

Blairmore Red Cross Society has a membership of 83.

The Okanagan potato crop is averaging seven tons to the acre.

Coyotes are unusually plentiful in the Kaslo country this season.

Near Revelstoke the coyottes are stealing chickens in daylight.

A cabbage weighing 23 pounds was grown at Revelstoke this year.

Rossland has organized a choral society, starting with 33 members.

Rossland has forwarded sixteen bales of clothing for the Belgian refugees.

Last week a carload of red apples was shipped from Penticton to Australia,

Midway will soon have telephone connection between Oroville and Penticton.

An effort is being made by the Rossland Methodist Sunday school to instal a library.

Midway has donated $500 to the Patriotic Fund, $200 of it was raised at a concert.

Trail J. P's had a busy time last week when six cases were up for their consideration.

Nineteen families in Cranbrook are receiving assistance from the Sunshine relief society.

Kaslo's contribution to the Patriotic Fund is over $800, with $110 a month also promised.

Kaslo is making R. F. Green, M. P., a present of a box of No. 1 Winter Banana apples.

Clarence Cunningham, representing the Guggenheims of New York, was a Cranbrook visitor last week.

The customs officials of Grand Forks and subports this week forwarded $85 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Six potatoes dug from the ranch of John D. Ferguson of Robson last week weighed 14½ lbs. the largest being 3 lbs.

Only 14 per cent of the Penticton taxes have been paid to date. At this time last year 55 per cent had been collected.

Thirty-six names on the Greenwood Voter's List have been objected to, the parties having been absent for over six months.

There are over 100 bee-keepers in the Kootenays and an association of apiarists; with headquarters at Nelson, is being formed.

A skull of an unknown man, covered with green water fungs, was found last week on a Kootenay river sandbar near Wardner.

The provincial government officials at Nelson are donating a day's pay each month to the Patriotic Fnnd. It amounts to $120.

Penticton Farmers Institute favor asking the Dominion government to place soft fruit on the list of goods acceptable for parcel post.

The Cranbrook Poultry Association at its last meeting in addition to buying a car of feed decided to hold a small local show this fall.

According to Kaslo's City Clerk municipal taxes are being paid in to the city treasury in a manner fully as satisfactory as was the case last year.

Even government work in Grand Forks is held up for want of finance. The cement walk around the new postoffice will not be completed this year.

Over $1,000 in cash, which was spent in Vernon to purchase new clothing, resulted in a carload of wearables being shipped to the Belgians. The money was donated at various Okanagan points.

At the fruit fair held at Nakusp a number of very large potatoes were exhibited by Brit Herrigde weighing, over three lbs each. One taber in particular was a splendid specimen and weighed 3 lbs. 9 oz.

Corbin mines are operating five days a week with an output said to consist principally of slack and dirt; for which they have a ready sale in at $7 a ton, while Michel coal, the finest in the world, is waiting for customers.

Ledge: On the Riverside farm at Ferry, Wash., just across the line from Midway, A. C. Mills has 178 head of the finest cattle in America. He has a record Holstein cow which gives 121 pounds of milk in 24 hours. She has to be milked at morning, noon, evening and midnight.

War on Hard Times

Help to Boost it Along!
HOW CAN YOU DO IT?

By dealing with local men as much as possible.

Give them a chance to figure on an order before sending it away; you are not doing justice either to yourself or the Valley.

The more money you send to catalogue houses the higher you have to pay for goods bonght locally.

It takes so much to run a business and the bigger the turnover the less it costs to run the business.

We are prepared to meet Eaton's prices on anything we carry of the same quality.

If we get Eaton's prices and Eaton's terms we could make a bigger profit than we are now getting. Try us and see.

LANCASTER & CO.
THE QUALITY STORE

The Royal Bank of Canada closed its branch in Princeton on Nov. 1.

Each of the Kootenay's has been alloted 100 men in the second contingent.

Fresh eggs were plentiful at Grand Forks on Saturday—at 50cents per dozen.

A New Denver syndicate is buying potatoes in 5-ton lots at $1.85 per hundred pounds.

Kaslo has a great carrot crop. One of them grown on the Khale ranch weighed 3½ pounds.

C. Haner, a resident of Revelstoke, has been growing some one-pound Woodbridge apples this year.

A. D. Morrison raised 800 lbs. of grapes at Grand Forks this summer. He sold them for 10cts a pound.

Attorney General Bowser is acting Minister of Lands during Hon. W. R. Ross' absence from the province.

Four criminal and three civil cases are set down for trial at the fall assizes which commenced in Nelson on Monday.

Some individual has been making a business of poisoning dogs, at Frank and of late several canines have been victimized.

D. McCallum of Three Forks had 22 steel traps and an axe stolen from a cache on the north fork of Carpenter Creek lately.

A start has been made on the erection of an advertising kiosk at Sicamous, where Okanagan products will be displayed.

Fernie will have an Italian newspaper. The plant has arrived and the new periodical will shortly make its bow to the public.

Record: Officer Gunn is rounding up the young men and boys who have for years been doing just about as they pleased in New Denver.

Grand Forks high school is closed for a week, pending the arrival of a successor to the principal who has gone to the front with the second contingent.

Alex. Goldsmith of Kaslo is the proud owner of some Buff Orpington birds, hatched in the spring, that weigh nine pounds and have plenty of room to expand yet.

General Manager Wilson of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. is doing all in his power during the hard times to help the employees at Michel by reducing washhouse, blacksmith and rent rates.

Fifty-two large packing cases of clothing and bedding from Nelson alone and eight or ten more cases from surrounding towns will be shipped early next week, it is expected, for the relief of the Belgian people.

Fernie Free Press: The 27th of the month was the last day a city taxpayer could come across with the dough and get the big discount. The amount received at the treasury was $1600 less than prior to the discount last year.

Total cash donations received in Vernon to date for the Canadian Patriotic Fund now amount to $2,114.35, to which has been added $224.75 monthly donations for October collected to date, bringing the total cash on hand to $2,339.10. The monthly donations now promised total $312.50.

Liquor License Act

Section 48

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the transfer of the license for the sale of liquor by retail in and upon the premises known as the King George Hotel, situate at Creston, British Columbia, from W. A. Heron of Creston British Columbia.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1914.

W. A. HERON, Holder of License for the Creston Trading Co., Ltd.

J. H. DOYLE, Applicant for Transfer for the Creston Trading Co., Ltd.

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 Provluce 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. R. Embree

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

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

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

(Continued)

"I forget," she answered carelessly. "Oh, yes, he spilt some cream on my frock."

"And you flew at him like that?" said Hugh. "Really, Delia, you must be mad, I believe."

"Do you think so?" she asked, looking at him earnestly.

Hugh could not repress a slight shudder. There were times, in fact, when the girl's ungovernable temper seemed to indicate a permanently unbalanced mind; and then again, once the paroxysm passed, no one could appear more quiet and rational.

"It must be delightful to be mad," she mused aloud; "so irresponsible; then I adore power—and who is so powerful as a maniac acknowledging absolutely no restraint?"

"Except the restraint of the straight-waistcoat and the walls of the lunatic asylum," said Hugh. "Upon my word, Delia, I wish you would not talk like that."

"'Stone walls do not a prison make,' nor straitwaistcoats a veritable restraint," returned Delia. "But how is it you are here, Hugh? I thought you were the industrious apprentice and never left the office in business hours?"

"I want to see uncle on business," Hugh answered. "Is he in?"

"Yes," Delia replied, "in his study; he has not stirred out of it since yesterday morning; he has hardly eaten a thing, he never went to bed last night, and if anyone goes into the room he swears at them and asks them for a number."

"Good gracious!" said Hugh, bewildered. "What on earth do you mean?"

"Exactly what I say," said Delia. After a pause she added meditatively, "I think that is what has got on my nerves and made me fly out so at poor James; for now I come to think of it, I seem to remember that it was I myself who spilt that cream."

Hugh could not help laughing.

"Really, Delia, you are altogether too much for ordinary people," he said.

"I have felt upset," she answered moodily, her eyes on the ground and yet giving him one swift side glance, "ever since you left here; I have felt so bored since. But how have you come?" she added quickly. "I heard no wheels or anything."

"I came by train," he answered. "I took the 2.52 from town and walked over."

"All the way?" she asked quickly. "Have you walked all that way in an hour?"

"I wanted a walk," he said, "and I had a skirmish with a tramp on the way into the bargain. The fellow was insolent, and I had to knock him down after which he cleared off at championship pace."

"Ah, you are a man," she said with a deep sigh; "to walk six miles in an hour and fight a tramp on the way—"

"It is not much of a test of manhood," said Hugh with a laugh. "Could I see uncle if I went to the house?"

'You will find him in his study,' she answered, falling back in her chair in her old, bored manner; "and when he has sworn at you, and asked you for a number, you can come back to me and I will give you some tea—oh! and if you see James anywhere, tell him I want to speak to him.'

"All right," said Hugh, thinking to himself that if he were James, Delia might continue to want to speak to him.

He went into the house, and making his way to his uncle's study tapped at the door. There was no answer, and so returned the handle and entered. Mr. Hetherington, sitting at a big writing table covered with papers that had overflown on to the floor, looked up with an oath as the door opened.

"You, Hugh," he growled. "Well, why are you not at business?" He lifted his hand suddenly and pointed full at him with a gesture almost threatening. "Well, as you are here, give me a number, will you?" he said. "Quick—a number."

CHAPTER III.

Mr. Hetherington's Offer

Hugh, taken fairly aback at this singular demand, could only stand and stare, and in a great rage Mr. Hetherington cried out—

"Confound you! why can't you speak? Give me a number, will you?"

"But what sort of a number?" asked Hugh.

Mr. Hetherington exploded into a roar of rage that reminded one of his daughter, and that seemed to suggest her temper was an inheritance.

"Any number!" he shouted. "Quick."

Hugh gave half-a-dozen figures at a venture, and Mr. Hetherington, jotting them down on a piece of paper, began apparently to work with them, pausing now and then, and then beginning again, like a man engaged on some difficult mathematical problem. After a minute or two, however, he flung his pen down.

"No good, no good at all," he said moodily.

"But what is it?" asked Hugh.

"Confound it all!" said Hetherington with another oath; and then jumping up he swept into his arms the whole litter of papers that covered his writing table, carried them to the fireplace, dumped them in the grate, and while Hugh looked on in surprise, he struck a match and set fire to them.

"My dear uncle," said Hugh, "what are you doing?"

"Getting rid of a nightmare that has nearly driven me crazy this last twenty-four hours," said the millionaire, dropping into an armchair and watching the burning papers with satisfaction. "What is the time? Not five yet! Good Lord! and dinner won't be till half-past seven and I am nearly starving; I don't believe I have had anything to eat since yesterday."

"But what did you want a number for?" asked Hugh curiously.

"I was trying to read a cipher," answered Mr. Hetherington; "it has been composed on Grounfield's system, I believe, and can't be read without the key number. I tried every way and every number I could imagine, and at last was driven to guess work, but the confounded thing was too much for me; so—" and he made a gesture towards the pile of burning papers.

"Was it anything of importance?" asked Hugh.

"I don't know," answered Mr. Hetherington, who, probably from the relaxing of the strain under which he had been working, seemed inclined to be much more communicative than usual. "No, I don't know—it might be and it might not. I advanced a couple of hundred on it fifteen years ago; and I hardly thought of it again till yesterday morning, when I was offered £2,000 for it over the telephone."

"And you refused?" asked Hugh, wishing chances of receiving £2,000 would come to him so easily.

"Yes," returned the millionaire; "if they had offered me the money I had advanced on it I should probably have jumped at the chance; but such a high bid made me suspect at once that there was something in the thing, something that someone knew, and that this someone was trying to take advantage of me. And if there is one thing that puts my back up," said Mr. Hetherington emphatically, "it is the feeling that someone is trying to take an unfair advantage of me. If these people had been less eager, and had made a moderate offer, I should certainly have accepted, but the amount they mentioned put me at once on my guard. I think they recognized their mistake, too, for a man came with an offer of £200 later on in the day, pretending, of course, to know nothing of the previous offer over the telephone, but I was on my guard by that time, and refused again. The worst of it is, though, that I have failed to read the wretched thing, and now—" and he made a gesture with his hand to the ashes in the grate.

"But surely you could have got to read it somehow," said Hugh; "the man wrote it, for example, where is he?"

"Dead," said Mr. Hetherington; "the crazy fool cut his throat fifteen years ago. He had one of my houses in Poplar—19, Birtles street it was—and when the agent put the bailiffs in for rent he came to me. Extraordinary thing to do, but he did it. Of course, he told the usual tale of misfortunes and so on, and how, if the agent turned him out, there was only the gutter for him and his little girl. I told him I made it a rule never to interfere with my agent—who had instructions to be as lenient as might be compatible with sound business principles—and then he offered me this cipher as security for a loan of £200. I really don't know why I accepted, except that he was a plausible rogue who made one believe in him because he seemed to believe in himself. He gave me his note for the money; and when the time was up I put the bailiffs in again, and told him he had to pay up in full or clear out of the house, or let me fully into the secret of his cipher, that I might understand for myself if it was worth doing anything with. Surely nothing could have been more reasonable, could it?"

"Nothing," agreed Hugh drily; "but what was the cipher supposed to be about?"

"And what do you think the fool did the moment the bailiffs appeared?" inquired Mr. Hetherington, appearing not to have heard this last question of Hugh's.

"I haven't the least idea," said Hugh. "What?"

"Cut his throat," said Hetherington disgustedly. "I had gone down myself to try to persuade him to be reasonable, and there he was in a heap in a corner, and his little girl sitting crying near by—ugh! horrid! I dreamed of it several times afterwards. One meets these obstinate, wrong-headed people sometimes, and one can seldom do much good with them."

"What did you do, then?" asked Hugh.

"I was so disgusted that I told my agent to sell up everything. There was an extraordinary collection of furnaces, crucibles, tubes, and Lord knows what, but they all went for practically nothing. So I wrote the affair off as a bad debt, put the cipher away in my safe, and never thought of it again till I got this offer I told you about."

"Do you know who it was from?" asked Hugh.

"They refused to say," answered Mr. Hetherington: "proposed some arrangement of sending a messenger round with bank-notes, in return for which I was to hand him over the cipher. I was to know him because he was to be a negro."

"Well, anyhow," remarked Hugh, "the affair is settled for good now, if you have burnt the cipher."

"Ah, yes—quite so," agreed Mr. Hetherington, leaning forward to stir up the smouldering ashes of the papers to a blaze.

"And what became of the little girl you mentioned?" asked Hugh.

Mr. Hetherington wrinkled his brow with an effort of thought.

(To be Continued)

WHY IS BRITAIN AT WAR?

By Mr. D. W. Bole, President the National Drug & Chemical Company of Canada, Limited

Our leaders in both the imperial and Canadian parliaments tells us it is not for love of war, or lust of conquest, or territorial greed. In Great Britain the people are happy and prosperous, and less than any other country in Europe is the gulf between reaction and progress; there is, therefore, no domestic reason for war. While England is bound by treaty to respect the neutrality of Belgium, she is not bound by treaty to defend it; she is not bound by anything that is signed, sealed and delivered to help France; she has no direct interest in the quarrel between Austria and Servia, yet when English diplomacy failed to confine hostilies to these two countries, war involving Great Britain and the empire, was as inevitable as it was honorable and necessary.

England was a party to the creation of the new Kingdom of Belgium in 1831, and was, therefore, morally obligated to assist her to maintain her independence, especially against a nation bound by treaty to respect it. This is apart from England's traditional policy of encouragement and help to weak nations fighting for liberty and a free government. How much little Belgium has deserved English support was demonstrated during the month of August. For three precious weeks she stemmed the tide of an army intended to crush Europe; then when the military strategy of the Allies required it she sacrificed her beautiful Capitol as a pawn in the game of war. Such valor and self-abnegation are rare in history.

Then with respect to France, the good feeling which has existed for some years between the two nations developed into an understanding which, to an honorable nation, was as binding as a treaty. So confident were the two nations of each other's support, that England surrendered, in a great measure to the safe-keeping of the French fleet, her interest in the Mediterranean, while France trusted her western and northern shores to the friendly vigilance of the English fleet. If England had been the first to feel the stroke of the enemy, no Briton has any doubts as to what the attitude of France would have been.

In these circumstances, both with regard to Belgium and France, Great Britain is at war because honor demands it. If she had made herself a party to the shameful bargain proposed by Germany, she would never have recovered from the shame.

Now, as to the quetsion of the necessity of war for the protection of her material interests, a glance at the map of Europe will answer. Great Britain's total annual trade is nearly seven billion dollars, one-third of which is with Continental Europe. The open door to this vast European trade is through Holland and Belgium. If England had remained neutral, and France found herself unable to drive the Germans back into their own country, these doors would have been closed. In addition to this blow at England's trade and prestige, Germany would have dominated Europe and whipped into her ranks all the weaker nations, as Napoleon did a hundred years ago. Thus fortified Germany would regard her bargain with England as lightly as she regarded her treaty with Belgium, and make fresh demands which, if complied with, would mean an end to the British empire.

But the kaiser reckoned without his host—Britain did not barter her right to defend her honor or her interests. Her people at home, and throughout the empire, closed rank and stood as one man ready to assume the terrible consequences of war rather than that the flag should suffer dishonor, or that it should be lowered in the markets of the world.

Great Britain, the little island nation, no larger than one of our own larger provinces, whose ports and markets are free to the whole world, whose army and navy are manned without a single conscript, and whose government is as free and democratic as her republican ally, is fighting for the principle of honor between nations and that British pluck, industry and enterprise, the world over, shall not pale before the unbridled lust of a military autocrat. To Canadians this is an inspiring spectacle.

It is to maintain her place in the empire and to share with the Mother Country the burdens of this war of civilization, that Canada offers in this crisis, so ungrudgingly, the flower of her young manhood and the first fruits of her industry.

Gentleman

Gentleman is from the French "gentilhommie" and means one who belongs to the gens-men, or gentlemen, were those only who had a family name, were born of free parents, had no slave in their ancestral line and had never been degraded to a lower rank.

In 1518 a battle was fought near Milan, in Italy, and so perfect was the armor of both armies that, although the conflict raged from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., no one on either side was either killed or wounded, though one man broke his collar bone by falling off his horse.

Especially to Women

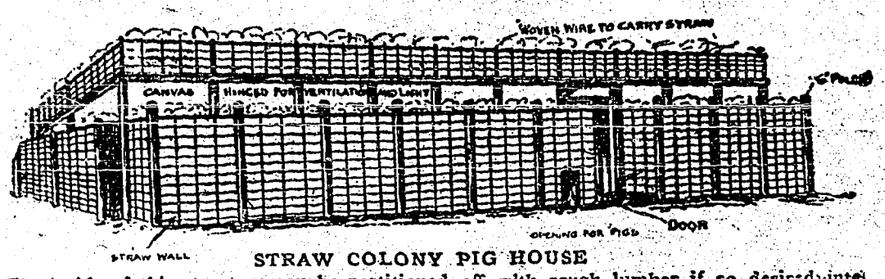
"Doctor, is lockjaw a painful affliction?"

"Unspeakably so."—Exchange.

Cheap Straw Stables

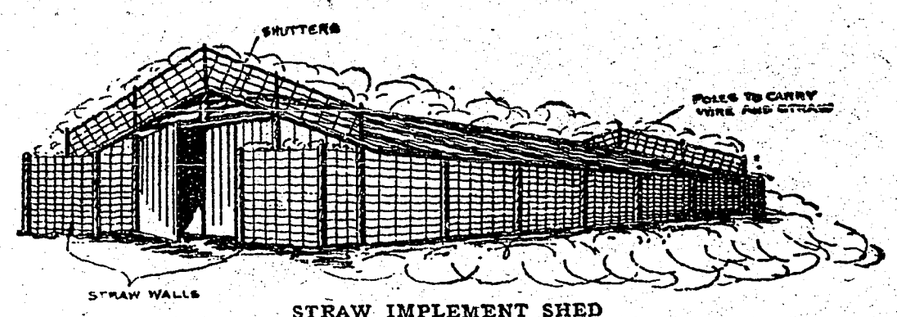
In a great many of the newer agricultural districts it is very expensive to erect buildings for stock owing to the high price of lumber and the distance which it has to be hauled. Oftentimes sod or log stables roofed with brush and sods are used, which answer the purpose very satisfactorily until such time as the farmer can afford somewhat more substantial quarters for his stock. The accompanying sketches are intended to offer a suggestion as to a cheap and efficient method of erecting temporary stables by means of making a frame of wire over poles and the blowing of a straw stack over the whole. The drawings are themselves self-explanatory and alterations can be made by the individual to suit any particular conditions which may arise.

These cuts are furnished through the courtesy of the Vice-President of the C.P.R.



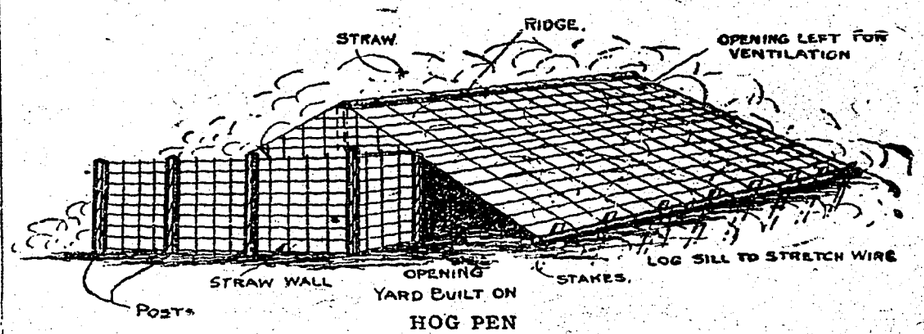
STRAW COLONY PIG HOUSE

The inside of this structure can be partitioned off with rough lumber if so desired into separate pig pens.



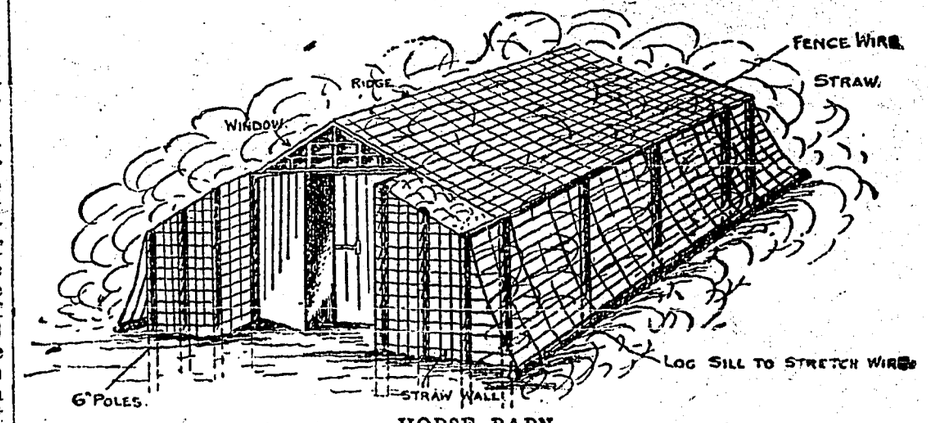
STRAW IMPLEMENT SHED

The idea is to show how easily and cheaply a comfortable building may be put up by any farmer who cannot at first afford to build a modern frame barn.



HOG PEN

This frame is constructed of a pole frame over which an ordinary fence wire framing is woven and the whole structure then covered with straw. This is a cheap and economical method of creating a warm winter house for the brood sows.



HORSE BARN

Showing a wire and pole frame which only requires a straw stack to be blown over it in order to make a very satisfactory stable.

Pets on the Battlefield

What sort of a pet have the British Grenadiers taken with him for the fray? In the Crimea it was a cat—a pretty, playful creature picked up in the march across Bulgaria, and taken via Varna to the Crimea.

During the battle of the Alma, when the fate of empires appeared trembling in the balance, Colonel Wheatley, with the cheerful nonchalance of the merry men he commanded, cried out: "Where's the cat, boys?"

"Here she is, sir," answered a stentorian voice, and a gigantic bearded Grenadier stepped forward, opened his knapsack as he spoke. There was puss, safe and snug. She peeped out at the battle, stretched herself, yawned contemptuously at the enemy, then settled down again in her nest, to be carried through a thrilling charge, survive the battle unhurt, and to become in due time, a joyful mother of kittens.

Something of the same sort of thing happened in the sanguinary engagements between the Russians and Japanese. During the terrible fighting around Mukden, a Japanese lieutenant saw a pretty little Pekinese spaniel wandering distractedly between the two lines of fire. Evidently it had been taken into the battle by a Russian officer, who had since been killed, and it was now wandering sadly in search of him. The Japanese officer whistled it, and the dog ran fawning to him, and became his devoted pet.

The time came for a great Japanese charge upon the Russian trenches. The dog accompanied its new master, but with its long coat and short legs it could not go the pace of the agile Japanese infantry. So the lieutenant picked it up again, with his sword in his right hand and the dog under his left arm, charged home at the head of his men, and the dog shared with him the safe position which the attack secured.

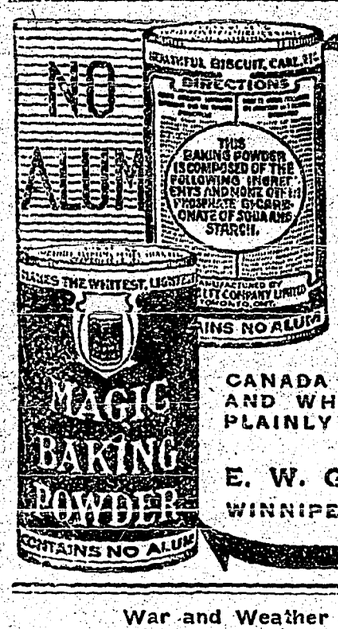
A British army division at war strength has no fewer than 246 clerks attached to it. They are ledger clerks, shorthand clerks, typists, accountants, etc., and they belong to the headquarters of the division, brigades, battalions, batteries and companies.

Serving in the Ranks

Another point ought to be mentioned, and this concerns those who are hovering on the brink of enlistment, but who think that their duty is to become officers rather than privates. No doubt there is dearth of officers, but also it is not too much good for a man to offer to be an officer unless he has had some previous training or has some special knowledge. No one who wants to serve his country to the best of his ability, and that means practically everybody, should apply for a commission without adding that if he cannot have one he will enter the ranks. No man is too good to serve his country as a private soldier. That must be hammered into the minds of the youths of the upper classes and of the middle class. Happily plenty of them are already setting an example by going into the ranks. There they will fare just as well as the officers while campaigning and will be just as well looked after if they fall sick or are wounded.

In the modern army there are no soft places for officers. Indeed, the officers are worked distinctly harder than the men, have to expose themselves more to danger, and owing to their leadership are unable to look out for easy berths. Of course a man with a special knowledge and special brain-power will do well to become an officer. We are convinced, however, that the ordinary man of education and cultivation belonging to the well-to-do classes will do better by joining the ranks promptly than by hanging about waiting for a commission. Remember that if he lives soldiering he can always qualify for his commission from the ranks.

The ranks of the German army are, of course, full of men of birth, breeding, wealth and education, and so are the ranks of the French. Indeed, we believe there is an ex-cabinet minister shouldering his rifle as an ordinary private in the French army. The men of light and leading must set the example, and there is no example which they can set better, or which wants setting more at this moment, than cheerfully entering the ranks as private soldiers. When once the recruit is in the army the military authorities will know how best to make use of any special talents he may possess.—London Spectator.



MANY BRANDS OF BAKING POWDER CONTAIN ALUM WHICH IS AN INJURIOUS ACID. THE INGREDIENTS OF ALUM BAKING POWDER ARE SELDOM PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IF THEY ARE, THE ALUM IS USUALLY REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
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THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM, AND WHICH HAS ALL ITS INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.

War and Weather

It is to be noted that the sea fight off Heligoland was fought in a fog under cover of which the British cruiser fleet boldy sailed in upon the enemy sheltering behind a screen of seamines, and under the guns of the forts.

The weather has often served Britain well in times of war. The weather finished the destruction of the Armada, and served us well when the French invaded Ireland, and there have been other times when a foe, anxious to raid British shores, found his work rendered difficult by bad weather.

A heavy thunderstorm at Crecy slackened the bow-strings of the Genoese archers of the French, whereas the English kept their bows cased, and suffered nothing; and, to come to modern times, the gallant Devons made their famous charge at Waggon Hill, Ladysmith, with a thunderstorm at their back.

It was a heavy mist that allowed Marlborough to get his army across the Scheldt, although the enemy had gathered to dispute the passage. Anson was once well served by a fog, which enabled him to slip through a French fleet unobserved.

Snow and frost have always hindered rather than helped, though the terrible winter in the Crimean War showed that we could rise superior even to such handicaps; and Colonel Kelly's march across the snow-covered mountains to the relief of Chitral showed the same.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

A Good Reason

It was a very youthful class in physiology.

"Why," asked the teacher, "is it best to eat soup first when one is very hungry?"

The pupils stared at her blankly. Then Jamie enlightened them from the depth of his own experience.

"You can get it down faster," he announced.

No Time to Lose

Author—Don't you think I'd better wait until the war is over before I get out this book about it?

Publisher—Wait! I should say not? Why, if we wait until then all the official facts may be known.—Life.

"Yes, they are very nice gooseberries, but aren't they dirty?"

"Dirty! Think I can wash 'em and part their 'air dahn the centre for tuppence a paund in these 'er war times?"—London Opinion.

DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

Itching, Burning, Irritated Scalp. Kept Awake at Night. Used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Now Head Is Well.

58 De Salaberry St., Quebec, Que.—"About six years ago dandruff began to form on my scalp. At first I didn't notice it, but my hair began falling out gradually and it kept getting worse. The itching and burning were so bad that I scratched and irritated my scalp. I was kept awake at night by the irritation.

"I used ——— and ——— Oil, also a few other oils and they did no good. I then tried a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, washed my head with the Soap and warm water, and applied the Ointment. After the first time my hair stopped falling. I got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment. I continued using them for a few months and my head is now well." (Signed) Miss Myrtle Davis, June 3, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of these distressing facial eruptions. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book on the treatment of the skin and scalp. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

Corps Maintained by Private Firm

Throughout the empire many patriotic employers have offered to assist in equipping their employes and enrolling them in the British army for service at home or abroad.

The firm of Shoolbred, London, holds a unique record in military annals.

For fifty-four years the firm maintained at their own expense a full company of the Queen's Westminster Rifles, drawn from their own staff and officered by members of the firm. Thirty-four men of the company took part in the South African war; while they were away they were paid full wages, and the situations were kept open for them until their return.

What occurred fourteen years ago is being repeated now and on a more extended scale. Under the Territorial system the old Queen'e Westminsters have been converted into the 16th Battalion County of London. The corps is under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Rupert Shoolbred, and seventy-four men are out and mobilized.

Full wages will be paid to the married men and half wages to the unmarried, and the posts of all will be kept open for them until their return. Moreover, ten horse drivers of the firm have volunteered for transport service with the regiment, the horses being supplied by Messrs. Shoolbred.

A Touching Epitaph

An English lady home from India on furlough told a good story recently. The native converts, she explained, are very proud of their knowledge of colloquail anl idiomatic English, and of course there are many pitfalls for the unwary. The wife of one of the missionaries died recently, and at the funeral service a native pastor spoke feelingly of the loss they had sustained. "The hand that rocked the cradle," he said, "has kicked the bucket."

The Friend of All Sufferers.—Like to "the shadow of a rock in a weary land" is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to all those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessings of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever enquired for.

Bombs From Air Crafts

The dropping of bombs from aircraft was first developed in the United States. Glenn H. Curtiss was the first aviator to demonstrate how a battleship might be bombarded from the air. Before 1910 Curtiss startled the American navy department and those of Europe by dropping oranges on a warships' deck. Carrying a load of explosives in an aeroplane was in itself dangerous, involving the possibility of an explosion in a rough start of landing; dropping weights above ten pounds during flight was supposed to affect the equilibrium of an aeroplane, and dropping of bombs with any accuracy seemed impossible. But these limitations were removed in the characteristically speedy way in which all limitations are removed in aeronautics.

In March, 1912, at St. Louis, Tony Jannus dropped Albert Berry, weighing 175 pounds, from an aeroplane, demonstrating that a load large enough to blow up a battleship could be dropped during flight without endangering the life of the pilot. Later in the year the Michelin bomb-dropping contests induced experiments at bomb-dropping, which resulted in Lieutenant Riley E. Scott placing twelve out of fifteen bombs in the target and winning the $10,000 prize.

These demonstrations were convincing, but little attention was given to them by military authorities outside of Russia and Germany, where bomb-dropping contests were held. But individual inventors and military men continued their experiments, and there were evolved devices and bombs which collectively, if not singly, could be said to solve the problem. To eliminate the danger of explosion due to shock, for instance, bombs must be devised, such as the Marten-Hale, which must fall a distance to make them effective. The Marten-Hale bomb weighs twenty pounds, carries an explosive charge of four pounds of trinitrotolusul and 340 steel balls.

This is the age of young men, but with Kitchener, at sixty-four, summoned to the head of the British army, and General Pau, who retired for age at sixty-seven and who is minus one arm at that, recalled to the colors of France, it looks as though the wisdom of years was fairly well appreciated in this war.

Battlefield is Silent to the Airmen

So far as the reconnoitering airman is concerned, a battlefield is quite silent. The noise of the engine drowns every other sound.

"It is very difficult to distinguish anything," says a Belgian aviator who flew over the battlefields at Diests when fighting was at its height. "Men look so small from such a height. For example, unless you are directly over them you can scarcely see even artillery upon a road."

A rifle bullet struck the propeller of his machine and broke it slightly, but did not stay his flight. The explosions of shells were very disturbing because they interfered with the equilibrium of the machine.

There is official authority for the following story:

A French aviator was obliged by lack of petrol to land in the annexed provinces. While he was filling his tank a strong German patrol appeared. Calmly ignoring it, the officer continued to empty his petrol cans.

The Germans were taken aback, and, unable to understand his actions, halted at two hundred yards distance without firing, perhaps fearing a trap. When the tank was full the aviator started the engine and made off.

He was well off the ground before anyone suspected his design.

Seeing they had been hoodwinked the Germans commenced firing at the aeroplane, but they were too late, and the pilot returned safe and sound to headquarters.

Miller's Worm Powders do not need the after-help of castor oil or any purgative to complete their thoroughness, because they are thorough in themselves. One dose of them, and they will be found palatable by all children, will end the worm trouble by making the stomach and bowels untenable to the parasites. And not only this, but the powders will be certain to exert most beneficial influences in the digestive organs.

One Hundred Years Ago

Sometimes when we hear people speak of the "good old days," we forget how uncomfortable living must have been in some ways for our great-grandparents. Here are a few of the "discomforts," which we don't have to put up with today.

Merchants wrote their letters with quill pens. Sand was used to dry the ink, as there was no blotting paper. There were no street letter boxes, no postmen, and no penny postage. Travelling was by stage-coach.

A day laborer received two shillings a day. Stoves were unknown. All cooking was done with an open fireplace.

In the cities many of the streets were unnamed, and the houses were not numbered.

Cured of Piles and Eczema

By Using Three Boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment

Mr. Abram Buhr, Herbert, Sask., writes: "I want to say that I was troubled with eczema and piles and suffered greatly from the itching, burning sensations caused by these annoying ailments. I sent for a free sample of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and this did me so much good that I bought three boxes more, and after using same was cured of both eczema and piles."

This is the kind of letters we receive daily from people who have been cured of these distressing skin diseases by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. No matter how skeptical you might be, you could not read these letters for many days without concluding that Dr. Chase's Ointment is undoubtedly the most prompt relief and certain cure for these ailments.

If you have doubts send for a free sample box and be convinced. It was by use of a free sample that Mr. Buhr was convinced of the merits of this treatment. For sale at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Napoleon Bonaparte as a Recruit

The history of the last century and a quarter might have read very differently, had not the Russian army refused a valuable recruit in 1789 when Napoleon Bonaparte, disgusted with his prospects at home, sought to enter the service of Catherine the Great.

Some time ago Count Cheremetief discovered a letter addressed by Napoleon to the Russian war office, applying for admisison to the artillery. As, however, he made it a condition that he should retain his rank of lieutenant, the application was rejected. He then offered his services to the head of the Russian navy, and there again met with a refusal on the same grounds.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

In Highland

Mrs. X. relates that while in London she enquired in a shop if they had any fresh eggs.

"Yes, mum, plenty," said the clerk; "them with a hen on 'em are fresh."

"I don't see any with a hen on them," said Mrs. X., looking around for a host.

"The letter 'hen' mum, not the bird. 'Hen' stands for 'noo-laid, mum."

"Some day," cried the outraged poet, "you editors will fight for my work."

"All right," sighed the editor, resignedly, "but if I lose I'll be just as happy."

Women Look Well When

they escape the sallow skin, the pimples, blackheads, facial blemishes due to indigestion or biliousness. At times, all women need help to rid the system of poisons, and the safest, surest, most convenient and most economical help they find in

BEECHAM'S PILLS

This famous family remedy has an excellent tonic effect upon the entire system. It quickly relieves the ailments caused by defective or irregular action of the organs of digestion, headache, backache, low spirits, extreme nervousness. Purifying the blood, Beecham's Pills improve and

Clear The Complexion

The directions with every box are very valuable—especially to women. Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

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

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.

LATEST METHOD TO FIND TIME

All One Has to do Now is Press Button and Look at Ceiling

Awakening in the night and wondering what time it may be, who has not longed to see the clock without getting up and striking a light? Sick people are especially curious about the time. To make this longing easy to satisfy a firm in Paris has just put on the market a clock that by pressing a button is made to project a picture of its face in a ray of light upon the ceiling.

This clock, which looks like a young cannon, stands upon a box containing three dry batteries. Its mechanism is in a metal tube, at one end of which is an ordinary dial. In the daytime this end is uppermost or foremost. But when night comes you turn the cannon over on its trunnions so that the reverse end is uppermost or foremost.

In the reverse end is a second dial, of transparent glass, with the figures reversed and running round its face inversely, as do the hands. In front of this a plain cover lens and behind it a small electric lamp attached by wires to the batteries and by other wires to a push-button.

This push-button can be placed under the pillow or upon a table beside the bed. When one wants to see the time in the night one presses the button; this lights the lamp, which projects upon the ceiling or upon the wall a greatly magnified picture of its face, so that one can lie comfortably in bed and read the time at a glance. Another push of the button extinguishes the lamp.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

A Story From Japan

A traveller in Japan tells a little story showing how very careful and particular at least one Japanese boy merchant was in the matter of honesty. This traveller says: "As the train stopped for a few minutes at the station of a small village famous for a certain kind of Japanese cake, I thrust my head out of the window, and bought a package from a boy. He gave me a fifteen sen package; but neglected to give back the five sen due me. I laughed about it, remarking to the friend with whom I was travelling that I might as well have bought a twenty-sen package.

As we pulled into the next station, some fifteen minutes later, we heard a boy shouting at the top of his lungs as he ran up and down the platform, "Where is the lady to whom the Isobe cake-seller owes five sen?" Astonished, I informed him that I was the person; but how on earth did he know about the matter? To which he replied that the cake-boy had telephoned down the line to be sure to give back to its owner that five sen."

A Great Expander

"Pa, what is a dum dum bullet?"

"A dum dum bullet is a sort of military dried apple, my son."—Exchange.

"Jones has offered to sell his automobile at a low figure."

"Which is broke—Jones or the machine?"—Boston Transcript.

Birthplace of Froissart and Watteau

Both Valenciennes and Malines, two of the latest towns to come into prominence in the western theatre of war, have now little association with the production of lace beyond giving their names to the famous varieties. At Valenciennes, indeed, the manufacture has been discontinued, but the place has an alternate fame as the birthplace of Froissart, the historian (nearly six centuries ago) and of Watteau, the artist, (230 years ago).

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"Fine night," said Smithers, glancing at the heavens.

"No," replied the Boston girl, "you mean infinite."—Harper's Bazaar.

Listen to the sail flopping in the breeze!

Yes; perfect sheet-music, isn't it?

WOMEN FROM 45 to 55 TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Westbrook, Me. — "I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly do my housework. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial." — Mrs. LAWRENCE MARTIN, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis. — "At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and loins until I could not stand. I also had night-sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since." — Mrs. M. J. BROWNELL, Manston, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Valcartier POST CARDS

We have a set of 10 Cards chowing war preparations at Valcartier. Price 25c. a set.

Subscripions taken here for any of the Magazines or Journals

Creston Drug & Book Company

P. BURNS & Co.
Limited

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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

Good Morning

We are Introducing

American Silk
American Cashmere
American Cotton Lisle

HOSIERY

They have stood the test. Give real footwear comfort. No seams to rip. Never become loose or baggy. The shape is knit in—not pressed in.

GUARANTEED for fineness, style, superiority of material and workmanship. Absolutely stainless. Will wear 6 months without holes, or new ones free.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

to every one sending us $1.00 in currency or postal notes, to cover advertising and shipping charges we will send postpaid, with written guarantee, backed by a five-million dollar company, either

3 Pairs of our 75c. value American Silk Hosiery,

or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value American Cashmere Hosiery

or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value American Cotton-Lisle Hosiery

or 6 Pairs of Children's Hosiery

Give the color, size, and whether Ladies' or Gents' hosiery is desired.

DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when a dealer in your locality is selected.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOSIERY CO.
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CONSULTING ENGINEER

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REAL ESTATE

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Local and Personal

The Methodist anniversary service this year will be held on Nov. 29th.

Mrs. Coffin of Cranbrook is spending a few days with Mrs. Geo. Johnson.

Mr. Crookson, teller at the Bank, of Commerce, returned Monday from a holiday trip to the coast.

While out hunting back of McMurtrie's bungalo on Tuesday afternoon Dick Smith bagged quite a fine chunk of a black bear.

The Farmers Institute unloaded a car of feed this week. This is the third car within two weeks—one each of hay, coal oil and feed.

The departure of Lieut. Crompton and the Second Contingent leaves the Creston Company shy one of its officers and about nine of the volunteers.

Registrar Gibbs reports one marriage license issued in October. There was nothing stirring in the matrimonial line in September at all—nor in August.

Citizens making donations of wearables to the Belgian relief committee are reminded that gifts of boots or shoes of any size or pattern would be particularly welcome.

Erickson patrons of the C.P.R. shipping department are to be tendered a complimentary dinner at the Erickson Hotel some evening this month, by R. M. Reid, the Creston agent.

Rev. E. Bull was Creston's only representative at the Cam benefit concert at Sirdar on Friday dight last. The affair was even more successful than the promoters anticipated financially.

The potato crop in the valley is surprising even the optimists, and the August estimate of ten cars will be away under the mark. The average yield will be around eight tons to the acre.

A. Greco and R. Garofalo two of Creston's Italion citizens left several days for the old home where they propose volunteering for active service. Italy is expected to join the Allies any day now.

The Soo line trains will run through the Crow's Nest line next summer, carrying people to the Panama Exposition at 'Frisco. Next summer there will likely be two through passenger trains running daily through Creston.

R. B. Ivey of Salmon Arm, the Government Veterinary Inspector paid Creston a short official visit the early part of last week, examining the cows from whence come Creston's milk supply. He will be back again later in the month.

A transfer of the license of the King George Hotel from W. A. Heron to J. H. Doyle is being asked from the superintendent of provincial police and as soon as the necessary permission is given the management will be assumed by Mr. Doyle.

We are just in receipt of a post card from R. Sinclair Smith, who is with the Strathcona Horse in the first Canadian Contingent which reads: "We have just arrived after very pleasant voyage; will write you more fully later." It is dated October 14, and postmarked Devonport.

The anniversary services of the Creston Methodist church will be held on Sunday and Monday, Nov. 29 and 30. Rev. W. E. Dunham, chairman of the East Kootenay District and pastor of Cranbrook Methodist church, will preach on Sunday, and give a lantern slide lecture on "The Land of Gold" on Monday.

Hallowe'en passed decidedly quiet. About the only trick reported was perpetrated on a young man attending the social who had the wheels changed on his buggy; the small wheels being put on one side and the big ones on the other. He was quite good-natured over the incident; in fact we hear he was driving around Sunday without taking the trouble to right matters.

All the features of the hallowe'en frolics of the olden days were in evidence at Christ Church Ladies Guild Social on Saturday night, which, considering the weather, was well attended. The decorations were particularly striking—the jack lanterns, the witch and the black cat, etc. being all in evidence. There was music, games for the children and grownups, dancing and refreshments, to say nothing of the attendance of Paincess Zara, a renowned Egyptian fortune teller, who was kept busy all evening. First prize in the apple grabbing contest was carried off by W. B. Murdock. The society's treasury was enriched by some $20.

Born—At Creston, on Oct. 31, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Blinco, a daughter.

Unusually heavy fogs have prevailed throughout the district during the past few days.

The Patriotic Concert starts at 8.30 prompt to-night. Be early if you desire the best seats.

WANTED—Quiet pony suitable for girl to ride, for its keep.—MRS. F. KNOTT, Canyon City.

Mrs. Erickson of Cranbrook is a visitor at Creston, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. C. G. Bennett.

Henry Hilton, who has leased the James Attwood ranch, left yesterday far Cranbrook, where he is to be married to-day.

Although the Second Contingent only left on Sunday, already there are five recruits in sight for the third contingent at Creston.

Services in the Methodist church on Sunday: 11.30 a.m., Sunday School. Preaching 7.30 p.m., theme, "Getting good out of Christianity."

At the meeting of Christ Church Ladies' Guild on Tuesday it was arranged to hold the anoual bazaar this year in the early part of December.

Creston's voluntary contribution to the patriotic Fudd is now up to $90. From the demand for tickets for the concert tonight the $200 desired should be realized handily.

Creston beekeepers are due to have a visit from W.J. Sheppard of Nelson, the provincial instructor, who is now on his rounds advising apiarists as to proper methods of wintering.

C.P.R. Agent Reid has just been advised that all clothing, etc. for the Belgian refugees will be carried free of charge. Citizens can make individual shipments if they wish.

The Department of Agriculture has written the Farmers' Institute to know if a packing school is desired at Creston this winter. At least twelve pupils are necessary to secure the school.

Postmaster Gibbs has been advised that parcels for members of the British Expeditionary Force serving on the continent if addressed "Expeditionary Force, care of G.P.O. London," will be forwarded to their destigation.

The Political Equality League meets at Mrs. Arrowsmith's on Tuesday. The members and their friends are busy knitting and sewing articles for the soldiers on the firing line, and ladies willing to help in this work will be made welcome.

Ten tons of potatoes grown on an acre of land between rows of raspberry bushes set eight feet apart is a crop worth speaking about. O. J. Wigen of Duck Creek is the grower. This does not include the unmarketable size tubers, of which there was a ton.

The subject for debate at the Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening next is: "Resolved, That Turkey's participation in the European war is a suicidal act." Messrs Hayes and Dundas will take tne affirmative. Messrs Young and Bevan the negative. All are invited.

Bevan, Walmsley, Reid, et al may be convinced they cleaned up all the worth-while game in the Kitchener and Yahk country on their recent hunting trip but the local Indians seem to be from Missouri—quite a party of them left for a hunt in the same country Thursday last.

S. E. Bradley, who for the past two years has held the position of manager for the Creston Fruit Growers' Union, retired from that position on Saturday last, and is succeeded by George Heald. Mr. Bradley has had a wide experience on the selling end of the fruit business and has done a whole lot in widening the area in which there is now a demand for Creston fruit and vegetables. He has not decided on his next move—at present he is taking a well-earned holiday doing some duck shooting.

The official board of the Methodist church met at the parsonage on Tuesday evening for the regular quarterly meeting. The reports from the different departments were called for and discussed. The committee to represent the board in the Sunday School are Mr. Smith, Mr. Adlard and Mr. Gobbett. The Social Service committee were J. Adlard, Wm. Gobbett and Mr. Miller. The pastor then laid before the board the census of the Methodist families in the Creston District which caused much discussion re the work being done and the support required to meet the demand made upon the church. A very dainty lunch was served the members of the board and their wives. The evening closed with God save the king.

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