THE CRESTON REVIEW

No. 46 CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1914 6TH YEAR

Local and Personal

Four weeks exactly until Christmas.

John T. Black, chief of provincial police, Nelson, was here Wednesday.

The Alice Siding Social Club are having an at home at Scotty Todd's to-night.

Practices have already commenced for the Sunday School Christmas Entertainments.

The Spokane Apple Show closed on Saturday British Columbia carried off 25 prizes with only 35 entries.

H. S. McCreath is unloading his second car of coal this season. It arrived on Wednesday from Bankhead, Alta.

Both the Creston hotels as well as those at Kitchener, Erickon and Sirdar, are applying for a renewal of their licenses.

Methodist anniversary services Sunday morning and evening and pumpkin pie social and lantern lecture on Monday night.

Both the Anglican and Presbyterian ladies are working overtime for their bazaars next month—the former on the 3rd and the latter on the 15th.

Last week's frosty spell was pie for the blacksmiths. W. K. Brown required an extra man for three or four days to keep up with the rush of work.

Creston ranchers who did their pig-killing during last weeks' cold snap are unanimous in the verdict that the "melts" invariably indicated a mild winter.

Case eggs at 45 cents the dozen is about the only hen fruit offering these days in Creston. The strictly fresh product retails at 75 cents a dozen at Cranbrook.

Rev. E. Bull and Guy Lowenburg were at Nelson on Wednesday attending a session of the synod of Kootenay at which the new bishop for the diocese was elected.

The Creston militia company is drilling one night each week at present. Wednesday's announcement that 2,000 more recruits are to be enrolled in British Columbia should quicken interest in military matters.

Christ Church Ladies' Guild announce an at-home for Thursday night, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock—after their bazaar, in Mercantile Hall. Games, dancing—and refreshments served. Admission to everyone 25 cents.

The first round in the campaign on behalf of the Creston Valley Patriotic Fund closed officially on Friday last. To date the auditor's statement is not available but there is every indication that the total will be almost exactly $300.

The Young Men's Club in connection with Creston Methodist church reopened for the winter season Friday night. For the present it will be open Friday nights only, though should the attendance warrant, it will be open two or three evenings.

BISHOP CHOSEN—At the meeting of the Synod of the Diocese of Kootenay at Nelson on Wednesday, Very Rev. A. J. Doull, rector of Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C., was chosen bishop. There were five candidates for the high honor, and not until the seventh ballot was the selection made. It is not known whether he will accept the post.

The committee named by the Creston Board of Trade to go into the redistribution of Ymir riding question, with the object making recommendations to the provincial government to safeguard Creston's interests in the forthcoming carving up of constituencies, held its first meeting on Wednesday night. They report progress and beg leave to sit again—in parliamentary parlance.

There was a banner attendance at the Presbyterian Literary Society on Tuesday night when the topic: Resolved, "That the present European war will strengthen woman's claim for the suffrage" was cleverly debated. Miss Massey and Mrs. St. Jean for the affirmative, and Mrs. Crompton and Mrs. Geo. Young, negative. The popular vote showed a surplus of eighteen in favor of the affirmative.

DUCK CREEK

Paul Hagen was taken to the Cranbrook hospital on Sunday suffering with appendicitis. He was operated upon on Sunday night and on Monday was reported progressing well. We hope we shall soon see him around once more.

Jimmy Thompson returned to Duck Creek on Saturday.

Charles Moore of Creston arrived here on Monday and has been busy for the last few days with his tape and instrument.

T. Butterfield returned from a ten days' trip to Nelson ou Friday last. He reports no snow there.

S. Moon moved into his new house the early part of last week.

C. H. Black was a Creston caller on Monday.

F. W. Penson is progressing in great shape with his house. He expects to move in in about two weeks from now.

NELSON

There is quite a heavy exodus of Chinamen from the city just now. The Chinks are going home for the Christmas holidays they claim.

An additional government grant of $400 has been promised the fruit fair directors. This year's fair was a loser by over $600.

The synod of the Diocese of Kootenay is meeting here this week to elect a bishop.

The city council will communicate with the authorities at Ottawa urging the immediate necessity for the organization of a military unit with headquarters here.

About sixty citizens of Nelson are drilling in order to prepare themselves for joining the next contingent, should the call come, or for home defense.

Seven prisoners, four committed to jail on charges of theft and three for vagrancy, were brought in Friday night to the provincial jail.

The industrial committee of the board of trade is investigating the possibility of starting a beet sugar factory here.

The Saturday public market now remains open until 3 p.m. It formerly closed at 1 o'clock.

Bear meat was offered for sale at Saturday market, at 25 cents per pound.

Sugar dropped 30 cents per hundred pounds on Friday—the second reduction inside ten days.

B.C. Apples Win

That British Columbia fruit ranks with the best produced in the western portion of the United States was proven at the National Apple Show at Spokane last week, when with 35 entries in the show British Columbia carried off no less than 25 of the prizes.

Another notable feature of the British Columbia showing was the fact that first for Delicious Apples in the five-box and single-box exhibits were carried off by B.C. The Delicious are recognized, it is stated, as one of the especial prides of the western states. Here is a list of the winnings:

Ten-box exhibit—First in Winter Bananas and Wagners.

Five-box exhibit—First for Baldwins, first and second for Delicious and McIntosh Reds, second and third Spitzenbergs, first and second for Wagners, first for Yellow Transparent and Northern Spy.

One-box exhibits—First for Baldwins, Delicious, Jonathans, McIntosh Reds, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greenings and Rome Beauties; first and second for Yellow Newtons; third for Spitzenbergs, Kings and Winter Banana.

Hugo Haro Burned to Death

The saddest fatality in the history of the valley occurred on Monday morning last at Corn Creek settlement across the Kootenay when Hugo Haro, a Finlander, was burned to death, and two friends who were stopping with him had very narrow escapes from sharing a like fate, one of them being still in a precarious condition.

Jack Neimi of Coleman, one of the unfortunate visitors at the Haro home had slept in the kitchen and about 7 a.m. got up and lit the fire which apparently did not burn very well and to hurry it along Haro proceeded to add coal oil and an explosion occurred. Haro was drenched with the burning fluid and seemingly collapsed almost where he stood. Alex. Wilson, also of Coleman, the other visitor, who had slept with Haro in a room off the kitchen was still in bed when the explosion took place and Neimi had also come into the room to complete his toilet.

Both rushed for the kitchen, which was filled with flame and smoke, rendering it difficult to find the door, which neither Neimi or Wilson located until they had been severly burned. Failing to find Haro had also escaped Wilson made a rush into the kitchen to rescue him, but by this time the building was in flames and the intense heat drove him out.

Their yells for help were heard by Angus Currie who along with Mr. and Mrs. W. Munro and son were on the spot less than ten minutes after the explosion. Haro had no water supply on his place so nothing could be done to check the fire and the rescuers set to work to render first aid to Wilson and Neimi who were bandaged up and wrapped in blankets and driven to Creston by Mr. Currie and Dan English, where they were attended by Dr. Henderson and taken to Nelson Hospital on the afternoon train, the doctor accompanying them.

On account of his attempt to get Haro out of the burning house, Wilson is the more severely burned of the two his face, both hands, feet and hip suffering the most, while Neimi's burns are principally on hands, face and left shoulder. Wilson's condition is serious, though his recovery is looked for unless some internal complications arise as a result of inhaling the smoke fumes, and flames.

Haro was a new comer to the valley. He arrived in August, taking up 20 acres of land, intending to go into poultry raising on a large scale. On account of having to build a house his wife and family, who live at Bellvue, had not arrived, although Mrs. Haro had been on a visit to their new home early in the month. He was a man of about forty five years. The house, a fine eight room frame structure which must have cost in the neighborhood of $2,000, was totally destroyed.

Haro's charred remains were brought to Creston Monday afternoon and taken to the morgue, interment taking place here yesterday. He leaves a widow and three children.

Belgian Atrocities

A letter which has reached Mrs. Crompton from Birmingham, England, from Lieut. Crompton's sister who, by the way, is known in Creston, having visited here two years ago, gives evidence of the truth of some of the stories told about German cruelties. It says in part:

"I have been nursing and looking after Belgian refugees and the awful stories they tell us are too horrible to relate. None of those I have seen have been wounded in any way, but their friends and relations have been. There are some children here; the little boy with his right hand cut off and the little girls with their ears. I had to do night duty with them at the hospital the other day and it was sad to see how they could not believe they were safe. They anxiously asked if there were likely to be any bombs from Zeppelins."

Nelson poultry association will make a strong bid for the 1915 Provincial Poultry Show. It is held at Vernon this year.

CRANBROOK

The ladies who have been knitting, etc., for the soldiers at the front have forwarded 36 pairs sox, 30 pairs wristlets, 19 belts, 15 helmets, 29 bed sox, 137 handkerchiefs, etc.

The chief of police has notified citizens not to feed men who come begging at houses as the city will feed all requiring meals at the police station.

A. Sturrok of Calgary is the new C. P.R. master mechanic, succeeding A. Mallinson.

The electric light company is demonstrating a new coffee perculator that boils water in eight minutes.

Strictly fresh eggs are selling at 75 cents a dozen—and scarce at that price.

The Salvation Army soup kitchen is closed. On an average twelve men a day were being fed. The city authorities now do the work.

The new $800 poultry house erected by the Agricultural Society is completed.

The executive of the Belgian relief committee, has reported contributions to that worthy cause from this district to the approximate value of $1500.00. Eighteen boxes in all have been packed and shipped to Montreal.

J. Gilpin is the new caretaker of the Kootenay Orchard school—at $5 per month.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Canning Factory

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—Fruit Pests' Inspector Cunningham has been telling us that what the ranchers need to make their fruit-growing efforts profitable is a cool storage warehouse, where our apples can be kept until such time as the market reaches a price where we can sell and make a clean up.

Undoubtedly the storage system is a good one—provided one doesn't need the money right away, but right here in Creston how many growers have we who are in a position to finance affairs pending the arrival of top-notch prices.

But I am not opposing the cool storage proposition; let's have it if it can be successfully managed. To my mind, though, a small canning factory that will handle second and third grade stuff that has hitherto gone to waste would be more acceptable, particularly in a season like the one we have just experienced.

The Farmers' Institute, I am told, proposes to brighten up the monthly meetings by having members give talks and suggest movements for the betterment of conditions generally, and it seems to me the feasability of a co-operative canning factory is well worthy their serious consideration.

At the last session of the legislature legislation was enacted providing for loans up to 80 per cent. of capitalization of these factories. This would simplify the financing problem, so far as construction goes, considerably.

But the big problems are securing competent men to handle the operating of the plant and the selling of the output, and the providing of finance to pay those who sell their produce to the factory, as the sale of the manufactured product would be sure to spread over many months after the raw material had been received.

The matter is engaging the attention of Kaslo ranchers, latest advices from there being to the effect that if the plans under consideration are carried out the formation of a co-operative canning enterprise is assured.

The question is a larger one than appears on the surface, but by no means too big for the local institute to successfully investigate. Thanking you for space. Yours respectfully,

TOMATO GROWER

Monday is St. Andrews' Day.

The total of the Nelson Canadian Patriotic Fund has been increased during the past two weeks to over the $9,000 mark.

F. I. Donates $50

The November meeting of the Farmers' Institute on Friday night attracted the best turnout of members that has been in evidence for some months. In the absence of the president, Vice President Heath occupied the chair.

After routine business had been disposed of the question of whether Packing and Pruning Schools should be held this season under Institute auspices was broached and it was finally decided that although the matter was one that the ranchers should be responsible for, the Institute would lend a hand, and anyone wishing to attend either of the schools is asked to hand in his name to Secretary Lidgate at once, so that the department can be advised at an early date as to whether sufficient pupils are in sight to warrant holding one or both of the schools.

The purchase of an air pump, which has been found an extremely valuable appliance to have handy in case of milk fever, was ordered. It will be kept at the secretary's office.

The secretary was also authorized to procure a supply of bulletins "Description of Noxious Weeds," and "Instructions re Destroying Noxious Weeds," for distribution among members interested.

There was quite a lively discussion on the circular letter from the provincial department of agriculture re the Act to Amend the Inspection and Sales Act, which provides that the weight of the contents of any bag, sack or package of any of the cereal products must be stated thereon, and that uniform weights per bushel or bag for vegetables will be definitely established for the whole of Canada, as from January 1st, 1915.

A vote of $50 to the Patriotic Fund was carried, and the authorities have been communicated with as to whether the money should be paid into the Institute patriptic fund or handed over to the Creston Valley Patriotic Fund treasurer.

To stimulate attendance at these meetings a committee composed of Messrs. J. Adlard, W. Embree, J. Heath, F. Goodwin and A. Lindley was appointed to arrange for a series of papers to be read or addresses to be given during the winter months.

Ready for Invasion

Every report from Belgium by way of Holland shows that the Germans are bringing up reinforcements and guns, but so closely is the secret guarded that there is no indication as to where the blow is to be delivered. It will doubtless be a heavy one, backed by all the men, guns and other material of war of which the Germans seem to have unlimited supplies.

At the same time preparations have been completed for the defense of the east coast of England, for the opinion still holds here that if the Germans fail in their latest plans they will attempt a raid on England with warships and transports for which the German submarines are trying to prepare the way.

Plans have been completed for the withdrawal of women and children from the areas which may be useful to the invaders on both south and east coasts. Rifle clubs have been organized and are drilling.

Germany also fears an invasion by the allies and is making extensive preparations to guard against such an event, according to a Copenhagen despatch.

German Shell Fire

The character of the German shell fire is described by Private S. Taylor, of the 2nd Worcestershire Regiment, who was wounded by shrapnel during the fighting at Mons, and has now returned to his home at Rowley Regis.

Upon reaching Mons, he says, they received the order to sit down to dinner, but before the meal could be served shells began to fall among them like hailstones. They were then told to line the trenches. The German shell firing was deadly, and the regiment was cut up, while the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who were on the left began the engagement 1,700 strong and ended with about 250. As to the shooting of the German infantry Taylor said they could not hit a haystack in an entry. Not more than one bullet in every hundred found its mark. The British soldiers had the better of the fight until their ranks were thinned.

Taylor was taken to a church which had been transformed into a hospital, but the building was shelled to such an extent by the Germans that the wounded had to be removed.

MOTHERS

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

50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

USE ONLY ZAM-BUK FOR CHILDRENS SORES

The Home Garden

The British board of agriculture has advised the householders of Great Britain to utilize every foot of spare land in the planting of gardens for next year, to supply as far as possible their own garden porduce. In this way they can assist in relieving any shortage which may develop on account of war conditions.

This suggestion is of equal importance to Canadians. Attached to nearly every home are pieces of ground which at present are merely waste land. With little effort these may be converted into productive gardens. It requires very little space for a garden that, with ordinary care, will supply an average household with vegetables. By cultivating the available ground many Canadian families can reduce their living expenses, and, at the same time, secure vegetables which are absolutely fresh.

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

First Fish—European waters are getting dangerous with these mines.

Second Fish—Thank goodness, it doesn't cost us anything to swim to America.—New York Sun.

Easymark—I've loaned so much money to my friends that I am almost broke.

Owens—Let me make the finishing touch.—Boston Transcript.

WATERY RASH ITCHED AND BURNED

On Arms. Would Tingle and Itch. In One Great Mass. Looked Scaly. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Rash Disappeared.

So. Buxton, Ont.—"My skin trouble started about seven years ago. My arms began to tingle and itch. A watery looking rash, very fine and close together, would break out every summer. It would itch and burn as the trouble progressed and it became worse when I scratched it. It looked ashy and scaly and in one great mass. My arms were so disfigured I could not wear short sleeves. I could not help scratching it all the time and when I had taken a bath it would itch and burn for about an hour. My flesh was sore from scratching.

"I used all kinds of soap and used sulphur baths but nothing would relieve me. At last I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper and I sent for a sample. The samples helped me so much I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and began bathing with the Soap and water as hot as I could bear it, then I would take a little of the Ointment and put on the skin. I did this every night and morning. I used only two cakes of Soap and one box of Ointment and in less than six weeks the rash had all disappeared and now my arms look natural again." (Signed) Mrs. Andrew Johnston, May 29, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient when all else has failed. Sold throughout the world. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston, U.S.A."

GETTING BETTER AFTER SICKNESS

Nothing has ever equaled or compared with the medicinal fats in Scott's Emulsion to arrest the decline, invigorate the blood, strengthen the nervous system, aid the appetite and restore the courage of better health.

Scott's Emulsion is pure *health-building food*, without harmful drugs.

TRY IT

14-41

Germany's Gospel of Culture

What was that German culture? What was its object and its practice? Its first object seemed to be—inspired, he supposed, by the forty universities—to destroy all other universities, and they had begun by destroying the University of Louvain, which by solemn treaty they had sworn to preserve. The second object was to drown Belgium, which they had guaranteed by a solemn act, in blood and in fire, and the third was to destroy all historical monuments within their reach, and to do what the greatest barbarians in history would never even have contemplated. Louvain, Malines, Senlis, all attested the benefits of German culture, and that day we had the final report that one of the most glorious monuments of Christian architecture in the world, one of the most historical antetypes of our Westminster Abbey, the cathedral of Rheims, had been wantonly bombarded and destroyed by the apostles of German culture.

Can you conceive a more deliberate and public repudiation of Christianity from that state which is constantly arrogating to itself the special protection of the Almighty than such a wicked destruction of a great Christian temple, destroying at the same time some wounded—some German wounded—even some Sisters of Charity who had taken refuge under that sacred roof? Well, that is German culture. That is what is to be spread at the point of the bayonet by the Prussian armies all over the world, and that German culture is one of the things that we are determined to resist.—Speech by Lord Rosebery.

On Sale Everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

Entente Cordiale

The following narrative shows the comradeship of the British and French troops in the trenches:

"A regiment lay in trenches under a mixed rifle and shrapnel fire. Suddenly a couple of privates noticed that the French interpreter was awkwardly placed at a spot where the trench was not wide enough to enable him to make proper use of his rifle.

"'The Frenchman isn't comfortable,' said one, and both left the trench, spade in hand, knowing well that they were serving the enemy as targets, dug out the trench in front of their French comrade, and returned with unbroken calm to their own places and their rifles.

"Our British Allies have, as every one knows, two main pre-occupations—to be able to shave and to have tea. No danger deters them from their allegiance to the razor and the teapot. At ——, in the department of the Nord, I heard a British officer of high rank declare with a delicious calm between two attacks on the town: 'Gentlemen, it was nothing. Let's go and have tea.' Meanwhile his men took advantage of the brief respite to crowd round the pump, where, producing soap and strop, they proceeded to shave with little bits of broken glass serving as mirrors."

The writer was profoundly amused by the new British war-cry, "Are we down-hearted?" and the resounding "No!" which follows it. After a volley has swept the ranks there is always some joker to shout the question, and all the rest roar out in the midst of general laughter, "No."

Miller's Worm Powders not only make the infantile system untenable for Worms, but by their action on the stomach, liver and bowels they correct such troubles as lack of appetite, biliousness and other internal disorders that the worms create. Children thrive upon them and no matter what condition their worm-infested stomachs may be in, they will show improvement as soon as the treatment begins.

"Here, cabby, you haven't given me enough change."

"Well, Mister, you can't expect to hire a hoss and kerridge an' a expert accountant for fifty cents a mile."—Life.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Old Gentleman (who has just finished reading an account of a shipwreck with loss of passengers and all hands)—Ha! I am sorry for the poor sailors that were drowned.

Old Lady—Sailors! It isn't the sailors, it's the passengers I am sorry for. The sailors are used to it.

Battling for the Supremacy of Justice

The meaning of the British empire stands clear before the world today—clearer than the most gifted pens have ever written or the most informed minds have ever known. The rising of India to claim her honorable place in the battle front of all the Britains, the pouring of her troops across the seas, the opening of her purse, the eager service of her princes, the surging acclamation of her common faith and loyalty, compose a spectacle so moving and so wonderful that silent contemplation becomes easier than praise or even gratitude.

When the kaiser threw down his brutal defiance to the peace of the world, to the law of nations and to the rights of humanity, he can little have dreamt from what distant shores the answering shout of justice and its defenders would return to him. Where he thought to sow discord he has begotten unison; where he scattered the seeds of intimidation he is reaping the harvest of defiance and Nemesis. When he broke the borders of a peaceful neighbor, how could he realize that he touched an alarm bringing remotest continents to the rescue? How could the intoxication of self-will foresee that Himalaya and Hindu Koosh would march to the avenging of the Ardennes?

It is impossible to find words that can express the mighty significance of this gathering of the nations to punish wrong, and to support the strong arm uplifted in its defiance. No event in the history of the world has lent greater vividness to the dream of human confederation, of a supreme jurisdiction of justice, and of universal security for common liberty.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Saving the Gun

Remarkable bravery is attributed to two drivers of the Royal Field Artillery, in the battle of Mons, by Lance-Corporal Bignell, of the Royal Berks regiment, who was wounded in the engagement. Bignell says:

These brave drivers brought a gun out of action with shells bursting around them. They had noticed that the gunners had been all killed, but, calmly and heroically, walked their horses down to the gun. One driver held the horses under a terrific fire, while the other limbered up, and the gun was brought safely back, neither men nor horses being hit. They had a miraculous escape. As we watched them from the trenches we thought it impossible for them to escape death. Shot and shell were ploughing the ground up all round them. It was magnificent bravery and worthy of high recognition.

BRIGHT, HEALTHY, ATTRACTIVE GIRLS

This Condition Can Only Be Maintained Through Rich, Red Blood

It makes all the difference in the world to a girl whether she develops into a bright, healthy attractive woman or sinks into a sickly, unhappy, suffering semi-invalid.

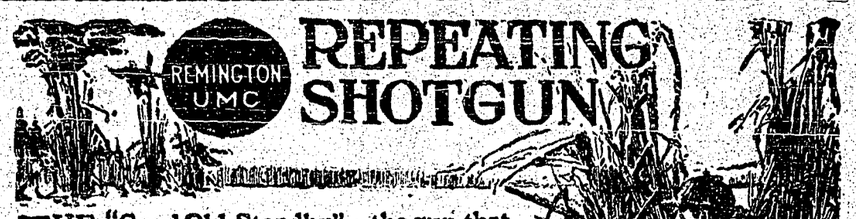
The girl whose blood is poor and scanty—who is anaemic as the doctor terms it—starts life under too great a handicap. She is weaker and more frail than her companions who have rich, red blood. She is more easily fatigued in body and mind, and work of any kind exhausts her. In time her health breaks down. She becomes pale, looks worn out, is languid, irritable and nervous. Her heart palpitates violently at the least exertion, and she falls behind other girls in looks, health and a capacity for enjoying life. Abundant rich, red blood is the only thing that can restore good health to the many thousands of such girls. This rich, red blood can only be obtained through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have given thousands of weak, white-faced, bloodless girls, robust, vigorous health and high spirits. Here is a bit of proof. Miss Olive Gauvreau, St. Jerome, Que., says: "I have reason to be more than grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they restored me to health after more than one doctor and many medicines had failed. I suffered as so many girls do from anaemia. I was all run down, tortured with headaches, could not stand any exertion, and had no appetite, though of course I had to force myself to eat. I was in this condition for nearly two years, and although doctoring continually, seemed to be steadily growing worse, and I was very much discouraged and despondent. Finally a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I discontinued all other medicines and did so. In the course of a few weeks there was no room to doubt that I had at last found the right medicine. My appetite returned, the headaches began to come less frequently, and color was returning to my face. The continued use of the Pills for a little longer fully restored my health, and I have since been as healthy and active as anyone could wish. I cannot too strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to other weak and ailing girls."

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

She—Did you have trouble with your French when you were in Paris?

He—I didn't, but the Parisians did.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago



THE "Good Old Standby"—the gun that users swear by against all comers.

Pick out some friend you know who uses one. Ask *him* about it. Let him show you the Solid Breech, Bottom Ejection—shells, smoke and gases go *down*, away from your face; three Safety Devices; simple Take-down, the Hammerless feature.

Then, when you are ready to buy it, go to the Remington-UMC dealer in your community—Sportsmen's Headquarters.

To keep your gun cleaned and lubricated *right*, use Rem Oil, the new powder solvent, rust preventative and gun lubricant.

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
Windsor, Ont., Canada

FARMERS

Can always make sure of getting the highest prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX, by shipping their car lots to FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR and having them sold on commission by

THOMPSON SONS AND COMPANY,
THE WELL-KNOWN FARMERS' AGENTS
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Pen Perfection

Waterman's Ideals write with unequalled ease and last a lifetime. Cleanly to use and safe to carry. Be sure you buy the genuine: with the Spoon Feed. Look for the word "Ideal" in globe. Regular, Safety and Self-Filling Types. $2.50 to $50.00.

At Your Nearest Dealers.

L. E. Waterman Company
Limited, Montreal

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

The Planting and Care of Shade Trees

A bulletin entitled "The Planting and Care of Shade Trees," has just been issued by the Central Experimental Farm.

This publication, which has been prepared by Mr. F. E. Buck, B.S.A., assistant to the Dominion horticulturist, contains practical directions and advice in the selection of shade trees, their planting, transplanting and subsequent treatment and care, with notes on the principal injuries and unfavorable conditions to which shade trees are subjected, especially in towns and cities. Lists of varieties suitable for street and home planting are also given.

This bulletin is No. 19 of the second series of the Central Experimental Farm, a copy of which will be mailed to those to whom the information is likely to be useful and who make application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

A Well Known Man

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend your MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,
T. B. LAVERS,
St. John.

Starting Tree Distribution

The department of agriculture of the United States is preparing to inaugurate a system of distribution of trees in the Western States similar to that being carried on by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior in Canada. Mr. W. A. Peterson, superintendent of the newly-established field station at Mandan, N.D., U.S.A., has recently visited the forest nursery station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, in order to get information as to the method of handling the work in Canada, as it has now been definitely decided that the United States should propagate and distribute trees from the Mandan station under a system similar to that operating in Canada. It is interesting to know that in this respect Canada has led the way.

It Cures Corns Quickly

Putnam's Corn Extractor is warranted to cure Corns without pain, in a few hours. Give "Putnam's" a trial and you will be satisfied. It is sure, safe and painless.

After trying unsuccessfully to open the larder door one small boy turned to his brother and said:

"It's no use, Jim. Not one of these keys will fit it."

"All right, then," said Jim resignedly, "all we can do is wait until mamma comes home, and ask her for something for being good boys."

Dr. Pillem—Are you going to call a consultation?

Dr. Bolus—I think not. I don't believe the patient has any more money than I need myself.—Boston Transcript.

A Fine Job

From a Boston paper comes the story of an old man named Bill Herndon, whose pride in his son, "Young Bill," flourished in the face of every discouragement.

"Bill's got a fine job now," the old man announced to a neighbor one morning; "a fine job! Saving money fast."

"What's he doing?" asked the other man.

"He's a night printer," Bill answered. "Oh, a fine job! He works nights and saves his lodgin's, and then he sleeps all day and saves his food."

A Good Lamp Burns Its Own Smoke

The Rayo Lamp mixes air and oil in just the right proportions, so that you get a clear, bright light without a trace of smell or smoke.

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FOR THE HONOR OF OUR COUNTRY AND THE CIVILIZATION OF EUROPE

NO PRICE TOO HIGH FOR DEFENCE OF LIBERTIES

Premier Asquith Says the Task is no Light One that Britain Has Undertaken, but that it must be Fully Accomplished, and the German Domination Ended

At a great meeting in Edinburgh to encourage recruiting, Mr. Asquith made the chief address. He said in part:

A fortnight ago today, in the Guildhall of the city of London, I endeavored to present to the nation and to the world the reasons which have compelled us, the people of all others which has the greatest interest in the maintenance of peace, to engage in the hazards and the horrors of war. I do not wish to repeat tonight in any detail—what I then said. The war has arisen immediately and ostensibly, as everyone knows, out of a dispute between Austria and Servia in which we in this country had no direct concern. The diplomatic history of those critical weeks—the last fortnight in July and the first few days of August—is now accessible to all the world. It has been supplemented during the last few days by the admirable and exhaustive despatch of our late ambassador at Vienna, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, a despatch which, I trust, everybody will read. And no one who reads it can doubt that, largely through the efforts of my right hon. friend and colleague, Sir Edward Grey, the conditions of a peaceful settlement of the actual controversy were already within sight when, on the 31st of July, Germany by her own deliberate act, made war a certainty. The facts are incontrovertible.

They are not sought to be controverted, except, indeed, by the invention and circulation of such wanton falsehoods as that France was contemplating and even commencing the violation of Belgian territory as a first step on her road to Germany. The result is that we are at war, and we are at war—as I have already shown elsewhere, and as I repeat here tonight—we are at war for three reasons. In the first place to vindicate the sanctity of treaty obligations and of what is properly called the public law of Europe; in the second place, to assert and to enforce the independence of free states, relatively small and weak, against the encroachments and the violence of the strong, and in the third place to withstand, as we believe in the best interests not only of our own empire but of civilization at large, the arrogant claim of a single power to dominate the development of the destinies of Europe (Cheers).

Since I last spoke some faint attempts have been made in Germany to dispute the accuracy and the sincerity of this statement of our attitude and aim.

But faint as is this denial of this part of our case it becomes fainter still—it dissolves into the thinnest of thin air—when it has to deal with our contention that we and our allies are withstanding a power whose aim is nothing less than the domination of Europe. (Hear, hear). It is indeed the avowed belief of the leaders of German thought—I will not say of the German people, but of those who for many years past have controlled German policy—that such a domination, carrying with it the supremacy of what they call German culture—could happen to the world. Let me, then, ask for a moment what is this German culture, what is this German spirit of which the Emperor's armies are at present the missionaries in Belgium, and in France? (Laughter). Mankind owes much to Germany, a very great debt for the contributions she has made to philosophy, to science, and to the arts. But, gtnelemen, that which is specifically German in the movement of the world in the last thirty years has been, on the intellectual side, the development of the doctrine of the supreme and ultimate prerogative in human affairs of material forces, and, on the practical side, the taking of the foremost place in the fabrication and the multiplication of the machinery of destruction.

To the men who have adopted this gospel, who believe that power is the be-all and end-all of the state, naturally a treaty is nothing more than a piece of parchment, and all the old-world talk about the rights of the weak and the obligations of the strong is only so much threadbare and nauseating cant. For one very remarkable feature of this new school of doctrine is, whatever be its intellectual or its ethical merits, that it has turned out as an actual code for life to be a very purblind philosophy.

The German culture, the German spirit, did not save the emperor and his people from delusions and miscalculations as dangerous as they were absurd in regard to the British empire. We were believed by these cultured observers to be the decadent descendants of a people who, by a combination of luck and of fraud had managed to obtain dominion over a vast quantity of the surface and the populations of the globe.

This fortuitous aggregation which goes by the name of the British empire, was supposed to be so insecurely founded and so loosely knit together that at the first touch of serious menace from without it would fall to pieces and tumble to the ground. Our great Dominions were getting heartily tired of the imperial connection; India—it was notorious to every German traveller—was on the verge of open revolt; and here at home we, the people of this United Kingdom, were riven by dissension so deep and so fierce that our energies, whether for resistance or for attack, would be completely paralyzed. Gentlemen, what a fantastic dream and what a rude awakening. (Laughter and cheers). And in this vast and grotesque, and yet tragic, miscalculation is to be found one of the roots—perhaps the main root—of the present war.

But let us go one step more. It has been said, "By their fruits ye shall know them," and history will record that when the die was cast and the struggle began it was the disciples of that same creed who revived methods of warfare which have for centuries past been condemned by the commonsense as well as by the humanity of the great mass of the civilized world. Louvain, Malines, Termonde—these are names which will henceforward be branded on the brow of German culture.

The task—do not let us deceive ourselves—the task will not be a light one. Its full accomplishment—and nothing short of full accomplishment is worthy of our resolve—will certainly take months, it may even take years. I have come here tonight, not to ask you to count the cost—for no price can be too high to pay when honor and freedom are at stake—but to put before you, as I have tried to do, the magnitude of the issue, and the supreme necesstiy that lies upon us as a nation—nay, as a brotherhood and family of nations—to rise to its height and acquit ourselves of our duty. The war has now lasted more than six weeks. Our supremacy at sea has not been seriously questioned—full supplies of food and of raw materials are making their way to our shores from every quarter of the globe—our industries, with one or two exceptions, maintain their activities; unemployment is so far not seriously in excess of the average; the monetary situation has improved; and every effort that the zeal and the skill of the chancellor of the exchequer wtih the co-operation and expert advice of the bankers and businessmen of the country can devise, every effort is being made to achieve what is most essential—the complete re-establishment of the foreign exchanges. Meanwhile the merchant shipping of the the enemy has been hunted from the seas and our seamen are still patiently, or impatiently waiting a chance to try conclusion with the opposing fleet.

His majesty's government have since the war began despatched to the front already considerably over two hundred thousand men and the amplest provisions have been made for keeping our army supplied with all that is necessary in food, in stores, and in equipment They will very soon be reinforced by regular troops from India, from Egypt, and the Mediterranean and in due time by the contingents which our Dominions are furnishing with such magnificent patriotism and liberality. We have with us here our own gallant Territorials becoming every day a fitter and a finer force, eager and anxious to despond to any call either at home or abroad that may be made upon them. But that is not enough. We must do still more.

I have only one word more to say. What is it that we can offer to our recruits? They come to us spontaneously under no kind of compulsion, they come of their own free will to meet a national and an imperial need. We present to them no material inducement in the shape either of bounty or bribe, and they have to face the prospect of a spell of hard training from which most of the comforts and all the luxuries that any of them have been accustomed to are rigorously banished. But then when they are fully equipped for their patriotic task they will have the opportunity of striking a blow—it may be even of laying down their lives—not to serve the cause of ambition or aggression, but to maintain the honor and the good faith of our country, to shield the independence of free states, to protect against brute ofrce the principles of civilization, and the liberties of Europe (loud cheers.

Thibet's Offer of Soldiers

The Dalai Lama of Tibet, who has offered 1,000 troops to King George, is probably the most curiously elected ruler in the world.

The main article of the Lamaist creed is transfiguration. When a Lama dies it is believed that he will at once reappear in human form, and it becomes the duty of the priest to determine in which child he is reincarnated. Certain physical signs, usually peculiar deformities, are supposed to indicate the reborn saint, and the names of the children answering to the required description are written on pieces of paper, which are rolled up and placed in a golden urn.

After eight days the urn is spun until a name comes out three times, whereupon its bearer is duly proclaimed and installed as Dalai Lama.

Rain Follows Big Battles

The Explanation of the Showers is Comparatively Simple

Torrents of rain often follow a big battle.

History contains innumerable instances, both on land and sea, and on more than one occasion the storm or showers that followed an engagement had no small influence upon the life of nations.

We can hardly have a better example than that recorded in 1588, when England was threatened by the Spanish Armanda. After the encounter with our own fleet it was struck by a heavy storm, which completed the work of our own gallant seamen.

The soldiers who fought so bravely under the leadership of Marlborough at Blenheim in the year 1704 had to suffer the misery of successive downpours after their brilliant victory.

Marlborough was anxious to follow up his victory without delay, but his men were so worn by the fatigue of the battle and the discomforts caused by heavy rains that he was unable to push on for several days.

On June 16, 1815, the British defeated the French at Quatre Bras, and defeated Napoleon worsted the wily Blucher at Ligny, both within measurable distance of Waterloo. The heavy rains which followed these engagement made the clayey soil almost impossible for cavalry manoeuvres at Waterloo (fought on June 18), and so crippled the tactics of Napoleon and greatly assisted those of the Duke of Wellington. The victory would have been gained in any case, but experts are of the opinion that the rain was an ally of some value.

During the early weeks of the siege of Sebastopol, in 1854, the roar of cannon and explosion of bombs was followed, day by day, by heavy downpours of rain, until our men stood in the trenches knee-deep in mud. This has also been the case in the present war.

A terrible gale broke over the Black Sea and caused great disaster to our transports, and on the heels of this tempest came a heavy, steady downfall of rain that brought death to hundreds of our gallant fellows.

In yet another instance the heavy cannonading of a siege brought in its train a disturbance of the elements. This was just prior to the fall of Plevna, in 1877, when the moisture of the clouds was turned to snow as it fell, and, by increasing the suffering of the besieged, helped to make Osman come to the determination to try a last chance for freedom.

The explanation of the rain is comparatively simple, and has been made use of to a certain extent for the benefit of agriculture in various parts of the world.

The atmosphere is laden with moisture, a concussion caused by loud reports or noises wil loften burst the clouds, with the natural result that the drops of water fall to the earth.

This has been tested when farmers have been groaning over the drought and scientists have, so it has been reported, induced some rain to fall by causing cannon to be discharged at altitudes varying with the locality.

France's Emergency Capital

Bordeaux, which has suddenly risen to the position of the first city of the French republic, greatly resembles Versailles the beautiful.

One might say that the same spirit presided over its construction. Its builders planned it on a large scale and, as in the case of Versailles, to outbid Paris. This is the impression given to the visitor to Bordeaux when he sees its spacious streets, its immense squares, its enormous buildings and monuments.

Nevertheless, the ensemble is pleasing, for there are plenty of trees and plenty of gardens, which lend a countrified air and a pretty tinge of green to the city with its gigantic stone buildings. In temperament the Bordelais are very like the Southerners, more particularly the people of Marseilles.

They are a pocket-edition of Tartarin de Tarascon, Alphonse Daudet's braggart hero of Southern France. Like their brothers of Marseilles they must always be on the move, and, above all, must be continually boasting of their prowess.

Historically speaking, Bordeaux is a very ancient town, the origin of which is unknown. It made its appearance suddenly under the Romans, about 200 A.D., and was then already a large town.

The Romans completely demolished it and reconstructed it in its actual proportions about 400 A.D. Bordeaux was several times under English domination, and traces of its occupation are still to be found in a kind of colony which lies quite close to the city. This colony, which produces an excellent wine which is very well known, is still called "La Colonie Anglaise."

Bordeaux surrendered to England for the last time in 1814, when Louis XVIII. was proclaimed King there.

Once before, during the Franco-German war of 1870-71, the French government was transferred to Bordeaux, where it remained until the definite signature of peace.

The new capital is about 350 miles from Paris, and is almost too large for its 300,000 inhabitants. It has room for twice or even three times as many people without in the least inconveniencing the population.

Bordeaux is the country of the old wines of France. The grateful warmth of the old brands of Bordeaux may be said to dwell in the blood of the inhabitants, who seem ever striving to fill with life and movement their immense city without, however, completely succeeding.

Bordeaux seems specially fitted to cope with the present situation, and is proud of the honor of being chosen as chief city of France.

STRENGTH OF BRITISH ARMY IS IN THE ENERGY OF HER TROOPS

FOR COURAGE THEY HAVE NO COUNTERPART

Under the Shield of the Navy Britain Can Put a Million of Men in the Field—The More Troops that May be Sent, the Less the Slaughter will be

The Right Hon. Winston Churchill, addressing the great "Call to arms" meeting in Liverpool, said:

"The times in which we live are terrible. Events have passed outside the boundaries of the most daring imagination. The actual facts are so stunning, the scale of all the phenomena presented to our view so vast, that we can only feel that we must just lay hold of the next obvious, simple step which duty indicates. The end we cannot see, nor how we shall reach the end, but the immediate step before us we can see quite plainly. I have not come here to ask you for your cheers. I have come to ask you for a million men for the gallant army of Sir John French—a million of the flower of our manhood, nothing but the best, every man a volunteer.

"A million men maintained in the field and equipped with everything that science can invent or money can buy, maintained and supported by the resources which, while we maintain command of the seas, we can draw from every quarter of the globe and feed up steadily to their full strength until this war is settled in the only way. I come to ask you for this with great confidence, because it can quite easily be done as long as we continue all of the same mind.

"I have only one song to sing; these are days of action rather than of speech. You have no need to be anxious about the results. God has blessed our arms with unexpected good fortune. For myself, having studied this matter with some attention, I could not have hoped that at this stage of the war circumstances would have been so favorable to the allied cause.

"We must look to solid foundations for our real sources of strength, and even if this battle now proceeding were to prove as disastrous as it appears to be triumphant, and even if other battles were to come sinister in consequences, still the British empire, if its resolution does not fail, could finally settle this matter as it chooses.

"So far as the navy is concerned we cannot fight while the enemy remain in port. We hope a decision at sea will be a feature of this war. Our men who are spending a tireless vigil, hope that they will have a chance to settle the question with the German fleet; and if they do not come out and fight they will be dug out like rats in a hole.

"Under the shield of our navy you can raise an army in this country who will settle the war. Within six or seven months we can without difficulty, without boasting, without indulging in speculations, we can undoubtedly put into the field twenty-five army corps comprising a million men, who, for their personal quality, understanding of the quarrel, spontaneous and voluntary energy and initiative will not find their match or counterpart in the armies of Europe. There is no reserve of manhood, there is no reserve of vital energy on the side of our enemies which can prevent that million of men from turning the scale in our favor. In my opinion, it is only a question of time and Britain holding firm. It is only a question of how much blood is to be shed, and the more men we can send the less the slaughter will be."

Germany began the building of a great navy for our undoing. He was glad to be able to tell his audience what he thought about it now. Every detail of the German scheme proved that it was meant for us—for our exclusive benefit. They recollected the Aegean crisis. The war would have happened then if the chancellor of the exchequer had not gone to the Mansion House and made a speech; but they thought they would wait a little longer. Mr. Churchill continued:

"I became responsible for this great department of the navy, and I have had to see every day evidence of the espionage system which Germany maintained in this country. I have had evidence put under my eye month after month of the agents whom they have maintained year after year here in great numbers. These men have exported all the details of our navy organization that they could get by bribery and subordination.

"That, they might say, was a protective measure, because we have the stronger fleet. Every dirty little German lieutenant coming on leave to England has thought he would curry favor with his superior by writing home details of where water can be got, where there is a blacksmith's forge, how much provisions there may be for a battalion, or a brigade in this village or township of our peaceful island. We have been the subjects of a careful and deliberate and scientific military recognizance. Well, they know all about us. If they like to come they know the way.

They had heard of the German ambassador in the United States indulging in some vague talk of peace, but peace ought not to be on the lips of those who were invading the territory of their neighbors, and who were carrying fire and sword through peaceful provinces.

Continuing the right hon. gentleman said: "While that spectacle continues, and while the smoke of their abominable cruelty goes up to Heaven there is no time for talk of peace. Peace! Ah! we are only just beginning. Peace with the German people may be arranged in good time, but peace with Prussian militarism. * * * * No peace short of the grave with that vile tyranny. Peace will be found, in the word of his majesty the king, 'When the worthy cause for which we are fighting for has been fully achieved.' We may live to see a confirmation of the Christian states of the Balkans restored to their proper racial limits; we may see Italy's territory correspond with her population; we may see France restored to her proper station in Europe, and in her rightful place; and we may see that old England had something to do with it all. If these results be achieved the million men will not have been demanded or supplied in vain." (Loud cheers).

Austria—A Dynasty

Austria is not a nation. She is a dynasty. The House of Hapsburg rules over peoples who constantly endeaver to separate. The foreign policy of that house is based on the desire to hold its dominions together. Hungary has been troublesome lately. The new Slav province of Bosnia-Herzegovina has required much repression. Servia has grown strong and dreamed of leading the non-Russian Slavs. The Hapsburg dynasty needed for its own comfort to reduce Servia. There are always plots and counterplots on both sides. The Austrian government knew well ahead of the plot to assassinate King Alexander and Queen Draga in 1903. It took a cynical attitude toward the murder until the world's outcry led it to express belated horror. When Servia completed a tariff union with Bulgaria in 1905, Austria began a tariff war on Servia. In 1908 in an effort to prove a Servian plot against her, Austria relied on documents that were forged. The murder of the heir presumptive a few weeks ago gave Austria her next chance, and she took it.

Audacious espionage carried on by the Germans has caused the staff of the allies to deal severely with all strangers found within the lines. When two curious Irishmen, who were arrested recently, had proved their identity to the satisfaction of the officers they were asked to go to the headquarters, where an automobile was drawn up with two officers, apparently French, occupying the front seat. Behind them were two supposed gendarmes with a monacled civilian between them. The staff officer said: "This is the reason for our severity. These five men are German officers who were captured today near the firing lines."

A King Among Kings

There should be a demand for several millions of photographs of King Albert of Belgium, in Canada. And the legend inscribed on such should be "Here is a King among Kings."—Montreal Mail.

120 Million Fighting Men

Russia's Supply of Men Simply Inexhaustible

It is a noteworthy fact that the future existence of the Russian empire depends largely on the peasants.

The Russian army is recruited principally from the peasant class and from various nomadic races inhabiting the eastern provinces.

It is estimated that in all there are about 120 million peasants in the Russian empire, and probably no body of men in existence is so hardy as this. Their physique is very fine as compared with that of other European races.

They are, however, somewhat ignorant and superstitious, and, too frequently the victims of terrible famines. In most Russian villages there are no doctors or trained nurses and the death rate is appalling.

When a peasant is taken ill only two remedies are available as a rule—a hot bath, and the "Feldshar," who is generally an old soldier with a little rudimentary knowledge of surgery picked up when on military service. He is in fact a kind of rural Dr. Sangrado, and if blood-letting and the "banja" (vapor bath) do not help then the patient must die—for "such is the will of God."

The Portuguese Army

Portugal has a standing army of 30,000, a first reserve of 90,000 and a second reserve of 140,000, known as territorials. All males between 17 and 45 years of age are liable to be called out.

The Portuguese navy is negligible, the most recent vessel being built nine years ago. The largest of the cruisers is of 4,100 tonnage only, and the remainder of the fleet is made up of two small gun vessels and a so-called battleship built in 1878, with a tonnage of 2,072.

"Is he a man of his word?"

"I don't believe so. He's a man of too many words."—Detroit Free Press.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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

C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, NOV. 27

Help Your Home District!

Money which is sent by the people of Creston to eastern department stores goes out of this district and does not return.

It is taken from the place where it is earned and to the development of which it should be employed.

Money dispatched to the east for goods which the stores of Creston can supply builds up the department store of the city at the expense of Creston.

Is that good business?

There is no real economy and there are innumerable disadvantages in depleting the resources of the Valley for the benefit of Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, or New York.

Expenditures in Creston give work to the people whose employment means prosperity to the district.

Spend your money at home and assist in developing the territory in which you make your living.

Soldiers' Supplies

In view of the very general desire that obtains in the Valley to do everything possible to make the troops comfortable, and in order that effort may not be wasted, it will not be amiss to publish a list of the things supplied free to every man going overseas for duty.

The information is absolutely authentic, being supplied to the Women's Patriotic League by Col. J. Lyons Biggar, director of supplies and transport. Here's the list:

Two shirts.
Two undershirts.
Two drawers.
Three pairs sox.
One sweater jacket.
One needle and thread holdall.
One pair gloves.

And the men in the field are kept provisioned with these at all times when communication is possible. Of course, in addition to the above-mentioned articles, each man is fully provided with boots, overcoat, serge clothing and winter cap.

The ladies who are undertaking this work should look into this matter fully before deciding on any line of action. There is so much scope for their endeavors that to expend it in directions where it is not required would be unfortunate.

The Fighters' Diet

When it comes to keeping down the high cost of living in the matter of emergency rations, that is to say a ration that each man carries in his knapsack and is supposed to be eaten only when he becomes detached from his comrades and is in danger of starvation, honors are about even among the warring nations.

The German soldier at war eats pea sausage.

The composition of the Russian emergency ration is a state secret.

The Belgian army eats evaporated corn.

The French rely on soup. They have a concentrated mixture of vegetables and meat, which is put up in six-ounce boxes, each containing twenty-one tablets wrapped separately in paper. One of these, when dropped into hot water, yields a plate of delicious soup.

The Japs can live for months and fight like demons on rice alone. It is subjected to tremendous pressure and turned out in the shape of little balls. One of these balls with hot water will provide a nourishing meal of soup for half a dozen men.

The British rely on pea soup. It came into use in 1878 in the Afghan war. On his famous march from Kabul to Kandahar the late Lord Roberts' troops were fed almost exclusively on the pea soup ration, which was so thoroughly concentrated that a single mule could carry a day's food for a whole battalion.

It is generally conceded that peas are the best of all food, when the choice is limited to one variety. They are more nutritious than lean meat, and as a "balanced" ration, that is to say, contain both fuel-producing elements and the protein that makes bone and muscle.

More War Taxes

With parliament at its special session in October voting $50,000,000 to provide for the mobilization, transportation and pay of the first Canadian Contingent only, the despatch from Ottawa a few days ago that is is certain when the house reassembles something additional in the way of war taxes will be proposed by the finance minister came as no surprise.

With Canada shaping up to send fresh troops in batches of 15,000 or 20,000 as required to keep the Canadian forces up to 30,000 men on the firing line every day, a vote of another fifty million or even a hundred million dollars need surprise no one.

Once again the papers are devising ways and means to augment the Dominion revenues, and the war stamp tax is again to the fore. This would be made applicable to all legal and real estate documents, insurance policies, telegraph and telephone messages, freight and express packages, sleeping and parlor car tickets, and a very considerable list of luxuries.

The attractive feature of the stamp tax, we are told, is that it is a small thing, bearing hardly on no one in particular and yet producing in the bulk a very considerable revenue. From the government's viewpoint its special attractiveness lies in the fact that it is easily collected, the revenue coming with the sale of the stamps, which have to be affixed to the articles named for taxation before they are sold or handed over.

There is nothing surer than that Canada will have to resort to some scheme of taxation to secure finance to maintain her rightful place in the present crisis, and if a levy on sleeping car tickets, etc., will do the erick that system will answer the purpose as well as any other—in the final analysis the whole people have to pay the shot anyway.

It is consoling to know that even with these added 'touches' Canadians will be getting off much more easily than the people of the United States, for instance, who have a war stamp tax though the country is not at war.

Duration of the War

Premier Asquith's remarks at the opening of parliament that there is every indication that the war will be much shorter than was first anticipated, followed by the opposition leader's speech, which was also very hopeful, are the first words from those higher up with a touch of optimism to them.

By sea and land and industrially Germany has sustained greater losses than ever fell upon a nation. Her commerce has been swept from the sea; her foreign possessions have been very largely taken from her; her indnstries are on the verge of paralysis, and her finances are strained to the utmost.

The Boston News Bureau is telling of a wealthy American of German descent, recently returned from Berlin, who asserts that boys of ages between 16 and 18 were being taken out of school to undergo a course of training and that men of middle age or over were actually being sent to the front.

The same gentleman further asserted that supplies were running low, particularly in clothing, and credited the story that dead Germans were being buried in their undergarments so that their uniforms might be used by those taking their places in the ranks.

Contrast this alarming state of affairs with conditions in Britain where over a billion dollars has just been voted for war purposes and where, as one writer states, every man of suitable age has volunteered or is prepared to volunteer for service.

The German army is now like a wounded bull elephant in a jungle, which in time must bleed to death, but for the present is a dangerous adversary. It makes mad rushes, the ultimate effect of which must be to hasten the end, although for the time being heavy losses may be inflicted upon thoee who come in the way of its frenzied charges.

The one great obstacle to the cessation of hostilities is that Germany might be unwilling as yet to concede what the Allies must demand in the interest of European safety. Nevertheless, peace may come as suddenly as did the war.

Grand Forks ladies cleared $97 at the Patriotic dance last week.

Forty per cent of the 1914 taxes have already been paid at Penticton.

Penticton claims to be getting more than her share of hoboes for winter keeping.

Rossland buys most of its eggs from the United States, also about 200 lbs. of butter a day.

All the country hotels in the Boundary district have renewed their liquor licenses for next year.

Two constables have been taken off Revelstoke police force, and no new uniforms will be bought this winter.

Kaslo ranchers are getting together to finance the construction of a co-operative canning factory next year.

Salmon Arm council has under consideration a bylaw providing an annual salary of $250 for mayor and $150 for aldermen.

Charlie Lucca, the Italian pugilist who has done much jaw punching in various parts of the Kootenays, is now at Juarez, Mexico.

Hardly a day passes but one or more men pull out from Vernon for the old country with the intention of enlisting for active service. Including army and navy reservists, fully a hundred of this class must have left the Okanagan since the outbreak of the war.

RANCH WANTED

Wanted, a Fruit and Cattle Ranch at or near Creston. Describe what you have. Address L. G. MAYHEW, KELOWNA, B.C.

Purebred Poultry For Sale

HIGH CLASS

White Wyandotte & Barred Rock Hens Cocks, Cockerels & Pullets

Bred from Prize-Winners and a grand laying strain. $1.50 to $5.00 each, according to quality. Fancy Pigeons $1.50 per pair.

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THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL IN THE KOOTENAYS

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Plumbing, Tinning and General Repair Work

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W. B. Embree

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

SMALL DEBT ACT.

SUMMONS

Plaint No. 35

In the Small Debts Court of Creston, holden at the Police Court:

Between WM. H. KEMP, Plaintiff; And DENNIS B. HOWARD, trading as D. B. Howard or Howard Bros., Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to appear at a Small Debts Court to be holden at the Police Court, Creston, on the Twelfth Day of December, 1914, at the hour of 8 o'clock of the afternoon, to answer the Plaintiff to a claim, the particulars of which are hereunto annexed.

Dated this 11th of December, 1914.

GUY LOWENBURG
W. S. WATSON
Magistrates.

Debt or Claim - -	$100.00
Cost of Plaint - -	8.00
	$108.00

To the Defendant Dennis B. Howard, trading as D. B. Howard or Howard Bros.

DENNIS B. HOWARD, trading as Dennis B. Howard or Howard Bros. In account with W. H. KEMP—

Oct. 1, 1914—To Rent - - $100.00

Creston Hotel

The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

Our Guests Come Again

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

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

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

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

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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. S28

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"

Grown and Packed by Men of Lifelong Experience

NO IRRIGATION NO WINTER INJURY

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Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness

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Correspondence solicited

A.C. AGENCY COMPANY

758 Gas Electric Bldg. DENVER, Colo.

Our B.C. Budget

Fernie skating rink opened last week.

Grand Forks got its first fall of snow on the 19th.

There are three prisoners of war in the Fernie jail.

Grand Forks has been made a permanent garrison point.

The first permanent snow reached Greenwood on the 12th.

Sample shipments of Fernie beer have been sent to Australia.

$25 was raised in Moyie for the Overseas Club Tobacco Fund.

Fernie was good for $15.05 for the Overseas Club Tobacco Fund.

Fernie police have received instructions to arrest all Turks on sight.

Beans are still blooming and bearing pods in some Grand Forks gardens.

Trail has given over $1,600 to the Belgian Relief and Patriotic Funds.

There are over 240 subjects of the enemy resident in Fernie and district.

Greenwood ranchers are selling fresh pork to P. Burns & Co. for nine cents a pound.

Kaslo council has leased the city rink for this winter to Leet & Lingard for $82.50.

Live stock running at large is doing considerable damagh to property in Greenwood.

It is reported that the St. Eugene mine at Moyie will resume operations in the spring.

Grand Forks stores close at 8 o'clock Saturday nights and 5 o'clock other days of the week.

Collections for the Patriotic Fund for the entire Kaslo electorial constituency are over $1,800.

A new barber shop has opened in Trail and a new grocery store is about to commence business.

The contribution of the Rossland C. P. R. employees to the Canadian Patriotic fund totalled $40.

During the past week eight Trail Italians have booked passages by the steamer "Cretic" for Genoa, Italy.

To date Fernie has spent $869 on relief work, divided among 62 men who received on an average of $14 each.

Owing to the increase in population, the liquor licenses in Princeton have been raised from $125 to $200 a year.

Phoenix has sent a delegation to Victoria to interview the government re finding work for the unemployed in that section.

Several of Fernie's recruits for the second contingent have returned home, having failed to pass the medical examination.

Free Press: Constables McDonald and Gorman took 7 prisoners to Nelson yesterday, four from Fernie and three from Cranbrook.

Six or seven cows and one horse have been shot this fall around Carmi and Beaverdell, by excited hunters mistaking them for deer.

During the month of October the cash collected from Kaslo electric light users exceeded that of any month since the plant was turned over to the municipality.

Sandon Conservative Association will petition the government for the abolishment of stumpage dues on cordwood cut by ranchers in the act of clearing land.

A resolution asking the provincial government to protect the lands of all volunteers to the allies' ranks from tax sales where arrears exist in taxes has been adopted by Sandon Conservatives.

Four persons were tried at Fort Steele on Monday of last week for infractions of the Game Act. Two of them were fined $50 each and one $25 for selling big game during close sale season.

The large clock for the new $41,000 postoffice building has arrived in Greenwood. It will be placed in the postoffice tower in a few days but the striking apparatus will not be working until spring.

As a hunting resort Moyie is still holding its own. This week Messrs. Thorpe, Hammer, and McFarlane each shot a fine deer, while last week five deer were shot by local sportsmen within a few miles of town.

Grand Forks Gazette:—Deer are reported to be plentiful on the North Fork since the snow has driven them from the mountain tops. The Evans boys got four the other day, while F. Hamilton and J. Morrell shot three.

Catalogue House Prices

Our offer to duplicate any mail order house prices on goods of equal Quality is certainly a winner

We would like you to see our sample line of

Tilley Shoes for Babies

LOW PRICES GOOD WEAR

Made-to-Measure SUITS FOR MEN
$13—$15—$17

Special for Xmas. Large range of samples

LANCASTER & CO.

THE QUALITY STORE

Canadian Pacific Railway

EXCURSIONS TO

Eastern Canada & United States

On Sale Dec. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1914

Three Months' Limit

VERY LOW FARES to Toronto, Hamilton, Sarnia, Windsor, Montreal, Ottawa, Belleville, Kingston St. John, Halifax, and all other points in Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces

REDUCED RATES to points in Central States, including Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago, Kansas City, and other points

Cheap Rail Fares in connection with Trans-Atlantic Passages. Return Limit 5 Months

All further information from any Ticket Agent, or

R. M. Dawson, Dist. Pass. Agent, Dalgary, Alta.

Penticton Women's Institute is the largest in the province.

The thermometer registered 22 degrees below zero at Blairmore on Sunday night, November the 15th.

Rossland cattle are said to be causing damage to ranchers around Trail. The ranchers in that vicinity are applying to have a pound district formed to deal with the trespassing animals

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 2nd day of November, 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.

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 LAWENBURG.

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.

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

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

(Continued)

Mr. Hetherington threw the boy half-a-crown and began to ascend the steps of his house. Then he paused and glanced back.

"Oh, Hugh," he said, looking at his nephew with a rather curious smile, "I shall see you at the office tomorrow about this £5,000 I have promised to advance you, and if it don't pull through you shall have Jones's job, you know. The salary will be 37s. 6d., a week."

"Thank you so much, sir," said Hugh, "I'll be sure to call at your office tomorrow, but as for Jones's job, I am awfully obliged, but I doubt if any one will take it for less than £4."

Mr. Hetherington made no answer, but smiled again in the same curious way and went into the house. Delia looked at Hugh and smiled.

"Papa is half angry and half admires you," she said, "you had better be on the look out, though, for he does not like being scored off, and he may play you some nasty trick or another. Aren't you coming in?"

"Oh, I think not, thanks," said Hugh, and added as he saw crossing the road towards them a young man, tall, slender, very fashionably dressed and exceedingly good-looking, though rather effeminate in appearance: "Hullo, why here is Boustead, I thought he was stil in Paris."

"My dear Lord Ambrose," said Delia, beaming on the new comer with her most charming smile, "is it really you?"

Lord Ambrose Boustead bowed and shook hands, first with Delia and then with Hugh, explaining that he had just that day returned from Paris. Delia seemed charmed to see him, and asked him to come in and speak to her father, an invitation which Lord Ambrose accepted with alacrity. With a very short nod to Hugh, Delia ran up the steps to the door a patient footman was still holding open. Lord Ambrose followed, enchanted with her kind reception to him, and Hugh turned quietly away.

"Delia is a bit riled with me, if Uncle isn't," he said to himself; "or, perhaps, it was only that she was really pleased to see Boustead. I wonder if he will propose again and if she will accept him. Not much chance of his ever coming into the title, I suppose, but Delia may fancy the idea of being daughter-in-law to the Marquis of Castleham."

And Hugh made his way quietly to his own rooms, wondering what, if Lord Ambrose were successful, Lord Castleham would think of Delia's temper, and deciding that he himself would never take a wife subject to such fits of maniacal rage, no matter how much money she brought with her.

The next morning he was at business early and greeted old Mr. Logan with the astonishing news that he had hopes of obtaining £5,000 out of his uncle, a sum which should tide them well over their difficulties.

After disposing of some necessary routine work he went out to call at Messrs. Hetherington's and on the way met Lord Ambrose Boustead, looking as languid and effeminate as ever, and as fashionably and carefully attired as if for Rotten Row in the afternoon instead of for Lombard Street in the morning.

"Where did you vanish to last night?" Lord Ambrose asked, stopping as he saw Hugh; "Miss Hetherington was furious when she found you had taken yourself off."

"Was she?" said Hugh uneasily, but hoping Lord Ambrose used the word "furious" in its colloquial sense and not to indicate one of Delia's fits of literal fury. "I'm sorry, but I think I rather thought I had got my dismissal. Besides you seemed very interested in each other."

"I in her," sighed Lord Ambrose, "not she in me. It was my third proposal last night."

"And was it successful?" asked Hugh sympathetically.

"She was almost vexed, I fear," sighed Lord Amrose; "she called me the silliest bounder out of Colney Hatch; do you think she meant it personally?"

"Oh, I'm sure she didn't," said Hugh gravely.

Lord Ambrose sighed with intense relief, but a moment later his face clouded nagin.

"I say, Tallentine, you are not, are you—?" he began, vaguely enough but with palpable anxiety; "you don't mind my asking, do you? but you are there pretty often and I've sometimes wondered—?"

"Good gracious, no!" exclaimed Hugh, understanding that Lord Ambrose feared in him a possible rival. "I'm only tolerated at Kensington Palace Square as the poor relation it wouldn't be decent to snub too openly. Besides, I don't think Delia and I have very much in common."

"Oh, I see," said Lord Ambrose, obviously a good deal relieved; "well, come and dine with me tonight at Tewxton House, will you? Its an awful old place, but dad lets me have it rent free, so I hang out there."

Hugh declined the invitation at first, but Lord Ambrose pressed him so that having no good excuse handy he was almost forced to accept. Then with a nod the two young men parted and Hugh went on towards his uncle's office.

"He seems in earnest about Delia," Hugh mused. "I wonder if it is her or her money he is after; for he will have jolly little himself, as the third son of a rather hard-up marquis. But it's a swell enough family, and Boustead himself is by no means such a fool as he looks."

At Messrs. Hetherington's office Hugh learned that his uncle had not come down to business that day, but that he himself was expected by the manager, a Mr. Ward. Mr. Ward received him at once, and put through the business of the £5,000 advance with great promptitude, and an extreme civility of manner that Hugh, as a poor and struggling man, was not much used to from so important a person as Mr. Ward. Hugh guessed privately that Mr. Ward, astonished at this advance of the £5,000, imagined him to be in high favor with his uncle, and perhaps even saw in him a future junior partner in the great firm of Hetherington's.

"You were at Kensington Palace Square last night, were you not, Mr. Tallentine?" Mr. Ward asked, and as Hugh nodded, he continued: "A most unlucky business and if the girl dies—"

"Good lord," exclaimed Hugh, startled, "what has Delia been up to now?"

"Oh, I thought you knew, as you had been there," said Mr. Ward, somewhat disconcerted, "still, it is no secret, as the girl insisted on being taken to the hospital, declaring she was afraid to stop at Kensington Palace Square. It seems Miss Delia had the misfortune to drop a lamp near her maid, and the foolish girl got herself burnt and absurdly charges Miss Delia with throwing the lamp at her. It is one of those annoying things that people get such wrong ideas about, and Mr. Hetherington has been kept so busy he could not spare time to come down to business today."

"That girl," said Hugh with conviction, "will end up with manslaughter—I'll swear she is mad."

"Oh, no," protested Mr. Ward, shocked, "just a generous but hasty disposition. I would not have mentioned it, only I thought you were there at the time. By the way, Mr. Hetherington told me to ask you to call in to see Messrs. Ziebold today."

"Oh, all right," said Hugh, and left the office, much less happy in his mind than he had expected to be.

For what was he to call at Ziebold's for? He did not wish to see Ziebold. Was the meekness with which his uncle had submitted only apparent, and was he to expect that "nasty trick" Delia had warned him her father would very likely attempt to play him? Meekness was not a usual characteristic of Mr. Hetherington's, but rather a kind of dull and yet impetus obstinacy that would never permit him to accept defeat or to abandon any pursuit once engaged in. Still, he had seemed yesterday to give up rather easily his attempt to read the cipher, and Hugh thought that perhaps he was now losing something of his old persistence that had so often in the past held him to one course, reckless of all consequences.

All the same a dull conviction weighed on Hugh that this invitation to visit Ziebold's boded him no good.

CHAPTER VI.

The Flower-Girl

Before returning to his own office Hugh called in, therefore, at Ziebold Brothers, and had not been five minutes in the presence of the head of the firm before his worst fears were realized. Some engagements of his, which in the ordinary course he would not have to trouble about for nearly three months, had now passed into the hands of Messrs. Ziebold, who appeared disposed to insist on their being met on the very instant.

"But this is most unusual," he pretested, "why do you adopt such an attitude? It will involve you in loss, as well as placing me in a very awkward position, while you must be able to see yourself that it was never contemplated I should have this put to me as this date."

Mr. Ziebold shrugged his shoulders.

"I am afraid I can hold out no hope of our coming to any terms, other than immediate settlement," he said quietly.

"But this is not business," cried Hugh angrily, "this is simply deliberate malice."

"Not on our part," said Ziebold quickly, "we are acting for some one else."

"For whom?" asked Hugh, sharply, but he knew at once that all this was his uncle's doing.

Plainly Mr. Hetherington meant to be even with him. Probably the plan was to force him into bankruptcy, and then make him accept the post already offered him. It seemed his uncle meant both to gratify his revenge and to get a good, skilled, trustworthy clerk at a very cheap rate.

"Well, he shall fail in that part of his plan, anyhow," said Hugh to himself and then repeated aloud: "Well, on whose behalf are you acting?"

"Why, the fact is I don't know," said Mr. Ziebold, "we got the papers and our instructions through a firm of solicitors who were instructed by another firm. It pays us, so we saw no reason to refuse, as of course if we had refused the lawyers would simply have gone to some one else. But it is plain enough that some one has his knife into you, and I have been wondering what you have done to your uncle?"

"My uncle? Mr. Hetherington?" said Hugh. "Why, we are on the best of terms."

Mr. Ziebold said nothing but it was plain he did not believe him. Hugh determined on a sudden impulse that if his uncle were attacking him like this, he would use the uncle reputation for wealth as a defence.

"Of course, I cannot accept your statement that you are acting for other people," he said quietly. "For what you do, I must hold you responsible. You are putting me to a good deal of inconvenience for no reason and I shall make a point of hitting back."

"If you can," said Mr. Ziebold.

"If I can," said Hugh! "Of course. But I will show you something."

He took from his pocket the papers his uncle's manager had given him regarding the loan of £5,000 and showed them to Mr. Ziebold, who was plainly a good deal impressed.

"I certainly understood the lawyer who instructed us was acting for Mr. Hetherington," he said, "but I don't understand why he should be putting £5,000 into the business of a man he is trying to crush. But then why did he advance you that sum?" added Ziebold, looking doubtful again. "It is not like him."

"Oh, there are private reasons," said Hugh.

"Oh," exclaimed Ziebold as one suddenly receiving light, "I heard there was something between you and Miss Hetherington. Are you engaged, then?"

Hugh, taken absolutely aback at this idea, which had before never entered his mind, nodded sharply, hardly realizing what he was doing, except that somehow he was satisfying Ziebold that he was not a man it would be very wise to inflict a wanton injury on.

"I see now," said Ziebold.

"Quite so," said Hugh.

"Then in that case you are likely to be a partner in Hetheringtons soon," said Ziebold almost with deference.

"Well, nothing has been said about that yet," returned Hugh.

"But who is it then who is trying to play you this trick?" asked Ziebold.

"I don't know," answered Hugh, "but I may suspect—it is possible I may have rivals who would be glad to discredit me in my uncle's eyes."

"Then I will let the people who instructed us know at once that we cannot act in such a matter," declared Mr. Ziebold heatedly. "It is not clean business, it is hardly honorable. And when you are admitted to the firm, Mr. Tallentine—"

"When I am my uncle's partner," said Hugh solemnly, "you may depend on my friendship."

(To be Continued)

English Universities and the War

English universities are bearing their share of the burden of war. A cavalry regiment composed of Oxford students is serving with the Allies, among them W. F. Dyde, M.A., of the University of Alberta, and 1912 Rhodes scholar for Alberta. Oxford and other universities have provided officers from their officers' training corps.

But besides sending representatives to the front, they are putting their plants at the disposition of the government. Many buildings in Oxford have been turned over to the Red Cross organization to be used as hospitals. A visit to Birmingham university in August revealed gates locked, a sentry on duty and the Red Cross flag floating over the buildings.

The university of Leeds is carrying on in its laboratories a series of experiments with aniline dyes with the view to bringing back the dye industry from Germany to England. It was an an Englishman, Sir W. H. Perkin, who, in 1858, first discovered mauve as a product of aniline oil but though the production of aniline dyes has increased enormously since then, the preparation of these for industrial purposes has been confined almost exclusively to Germany. With the closing of German factories to the British, it became necessary to find another source of supply, and the university of Leeds, under its faculty of technology, is working now to discover those trade secrets, the knowledge of which will make it posible to establish in England this industry whose beginnings are due to English inventive genius.

Germans Cutting Prices to Canadians

The council of the Montreal board of trade has received from two prominent shipping and forwarding firms in London, letters calling attention to the fact that German shipping and forwarding houses are prosecuting a very energetic campaign in Canada and other British dominions with a view to securing business between Great Britain and the oversea dominions. The representations made, show that German houses, who have their head offices in Berlin and branch offices at different ports in Great Britain, are, through their agents in Canada, circularizing business houses in Canada, offering to attend to the shipments which they make from Great Britain at a charge for shipping and looking after the consignments very much below what is a reasonable and fair figure for such services. These German houses are offering to make contracts for a year or more with Canadian houses on these low rates.

The council, while believing that Canadians generally patriotic enough to refrain from giving their custom to German houses, fear that the circumstance that the parties soliciting this business represent German houses is not always made known and hence it is desirable that enquiry should be made by all Canadian firms as to the nationality of firms represented by parties soliciting their shipping and forwarding business.

The war is hitting non-combatants very hard. It cost Switzerland $13,000,000 to mobilize, and to keep the army on a war footing means another $8,400,000 a month. And their annual budget is barely $22,500,000.

Mary had a little lamb,
And then I heard her holler:
What does that waiter think I am?
He charged me half a dollar!"

WHY BRITAIN IS AT WAR

The Causes and the Issues, in Brief Form, From the Diplomatic Correspondence and Speeches of Ministers

(By Sir Edward Cook)

(Continued From Last Week)

On August 3 Germany addressed an ultimatum to Belgium saying that she would be treated as an enemy unless she consented to the violation of her territory. Belgium "categorically refused this as a flagrant violation of the law of nations," and the King of the Belgians appealed in the following terms to King George: "Remembering the numerous proofs of your majesty's friendship and that of your predecessor, and the friendly attitude of England in 1870 and the proof of friendship you have just given us again, I make a supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of your majesty's government to safeguard the integrity of Belgium."

On August 4 the British government addressed an ultimatum to Germany saying that unless by midnight she gave a satisfactory reply to the question asked on July 31, "his majesty's government feel bound to take all steps in their power to uphold the neutrality of Belgium and the observance of a treaty to which Germany is as much a party as ourselves." Germany gave no reply except by the forcible violation of Belgian territory, and Britain accordingly declared war.

Thus, by an instructive coincidence, a crisis which began by the determination of Austria (backed by Germany) to apply brute force against the independence of a small state in Southeastern Europe came to a head, so far as Britain is concerned, by the determination of Germany (in alliance with Austira) to ride rough-shod over the neutrality of a small state in Northwestern Europe. "Gentlemen," said the German chancellor in the Reichstag (August 4), "we are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied Luxembourg and perhaps are already on Belgian soil. Gentlemen, this is contrary to the dictates of International Law * * * Anybody who is threatened, as we are threatened, and is fighting for his highest possessions, can have only one thought—how he is to hack his way through."

"If I am asked what we are fighting for," said the prime minister in the house of commons (August 6), "I can reply in two sentences. In the first place, to fulfil a solemn international obligation—an obligation which, if it had been entered into between private persons in the ordinary concerns of life, would have been regarded as an obligation not only of law, but of honor, which no self-respecting man could possibly have repudiated. I say, secondly, we are fighting to vindicate the principle which, in these days when material force sometimes seems to be the dominant influence and factor in the development of mankind, that small nationalities are not to be crushed, in defiance of international good faith, by the arbitrary will of a strong and overmastering power. I do not believe any nation ever entered into a great controversy—and this is one of the greatest history will ever know—with a clearer conscience and stronger conviction that it is fighting, not for aggression, not for the maintenance even of its own selfish interest, but in defiance of principles the maintenance of which is vital to the civilization of the world, and with the the full conviction, not only of the wisdom and justice, but of the obligations which lay upon us to challenge this great issue."

"I ask the house," said Sir Edward Grey (August 3), "from the point of view of British interests, to consider what may be at stake. If France is beaten in a struggle of life and death, beaten to her knees, loses her position as a great power, becomes subordinate to the will and power of one greater than herself—consequences which I do not anticipate, because I am sure that France has the power to defend herself with all the energy and ability and patriotism which she has shown so often—still if that were to happen, and if Belgian fell under the same dominating influence, and then Holland and then Denmark, then would not Mr. Gladstone's words come true, that just opposite to us there would be a common interest against the unmeasured aggrandizement of any power?

"It may be said, I suppose, that we might stand aside, husband our strength, and that whatever happened in the course of this war, at the end of it intervene with effect to put things right and to adjust them to our own point of view. If in a crisis like this we ran away from those obligations of honor and interest as regards the Belgian treaty, I doubt whether whatever material force we might have at the end it would be of very much value in face of the respect that we should have lost. At the end of this war, whether we have stood aside or whether we have been engaged in it, I do not believe for a moment—even if we had stood aside and remained aside—that we should be in a position, a material position, to use our force decisively to undo what had happened in the course of the war, to prevent the whole of the west of Europe opposite to us, if that had been the result of the war, falling under the domination of a single power, and I am quite sure that our moral position would be such—" (The rest of the sentence was lost, says the Times, in a loud outburst of cheering).

The issues being thus vital to the civilization of the world, and to the freedom and integrity of Great Britain and of the British Dominions, it is, he said, "that all the resources, not only of this United Kingdom, but of the vast empire of which it is the centre, shall be thrown into the scale." And let us bear ourselves through the struggle in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln's war motto: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right—as God gives us to see the right—let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up this nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace."

Food Supplies in WAR TIME

Rumors are in circulation that we are unable to supply orders owing to war demand. This statement is absolutely incorrect. We are filling our orders as usual. Insist on getting what you ask for—Clark's.

W. CLARK, LIMITED

Better Feelinf in the Trade

That the feeling in the trade is very much more assured than it was four weeks ago is the opinion of Mr. R. D. Fairbairn, president of R. D. Fairbairn Company, Limited, manufacturers of ladies' outer garments and fancy dry goods.

Mr. Fairbairn believes the manufacturers of Canada as a class have largely in their own hands the matter of whether there will be good business for Canadian factories. "The business is there," said Mr. Fairbairn, "if the manufacturers will only get after it. The depression in trade which was in force before the war has certainly not increased since the war began; and, on the whole, manufacturers can be assured of good business, provided they do two things—advertise and push the selling department to the limit."

Referring to his own business, Mr. Fairbairn said he did not anticipate cutting down one hour of labor or dismissing one employee or reducing wages as a result of the war. On the contrary, the present staff of upwards of 200 is being slightly increased. This continued activity is not due to any removal of competition, but to the continued demand throughout the country.

"We are absolutely confident," said Mr. Fairbairn, "that with the business to be done at home there is absolutely no excuse for any manufacturer of garments curtailing his output. People have to be clothed; our farmers are getting big money for their produce; and the $450,000,000 represented by our export business for this year must be circulated. The general trade of the country must of necessity not only hold its own, but advance."

Italy and Great Britain

Italy is invaded by Germans, who assert that Germany will issue victorious, and that her commercial and industrial activity will not be arrested. We are inundated with German letters, telegrams, newspapers, and private communications from famous German commercial houses, all asserting that Germany will win, and that Italy should keep neutral, to be on the winning side.

We are not of that opinion. We cannot lose sight of England. Germany knows that England represents her great final danger, hence the bitterness with which she speaks of England in all the above communications. England is not playing a game of bluff. She is not impotent by land, as Germany says, and may give Germany a mortal blow by sea. The war may possibly end in a Titantic duel between England and Germany. In this case England will go through with the struggle calmly and grimly, smiling at difficulties and disregarding losses.—Le Secolo, Milan.

FREE HANDSOME MUFF

GIRLS—This beautiful stylish muff will keep you lovely and warm this winter and it is so handsome and dressy that you will be the envy of all your friends. It is the very newest pillow shape—and extra large in size, measuring more than 15 inches wide by 10 inches deep. It is lined throughout with fine quality black satin with the new ruffle edge and finished with a silk welsh cord. This lovely muff is warm and dressy, will give you years of wear and satisfaction and is surely just what you most want.

We are prepared to give away, absolutely free 1,000 of these handsome muffs to quickly introduce our delightful new Royal Japanese Perfume. Simply send your name and address to-day and we will send you 35 handsome bottles in 6 different delicious odors: Lily of the Valley, Carnation, Wood Violet, White Rose, etc. Help us advertise this delightful perfume by selling these among your friends at our special introductory price of only 50c each. It is very easy as many ladies buy from 6 to 12 bottles of this fine perfume on sight. Return our $3.50 when the perfume is sold and we promptly forward the muff just as represented, all charges paid right to your door. We guarantee satisfaction. Write today to

Dept. M. 33 Toronto, Canada

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

MRS. NEWLYWED SAYS—

"I can't imagine how you manage to be dressed by the time your husband comes home on a washday."

Mrs. Wiseneighbor Says—

"I use an Eddy "Globe" Washboard and an Eddy Indurated Fibreware Tub which keeps the water warm a long time."—No fear of rust.

BUT BE SURE THEY'RE

EDDY'S

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

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

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

CHILDREN TEETHING

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

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00 Use any injector, but Cutter's best.

The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

PATENTS

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

Want Canadian Wheat and Oats

Advices have been received that large supplies of Canadian wheat and oats will be required by Switzerland during the war, both for domestic uses.

Four million dollars' worth of Canadian wheat were bought by Switzerland last year, and there is every indication that this will be increased if the supply is available.

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Willie—Say, teacher, tomorrow's my birthday.

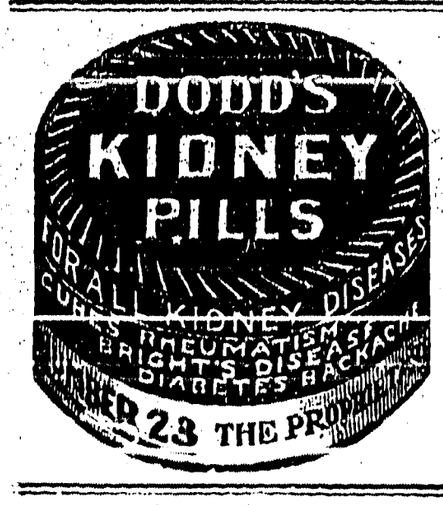
Teacher—Why, what a strange coincidence! It's mine, too!"

Willie—Well, gee! How'd you ever get so much bigger'n me, then?—American School Board Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Willie—Paw, why is an after-dinner speech called a toast?

Paw—Because it is usually so dry, my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.



Tribute to German Doctors

In the course of a letter, dated September 16, an English lady resident at Ostend writes:

"Tonight some stray men from the Duke of Wellington's regiment who were at Mons, anw got cut off, came in here, and we had a long talk with them. Some of them were in the Dorset regiment, and the others in the Duke of Wellington's, and in the territorial battalion of that regiment. —— happens to be lieutenant, so it made quite a meeting. We spotted their accent at once.

"They have been stripped of their rifles, etc., by the Germans, who then let them go. One of the men says the Germans have orders to treat the English wounded with tenderness, so the German doctors have done a great deal for our wounded. These men say that after Mons all our wounded would have died but for the German doctors.

"A Belgian lieutenant came into this restaurant for lunch who has been through seventeen engagements and still is not wounded."

A letter has been received from Captain J. B. George, of the Royal Irish regiment, who was reported as missing and badly wounded, stating that he is in a Red Cross hospital at Mons. He adds:

"I had bad luck. I was knocked out in the first half hour. I was two days in a German hospital. They could not have treated me better had I been the crown prince, from the lowest orderly to the senior medical officer. I hope you will tell this to anyone who is running down the Germans."

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.

Flogging in the German Navy

In the month of August the German cruiser Magdeburg ran ashore in the Baltic and fell into the hands of the Russians. When her new owners searched her a singular discovery was made. It is thus described in a dispatch from Petrograd, dated Sept. 3, appearing in the London Morning Post:

"Considerable sensation has been created here by discoveries made on board the German cruiser Magdeburg, that was blown up after going ashore at the entrance of the Finnish Gulf. Among the articles lying on the decks on the after-part, where boats were lowered for the majority of the crew to escape on the accompanying destroyers, were several specimens of the old 'cat of nine tails.' When the Russian authorities went through the ship they found one of these instruments in every officer's cabin, and all bore signs of long, and, in some cases, of hard usage.

"These curious attributes of naval rank are all alike in having a handle eight inches long, with a loop for the wrist. From the other end depend nine leather thongs of formidable appearance, nearly as thick as the little finger, and twelve inches long. In each case the officer's name was inscribed on the handle. These 'cats' were handed round for press inspection last night at the Naval General Staff headquarters. Those left lying on deck ahd apparently played their habitual part in speeding up the German 'Jackies' during the nervous operation of lowering the boats to escape from the cruiser lying comfortable aground. It is considered here that the little instruments tell a most interesting and significant story of the procedure on board the ships of the Royal German Navy, and provide yet another illustration of the systematic savagery of that Germanism dating from 1870, which has replaced the good old culture of an earlier and better Germany.

"The public are also to have an opportunity of inspecting these latest-discovered instruments of Prussian culture."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

"Dum-Dum" Bullets

The origin of the name of these hateful tools of warfare, is to be sought in India. They were first made at the arsenal in Dum-Dum, a town and military station about four miles northeast of Calcutta. Their peculiarity is that the leaden cones of steel or nickle clad bullets is exposed at the point so that they spread out on striking, making a large, jagged dangerous wound. In actual practice any military bullet may be made into a dum-dum by nicking the covering slightly at the apex, so that the heavier leaden interior may burst its sheath at the moment of impact. Both the French and British authorities have given a prompt denial to the Kaiser's statement that their troops used these dum-dum bullets in the present war. The use of these bullets was condemned at the Hague conference, though some nations refused to agree to discontinue their use.

"And have you a nice teacher?"

"Yes; but she's awful wicked."

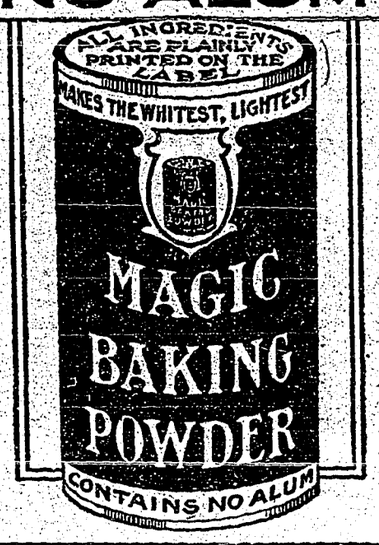
"How?"

"She tells us Bible stories on weekdays!"—The School.

Visitor—Will the boss be back after lunch?

Office Boy—No, that's what he went out after.

NO ALUM



Clays Laboratory

The clays laboratory which is now being equipped under the department of geology at the University of Alberta, will be used not only for teaching purposes, but also for the physical testing of clays, one of the chief natural products of the province. The samples sent to the laboratory will be tested to discover the exact type of article which can best be manufactured from them, whether common brick, fire brick, tile, sewer pipe, porcelain ware, earthenware or china. Until recently most of the clays found in Alberta have been tested in the east. The presence, in the centre of the province, of a fully equipped laboratory of this kind, should greatly help to develop an industry, the materials for which lie so ready to hand. The Geological Survey have begun an examination of the clays found in the western provinces and it is intended that the laboratories will make a more systematic study of the clay resources within the province.

Could Hardly Live For Asthma.—Writes one man who after years of suffering has found complete relief through Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Now he knows how needless has been his suffering. This matchless remedy gives sure help to all afflicted with asthma. Inhaled as smoke or vapor it brings the help so long needed. Every dealer has it or can get it for you from his wholesaler.

The Russian People

A feature of the world struggle is the serious and excited temper of the Rusian people, an utter contrast to the indifference or aversion with which they regarded the war with Japan. That was an adventure into which the government blundered in carrying out a policy in which the people took no interest; this is a fight of the people. The wonderful scene at Moscow at the opening of hostilities showed that "the most religious people in Europe" entered upon the war as an act of religion.

Baby Eczema Becomes Chronic

Causing Great Suffering and Anxiety —Prompt Relief and Cure by Dr. Chase's Ointment

This is one reason why every mother should know about Dr. Chase's Ointment, since it is an unfailing cure for all itching skin diseases.

Mrs. F. Clarke, Belmont, Man., writes: "My baby had eczema on her ear. The sore was very bad, and nothing seemed to do her much good. Hearing of the remarkable cures Dr. Chase's Ointment was making, we sent for some, and after the third application the sore began to heal. I am glad to say that it is quite well now, and we give the credit to Dr. Chase's Ointment. We cannot recommend this preparation too highly."

Here is another letter, which tells of the cure of a five-weeks-old baby: Mrs. Wallace Mingon, River John Road, Colchester County, N.S., writes: "My little girl took eczema when she was five weeks old. Though we doctored her until she was nearly a year old, she got no better. I was advised to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and this treatment completely cured her."

May Naturalize on Compliance

Owing to the doubt existing among judges as to the proper course to pursue, the justice department will issue a ruling that, notwithstanding the war, Germans and Austrians may take out Canadian naturalization papers if they have been in the country three years and complied with the legal requirements.

"There is one respect," said Curran, "in which fishing is a good deal safer sport than hunting."

"How is that?" queried Cushman.

"Well,' explained Curran, "we don't make any fatal mistakes hooking up men who happen to look like fish, do we?"—New York Times.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

are made according to a formula in use nearly a century ago among the Indians, and learned from them by Dr. Morse. Though repeated attempts have been made, by physicians and chemists, it has been found impossible to improve the formula or the pills. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a household remedy throughout the world for Constipation and all Kidney and Liver troubles. They act promptly and effectively, and

Cleanse the System

German and British Cruisers

Now that the Heligoland fight has seen British and German cruisers exchanging broadsides, naval journals are discussing the relative merits of the two national types. For years Germany has been building what the German admiral staff terms "small cruisers." These vessels can be distinguished by their bearing the names of towns—Leipsic, Karlsruhe, Emden, Madgeburg, etc.—and are all of small or moderate size, great speed and light armament. British cruisers are not standardized in the same way; but of late years the admiralty has been building a number of very fast ships, some larger, some smaller, than the German "small cruiser," but all more heavily armed. The German ships are all armed with the 4.1 inch gun, a weapon which fires a 35-pound shell, and probably can be discharged with great rapidity. The British 4-inch gun is a lighter weapon; the earlier "marks" fire a 25-pounds shell, and the projectile from the later patterns weighs 31 pounds. The British cruisers, however, usually mount 6-inch guns as well as the 4-inch weapons, and the 6-inch shell weigns 100 pounds.

THE FALL WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Canadian fall weather is extremely hard on little ones. One day it is warm and bright and the next wet and cold. These sudden changes bring on colds, cramps and colic, and unless baby's little stomach is kept right the result may be serious. There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets in keeping the little ones well. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds and make baby thrive. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

How Von Buelow Fell

One of the special correspondents at Ostend has learned the exact circumstances surrounding the death of General von Buelow at the battle of Haelen.

At this battle a lad of 18, standing alone in a mass of dead, saw about 800 yards distant an officer studying a map. The youngster crawled quickly amongst the corpses of his comrades until he was within 400 yards of the officer. Then he took careful aim and fired. The officer fell dead. Rushing up to the body the Belgian discovered to his surprise that it was that of General von Buelow.

Taking off the General's boots and donning his uniform he managed to pass through the German lines. As he approached the Belgian army he discarded the German helmet and put on his own cap in fear that he might be shot.

Subsequent examination of von Buelow's garment led to German notes to the value of 135,000 francs being found in the vest pocket, and this money King Albert has turned over to the Red Cross organization. In his jacket was a secret pocket containing memoranda full of interesting details about the battlefield and the future intentions of the Germans.

On hearing of the lad's brave deed King Albert, after presenting him with the dead general's horse and pocketbook, gave him on the spot the Order of the Knight of Leopold.

A Boon for the Bilious.—The liver is a very sensitive organ and easily deranged. When this occurs there is undue secretion of bile and the acrid liquid flows into the stomach and sours it. In this condition a man finds the best remedy in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are warranted to speedily correct the disorder. There is no better medicine in the entire list of pill preparations.

Industrial Laboratory

Mr. J. Kelso, M.Sc. (Queen's) has been appointed engineer of tests in the industrial laboratory just opened at the University of Alberta. Mr. Kelso has for several years operated the Kelso testing laboratories in Calgary, and has been for some time chemist for the Canada Cement Co. In the new laboratory he will have charge of the industrial work, which includes the testing of all kinds of industrial products. The resources of the laboratory will be at the disposal not only of manufacturers in cement and clays, and of workers in coal, oil and gas, but also of such establishments as tanneries, packing plants, sugar factories, canneries, etc.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

A gentleman was walking through the negro portion of an American town, when he came across a woman unmercifully beating a little boy.

"Here, my good woman," he said, seizing her by the arm, "you must not do that. What has he done, anyway?"

"Mustn't do that? What has he done?" ejaculated the enraged negress. "If you want to know, he's been and 'lef' de chicken hous' do' open, and all dem chickens got out."

"Well, that is not so serious," said the gentleman, soothingly; "chickens always come home to roost."

"Come home!" snorted the woman; "dem chickens will all go home!"

Ethel—I do so love football.

Betty—I don't. I detest it. Jack's gone and got his collarbone broken, and I can't put my head on his shoulder for a month.—Boston Transcript.

"Drs. Smith and Jinks are going to operate on Hawkins."

"Necessary?"

"Yes. Mr. Jinks wants a new car, and Dr. Smith has a heavy bill coming due."—London Opinion.

Everybody

feels better when Liver and Bowels are normal. Keep yours toned up with

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

25c. and 60c. at all druggists and stores. Take Abbey Vita Tablets for Sick Nerves.

Retribution

Denyise Cartier is a thirteen-year-old girl. She went out walking with her father in Paris last Sunday afternoon. The two were enjoying fair weather and a bit of homely confidence. War's terrors to them were seemingly remote. The world looked good. But they forgot that science was putting itself to the test of accomplishment—the science of aviation, experiments in which have set all mankind marvelling. Overhead a great man-made flying thing whirred and wheeled. The two French folk gazed in wonder and awe.

Then something happened. A bomb was dropped. There was a deafening explosion. The father's head was blown from his shoulders and he fell in a crumpled heap, a horrible, sickening spectacle. Denyise, too, lay bleeding on the ground. One of her legs was torn to shreds. But she was still conscious. "Don't tell mamma," she begged of the policeman who gathered her up in his arms. On Monday at the hospital when the surgeon came to tell her amputation was necessary she smiled at him and then passed into merciful unconsciousness, only to awake a cripple for life, if indeed her life is to be spared.

Science meanwhile had triumphed. It had been proved that an airship could defy a whole city. That from a height out of reach it could strike to kill. That it could strike to kill not only armed men, but the unarmed and even little children. That it could strike in defence of a great principle, for the honor of a powerful nation. That it was not a mere plaything, but a weapon to be feared, terrible in its execution and swift to get away. Possibly the aviator who thus vindicated his cause and won another triumph in navigation of the air, laughed in glee as he flew away. We may be sure the devils in hell did.

But somewhere Someone was taking note of Denyise Cartier. "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? and one of them shall not fall to the ground without your Father." "The aeroplane which flew over Paris on Sunady, and dropped bombs killing two persons," says a cablegram, "was fired upon and brought to earth near Montgeron. The aviator was killed." Sometimes the mills of the gods do not grind slowly."—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Cavalry Sergeant's Bravery

The following story is told by a wounded Hussar in the Lincoln Military hospital:

"When we were waiting for the order to go in I saw a cavalry sergeant who had been badly wounded three times and was still pegging at it. As he was fighting I saw him go to a badly wounded corporal who was shouting to be taken out of the way of the line. The wounded sergeant bound up the other man's wound, and then sat him on his own horse and sent him back out of the way. Then I saw the sergeant limp along on foot as best he could after his regiment to fight again. I don't know what became of him, but I shall never see a finer thing as long as I live."

FOUND OUT

A Trained Nurse Discovered Its Effect

No one is in better position to know the value of food and drink than a trained nurse.

Speaking of coffee a nurse writes: "I used to drink strong coffee myself, and suffered greatly from headaches and indigestion. (Tea is just as injurious as coffee because both contain the drug caffeine).

"While on a visit to my brothers I had a chance to try Postum, for they drank it altogether in place of coffee. After using Postum two weeks I found I was much benefited and finally my headaches disapepared and also the indigestion.

"Naturally I have since used Postum among my patients, and have noticed a marked benefit where coffee has been left off and Postum used.

"I observe a curious fact about Postum when used by mothers. It greatly helps the flow of milk in cases where coffee is inclined to dry it up, and where tea causes nervousness.

"I find trouble in getting servants to make Postum properly. But when it is prepared according to directions on package and served hot with cream it is certainly a delicious beverage."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

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

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 20c and 50c tins.

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

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Xmas. Toys and Fancy Goods

Our stock of Toys, Books and Fancy Goods will be as complete this year as usual and we solicit your trade.

Do not send your money to the Catalogue Houses, but patronize your home store. You will find our prices reasonable.

Help build up YOUR OWN town.

Creston Drug & Book Co.

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

Dealers in
MEAT
Wholesale and Retail

Fish. Game, Poultry, and Oysters in Season

We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

Good Morning
We are Introducing
American Silk
American Cashmere
American Cotton Lis
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 with, out 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 elected.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOSIERY CO.
P. O. Box 214
DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

GUY LOWENBERG
CONSULTING ENGINEER
CRESTON - - B.C.

JAS. H. SCHOFIELD
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
REAL ESTATE, Etc.
TRAIL - - B.C.

Local and Personal

C. O. Rodgers was a business visitor at Cranbrook the latter part of the week.

For Christmas gifts be sure you get goods made in Canada and sold in Creston.

Christ Church bazaar on Thursday afternoon, with social and dance in the evening.

Creston Masonic Lodge meets Wednesday night, election of officers. A full turnout of members is desired.

A box of Creston valley apples would make an acceptable Christmas present for a friend living on the prairies, for instance.

Elder Johnson, who has been conducting Latter Day Saints services in Creston and vicinity for the past ten days, left on Tuesday for Spokane.

Wild geese are as plentiful as usual this season—and apparently as hard to bag, judging by the number that are not being brought in these days.

DEATH—At Cloverdale Ranch, Creston, on Nov. 21st, Lydia, relict of the late Henry Knight, aged 72 years. The remains were taken to Grand Forks for burial.

A. L. Dundas of the local bank staff, left on Thursday for Greenwood. Business being quiet here just now no junior will be sent to replace him for the present.

Paul Hagen left on Sunday for Cranbrook where he was operated on at St. Eugene Hospital the same evening for appendicitis. Latest reports are that he is recovering nicely.

Under no pretext whatever is it legal to catch trout now or have them in your possession. The season closed on Nov. 1, and even self defense would scarcely be accepted as an excuse for killing a trout.

Creston's representatives with the First Canadian Contingent now at Salisbury Plains can't complain of a shortage of reading matter. Thirty tons of books (60,000 volumes) have just been received at the camp.

The departure of a few local Chinamen from town last week gave rise to a rumor that the Chinese army was being mobilized and the reservists were being called home. The surmise is incorrect. The celestials are merely going home for Christmas festivities.

Parties desiring to donate wearables for the Belgian relief work are asked to leave them at Mrs. Evans' store next the postoffice, or at Mrs. Frank Jackson's residence, as shipment will be made at an early date. Ten tons of clothing was shipped from Nelson on Monday for the cause.

There doesn't seem to have been any flaws in Dr. Henderson's examination of the fellows from here with the Second Contingent. They all passed the medical authorities at Victoria. Fifteen of the Fernie volunteers were rejected at headquarters and they are not feeling very happy over their turndown.

R. M. Reid's goose shoot on Saturday afternoon attracted quite a good-sized crowd of riflemen eager for the chance to secure their Christmas dinner for the mere trifle of 25 cents a chance. Among the lucky ones were: W. B. Embree, W. K. Brown, J. E. Hayden, F. H. Price, W. A. Hall, Chas. Moore, and W. Leadbeater; the latter two taking along an extra bird for the New Year spread.

RED CROSS NOTES—A general meeting of the society was held at the home of Mrs. McCarty on Tuesday which was well attended. All funds collected here will be expended in purchasing materials locally, which will be worked up into garments and comforts for the wounded and the soldiers on active service. Meetings will be held every Wednesday afternoon between the hours of 3 and 4.30 to give out work and receive finished articles, at Lancaster's Hall which Mr. Lancaster has very kindly permitted the society to use for that purpose.

Creston Methodist Church will hold its eighth anniversary on Sunday and Monday, Nov. 29 and 30. The pastor will preach at 10.30 a.m., and at 7.30 p.m. Rev. W. E. Dunham of Cranbrook Methodist Church will preach. Mr. Moore E. Davis will sing a solo and the choir will render a special anthem. Monday evening the ladies' aid will hold a Pumpkin Pie Social. The illustrated lecture by Rev. W. E. Dunham, "The Land of Gold," with more than 75 slides of views taken by himself, will be given. There will also be vocal and instrumental music. Admission 25 and 15 cents. Social and lecture in Mercantile Hall at 8 p.m.

Cemetery Company annual meeting on Friday, Dec. 11.

W. W. Bradley, district assessor, of Nelson, was a Creston visitor on Tuesday.

The Fruit Growers Union shipped a car of apples this week to Coleman, Alta.

W. McBean returned on Monday from a short business trip to Cranbrook.

The time for purchasing Christmas presents for mailing in order to reach Europe by Dec. 25 is getting short.

The Creston Farmers' Institute has voted $50 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund—two bits per head of the local membership.

The apple boosters say, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away," but Mayor Little rises to observe "That an onion a day keeps everybody away!"

Friends of Mike Walsh, a prospector well-known in Creston, will be glad to hear he is recovering from a rather severe illness at Ainsworth, B.C.

Christ church is to have a board walk built from the sidewalk to the church steps. Its absence was very noticeable particularly in the muddy seasons.

The C.P.R. right of way between Canyon City and Sirdar got its fall housecleaning last week, all the large size boulders being taken away for a fill in at Atabar.

Sugar is on the down grade, the price tumbling 80 cents per 100 pounds in the last ten days. Wholesalers are not predicting in which direction the next move will be.

ANNUAL MEETING—The annual meeting of the Creston Cemetery Company will be held in Mercantile Hall, Creston, on Friday, Dec, 11, 1914, at 8 o'clock p.m.—J. Hobden, Secretary.

There is some movement in Creston property these days. T. M. Edmondson has purchased the Jas. Scott premises on Canyon Street and, we hear, intends opening a general store soon.

Last week's snow was rather unfortunate for the deer. On Thursday last Geo. Hogan brought home a fine one, which he bagged in the Kitchener country, while Mr. Repsumer brought home a couple from Arrow Creek.

P. Burns & Co. is buying considerable dressed pork from the local rancher these days and manager George Johnson opines that if some wide awake breeder would only introduce pigs with six legs those two extra hams would—well, would help some in a poor tomato season.

Latest word from the Creston delegates with the second contingent at Victoria is to the effect that they all have their uniforms now. So far drill has been by companies only but it won't be long before the entire force works out together. There are over 1,100 officers and men in camp.

"I'm cook, and the captain bold,
And mate on the Nancy brig,
An bo'sun tight and midshipmite,
And crew of the captain's gig!"

about describes Bob Reid's position at the depot these days. He's the only man on the job. Instructions arrived on Monday to lay off the assistant, Tom Buudy, until further orders, and it was done accordingly. It is six years ago since the Creston depot was handled by one man.

CHRISTMAS MAILS—The public is advised to mail all Christmas letters and parcels for delivery in the United Kingdom and certain foreign countries not later than December 5th; for the Maritime Provinces by December 18; Quebec and Ontario by December 19; Maritoba and Saskatchewan by December 21, and all other points in Canada, except the Yukon and far northern points, by the 22nd. People are asked to tie all parcels for the United Kingdom securely and to have a knowledge of the contents as same is required for customs declaration.

The grim reaper paid Creston a visit and at an early hour Monday there passed to her reward Mrs. Charles Romano, one of the most popular of our Italian citizens. Deceased, who was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Tolerico, had been in failing health for some months—a victim of the dread tuberculosis. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning, Father John officiating, Service was held at the Roman Catholic chuach, interment being in the Creston cemetery. The following were the pallbearers: Sam Lombardo, Sirdar; John Tolerico, The Loop; Jas. Prezunsano, Cranbrook; Mr. Torche, A. Mirabelli, M. Hulsh, Sirdar. In addition to the husband a baby girl some five months old is left to mourn. To the bereaved is extended the sympathy of the community.

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