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THE CRESTON REVIEW

Vol. IX CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1917 No. 28

Red Cross Effort Slackens in June

The report for June of the work secretary of the Creston Valley Red Cross Society shows the expected midsummer falling off in the matter of work turned in. For the month 13 pairs of socks were brought in—six of the handknit sort and seven the store variety. 10 suits of pyjamas were manufactured, as well as four personal property bags. Three of these latter were from the Girls Guild and the other the handiwork of Miss Muriel Knott. Two cash donations are thankfully acknowledged: 25 cents from Master Jim Cherrington, and $2 from a friend of the society. Those who manufactured articles last month were:

Socks—Miss F. Knott, 1 pair; Miss M. Knott I, Miss Grace Crawford 1, Mrs. Lees 1, Mrs. Cook 2. The donated hosiery was from Mrs. E. C. Gibbs, 2 pairs; Mrs. M. Young 2, and Mrs. McMurtrie 3.

The pyjamas were made by Mrs. Learmonth, 1 pair; Mrs. Hayes 2, Mrs. Lyne 1, Miss Candy 1, Mrs. Bennett 1, Mrs. Hayden 1, Mrs. Geo. Young 1, Miss Ella Dow 1, Mrs. R. S. Smith 1.

The treasury was enlarged a matter of about $34 as a result of a lawn social at the Chas. Moore grounds the middle of the month. The ladies are also looking forward to another financial lift on Saturday night when a lawn social, novelty sale, etc., is on the tapis at the grounds at Dr. Henderson's. There will also be a musical programme, and something to interest everybody will be somewhere on the evening's program.

Erickson

Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins and family of Spokane have been visitors here for a few days, guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Timmons.

Ray Crisler, who has been on the Ryckman place all year, went to work with the C.P.R. last week, as fire warden, covering the territory between Yahk and Sirdar.

Congratulations are due Miss Jessie Cameron whose name appears well up in the list of successful candidates at Kaslo on the advanced course junior grade high school exams.

Misses Ruby and Jeanne Palmer left on Tuesday to spend a few weeks with friends at Vancouver, and other coast points.

Mrs. Attwood and daughter, Mrs. Adams, arrived from Moyie yesterday, to spend a few days on the ranch here.

Compared with this date last year raspberry shipping at this point is almost as heavy as in 1916, but with no prospect of moisture and such excessive heat it looks as if Erickson would do well to send half the quantity of this fruit that was handled a year ago. Cherries and currants are moving in considerable quantities also.

While the timber has been here for at least two weeks, the men have not yet put in an rppearance to make some needed repairs at the C.P.R. depot.

Erickson trustees are on the lookout for a new teacher for the coming term, Miss Dow, the former principal, having turned in her resignation the early part of the week. We understand she will teach at Wardner next term. Erickson is sorry to lose her as her work has been invariably satisfactory.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Palmer was the scene of a quiet but pretty house wedding on Saturday afternoon, when their fourth daughter, Miss Vera, became the bride of Mr. Thomas Lewis of Morris, Manitoba, Rev. Mr. Horton, who is here substituting for Rev. M. W. Lees, tieing the nuptial knot. The house was prettily decorated for the happy event, roses being in evidence everywhere, and the couple were united standing under a floral arch The bride was handsomely gowned in white net, with corsage bedecked with ribbon, and wearing bridal veil and orange blossoms. She was attended by her sister, Miss Jeanne, who wore white silk, while Miss Ruby, as matron of honor, was also in white silk. The groom was supported by his friend, Mr. J. W. Kastner, also of Morris, Man. After the ceremony, which was attended by only the immediate friends and relatives, a buffet luncheon was served, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis caught the afternoon westbound on a wedding trip to Vancouver, Victoria and coast points, stopping off at Banff on the return via the main line. A very generous shower of confetti, rice, etc., was in evidence at the going away, the bride travelling in navy blue serge with hat to match. The array of presents eloquently bespoke the popularity of the bride, who has always been one of the popular members of the Valley's younger set, and to their home at Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis take the best wishes of a host of friends for a long life and a happy one.

Three Candidates Pass H.S. Exams.

The list of successful candidates at the different points throughout the province were announced last Friday. At Creston three of the seven candidates writing on the High School Advanced Course, Junior Grade, have passed. They are:

Muriel Knott, 554.
Mabel Huscroft, 508.
Jennie Nichols, 500.

If the marks secured by the candidates at Creston are on a par with those taken elsewhere the papers in every subject must have been pretty severe, as outside of reading, none of the candidates ever scored over 60 marks except Muriel Knott, who registered 87 in geometry and 67 in English literature, and Jennie Nichols who got 69 in algebra.

In only reading and English literature did all the candidates score over the required 33 per cent. In French the four unsuccessful candidates were below the marks required, while in geometry and latin three of them were short, and in algebra and botany two were found wanting the requisite 33 per cent. Undoubtedly French was a hard paper, as two of the successful students just made the required 34 points. Margaret Webster, who was shy 57 of passing, failed in but one subject, French.

A word of commendation is due Mabel Huscroft. She was successful at the Entrance in 1915, took the Preliminary High School last year, and this term completes her Advanced High School Course at the age of 15 years. Three exams. of this sort in a row deserves special mention in Creston Valley these times.

Alice Siding

Berry shipments from here are beginning to slump considerably and it is possible the train stop may be cut out in a few days. Yesterday's total was 31 crates, mostly raspberries.

The exceptionally dry season is giving this section more than ordinary attention in the way of fires. Passing C.P.R. trains set them out at the Constable ranch on Sunday and at Jas. Compton's on Monday night Fortunately they were got under control before any headway was gained.

R. Stewart had word from his son, Ronald, who went overseas with a forestry draft from Revelstoke early in the month, that they got across safely and a most enjoyable trip all through. He expects to be in England but a couple of weeks before going on to France to work.

M. B. Long of Douglas Villa, who went to Alberta a few weeks ago, has sold one of his properties at Pincher Creek. He intends investing the proceeds in a car of cattle which he will winter in Alberta. He reports the Pincher Creek section dry and hot.

Another wood sawing outfit has made its appearance here. Cecil Moore has a gasolene engine circular saw outfit at work on the ranch which butchers the logs into stove wood in fine style.

Now Make 3000 Lbs. Butter Week

E. W. Langley of the Curlew Creamery Co., Nelson, made quite a successful trip through the Canyon City and Deer Lodge sections on Thursday last looking up patrons for the Nelson butter factory.

Right now, at the height of the cream getting season, the Curlew people are paying 41c. pound butterfat for sweet cream, and 39c. for the sour variety, which is the highest prices ever paid at this time of year in this section, and the prospect is for a raise in these prices within a few weeks. Last year the highest price paid was 48 cents.

The Curlew Company have, at Nelson, about as complete a butter-making plant as will be found in Canada, and for June their output averaged 3000 pounds a week. A recent improvement is the installation of their own ice making machine which has a capacity of seven tons of ice per day. Valley visitors to Nelson are extended a cordial invitation to look the factory over whenever they are in the city. The plant is so complete and working so satisfactorily that the management find it a pleasure to show visitors over the works any time they care to call.

Mr. Langely states that the firm finds their system of rendering patrons a detailed statement witn each pay cheque of exactly how each shipment tested and the apparent cause where any falling off in quality is noted in the cream, along with suggested remedies for ending the trouble, are specially appreciated. Of course, where any marked falling off is shown the patron is notified by the following mail. By paying top prices, keeping shippers fully and correctly posted in this way, as well as paying for the cream twice a month if desired—and paying for the cream coming in right up to the evening of pay day—has given the Curlew the right to claim "once a patron always a patron.

M.P.P. and Board Of Trade Confer

During his visit here this week John Keen, M.P.P., met the Creston Board of Trade in session at the board rooms on Wednesday night, there being a fine turnout of members to discuss matters that had been brought to his attention during the time the house was in session.

The foremost of these was, of course, the inactivity in the matter of road improvements in the Valley, which was very frankly discussed from all angles. Mr. Keen was not backward in admitting that the new system was taking longer to inaugurate than the ministers had anticipated, and that due to the government's inability to secure necessary finance even much needed repair work has had to await better financial conditions. However, he assured that these troubles were now about at an end. The public works department was now apportioning the amounts to be spent, and exactly where the money would be expended, and in the course of a couple of weeks these details would be arranged, and with the arrival of suitable weather these works would be gone on with. He felt sure that this end of the riding would be quite generously treated, as he was to some extent getting funds from the department of mines to take care of the road work in those parts of Kaslo riding that are necessarily mining sections and should be looked after by that department. On the roads question he was hopeful of having the government put a rock crusher in this part and from year to year spend part of the road money in building permanent roads on the main travelled highways.

On the Reclamation question he informed that the provincial government had made definite arrangements for a conference of the United States, Dominion and B.C. authorities interested in the matter to be held in Victoria in October and this would possibly be followed a little later by one in Idaho. This is marked and definite step in advance and the assurance was heard with a great deal os satisfaction by those present.

The appointment of a local assessor and collector, a stipendiary magistrate or another small debts court judge, school affairs and the compelling of timber limit owners to get busy taking off the standing timber on limits adjoining town so that the land would be available for settlement, along with other matters were freely discussed.

At the close Mr. Keen was tendered a vote of thanks for his attendance at the meeting, and in acknowledging the same he remarked that gatherings of the sort were exactly the affaias he hoped would continue.

On Thursday morning Mr. Keen had a meeting with the school trustees when matters affecting the efficient conduct of the school were very thoroughly discussed.

Raspberry Crop Holds Up Well

Barring the fact that the weather has been a little cooler all week—but still no rain—climatic conditions are still militating against the soft fruit crops, particularly. Strawberries are now completely off the shipping list. The Union has made up its pool for the berries shipped the first week in July and on the almost 1200 crates shipped from Creston the grower has been paid $2.75 per crate.

Raspberries are coming in in surprisingly good quantity considering the adverse weather. Up till noon Thursday the Union shipments had been equally as heavy as at this date a year ago. The market, however, is not holding up to the high prices it was hoped for, due to Mission Hastic cutting prices—to as low as $1.90 f.o.b. in the case of the fellow selling direct to the retailer or consumer.

The season for Bing cherries is also practically at an end. There has been a good demand throughout for these, although the price has slumped of late, Okanagan points quoting them as low as $1.50 for some days back. Sour cherries are coming along but the outlook for these is not bright, there being altogether too many for the market to assimiliate even at fair prices.

New potatoes are also moving, but the demand is ahead of the supply. The Chinese are supplying the local demand with a very good sample of spud for this early in a rather dry season, while Staples Bros. have taken up about $100 worth of them from less than half an acre, and those not taken locally have gone to the C.P.R. lake steamers. Cabbage is selling well, also, there being quite a good market for about a ton a week for this commodity.

Canyon City

Emmett Messenger arrived from Wallace, Idaho, the early part of the week, on a visit to his father, who is in charge of the blacksmith shop here.

Jack Butler is now assistant to throttle-puller Morel on the big caterpillar engine.

The Company has had ideal weather for putting up the big crop of hay on the meadow back of the mill, with Roy Browell on the mower.

Will and Dolf. Johnson were passengers west on Wednesday last, heading for Trail.

The crank shaft to replace the one broken on the big engine came in by express on Monday and was brought out here and put into place immediately the mill resuming sawing on Wednesday, after a shutdown of a little over two weeks.

Major Burritt has disposed of his crop of hay as it stands in the field to John McRobb. We hear Mr. and Mrs. Burritt intend moving to Saskatchewan in the near future.

Canyon City Red Cross Auxiliary will have its next public social affair at the home of Mrs. Knott on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, August 15th. There will be a musical programme, games, refreshments, etc., and a large attendance is looked for.

The Company is busy installing a shower bath, with hot and cold water, for the use of the employees in a commodious bath house that is being built adjoining the boiler room.

No. 4 camp has been closed and the men employed there are now working at the mill, except Chef Lode, who has gone back to his ranch at Erickson.

Engineer Looks Into Ferry Matter

W. G. McPherson of Nelson, the government engineer, who is in complete charge of all public works in West Kootenay, was a visitor here on Wednesday and Thursday, along with John Keen, M.P.P., and during his stay had very few idle daylight moments, being on the go, except at meal times, practically the time of his entire stay.

His first visit was to the Kootenay River ferry, into which question he went quite thoroughly with those most interested, and The Review is credibly informed that a thorough survey of the river to determine the currents, eddies, banks, the cost of moving the scow and cutting the new approaches will be made before snow flies and if it is decided to proceed with the work the necessary money will be voted at the session of the house next winter.

He had the same careful look into the bridges at Canyon City. The existing structures will receive the necessary repairs forthwith. The high level bridge, which was swept out over a year ago, is to be rebuilt further up the stream as soon as funds are available, which will not be this year, of course, as there are not sufficient funds to do this work as well as the very necessary repairs.

Thursday morning Mr. McPherson was over the roads towards the Idaho line, and was also at Kitchener to investigate the work needed on the road between there and Erickson to put in shape for comfortable vehicular traffic of all kinds. Incidentally he was looking into the location of the Slater mill there which is said to obstruct a public road.

Wynndel

Mrs. Pettigrew and Mrs. Briggs of Cranbrook, who have spent the season camping here, returned to their homes on Monday.

J. Johnson went to Nelson on Wednesday for a couple of days. H. Davis is also a visitor in that city this week.

Paul Offner left on Friday for Blairmore, Alta., where he expects to spend some time.

Mr. Penson left here on Sunday for Hanbury, Alta.

Creston callers this week included Mrs. F. Williams, Mrs. F. J. May, Edward Butterfield, H. Rosendale, Mrs. W. J. Cooper, Joe Wigen.

The latest word from Sergt. H. A. Bathie is that he is in Bramshott Camp, England, taking a course in physcial training and bayonet fighting, and if succesful in his examinations he will be assigned to the duty of instructing in those branches.

The members of the Sunday School are eagerly looking forward to Saturday when their teacher, Mrs. F. Williams, has promised them a picnic. The exact spot has not yet been decided on but will most likely be somewhere along the lake.

The dancing enthusiasts have been busy this week fixing up the dance hall in readiness for Saturday night when another of the popular Wynndel hops is scheduled to come off. The piano has been moved from the school to the hall and on Tuesday night quite a number of the young folks spent a couple of hours in working the wax and powder into the floor getting it in good shape so a first class time is guaranteed to the good crowd expected.

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THE AMARANTH CLUB

— BY —

J. S. FLETCHER

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(Continued.)

"Why do you speak of my wife as poor Letty?" demanded Ellington.

"A mere figure of speech," returned his sister. "Just as I might speak of you as poor George."

"As you probably do—behind my back."

"Very likely. I think you're very gullible."

"Do you. And who, pray, is gulling me?"

Marcia laughed, in a fashion that always made George Ellington want to swear aloud.

"Don't you think this Mrs. Tressingham is suddenly very zealous on your behalf?" she said. None of her family—such as it is—ever showed any great desire either to share in the political affairs of Ashminster or to cultivate our society, before now. I think the lady wants to get something out of you, George."

"It is just like you to think so, Marcia," answered Ellington. "But do you expect to get something out of the long-haired, dirty-collared lot you are always helping?"

"No—because there's nothing to get out of them. But now—now that you're a member of the government—a very small member of course—people may get something out of you. I should imagine Mrs. Tressingham is after something. Hypatia Standish, who was here to see me yesterday, knows something of her. She says she's fast."

"Fast?"

"Belongs to a queerish set in town, anyhow," said Marcia with relish. "And if you want to know more, Richard Avory, who was at your house with me to lunch that day you brought her in, asked me a queer question about her."

"I shouldn't wonder! He looked the sort of chap who would ask queer questions about his fellow-guests."

"Richard Avory," continued Marcia imperturbably, "is a very clever young man. Being a barrister he naturally hears a great deal. He asked me if that was the Honorable Mrs. Tressingham who was mixed up, a year or two ago, with some turf case in which somebody tried to swindle a bookmaker."

"Indeed! And you told him——"

"I told him that as all my knowledge of the Honorable Mrs. Tressingham was that she'd always been connected in my mind with dogs and horses, I should say it was. And, of course it was, because there isn't any other Honorable Mrs. Tressingham—vide the Peerage, brother George."

"I'm not in the habit of consulting the Peerage. What a snob you are, Marcia! On the platform you're always running the aristocracy down, and I verily believe you know Debrett by heart!"

"That's so that I may know all about the natural enemies of the people. I like to trace them back to the thieves and murderers they all sprang from. Oh, no, I'm not a snob, George—I leave that to you and Letty. Confess now, aren't you both fearfully elated because you've been to lunch at Hartsdale Park?"

"I'll confess that I'm ashamed of your rude manners," retorted Ellington.

And he went away, angry because he saw that Marcia was laughing at him. He hated to be laughed at; to know that anyone ridiculed him, let him down in his own estimation; and he loved to keep that at a high mark. It was nonsense, he said to himself, that Marcia or anybody else should imagine that Hilda Tressingham had taken a sudden hold on him. The truth, he assured himself several times over, was that he recognized in her a very smart and clever and attractive woman, and that he was very grateful to her for the way in which she had come forward to work for him.

He had more reason to be grateful on the day of the election. Hilda was in the town before nine o'clock in the morning; she never stayed her endeavor to get the free and enlightened electors to the pooling-booths and to induce them to vote for Ellington until eight o'clock in the evening came. It was only then that she could be induced to sit down and eat and drink. And she would do little of either, for the exciting time was at hand, and Crashaw was white and trembling and George Ellington in a state of high tension. At ten o'clock they knew the definite result—the new Civil Lord was re-elected by the narrow majority of eleven.

"I've you to thank for it and no one else!" whispered Ellington with fervor, as he put Hilda into her motor car two hours later. "Crashaw says so, and Crashaw never says a thing unless he knows it. And I can't thank you properly now. When may I come—and where?"

"I'm going back to town tomorrow," she answered hurriedly. "Come and dine with me next Wednesday. I'll send you a card to the House. Then I can tell you all about this Curzon Street place. I'm so glad you've won—now go in—and go to bed."

She flashed a bright smile on him as she drove off from the gate of Oakcroft, and George Ellington suddenly found himself wishing that next Wednesday were tomorrow.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Amaranth Club

When Hilda Tressingham came home from India, leaving her colonel to wrestle unaided with his indigo factory, she spent a good deal of her time on the way in carefully considering how and where she was going to spend her immediate future. As to the how she was not in any great doubt—she knew pretty well what she meant to do with herself. There was not going to be any grass-widow retreat to Brighton or Bournemouth, Harrogate or Cheltenham, or to any of the dismal places in which ladies whose husbands are on the other side of the world are supposed to spend their time until their spouses return. She was not going to share Hartdale's hermit-like life at Hartsdale, nor, however much he wished it, preside over the house in Curzon Street. There was a distinctly Bohemian vein in her nature, resultant upon a distinct resolve of dead and gone ancestors to do exactly what they liked and when and where they liked, and she meant to live in London after a truly bachelor fashion. If ever and whenever the colonel returned, new arrangements would have to be made, no doubt—he would want a house and a settled establishment. But as for herself she was going to be saddled with as few impedimenta as possible, and she decided upon a mere pied-a-terre, with as few encumbrances as possible.

In spite of her Bohemianism, Hilda possessed a very keen sense of the value and significance of money. She knew precisely what her income was; five hundred a year of her own; five hundred from her husband. She had no idea of laying out a big lump of the annual thousand in rent and service. Of an essentially self-helpful and managing nature, she was not hourly dependent upon servants' help, and in the life she meant to live she had no desire to have even a maid always on the other side of a closed door. Her conception, then, shaped itself into the form of a small flat of which she could be absolute mistress. She could make her own breakfast, which was never more than a cup of coffee, a biscuit or two, and a bit of fruit; she could lunch and dine out. If there was ever the necessity to give a very small dinner to any one particular person she could have that dinner supplied from the best kitchen of the many good ones around Piccadilly. The only thing she bound herself to was to locate herself in Mayfair. She had reasons for that which were best known to herself.

After much searching about Hilda found exactly what she wanted in a block of buildings in Down Street; a small flat of five rooms which she had the great good luck to get cheap as dirt—speaking comparatively. The flat had recently been decorated and was bright, light and smart. Foreseeing certain eventualities Hilda had brought with her from India a consignment of carpets which she had persuaded her husband to buy in the bazaars. She fitted the flat with them. Then the flat needed properly furnishing; Hilda had no intention of spending a penny on that part of the business. There was Hartsdale's town house round the corner in Curzon Street, full of beautiful old stuff, Chippendale, Empleewaite, Sheraton—so full, indeed, that she could take out of it what would furnish her five rooms without any noticeable alteration being made in it. Hartsdale made no objection; he bade her help herself. She pointed out to him that whenever he came to town he could come and put up in Down Street. Then she carefully made her selection, choosing the very best of what she wanted, and the result was as charming a small flat as London could show.

(To Be Continued.)

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC!
LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain

Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

"Mr. Dabbleigh means well, but he doesn't stop to think."

"Perhaps he feels that time is too valuable to be trifled away in a hopeless undertaking."

Government Helps Dairying

Dairying Industry of Saskatchewan Put on a Firmer Basis

Until the provincial government took hold, the dairying industry of Saskatchewan declined. In 1906, the butter output of the province had fallen to 127,000 pounds, whereas in 1897 it had been 346,000 pounds. With the inauguration of a government dairy branch, and the institution of the co-operative creamery, an entirely different state of affairs was brought about. The dairy branch now operates seventeen co-operatively owned creameries, located at central points on the different railways. Express charges on the cream are paid at the creamery, so that the farmer at a distance suffers nothing from the fact that the creamery is not at his own door. The dairy branch markets the product, and distributes the total net profits co-operatively twice a month, Incoming cream is classified and paid for accordingly, and outgoing butter is graded also according to quality. Instruction in dairying has been given to farmers by the operation of travelling dairy instruction cars, as well as throughout the year at the creameries and by travelling instructors. The progress of the dairying industry will be seen when it is stated that in 1916 there were 17 creameries, with 7,205 farmers sending cream, and the production was 2,538,061 pounds of butter, or more than 19 times as much as in 1906.

Farm Labor Secured

That 6,500 farm laborers were brought into Western Canada from the United States during the period from March 1 to May 3 is the statement of T.M. Molloy, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor; 1,100 of these went to the province of Manitoba, 3,000 to Saskatchewan and 2,300 to Alberta.

Extra Profit from Selected Cows

Cows of Good Dairy Type Repay Cost of Extra Feed

One remarkably satisfactory result of keeping simple dairy records yields of milk and cost of feed, is the knowledge gained that cows of good dairy type do repay the cost of extra feed.

One example may be given. Not far from St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, one hundred cows produced 104,854 pounds of milk more during 1916 than one hundred did in 1915. The 1915 records showed that ten were not paying so they were beefed, and again in 1916 eleven were sent to the block, being replaced by better milkers. Better feeding contributed largely to the above noted big increase in mild yield; more corn was fed, more clover and a little higher meal ration.

The value of the extra feed was $605; this produced more milk to the value of $1,677.66, so that the extra clear return was $1,072.66, and the cows were in much better condition.

Dairy records help to select good cows and to ensure larger profit. Write the Dairy Commissioner Ottawa, for free milk and feed record forms.

Father—What did the teacher say when she heard you swear?

Tommy—She asked me where I learned it.

Father—What did you tell her?

Tommy—I didn't want to give you away, pa, so I blamed it on the parrot.

Ernest—"Now, Mary, it is only fair for me to tell you that I'm a somnambulist."

Mary—"That's all right, dear. We'll take it in turns. I'll go to your chapel with you one Sunday, and you can come to my church the next."—The Sketch.

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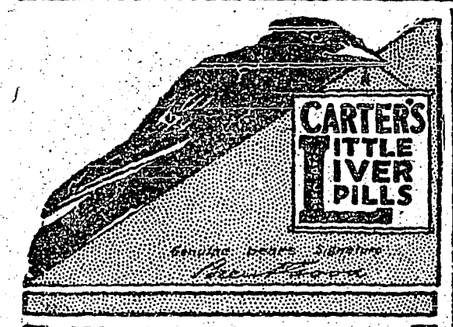

Two Splendid Things

One is plenty of open-air exercise.

If you can't get all of that you should, it's all the more important that you should have the *other* tried-and-true remedy for a torpid liver and bowels that don't act freely and naturally.

Take one pill every night; more only when you're sure it's necessary.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

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Brent Good

Colorless faces often show the absence of Iron in the blood.

Carter's Iron Pills
will help this condition.

Built by American

The debt of Downing street—the hub of the Empire, as it has been termed—to America is worth recalling today. Downing, who built and named it, was born in America and educated at Harvard, where he built his own rooms of timber and glass. On coming to London he showed his Transatlantic enterprise by buying the lane leading to the royal cockpit at Whitehall and erecting thereon what are believed to have been the first brick houses of importance in the metropolis.—London Daily Chronicle.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Office Men Die Youngest

Bookkeepers and office assistants die youngest and farmers die eldest, according to a report based on an analysis of deaths recorded by a life insurance company between 1911 and 1913. The average age of death among bookkeepers and clerks was thirty-six years, and among farmers fifty-eight years. Tuberculosis caused thirty-five per cent. of the deaths of clerks, the highest record for that disease, and heart disease was responsible for the largest number of farmers' deaths, sixteen per cent.

Renew the Joy *of* Living

Don't let ill health any longer rob you of life's pleasures. Get back your appetite, strengthen your digestion, stimulate your liver, regulate your bowels and improve your blood by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Their action is prompt and thorough, and you soon feel their benefits. You will eat more, work better, sleep sounder, and feel new strength after a short course of these dependable pills. They restore healthy conditions, and

are worth a guinea a box

Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents

Conserve Young Cattle

Slaughter of Calves Results in Great Loss in Meat Production

Wholesale and unnecessary destruction of calves through the country, has influenced W. W. Fraser, recently appointed Live Stock Commissioner for Manitoba, to warn farmers to conserve their young cattle. He urges them against thoughtless slaughter of calves, and states that thousands are destroyed annualy, with consequent loss in meat production and dairy supplies.

Could the public be brought to realize the astounding loss annually as a result of this destruction of calves, it would startle the most indifferent, Mr. Fraser states. The possibilities of a shortage of all food supplies which is causing already almost famine prices, is alarming.

The Department of Agriculture working in conjunction with Mr. Fraser, is taking steps to protect calves from slaughter, and more especially among the dairies near the city, where thousands of calves have been sold to butchers or destroyed as soon as they were born. An arrangement is being made between dairymen and farmers whereby farmers can secure calves by paying a nominal charge price, and similar to that paid by butchers, thus preserving a calf that would be sold for $61 to one which when two and a half years old would be worth form $100 to $175.

Should co-operation of all persons concerned be established, the present waste would be turned into a food production increase, with enormous financial benefit to the country, according to Mr. Fraser. Prompt action this year is necessary he stated. He added that they should use the best type of sires in order that the offspring may be of the best quality.

A PERFECT MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets is the ideal medicine for little ones. They regulate the bowels and stomach; break up colds; cure constipation and indigestion; expel worms and make teething easy. They are guaranteed to be absolutely free from injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest child with perfect safety. Concerning them Mrs. T.M. Forknall, Mission City, B.C., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my three little ones and have found them the best medicine a mother can give her children." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

How He Felt

The two girls were talking with a young lieutenant who had got a bullet through his arm.

"And what were your emotions during the first battle?" asked one girl.

"What were my emotions?"

"Yes. How did you feel?"

"Oh, slightly bored," was the reply.

Miller's Worm Powders, being in demand everywhere, can be got at any chemist's or drug shop, at very small cost. They are a standard remedy for worm troubles and can be fully relied upon to expel worms from the system and abate the sufferings that worms cause. There are many mothers that rejoice that they found available so effective a remedy for the relief of their children.

"Does Jones, the photographer, do everyone justice?"

"He does more than that; he tempers justice with mercy."

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

Steel Vessel Launched

A steel steamer, "War Dog," first ship of its type to be built in British Columbia, has just been launched at Vancouver, B.C. This ship, with a length of 315 feet, beam 45 feet and depth 27 feet, is the first steel cargo vessel to be built in this province. The contract was placed by a Japanese company, but since the steamer has taken the water she has been sold to a British firm. Other similar vessels will be built immediately.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Enlarging Stock Yards

Union Stock Yards at Winnipeg to Have Increased Capacity

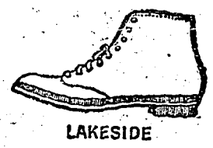
Directors of the Union Stock yards have decided to increase the capacity of the yards thirty per cent. and the efficiency of handling facilities forty per cent. at a cost approximating $100,000.

The block of pens immediately behind the present covered yards will be roofed, giving 115 additional covered pens; two new alleys with 40 catch pens will be put in off the new scale yards to facilitate the sorting and weighing of stock. At the east of the yards two more new alleys will be installed at the large pens used for shipment of range cattle.

Work on the improvements is to commence immediately with a view to finishing by August.

for Summer Wear at Work and Play

EVERYDAY


LAKESIDE

Don't work in heavy, leather boots this summer. Wear "Fleet Foot" Shoes. They are honest and sturdy enough to stand the farm work.

Easy and comfortable—light—sensible—and so much cheaper than leather.

When you go out in the evening, wear "Fleet Foot" White Shoes. There are plenty of different styles and shapes, for every occasion, day as well as evening—and they are far less expensive than leather boots.

Next time you go to town, be sure to see the "Fleet Foot" Shoes for summer wear.

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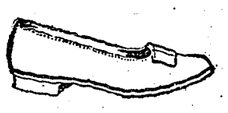
YACHTING


MAXIXE

DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM
CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER CO. LIMITED AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BROWNIE

ATHLETE BAL

With the Veterans

Men of Mons Who Are Still at The Front

That a good number of the heroes of Mons, are still in the firing line, and not "working at the base, railway stations, supply centres ammunition depots, repair shops, office, canteens and similar places," has been demonsrated fully. Writing on behalf of himself and four comrades in the artillery "Somewhere in France" one soldier says:

We arrived in France August, 1914, and were in the retreat from Mons, and have been through the following battles: Le Cateau, Marne, Aisne, Ypres, Givenchy, Cuinchy, Festubert, Loos, Somme, Ancre and last, but not least, the big Vimy Ridge push. Far from being at the base, etc., we have been in trench mortars for the past twelve months, and have lately been throwing footballs with steel tails at the Boches.

SGT. DUNCAN MACNEIL OF THE CANADIANS

says Dr. Cassell's Tablets Cured his Dyspepsia Completely

Sergeant Duncan MacNeil, of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, writing from Europe (his home address is 116, Pleasant-street, Halifax, N.S.) says: "For six years I suffered from frequent attacks of dyspepsia, often being in bed for days at a time. When the war broke out I joined the Expeditionary Force and came to England. I had not been long there, however, when my old trouble returned and I had to go to hospital. While in hospital a friend told me of Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and I decided to try them. The first box brought such pronounced relief that I continued the treatment. To make a long story short, a complete cure was effected."

A free sample of Dr. Cassell's Tablets will be sent to you on receipt of 5 cents for mailing and packing. Address: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, M'Caul-st., Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the surest home remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Trouble, Sleeplessness, Anaemia, Nervous Ailments, Nerve Paralysis, Palpitation, and Weakness in Children. Specially valuable for nursing mothers and during the critical periods of life. Sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout Canada. Prices: One tube, 50 cts; six tubes for the price of five. Beware of imitations said to contain hypophosphites. The composition of Dr. Cassell's Tablets is known only to the proprietors, and no imitation can ever be the same.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England

"Do you tell your husband everything?"

"No; he won't listen to me more than three or four hours at a stretch."

"What do you think is the most difficult thing for a beginner to learn about golf?"

"To keep from talking about it all the time."

Paper Making Secrets

The Oxford Press Syndicate values its formula for making the very thin, tough paper used in the Bibles and encyclopedias at more than $1,000,000. To perfect the process required twenty-five years of hard work and the expenditure of $1,000,000 in cash.

A secret of even greater value is the formula for making the paper employed for the Bank of England notes. This is a family possession of the Portals of Lavenstroke, to whom already in two generations it has brought an enormous fortune.

Cheapest of All Oils.—Considering the curative qualities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil it is the cheapest of all preparations offered to the public. It is to be found in every drug store in Canada from coast to coast and all country merchants keep it for sale. So, being easily procurable and extremely moderate in price, no one should be without a bottle of it

Aerial Progress

Remarkable Development in Aircraft in the Past Nine Years

The great progress made in the development of aircraft in the last nine years was the subject of a recent lecture in London. In 1908 the Wright brothers flew at a rate of 35 miles an hour, while at the end of last year a speed of 142 miles an hour was attained by a Sopwith monoplane. The farthest distance flown by the Wrights in 1908 was 7 1-2 miles; the other day a Frenchman came near flying from Verdun to Russia (984 miles). The Wrights in 1908 reached an altitude of 500 feet; both a Frenchman and an Englishman had recently ascended to over 25,000 feet. The rate of ascent in 1909 by a Frenchman was 300 feet in 15 minutes an aviator in England recently ascended 10,000 feet in 15 minutes, the first 5,000 in five minutes, which was equal to the ascent of the fastest lift. Once they found difficulty in carrying a single passenger; now the largest machines take a crew of sixteen and a load of a ton and a half.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians.

A Good Time Was Had

Larry—Phwas th' banquet a success, Dinny?

Dinny—It was. Shure, some wan broke Cassidy's mug wid th' lovin' cup.

Vicar (at village Red Cross concert)—Miss Jones will sing again—"I Cannot Tell You Why!"

Two Washboards For the Price of One!

Both sides of EDDY'S Twin Beaver Washboards can be used—giving double service for the price of one. Made of INDURATED FIBREWARE (which is really pulp hardened and baked by a special process) it cannot splinter or fall apart. Won't hurt your fingers or tear you clothes. Double value for your money—almost life lasting. Don't do another washing until you get one.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

The E. B. Eddy Company Limited
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MEDICINE EDUCATION
APPLIED SCIENCE
Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

HOME STUDY
Arts Course by correspondence. Degree with one year's attendance.

Summer School July and August — Navigation School December to April

15 GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

Difficult to Land Well

The most difficult part of flying is landing. In fact, according to high authorities in the British Flying Corps, nearly the whole art of flying lies in landing and a man who can land well under any conditions will be able to do anything else in the air on his own initiative, given a sound nerve. Nothing but experience makes it possible to land almost anywhere in a bad country with the engines stopped dead, and to drop down faultlessly on to a strange landing place without any indication as to the direction of the wind or the slope of the ground.

Redpath SUGAR

is made in one grade only—the highest. So there is no danger of getting "seconds" when you buy Redpath in the original Cartons or Bags.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

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, JULY 27

Confederation Jubilee Address

Delivered by Rev. M. W. Lees in Creston Methodist Church, Sunday, July 1st, 1917.

They were men of true statesmanlike vision and foresight, whom we now honor as the Fathers of Confederation, who nobly sunk provincial and racial prejudices, local and selfish interests that they might bind the British possessions of this land into a great self-governing Commonwealth, who gave birth to this the greatest daughter of the greatest Empire on which the sun ever shone. May God give to our statesmen of today that same vision and insight to happily deal with and solve the problems of this day when fanaticism and injudiciousness are in danger of undoing the work the fathers did, because of, and at the same time when we appropriately celebrate our Dominion Jubilee by our entire and nationwide participation in the struggle to make a commonwealth of all the nations and make all the people of the earth free to pursue their highest development for the greatest benefit of the race at large.

But it is doubtful if when those fathers united Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia into the Dominion of Canada in 1867, or if later when the great Hudson Bay Territories of the north and west were brought in in 1869, or even if when the combined provinces of Vancouver and British Columbia later came in in 1871 and the great Dominion stretched from ocean to ocean, it is doubtful if even then these far-sighted men had a vision large enough to comprehend the Dominion of today.

The narrow strip of territory along the shores of the Lower Lakes and the St. Lawrence which formed the four provinces of 1867 has become the mighty Dominion of 1917 stretching from Atlantic to Pacific, from the United States almost to the pole, half a continent. The 540,000 square miles and population of 3,600,000 of 50 years ago have become the 3¼ million square miles and the almost 8 million people of today. By hundreds of thousands a year people from all over the world are flocking to our land; even the U.S. in its palmiest days of immigration has been surpassed in proportion to population by the immigration into this land.

The land of the canoe and the Red River cart, of great distances and insurmountable difficulties of travel is networked by three great transcontinental railways, electric lines and great steamship services, telegraph, telephone, wireless and postal systems, hardly excelled by those of the centuries-old lands.

The slightly over 100,000,000 dollars worth of trade of 50 years ago has become almost $2,000,000,000 a year. 2,000,000 acres and 15,000,000 bushels of wheat have increased to 15,000,000 acres and 220,000,000 bushels. Even in 15 years the field crops of this land have increased in value from $195,000,000 to $840,000,000. 50 years ago practically no manufacturing was done, today it is over $1,300,000,000.

In place of 10,000 small schools with 11,000 teachers and 600,000 pupils and an expenditure for education of $2,500,000 we have over 26,000 schools 30,000 teachers, 1,300,000 pupils, and an expenditure of $56,000,000 a year.

Today this part of the Empire which the Kaiser and his diplomats thought eager to break from the Empire, and some people thought not long ago eager for annexation with the people to the south of us, has promised to the cause of the Empire and the Allies an army almost double that of the original British standing army, has for long been spending a million a day for war purposes, manufactured and sent across the seas over half a billion dollars of munitions.

This is progress which can be detailed in statistics, but those very statistics are only one form of expression of progress and success which are not to be expressed in figures; of social intellectual, moral and spiritual development and qualities in the life of this land and people.

In that 50 years we have not only made great strides in territory and population, in trade and education, but what is of far greater importance and significance, we have become a nation in ourselves instead of merely a British colony; not that there is any disgrace in the latter, far from it, nor that we have thrown off our allegiance to the British Empire, but that we have become a Canadian people, the Canadian nation with a distinct national spirit and consciousness, with life, methods, aims, ideals, education, literature; yes, and even religion which is neither English, French, nor American but Canadian, distinctively so, and growing more so every year, and perhaps one factor which has been more powerful than anything else in forming that national spirit has been the stand we have taken, the part we have played and the noble deeds and accomplishments of our brave men in the present world wor. While another very potent factor has been the opening up of our own great western land, without the development of which Canada of today would not be what she is nor have progressed as she has.

And not less real than our material development has been that along more spiritual and moral lines. We head the nations of the world in the reform of the drink evil. We are moving rapidly towards the nationwide bestowal of equal rights for woman. The real democratic spirit prevails as much as in the most democratic countries in the world not excepting even our friends to the south whose democratic president is now virtually their dictator. We are moving rapidly along the path of the principle of the country, its resources and wealth for the people of the country; social service and reform is as prominent and successful as anything else in the world and becoming more and more the interest of the people. Even the sanctity of the Sabbath in this young hustling, bustling nation is more carefully preserved than with the older continental peoples and the great modern nation across the line; the tone of our morality, the real and practical spirit of our religous life not to be surpassed anywhere.

We have a record of growth and development as a nation in our short history unexcelled by any of the younger nations of the world and we need take second place to none in that respect. Today we do well to celebrate our National Jubilee and thank God for the record for the past half century of our national existence.

But while we have such a splendid record do not let us for one moment think that our country is perfect. If we are in any such danger it will not be long before we are disillusioned; either we shall soon come straight up against in a painful sort of way some of its imperfections, or we shall not be long in making the acquaintance of some person who can see nothing good and satisfactory in our national life at all.

Our national life is not all it should be, it is not by any means perfect or incapable of improvement; the person is a jingoist and not a patriot who sets this country and people of ours up as being more perfect than all the rest of the nations of the earth: nay, more, he is a fool. No nation or people has reached perfection, reached its final stage of development; no person, not even the most conceited person in this town, is perfect; and the nation is only made up of individuals.

But while we are far from the acme of perfection as a people and a country we are not the woe-begone, vice stricken, socially corrupt morally, degenerated, worm-eaten nation that some of the down-at-the-mouth, disgruntled, wailing crowd would have us believe, and if some of these people would but stop wailing and gnashing, lift their eyes from the muckheap and see the golden possibilities before us, and make themselves into potencies that would help us realise those possibilities, instead of being such useless brakes on the wheels of progress our country would today be better and purer and even a better place to live in than it is, which is saying not a little.

The nations of the earth only move forward slowly as they learn by experience. Even the oldest nations who have centuries of experience to guide them cannot be called by any means perfect, nor life in them any more liveable than in our own. While on the other hand the very rapidity of our growth and expansion, the entirely new conditions under which life is lived and nationhood developed make larger and more acute the problems we have to face and difficulties with which we have to contend.

Even in one source of our rapid development, our tremendous immigration, we have one of our biggest problems, growing more acute as the days go by, a problem from which we have already suffered not a little; stand to suffer more unless in the near future it is tackled and solved. With hundreds of thousands of people from every nation and all conceivable conditions of life, a large percentage from conditions where they have been crushed and ground down, coming to a small population of less than 8 millions in a new and undeveloped land which is only beginning to form itself into a nation experimenting more or less at legislation and self-government, this forms a big problem and may easily, if it has not already done so, develop into a great evil and menace. They flood the labor markets, flock to the cities and create slums, form little settlements of their own, each one a little Russia, Austria, Galicia or whatever it may be, such settlements always making their assimilation into the life of the nation more difficult. Usually poor and uneducated they are the mark for the shark and speculator, tool for the capitalist and political crook, while in their new life free from the restraints of the old bondage and slavery they are apt to abuse to their own destruction and the peril of our land their new found freedom.

We have already, growing more acute every year, our problem of the rural and urban population; the depopulation of the country communities and consequent loss to the agricultural life of the country which has always been recognised as the most valuable asset of a nation's life; and on the other hand the flocking to the cities where there is more society and the streets are still thought to be paved with gold, and hence the great problems of the cities, slums, unemployment, and so on.

Money still has power, even in these days of democracy and social agitation. A large percentage of men and women are still sufficiently weak to be susceptible to the power of wealth, weak enough to pander to the ones who have it, many weak enough to be bought by it and among them some of those who most decry wealth and are most virulent in their denunciation of graft and corruption. Consequently in a sparsely populated country where the majority are struggling hard to make ends meet the man of means is still to a large degree the man of power, and, unfortunately, until the majority of us become better educated in the respective values of things of life, the one who gets positions of trust and responsibility, who is elected to our legislative houses and governing bodies, often because he and he alone has the means to secure that position and maintain himself in it when he gets it; we put him in because he has the means instead of because he has the ability and the character. Consequently we have graft and corruption, not only secret, but most flagrant, impudent and daring graft and corruption. Even the older countries are not free from it, how much easier it is in a new land like our own.

But that same evil is no less prevalent among those who are not of the wealthy crowd, only we give it another name and call it patronage, but the principle is the same and patronage is just as rotten and vicious as the corruption and graft in high places; yet how many are there even in our own community who are ready to accept a position at the hands of a party which may be in power, whether it be a government position or outside the sphere of politics, not because they have the best ability and experience with which to fill that position but because it carries good pay, is an easy job and they have enough friends in power to secure it. You cannot consistently decry the graft and corruption in high places if you are ready to take patronage yourself, no nor even if you are ready to cheat the government out of a dollar in your taxes, no matter what may be the trick by which it is done.

Nor do these sum up all the evils from which our land suffers; we have our industrial troubles, our social vices and evils, commercial wrongs, financial reactions, rank and injurious specula-

[Continued on Page 5

These Hot Days

Something inexpensive, but which "touches the spot," refreshes, and thereby lightens the day's work no matter to what heights the mercury ascends, any of the following lines should fill the bill to a nicety:

Morton's Raspberry Vinegar
Ideal Lemon Fruit Juice
Street's Grape Fruit Juice
Welch's Grape Juice
Jameson's Lemonade Crystals

All guaranteed made from the choicest raw materials. Pure and refreshing. Try any one of them, as your taste dictates, and you will be convinced of their efficacy. All this year's goods.

S. A. SPEERS
General Merchant - Creston

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Wholesale and Retail
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We are in a position to handle the Fruit from more shippers.

We mail results daily, and pay every Tuesday for the previous week's shipments.

Try us; results so far good.

Our business prospects better than we anticipated.

A. LINDLEY, Mgr.

A. Mirabelli
DEALER IN
High class Boots and Shoes
Saddle and Harness Repairing a Specialty

BARGAINS

FOR ONE WEEK we are offering pretty,

Flowered and Striped Muslins

for less than cost. Regular 17½ and 20c. a yard going at 15c All this summer's goods.

We also carry a splendid line of

Silk and Lisle Hosiery

prices ranging from 35c. to 55c. a pair.

Silk Boot Hosiery

at 55c. a pair is an extra bargain

Ladies' Fine Ribbed Combinations
Children's Vests and Drawers

at extraordinary low prices.

F. H. JACKSON

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Increased Production

is urged by the Government—it has done ITS part, we are doing OURS—will you do YOURS?

OUR part is to grow the very best trees possible, to see they are true-to name, to care for them in every while they are in our nursery, and to deliver to you, upright, clean, healthy, well-calipered trees with magnificent root system, well packed, all charges paid, at your nearest station or dock. We sincerely think that this is OUR part.

YOUR part is to get your order ready without delay so that you can plant next Spring and to ORDER EARLY. Early orders are better for us AND BETTER FOR YOU. It is humanly impossible to give the same attention and care to late orders as those placed six or twelve months in advance.

Will you write us today for any information, and giving us an idea of your requirements? Our services and advice are cheerfully yours. Our large general and Fruit Catalogue, our Rose Catalogue, our Price List are yours for the asking—they contain valuable planting and general information. Do not delay—write to-day, or see our local representative Andrew Miller.

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This Bank will open a Savings account in your name and your deposits and withdrawals can be made entirely by mail. Interest is allowed at the current rate.

Write for particulars.

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

Confederation Jubilee Address

ation which always has its victims and usually among those least able to help and defend themselves.

But despite it all we can celebrate our Dominion Jubilee with pride and gratitude, we can glory in our fair Dominion with no vain glory.

So much for the past and the present, what of the future? With such a record for the first half century of our national existence; with our developing national consciousness and spirit; with untold resources in our land, our forests, our mountains, our waters and our peoples; with the democratic spirit and the awakening social conscience and new social visions possessing our people, who can tell what our future will be? The most visionary cannot do it justice. We could yet become the foremost and best nation on earth. Why not? That should be the heritage we hand down to the generations of the future and it may be; let us resolve as a people that it shall be.

How is it to be done? That is the question which is rightly asked. Here we have only time for general principles.

In the first place we need to more Resolutely and Consciously Develop our National Consciousness; develop our nationality. In every new country there is the danger of the new people becoming a conglomerate mass of mongrels instead of developing a new species, a new type, a new people and nation with its own distinct characteristics. Some look with askance at the conglomerate population we are accumulating. That cosmoplitan population may become our doom or the source of our greatest glory according as we work with it. The great British people of today are not great because thorough-bred from the original Britons, but great because of the different traits of character contributed by the Celt, the Briton, the Saxon, the Dane and Norman, the Flemish and others who periodically settled those little islands in the Eastern Atlantic, now the heart of the British Empire. There, too, may be the source of our greatness, in the blending of the different types of peoples that come to our shores not into a mongrel mixture but a new people.

We want no English, French, Scotch, American, Scandinavian, Doukhobour or German in this land. Nor do we want French-Canadian, English Canadian, Scotch-Canadian and the rest of the hyphenates. We welcome all, but we know only two classes, Canadians and Aliens, when they settle here and if they will not be the first they must be the latter. We may well learn a lesson there from our Southern neighbors. We may smile at the great zeal they have for their flag, but we would do well to follow them more in that respect, not that flag-waving and saluting make up patriotism; far from it, God forbid that we develop such a hollow patriotism. But Old Glory stands for more than show, it stands for U.S.A. and all that is best and glorious in that great nation's life and history. They do right to honor the flag and make their children salute it, provided they are taught what that action means. Our own flag stands for things just as great and glorious I hope the time will come, and come soon, when the same practice will be compulsory in every school in the Dominion and we shall inculcate more real patriotism, that is, more real public spirit, Canadian spirit, into the minds and lives of the children even if the school hour has to be extended to do it, so inculcate it that they will be ready to fight any person who tramples on the honor of their country, whether by belitting it, revolutionary propaganda, graft, corruption, speculation, crime or anything else.

We need in the next place the Right Type of Men and Women in our Legislative Positions and Public Offices. Men who are there not because they have money or have always been there; not because they have influence in the party or belong to a certain party; but men and women who have the right national and civic ideals, men who have ability and character and whose chief interest is not personal but national; not in lining their pockets but in the public, national welfare. I know that is a general sweeping principle, but it is one of these principles that the public have not yet taken seriously, and until we do take it seriously and act on it we may growl as much as we like about things being wrong but it will take more than growling to right them.

The next suggestion would be a right aim for our national life—the life of the people. A high national ideal—nothing short of the Greatest Good of of the Whole People. Not the best interests of the speculator, or the capitalist, or the party; not of the British, or French, or any other element, not even the special interest of you or I to the detriment of the other fellow, but such a government, such organization and management, such national life that each element, each party, each individual will be able to secure the highest success and greatest freedom consistent with the good of the rest and that we shall all be united together in one great party, one all-important element, one great society, the Canadian.

To secure these things the fundamental requirement is that Every Indivdnal man and woman in this land should develop a Greater Personal Interest in the Affairs of this Community, Province and Country; should give himself to those affairs individual interest, lively interst, in citizenship, public and national life. That is the individual's plainest duty for these are his affairs and interests, and he cannot get away from them. When you get that increased individual interest then you begin to get the right national aim and ideal, and the reason we are today getting nearer to the right ideal is because the people are taking interest. Then it is, too, that the people will see to the right persons being in charge and control of the life of our country and the right persons giving themselves to that work; therefore the right regulation of our national life, the life of the people. Thus that individual interest is the great essential and that is why I lay so much emphasis on the inculcating it in the young life in training in our schools.

We can only move slowly. It cannot be done in a day, but the nearer we approximate to this condition of things then great as our past progress and glory have been, great and more glorious will be the future of our Dominion.

"Hark! Hark! Hark!
Tis the sound of a nation arising;
See the splendour of the morn
In the land newly born,
And the glory your country baptizing.
Canada, home of the free,
What shall thy destiny be?
God, in thy mightiness,
Keep us in righteousness,
True to ourselves and Thee.

"On! On! On!
See the tide of humanity flowing;
It sweeps o'er the land
In immensity grand,
And it breaks where new altars are glowing.
Canada, home of the free,
Great shall thy destiny be;
God of our enterprise
Help us to realize
All our resource is in Thee.

"Shout! Shout! Shout!
For the joy of life that is leaping;
For the brightness of youth,
And the progress of truth,
And the faith that our brothers are keeping.
Canada, land of the free,
True may thy sons ever be!
God of humanity,
Bind us in amity
Firmly and safely to Thee.

"Hear our prayer,
Jehovah, thou guide of the nations!
Our province's bless,
May our people progress,
And their fame be to all generations!
God of the noble and free,
Oh that our children may see
Canada glorious,
Nobly victorious,
Loyal forever to Thee."

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

There are now three automobiles in Kaslo—two Fords and a Chevrolet.

Penticton's tax rate is 26 mills this year, an increase of 4 mills over 1916.

Donations in cash to Kaslo Red Cross for the month of June totalled $510.

An epidemic of chicken pox is prevalent among the children of Vernon city and district at present.

Fourteen English Church clergy were in Kaslo for a couple of days last week attending a "retreat."

The final revision of the voters list in Trail riding shows 2,715 persons, male and female, entitled to vote.

John McLeod, fishery inspector for Kootenay, died at his home in Nelson on Wednesday last. He was 77 years old.

About $150,000 was paid out Tuesday of this week in Trail to some 1,400 employees of the Consolidated smelter for the month of June.

Trail News: K. A. Margeson caught some trout from his side porch on the river bank this week, it being handy for that purpose at this season of high water.

Closing of Trail copper refinery for a time is necessitated by the stoppage of shipments of blister copper from the Greenwood smelter.

The smelter at Trail is bringing in 2000 tons of coke from Pennsyevania, This was necessary in order to keep the lead furnaces going.

Since the first of the month a number of water and light delinquents at Kaslo have had their service cut off by the municipal authorities.

Some points in the Okanagan report $2.30 per crate the lowest price strawberries fetched this season. In ton lots gooseberries sold at 6 cents a pound.

The first car of new potatoes was shipped from Vernon last week. They brought $47 a ton. Some carrots were in the car that sold at $40 per ton.

The West Kootenay Liberal nominating convention, set for July 17 at Revelstoke, has been indefinitely postponed, pending developments at Ottawa.

So far July has been the hottest and dryest Cranbrook has had in three years. There has been sbsolutely no rainfall this year, as compared with 7-10 of an inch in 1916.

ROBT. LAMONT

NOTARY PUBLIC
INSURANCE — REAL ESTATE
DEALER IN COAL

CRESTON - - B.C.

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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

Synopsis of Coal Mining 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 renewal for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 4-5 George V, assented to 12th June, 1914.

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.

MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
ROYAL YEAST CAKES
QUICK PURE
E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL
MADE IN CANADA

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years.

Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.

E.W.GILLETT CO. LTD
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

The Turtle Auto

Bullets Cannot Hit This Strange War Machine

One of the weirdest looking machines yet devised for use in the world war is being built for the allies in France and Flanders. It is known as the "Turtle Auto," not from its lack of speed, but from its shape. The car is so designed that every part is curved in such a way that a projectile will glance off. No matter from what side or angle a shell is fired, the curved lines of the Turtle auto will offer but a slight resistaice. The bullet will glance up or down or horizontally.

The driver sees through a periscope and is entirely protected from bullets. Besides the chaffeur the car contains four soldiers who wield rifles through small portholes and man a four inch gun that can be fired at any angle. It will be interesting to learn what weapon or device the Germans will evolve to combat the "Turtle car," which is said to have been the invention of an American.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Stimulate Interest In Live Stock

A Circuit of Fall Fairs Through the West Will Encourage Exhibition

The board of the Saskatoon Winter Fair, of which Hon. W. C. Sutherland is chairman, proposes to offer the following prizes at the Winter Fair to be held Dec. 4, 5 and 6, 1917: Horses $4,605; cattle $2,508; sheep $1,063; hogs $867 and poultry $2,000; total of $11,000. This is an increase over last winter's fair of $5,000 in prize money. The classification is the same as being offered at the Regina fair. This is the first of the Western winter fairs to be held in the fall.

A circuit of fall fairs, consisting of Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary has been formed. This will encourage the exhibitors to show at all three places.

In addition to the regular prizes for registered stock, provision has been made for graded stock, which will permit of all farmers exhibiting.

One of the special features is the boys' calf feeding competition open to boy residents of Canada.

For Building Up Quickly

probably the very best food you can select is

Grape-Nuts.

It contains the mineral salts and energy values—all the nutriment of whole wheat and barley—digests easily and quickly, and the flavor is delicious.

"There's a Reason"

for

Grape-Nuts

Food Shortage in Germany

Three Hundred Thousand Poor Children in Berlin

There is no need to exaggerate the hunger condition of the Fatherland. It is revealed day by day in the press, and the following are a few facts culled from the most reputable papers in Berlin and elsewhere: 125,000 Berlin workers struck as a protest aganist the reduced bread ration; bakers' shop windows were smashed and their contents greedily devoured by famished boys and girls; many towns are prohibiting the arrival of visitors, and it is a crime to smuggle food into such towns; Lanshut, in Silesia, has notified the summer resorts within its jurisdiction that they must not cater for guests this year; and Berlin has set apart $250,000 to defray the expense of sending 300,000 children into the country to obtain nourishment and fresh air. And these facts could be added to by the bushel. In one town no butter has been in the stores for five weeks. In the poor neighborhoods of Munich cheese is no longer on sale. Milk is sold at prohibitive prices. A mother was fined 10 marks for consuming more than a half pint on one day for her family of five.

THIN-BLOODED MEN AND WOMEN

Need the Rich, Red Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make

Thin-blooded people do not remain so from choice but from indifference, in some cases from despair. People who are pale, languid, with palpitation of the heart, some difficulty in breathing and a tendency to be easily tired are suffering from thin blood. They need only the resolution to take the right treatment and stick to it until cured. The remedy that can be relied upon is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. With every dose they make new blood, and new blood means health and strength. The red cheeks, good appetite, increased weight and strength that follow the use of these pills prove their great value to thin-blooded people. Here is an example: Mrs. J. McDonald, Jr., Hay, Ont., says: "I honestly believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life. Some years ago I had anaemia, and as I did not realize the seriousness of the trouble I soon became a complete wreck. I got so weak I could hardly walk. I neither ate nor slept well, and could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. At times I had an almost unbearable pain in my back and would have to remain in bed. I suffered almost constantly from a dull headache, and when sweeping if I would stoop to pick up anything I would get so dizzy that I would have to catch hold of something to keep from falling. At times my heart would beat so fast that I would have a smothering sensation. My eyes were sunken and my hands and limbs would be swollen in the mornings. I tried several kinds of medicine without benefit and my friends thought I would not recover. Then I began taking Dr. Wililams' Pink Pills, and before long could see and feel that they were helping me. I gladly continued the use of the pills until I was completely cured and I cannot say enough in their praise, and I strongly recommend them to all run down girls and women."

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

War as Tuberculosis Cure

Outdoor Life of Soldiery Results in Remarkable Cures

Some months ago the British medical journal told remarkable tales of recoveries from tuberculosis made by British soldiers in France. Now it is interesting to read the opinions expressed at the New York Academy of Medicine that tubercular persons, unless seriously affected, need not expect to be exempt from conscription on account of physical disability. Sir William Osler was quoted to the effect that army life often results in a complete cure of tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is an indoor disease, a disease that follows man's stupid habit of shutting himself off with glass and walls from fresh air and sunshine. In protecting himself from the elements the human animal has lowered his resistance to his bacterial enemies, until consumption has become the great white plague. War is relieving us of many artificialities and reintroducing us to the kindly elements. Hence the recovery—under otherwise favorable conditions—of the tubercular soldier in the field.

War is entitled to whatever credit is its due. Dr. Osler says significantly: "The military profession is far less dangerous for a person with pulmonary trouble than many occupations of civil life." These many occupations of civil life are crying out to be made as healthful as war.—Calgary News-Telegram.

"Why are you putting that mark in your hat?"

"I always put one in when I check it. So far this hat has cost me $196.10."

Conscription in U. S.

Rude and Harsh Measures are Necessary in War Time

In legalizing conscription during the war by an overwhelming majority in both houses congress has exhibited the common sense and the power of quick adjustment which in an emergency Americans can usually be depended on to exhibit. War is a rude and harsh business, and people who decide to wage war must follow up the decision with rude and harsh measures. The authorization of recruiting by compulsion is interpreted by one group as a triumph for democracy and by another as its irretrievable defeat. It is neither. Congress has not accepted the principle of universal military service; It has only adopted the expedient of a selective draft during the war. As soon as the war is over the question as to how American armies are to be recruited will be re-opened; and a new decision will have to be reached based upon international political conditions at that time and the enduring international responsibilities of the United States.—From the New Republic.

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c, quickly cured by
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
Douglas & Co., Prop'rs, Napanee, Ont.
(Free Sample on Request)

Quite a Difference

Did you notice that in the Kaiser's telegram to the Crown Prince he speaks of carrying through the "fight for existence to a glorious end." No longer domination, spread of kultur, and a' that, you notice, but merely "existence." There is a world of blasted hopes to be read in that phrase, which may well give the Allies heart.—London Sunday Telegram.

The Pill That Leads Them All.—Pills are the most portable and compact of all medicines, and when easy to take are the most acceptable of preparations. But they must attest their power to be popular. As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the most popular of all pills they must fully meet all requirements. Accurately compounded and composed of ingredients proven to be effective in regulating the digestive organs, there is no surer medicine to be had anywhere.

A Bang From Bangs

Borleigh—I nearly died laughing last night.

Pangs—Which one of your jokes were you telling?

Reduced by Asthma. The constant strain of asthma brings the patient to a dreadful state of hopeless exhaustion. Early use should by all means be made of the famous Dr. J.D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, which more than any other acts quickly and surely on the air passages and brings blessed help and comfort. No home where asthma is present in the least degree should be without this great remedy.

Not All Gone

Reporter—I am told that your trusted cashier has left the bank.

Bank President—Has he? Thank heaven we have the building to start with again.

"I am thinking of writing some fugitive poetry."

"Don't bother. Nobody will be running after it."

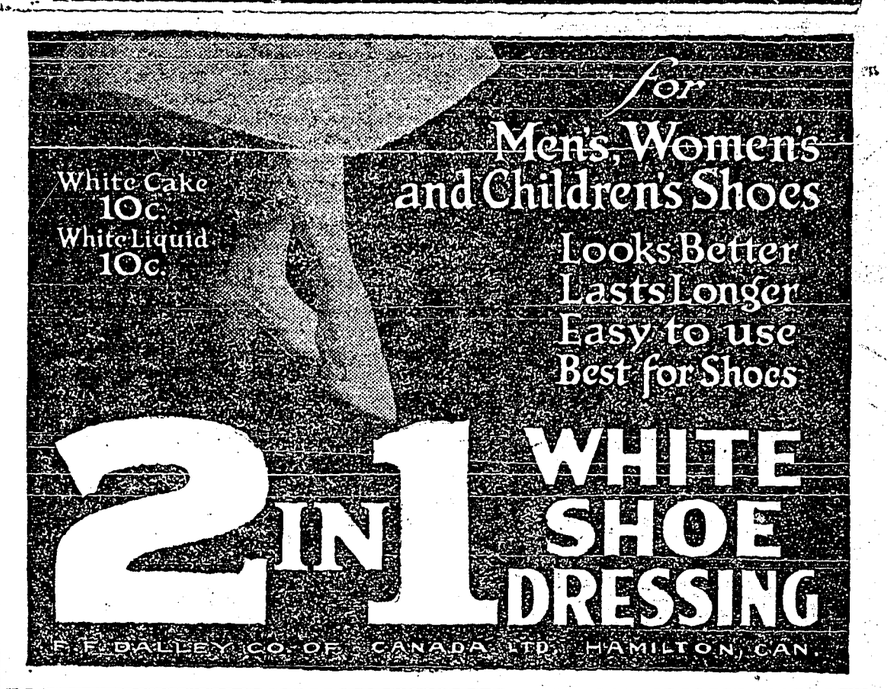
WOMAN COULD HARDLY STAND

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Fulton, N. Y. — "Why will women pay out their money for treatment and receive no benefit, when so many have proved that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will make them well? For over a year I suffered so from female weakness I could hardly stand and was afraid to go on the street alone. Doctors said medicines were useless and only an operation would help me, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved it otherwise. I am now perfectly well and can do any kind of work."—Mrs. NELLIE PHELPS, care of R. A. Rider, R.F.D. No. 5, Fulton, N. Y.

We wish every woman who suffers from female troubles, nervousness, backache or the blues could see the letters written by women made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have bad symptoms and do not understand the cause, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free.



Viviani's Appeal To Canadians

The Great Struggle for the Cause of Justice

Deeply impressive were Viviani's closing words—his direct message and appeal to Canadians. With arms outstretched, he leaned towards the parliamentarians. "Ye Canadians who listen to me," he cried in quivering tones; "ye freemen who sit in this parliament, pray mark my words I realize that you are farther away than we from the battlefields. The roar of guns does not reach your ears. You do not see the return of hosts of wounded men. But, morally speaking, you are just as close as we are to the fray. Confronting one another—you and us—we have autocracy and democracy in a life-and-death struggle. Should, perchance the freemen fail to win, democracy and universal justice will go down to defeat at the same time. It was in the cause of justice that, at all epochs, we drew the sword. It was in the cause of justice that Britain and France, together with their noble allies, entered the war. It is to enable the children of men to enjoy well-assured and prolonged peace that we are fighting."

Looking up to the crowded galleries, peopled by many women, Viviani again stretched forth his arms. "Mothers," he pleaded, "now listen to me. It is for your children's freedom to secure peace and liberty for mankind that a whole generation is giving its life today making the supreme sacrifice. Let pious thoughts accompany those who go to the front. All laudatory epithets have been exhausted. There is nothing left to say in their praise other than that many have given their lives for a sacred cause, and others are still fighting for the salvation of all mankind—fighting for justice, fighting for truth, fighting for right. Their fame and their courage must ever be an immortal example to all men."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

London Servant—If you please, ma'am, an official from the government condiment economy board to inspects the cruets!

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

Where The Wheat Comes From

"There is land enough in the great hard wheat belt of the prairie country west of the Red River and Lake Winnipeg to produce a very large portion of the world's wheat demand. Scientific agriculturalists say that this is the largest continuous expanse of rich soil on the American continent," says Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce for Canada.

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.
Lot 5, P.E.I.

I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER.

I was cured of a severly sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
JOSHUA A. WYNACHT.
Bridgewater.

"Buying Hogs"

Sooner or later the packer and slaughterer are going to buy hogs subject to the post mortem inspection, and the hog raiser who continues to fatten his hogs with tuberculous material should be made to sustain the loss arising from his lack of knowledge, skepticism or indifference.

When the packer buys subject to the post mortem results the intelligent hog raiser will get more for his healthy hogs than he does now, and the careless breeder will get less for his tuberculous hogs, which is as it should be.—Dr. John R. Mohler, Asst. Chief U.S. Bureau of Animal Histiry.

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WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Do away with all Laundry Bills. When they become soiled just wash them with soap and water. No ironing necessary. Suitable for those of the most fastidious taste as they look as good as linen. Ask your dealer for them.
ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, Limited
Fraser Avenue, Toronto

STAMMERING
or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.
THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
KITCHENER, - CANADA

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND
A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address THE COOK MEDICINE CO. Toronto, Ont. (Formerly Windsor)

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.
THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL.
PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER NO. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA Co. 90, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO Dr. LE CLERC MED. Co, HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

MONEY ORDERS

It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

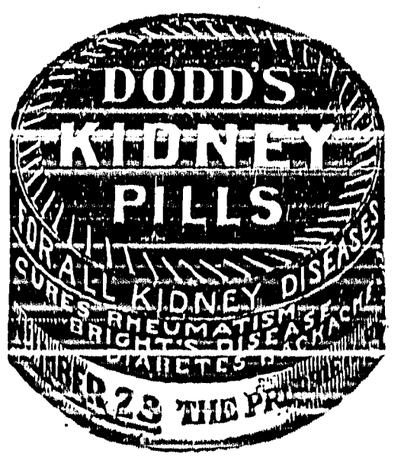
Setting a Good Example

Action of C.P.R. an Incentive to Everyone

Mr. Charles H. Webster, secretary of the Live Stock Section of the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau, advises that he has been informed that the C.P.R., living up to the aims and objects of the Live Stock Section of the Bureau, have discontinued serving on any of their menus, veal, suckling pig, young lambs and squabs.

The order is taking place on all their lake boats, Pacific and Atlantic steamers, B.C. coast steamers, B.C. lake steamers, C.R.R. dining cars and C.P.R. hotels.

It is needless to say that when a large corporation like the C.P.R. takes such drastic steps that it should be an incentive to everyone to assist in a movement of this kind for preserving young animals, and also increasing the live stock production of our country.



WAR WILL CONTINUE LONG TIME IS OPINION OF MANY AUTHORITIES

LORD NORTHCLIFFE VENTURES A PREDICTION

Believes that the War is Just One of a Series, and that Political Upheavals and Revolutions will Occur in Most of Belligerent Countries, and Conditions will Improve

More than a year ago, a prominent Toronto soldier, returning wounded, replied to the question of a bore as to the length of the war: "Well, I don't know how long it will last, but I think the first seven years will be the worst." At the time the retort was made the proper answer was, "Har, har!" Now, there is another answer. Several authorities are predicting a war that will last for two or three years more. The latest of them is Lord Northcliffe, who has been astonishingly correct as regards the development of the war in many phases. He thinks the war will continue for some time yet. In an article he contributes for the New York Tribune he makes a comparison with the American Civil War. He says that in that conflict both sides were unready and that it continued for four years. At the outset it had been expected by some optimists to last for six weeks. He argues that the measure of preparedness is to be considered when the probable length of the war is being discussed. In other words, if the unprepared South against tremendous odds, could last four years, how long can Germany hold out, having prepared for forty years?

When Lord Northcliffe writes for American readers a reasonable discount is necessary. He loves American readers, which is natural for any writer. He also wants American readers to love him, and in the process he will not spare his own countrymen. On the whole, Lord Northcliffe is doing a good work in the United States through the medium of the papers which carry his opinions to the nation. Two years ago his papers were thrown out of clubs and hotels; he was burned in effigy, and was for a few weeks competitor of Hindenburg for the prize of the best-hated man in England. Events proved that his criticism of the British administration was right. His papers were restored to popularity. Soon it became apparent that his criticism had been well-founded. Suggestions he had made were adopted. So, if today or tomorrow he seems to be unduly fond of American methods, we may only hope that if these methods fail, he will not hesitate to speak as frankly to the American public as he did to the British public.

He looks for a long war. He says that the three great events of the war to date have been the wonderful defence put up by France, the entrance of five British nations into the war on the side of England—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the minor colonies and India—and the slow arousing of the United States and its entry into the fray. He says in reference to the submarine campaign, that in England they do not take it seriously enough, and that in the United States they take it too seriously. He contends that the submarine cannot win the war. He compares it with the thrust upon Calais and the attack upon Paris. They were, in his opinion, mere secondary thoughts, devised after the grand plan of the German army had failed. The grand plan was the capture of Paris.

Lord Northcliffe says that the war is just one of a series of wars. The submarine campaign he considers a mere phase, and he does not believe that it can achieve anything. Already it has produced a revolution in Russia, an upheaval compared with which the French revolution was a tremor. He believes that other upheavals will follow and that revolutions will continue to accompany the war to the end. In his view it is impossible to conduct such a tremendous and long-sustained war without political revolutions in most of the belligerent countries. He believes, too, what most of us believe, that one of the results of the struggle will be an improvement in the condition of the working classes. They will be contented no longer to accept the wages that were offered them before the war. They will demand greater percentage of the profits which they create. They will get what they demand.

His article is entitled "How the World Shall Kill Its Prussian Cobra," and he asks his readers to imagine that the allies are dealing with a cobra, or, in other words, with a state that will spare no effort to gain its point. A few days ago the Queen of Greece said that her brother was fighting for his dynasty. In the fight he has with him the ruling classes of Germany. They feel that they are fighting for their lives. When a cobra is fighting for its life it is idle to suppose that it will take into account any rules of the game. The recent German order that all hospital ships will be sunk is an illustration of the point raised by Lord Northcliffe. We in Canada have not yet come to this pass. We are fighting for our country, or for our honor, or for democracy, or for representation by population, or for the greatest good to the greatest number, or for some other noble abstraction. We fight well for them. Do we fight as we would fight for our lives? That is how Germany is fighting, and we have to fight the way Germany is fighting before we can beat Germany!—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Russian Monks to be Sent to the Battlefront

Criminal Prisoners Allowed to Join the Army

All the monks of Russia will be sent to the front to serve in the department of sanitation, according to orders issued by the Russian war ministry. Lay brothers will be recruited as soldiers. Recently the monks demanded equal political rights with the lay population, including the vote, and they have been giving other marked evidences of revolutionary zeal.

Five hundred criminal prisoners in the province of Nizhni-Novgorod have petitioned the government that they be sent to join the army. A special commission has examined and accepted 300 of those who signed the petition.

A novel measure to suppress thievery in the soldiers' barracks has been put into practice in Petrograd. A captured thief was forced to walk along the Nevsky Prospect bearing placards with the inscription: "I stole sugar and shoes from the soldiers." After the ordeal tea was given to him and he was released on his promise to be good. A similar story comes from Bessarabia, where a clerk of the war organization was accused of stealing a horse. A yoke was placed about his neck and he was exhibited on a platform erected in a public square.

The palace of Kshesinskaya, property of the dancer and former favorite of Empress Nicholas, which had served as a stronghold for the adherents of Nikolai Lenine, the radical Socialist leader, is on the point of being surrendered to its rightful owner. After a long process in the courts the keys were delivered to the woman, who was permitted to examine the premises.

Young America Would Lend a Hand

California Youths Would Help to Work Alberta Farms

Following the example of three hundred students of the Illinois Agricultural College, who are now in Western Canada, helping in agricultural operations, nearly 100 stout-limbed boys down in Pasadena, California, would like to come to Alberta for the summer and help out on the farms, says the Edmonton Journal. The physical director of the high school in that city has written to the board of trade asking if there is any need of their services in the Edmonton district or other parts of the province. He says the boys are between sixteen and twenty years of age, and have felt the promptings of war time patriotism to the extent of being willing to offer themselves for farm service wherever they may be wanted most. The fact that Alberta has appealed to them as a first choice is taken as a pleasant indication of the feeling across the line toward this part of allied Canada, and Secretary Fisher will assure the young Californians that their action is appreciated. It is possible, however, that the harvest season in Alberta will be too late to come within the school holiday period, and so the offer may not prove acceptable.

Importance of Constantinople

It is idle for statesmen to talk of concluding a permanent peace upon the basis of straightening out the tangle in northern France and Belgium and Poland, and dismiss as something of secondary importance the mighty knot which ties not one or two, but all three of these empires to Constantinople. Let us face the fact. Untie every other knot in the present conflict, and leave untied this troublesome knot in the capital of the Near East, and the ending of the present war will be the beginning of preparations for a war even greater.—North American Review.

Maud—Miss Oldun thinks that hotel clerk just lovely.

Ethel—Why so?

Maud—He wrote opposite her name on the hotel register, Suite 16.

Cholly—I made a perfect fool of myself today.

Miss Keen—There! I always said you could make something of yourself if you kept on trying.

German Delusions

The Blindly Obedient Belief of the German People in Their War Lords

There can be no hope of genuine reform in Germany until an overwhelming majority realize and admit the absurdity of their present belief that their country, after exhausting every possible means of keeping the peace, was forced to defend herself against a ring of jealous enemies. That delusion is the foundation stone upon which the government have reared their whole gigantic structure of falsehood. People will fight equally hard for their beliefs whether those beliefs be right or wrong, and until this foundation stone is torn away the combination of millions of blindly obedient industrial human ants, putting all their faith in a set of unscrupulously ambitious leaders, will continue to be a firebrand in the society of nations. This stone is so firmly set that it cannot be moved until Germany is forced to admit that she is defeated.

While the majority of Germans whine at the British blockade of the German stomach, they delight in their own government's blockade of the German mind. If a "neutral" comes to England from Germany he is asked by everyone he meets, "How are things really there?" Reverse the proceeding and the average German would not think of seeking information. Only ideas with the made in Germany label are good enough for him.

The entrance of the United States will have no immediate effect of depression upon the German people. Since the first winter of the war they have been educated to the belief that America has been doing practically all she could against them.—D. Thomas Curtin in London Daily Mail.

"Justice for Everyone"

Roosevelt Outlines Rearrangement of Europe After the War

"Justice for everyone" should be the keynote of peace terms for Germany, says Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in an article entitled, "Put the Flag on the Firing Line," in the June issue of the Metropolitan Magazine.

"The Prussianized Germany of the Hohenzollerns," says he, "has shown itself more the enemy of freedom, humanity, justice and international right than was Napoleon's France. Let us strive for the peace of justice and of international right. Did they but know it, the German people themselves would benefit by our victory; and especially the people of South Germany and Austria, who would be free from the tyranny of Prussia and would be guaranteed their rights.

"Belgium and France must have restored all that has been taken from them. The Turk must leave Europe—a democratic Russia at Constantinople would threaten no one. Armenia should be free and autonomous. Austria is not a country, but a knot of nationalities, of which two tyrannize over the others. Let the Hungarians keep Magyar Hungary and the Austrians German Austria. Let the Italians have the Trentino and Trieste. Let there be a great Serbia, a great Bohemia, a great Rumania.

"Poland should once more be a nation, which should include all of the Polish lands, and have an outlet to the Baltic through old Polish Prussia, old West Prussia. East Prusia, which is German, would be unavoidably separated from the other German lands, but it could be kept united with them politically, by arrangements for through railway traffic, such as we have with Canada on our international railroads.

"The Germans would keep Germany, would lose nothing but the right to oppress others, would suffer no injustice. Ireland should have Home Rule. Seek justice for everyone; the Dane of North Schleswig; the Finn, the Uniate, the Caucasian in Russia. Endeavor to secure a guarantee of real religious freedom and fair play alike for Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox Greek and Jew."

Almost as Good

The sergeant-major was inspecting the men on pay parade, and was seeing that their "locks" were well trimmed. Everything was going all right until one Tommy who badly needed a hair cut marched up and lifted the "large" sum of one shilling as his weekly allowance. This was due to his having been in debt. "Well," said the sergeant-major, "seeing that you've lifted such a small pay I can't very well ask you to get your hair cut, but for goodness sake buy a pennyworth of hairpins!"

True to Life

Sandy had been photographed, and he was looking intently at his likeness when Tam Macpherson came along.

"What's that ye hiv?" he asked.

"My photy," replied Sandy. "What dae ye think o' it?"

"Man, it's fine," commented Tam. "It's richt like ye. An' what micht the like o' they cost?"

"I dinna ken," replied Sandy. "I hivna payed for them yet."

"Man," said Tam, more grimly than ever, "it's awfu' like ye!"

PALESTINE FOR JEWISH NATION MAY SOON BECOME A REALITY

REPUBLIC OF JUDEA WOULD BE ESTABLISHED

The World War May Bring Fruition to the Idea that has Persisted Through Many Centuries, and Many Believe Hope of Jews Is Within Reach

The Republic of Judea or the Republic of Israel, a home-ruled nation—under the protectorate of the United States of America. Site: The land of their fathers, Palestine; capital, Jerusalem.

The world war in the view of many seems about to bring true the dream that has persisted through the centuries that the Jew has wandered the earth. He is about to have his own home back again, to live there or visit in security. That this security should be maintained by America is the idea of Israel Zangwill.

"Such a protectorate," he said, "would be expected, of course, to endure only so long as was necessary to see the Jewish nation firmly established among the nations of the earth."

This statement to the United Press by the great leader of Jewish opinion is significant for its indication of a meeting point between the efforts he has led and the efforts of the Zionists of whom Louis D. Brandeis has been the most prominent in America. The Zionists have made Palestine their sole objective. Zangwill's organization has urged that it is more important that the Jews should colonize somewhere at the earliest possible time than that they should return to their own ancient land. Admitting the strength of the tie that binds them to Palestine, he has urged that if this is not feasible they should settle elsewhere. He has in the past sought the British government's aid for a proposed settlement in South Africa, Canada or Australia.

Now he agrees Palestine itself seems within reach.

The eyes of thirteen million Jews, scattered throughout the world, are on General Murray's army now seeking to drive the Turks out of the country that the Jews once had. From this thirteen million, perhaps, should be excluded the six hundred thousand Jews who are fighting in the various armies; they, by fate's irony, will be last to know that the war may mean something for their race.

There is a strong belief in England that restoration of Palestine to the Jews would be a profitable political undertaking for the British.

"It is not expected," said Mr. Zangwill, "that all the Jews of the world would flock there to make their homes. It is my belief that the Jewish agriculturalists who find living difficult elsewhere, should be aided to return and that they should form the basis of the new nation. Jerusalem's location might make it the site for a great commercial or trading city, but the important thing is not to draw there those who have prospered in other corners of the globe, but to care for the great numbers of oppressed in other lands.

"With a Jewish nation established, the Jews everywhere would feel they have a home again, whether or not circumstances permitted them to live there themselves."

Zangwill won the support of Joseph Chamberlain and Winston Churchill to his colonization scheme before the war, but South Africa, Canada and Australia opposed it in turn. A Jewish nation in Palestine is another matter.

The menace which Turkish possession of Palestine offers Egypt and the trade route to India must be removed, British statesmen agree. Even before the war many considered the recreation of the Jewish state the best solution. Opinion changed, however, during the war, largely because of the sympathy many Jews of German origin in America admitted for Germany. It was feared that a nation sympathetic toward Germany would be a dangerous one to have so close to this strategic link in the British Empire.

The Russian revolution has changed this. Jewish sympathy, alienated by the treatment of the Jews in Russia under the old regime, has been won back by the new regime. Jacob Schiff's declaration for the Allies, following the announcement by the provisional government of equal rights for the Jews in Russia, was not the only one to come to the attention of the British government. A Jewish state in Palestine now would be a friendly, even grateful state, it is believed.

Zangwill's idea of an American protectorate is based on the desire that Jewish interests should be protected by a great power that had no interest there to serve. Whether such a protectorate would appeal to British statesmen is doubtful. It is more likely that in case a Jewish nation is set up, Great Britain herself will garrison the country until law and order and the stability of the new government is assured.

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Mr. Balfour

American Paper's Graceful Appreciation of Eminent British Statesman

Mr. Balfour has concluded his mission to this country. His farewell speech to the American people, delivered at the National Press club, was worthy of that great audience and of its author's reputation. He spoke with that deep, restrained feeling, that fine thought charged with generous emotion, that clearness, grace, sobriety and good taste that are characteristic of him. He spoke with a noble sympathy and appreciation of the work done by the government, by the president, the American war work so far. He was just to the country. He was just to the press. He described simply and powerfully the "impressions the most pleasurable, the most momentous" of his month among us.

The American impressions of him are the same. He was received with an enthusiasm that must have surprised him, a modest, shy man, unused to popular applause.

In personal dignity, in urbanity, in the authority of a long, brilliant career, in his manly, thoughtful speech, to the purpose and without glitter of rhetoric, by his evident response to the popular emotion, the feeling of this great democracy, in his demeanor and his work, he more than realized expectation. Here was a great British statesman, equal to his place and fame.

He will be long remembered in America. He has done a high service to Great Britain and all democracies.—The New York Times.

Manitoba's Large Elk Herd

The province of Manitoba possesses the largest herd of elk deer, in their native state, to be found in the Dominion of Canada, and possibly the North American continent, say Charles Barber, Chief Game Guardian of the province

Teacher Wanted

Wanted, teacher for Alice Siding School District. Second or third class certificate. Duties to commence August 27th. Salary $80 per month. State experience. VICTOR CARR, secretary-treasurer, Creston, B.C.

Janitor Wanted

Sealed tenders will be received up till Saturday, July 28th, 1917, for the position of caretaker of the Creston School for the year ending June 30th next. Duties to commence August 15th. For full particulars apply to F. H. JACKSON. secretary-treasurer, Creston, B.C., to whom tenders must be addressed.

Tenders for Kalsomining

Sealed tenders will be received up to Saturday, July 28th, 1917, for kalsomining the interior of Creston School. For full particulars apply to F. H. JACKSON, secretary-treasurer, Creston, B.C., to whom tenders must be addressed.

Tenders for Wood

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up till August 6th, 1917, for 40 cords of cut-green tamarac or fir 4-foot stove-wood. For delivery dates and all other information apply F. H. JACKSON, secretary-treasurer, Creston, B.C. Lowest nor any tender not necessarily accepted.

FREE

Two cakes of Palmolive Soap

with each purchase of a jar of Palmolive Cream at the regular price 50c. or Palmolive Shampoo at 50c.

30c. worth of Soap Free on a 50-cent. purchase

Good for a few days. See Window Display.

Creston Drug & Book Co.

PHONE 67 - CRESTON

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

The Italian co-operative store at Trail is opening a branch at Phoenix.

From users of city water Trail council expects to collect $13,500 this year.

The milk inspector at Cranbrook will compel dealers to deliver milk in covered rigs.

The P. Burns butcher shop at Grand Forks now delivers meat by auto delivery truck.

Penticton householders are using about 100,000 gallons of water per day during the hot spell.

At Cranbrook the four dairymen are supplying milk well above the government standard.

Cranbrook is to have a tax sale next month. Almost $8000 of back taxes appear on the list of arrears.

Kaslo council has purchased a small cement mixer which will be used on all city concrete work in future.

Trail's total assessment for 1917, as recently reported to the city council by the assessor, amounts to $1,626,420.

Kaslo has $5000 of taxes overdue and will have a tax sale early this fall Soldiers property will be exempt from sale.

For the two years just closed employees at Trail smelter contributed $98,751 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Kaslo aldermen favor the city putting in a cement water reservoir double the capacity of the antiquated one now in use.

For the year just closed Rossland contributed $28,146 to the Patriotic Fund. Of this $3,196 was paid to dependants in that city.

News: There are about 40 garages in Trail and inspector Ferguson, who has made the rounds this week, wishes to warn users of gasoline that the explosive is being used carelessly in many of them, with great danger to themselves and others.

Local and Personal

Fleischmann's Yeast the very best made, at F. H. Jackson's.

COWS FOR SALE—2 first-class dairy cows, both heavy milkers. Apply T. GOODWIN, Creston.

C. H. Bird of the King George, left on Tuesday on a business trip to Nelson and Grand Forks.

T. Harris and J. Hayden left on Tuesday for Sanca Creek to do some work improving mining trails in that section.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Owens of Cranbrook were visitors here a couple of days this week, guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Adlard.

The water on the flats is going off rapidly these days, and inside a week the present serious pasture problem should be at an end

Mrs. Irving and children of Fernie, who have been visiting with Mrs. Mallandaine for the past three weeks, returned home on Tuesday.

POULTRY FOR SALE—90 two-months old chickens, also 90 one-year old hens, White Leghorns, going cheap for cash.—T. Trevelyan, Creston.

Geo. Young left on Tuesday to spend a few days in the hills in the White Grouse country doing some work on some claims he has there.

C. Blair invites ranchers to make hay on the Reclamation Farm on a share basis; he will also pay for hay put up by contract. Apply C. Blair, Erickson.

Prospective tenderers are reminded that bids for the school kalsomining job as well as those for the position of janitor must be turned in by to-morrow night.

Johnston brothers of Rossland, travelling photographers, spent a few days here the early part of the week, doing a considerable stroke of business during their short stay.

Creston Valley Red Cross workers turned in 13 pairs of socks, 4 personal property bags and 10 suits of pyjamas during June, according to the work secretary's report just issued.

Miss Zalla Johnson, who has been attending the Nelson High School the past term, was among the successful candidates at the second year H.S. exams. at that centre last month.

Don't forget the Red Cross social at Dr. Henderson's Saturday, at 7 p.m. Large assortment of cakes and pies on sale, also ice cream, fruit punch, tea, candies and fancy articles. Music.

Misses C. Buck and M. Thorsfeld of Lloydminster, Sask., spent a couple of days here the early part of the week, guests of Mrs. W. V. Jackson. They were on their return from a trip to Alaska.

Mike McCarthy, who has been in charge of a C.P.R. steam shovel at various points in Alberta the past three months, returned on Friday to superintend harvest operations on his ranch here.

Phil. Hurry, a member of the Creston Forestry Draft, who was turned down on the final medical exam. at Brockville, and who has been working at Lethbridge, Alta., since arrived home on Friday.

Residents across the Kootenay are again able to drive with horse and rig to and from town, after almost two months of boating. Thursday of last week was the first day driving was again feasible.

Cranbrook fall fair is definitely announced for Sept. 12th and 13th. Exceptionally attractive prizes are offered for both fruit and vegetables and local ranchers should obtain a copy of the prize list, which will be issued in a few days.

The prize list of Creston Women's Institute fall fair is now in the hands of the printer, and copies should be available the early part of the week. The fair is fixed for Wednesday, Sept. 5th, with an admission fee of 10 cents to all.

Arrangements are under way for a big reclamation meeting at Bonners Ferry, Idaho, on August 4th. If the gathering materializes it is sure to attract a number of delegates from Creston, special arrangements being made so that the trip can be made by boat from Porthill going and return the same day.

Creston was on the wool shipping list this week, when about 600 pounds of it went out to a firm in Vancouver. R. J. Long and the Canyon City Lumber Co. farm flocks supplied the lot. This is only the second shipment of this commodity the Valley has ever had, and it netted the shippers better than 30 cents a pound.

HORSE FOR SALE—A useful ranch horse. Apply REVIEW OFFICE.

Miss Bessie Hurry left on Saturday to spend a few days with friends in Nelson.

For specially attractive offerings in muslins, hosiery, etc., see F. H. Jackson's advt. on page 5.

Mrs. T. M. Edmondson left on Friday on an extended visit to friends at Orillia, Toronto, and other points in Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood of Claresholm, Alta., are visitors here this week, guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Sherwood.

W. J. Biker, Nelson, the water rights branch engineer for Kootenay, is paying the Valley an official visit. He arrived yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Spiers and their guest, Miss Spiers of Oak Lake, motored to Bonners Ferry on Friday, returning the following day.

Jas. Stocks, who has been at Bull River for the past few weeks in the employ of the C.P.R. forestry department, returned on Monday.

Three of the seven pupils of Creston Superior School were successful at the junior high school exams., the results of which were announced on Friday.

Wednesday was the biggest day of the year for express shipments. At Creston 181 crates were loaded, cherries and raspberries, predominating, of course.

The crop of saskatoons in the Creston Valley this year is the best on record, although the showing of huckleberries in the Kitcheher country is much lighter than usual.

The next band dance is announced for Friday evening next, August 3rd, in the Parish Hall, with music by the band and orchestra. Gentlemen $1. Ladies please bring refreshments.

The Presbyterian Sunday School had their annual picnic on the grounds at the Dow ranch on Wednesday afternoon, with quite a large turnout of both children and adults.

Dr. and Mrs. Hendricks of Regina, Sask., who are returning from a motor trip to the coast, were Creston visitors on Tuesday, getting their car overhauled at the local garage for the trip home.

Chas. Meakin, who has the French farm across the river leased and is going in for purebred cattle, left Wednesday for Colemon, Alta., to bring in his effects, along with several head of stock.

Rev. Father John, who was in charge of the Roman Catholic Church work here up till about two years ago, when he was transferred to Penticton, has been moved again, this time to New Westminister.

Considerable speculation is going on at present as to who will be elected to succeed the late Chief Alexander of the local Indian reserve. If a school Indian is chosen Dominic Luke is one of the favorites of the younger redmen.

Miss Mavis Kane of Kaslo, who was offered Division III. of the Creston school is unable to come having accepted the school at Harrop a couple of days previous to the arrival of the offer of a room in the local seat of learning.

The C.P.R. yard here was full up with cars a few days the early part of the week. This was the overflow from Sirdar which was also choked with them, due to a break at the slip which prevented the car barge operating for a couple of days.

E. C. Hunt, Grand Forks, M. S. Middleton's successor here as provincial horticulturist, spent Friday and Saturday in the Valley. Due to the extensive territory he has to cover Mr. Hunt is doing little more than look after the experimental spraying he is doing on a section of the W. V. Jackson ranch.

John Keen, M.P.P., of Kaslo, was a Creston visitor on Wednesday and Thursday, taking a look over the riding prior to going to Victoria for the legislative session which opens on August 14th. Speaker Weart having resigned some time ago it is more than likely that Mr. Keen, who is now deputy speaker, will be chosen successor to Mr. Weart.

This has been about the busiest season the local fire warden has had for some years back. So far none of the blazes have been serious except one up Summit Creek which has burned considerable standing timber. A bad one in Idaho, south east of the Huscroft section, was in evidence the early part of the week, a considerable reflection from it being noticeable here Monday night.

W. deMacedo, a former vice-principal of the Creston school, who taught at Nanaimo last term, has signed on for overseas service with the Royal Flying Corps, and left Victoria on Saturday to go into training. He is the sixth member of his family to enlist, two of the others also being with the air squad.

Thanks very much to the dropping of the wind early in the evening and the splendid efforts of a couple of dozen townspeople working under the direction of fire warden Putnam, what would certainly have been a disastrous fire for the north end of the town was averted. A C.P.R. freight engine seems to have set the fire at about Dow's crossing, shortly after noon, and with the aid of quite a strong wind the fire spread over a considerable area threatening the schoolhouse as well as the English Church, Parish Hall and T. Baines residence. By back firing and paying strict attention to flying sparks the blaze was finally held at a point about 50 yards from the Parish Hall. The fire is not out yet, but is being closely guarded by members of the section crew.

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