THE CRESTON REVIEW

No. 49 CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1914 6TH YEAR

The Review wishes YOU a Merry Christmas

Local and Personal

FOUND—A sum of money. Loser can secure it at the REVIEW Office.

Roy Stocks is home from the Nelson Business College for the holiday season.

Frank Callendar, game warden, returned on Saturday from a trip to Kaslo.

Geo. Huscroft left on Tuesday for Spokane where he will spend a few days on business.

The Creston band will give an open-air concert in front of the various business places Christmas eve.

Miss A. Ryckman who has spent the past six weeks with Creston friends returned home on Friday.

E. Sparkes, vice-principal of the Creston school, and Mrs. Sparkes, are at Coleman for the holidays.

Geo. Pacey left on Tuesday for Moose Jaw, Sask., where he will spend a few weeks visiting friends.

S. E. Bradley paid Cranbrook a short business visit the latter part of the week, returning on Sunday.

Mr. Bale left on Saturday for Kingsgate, where he has secured a position with the Bonners Ferry Lumber Co.

Frozen water pipes have been quite in style in Creston for almosn three weeks past—and the craze is still on.

Thos. Crawford, who has been on a business visit at Ontario points for the past six weeks, returned on Saturday.

Floyd Rodgers, who has been at Gonzaga College, Spokane, for the fall term, is home for the Christmas holidays.

A. Ward, game warden for the Cranbrook district, was here a couple of days this week, a guest of Frank Callendar.

Owing to the heavy Christmas passenger traffic Wednesday's westbound express was over an hour late reaching Creston,

The cold weather is much in evidence at Kootenay Landing where a tug is kept busy these mornings keeping the harbor open.

There will be a communion service in Christ church this (Friday) morning at 10.30. Rev. C. B. Lane of Cranbrook will officiate.

Creston Lodge No. 54 A. F. and A. M., will install the newly-elected officers at a special communication on the evening of December 27th.

According to an order-in-council issued last week Crestonites are called upon to observe Saturday, Dec. 26, and Saturday Jan. 2, as public holidays.

P. Hagen, who was taken to Cranbrook hospital for an operation for appendicitis about a month ago, is home again, looking almost as well as ever.

Any of our citizens contemplating a trip across the line are reminded that on Dec, 1st American railroad passenger rates were increased one-quarter of a cent a mile.

J. Fulmer, employed at W. K. Brown's blacksmith shop, is taking an enforced holiday. While doing a horse shoeing job last Saturday, the hoof-paring knife made a quick trip through the hoof and landed on the thumb of his left hand gashing it so badly Dr. Henderson's services were urgently required. Mr. Fulmer will have three weeks' vacation at least.

Charity hockey matches will be much in evidence at Trail and Rossland this winter.

Greenwood council has reduced hotel and wholesale liquor licenses 50 per cent for 1915.

Vernon council hat just voted $1000 to help along the good work at the Jubilee Hospital.

SIRDAR

Mrs. Cam and Miss Cartwright were calling on Creston friends Wednesday.

Miss McVicar, teacher, left on Saturday for Nelson, for the Christmas holidays.

Compared with other centers our weather has been quite balmy, 20 above zero being the coolest to date.

A. R. Swanson has been enjoying a Christmas vacation this week. The C. P.R. have further reduced the staff here by laying off the night operator.

All are pleased to hear that Mrs. Mannerino, who is undergoing treatment at Cranbrook hospital is recovering nicely.

The school concert and Christmas tree on Friday last was the most successful in the school's history. There was a fine program of songs and recitations and a playlet, the concluding feature of which was a Virginia reel, and which evoked round after round of applause. Mrs. Dennes was the musical director and along with Mrs. Loasby, Mrs. Aspey and Miss McVicar are to be heartily congratulated on the success of the affair.

DUCK CREEK

The skating was excellent on Sunday and a large crowd enjoyed the afternoon on the flats.

Mrs. A. E. Wells, Mrs. E. Sparkes, Messrs. J. J. Grady, Joe Wigen, N. Craigie, and T. and E. S. Butterfield were among the Duck Creek visitors to Creston on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. E, Sparkes left on Tuesday for Coleman where they will spend Christmas with her brother Mr. Milley.

Miss Anna Hagen was a Creston caller Tuesday.

Don't forget to put in an appearance on the ice on Christmas.

Baby Carl was laid up a couple of days the first of the week. He is awfully scared he won't be able to take in the Alice Siding dance on Thursday night.

Mrs. Pease was a visitor to Duck Creek Sunday.

Paul Hagen returned from the hospital at Cranbrook on Saturday. Although he looks very well he is not strong yet, and needs a little more rest to recover.

Johnny Johnson returned from Nelson on Friday last.

On Friday, December 18, the pupils of the Wynndel public school gave a concert in the school house. The building, which is a large one, was filled right up with a large and appreciative audience, who loudly applauded each number. The program consisted of 32 numbers, made up of songs, recitations and drills. It would be a hard matter to pick out any particular child as deserving more praise than the rest as they were all so good and went through their different parts with an air of confidence and vim that was truly an eye opener to most of the audience. Among the outside people who took part in the program, Mr. Sparkes, who sang "It's a long way to Tipperary," deserves great credit, also Mr. R. Dixon, who gave a cornet solo and sang "The old oaken bucket." Both gentlemen were heartily encored. At the close of the program a hearty vote of thanks and 3 cheers were accorded to Mrs. Sparkes for the trouble and care she has had in preparing the scholars, to which she responded in a few well chosen words. Votes of thanks were also tendered to Mr. D. Dixon and the chairman Mr. O. J. Wigen. At the close of the program a most enjoyable dance was held, the music being supplied by Mr. and Mrs. F. Penson.

S.S. Entertainments

The children of the Roman Catholic Sunday School had their Christmas tree and entertainment at the church bungalow on Tuesday night with an attendance of thirty children and quite a sprinkling of parents. Games of every description were indulged in by all present during the evening, while a programme consisting of musical numbers by the choir as well as a song by Mary Penson and recitations by Arin Hayden. Erma Hayden, Maria Hook, Victor Trombley, Frank Romano and Mike Moore. Of course there was a Christmas tree, and something on it for all the little folk, the unloading of which rounded out a great evening's entertainment for young and old.

Christ Church Sunday School had their Christmas tree and "doings" on Wednesday afternoon in Lancaster's hall, and the youngsters mustered out in full force for the occasion. Games of Nuts in May, Farmer wants a Wife, Musical Chairs, &c., were sandwiched in between some elocutionary efforts by Olwen Evans, Donald Young, Margorie Hamilton, Arnold Baines, Phyllis Fowler, Eivion Evans, Phyllis Hamilton, Reggie Smith, Jim Lancaster, Helen Fowler, Lionel Moore. Notwithstanding his Presbyterian and Roman Catholic engagements the evening previous Santa Claus turned up as spry as ever and distributed a generous supply of dolls, books, games and toys and the usual bag of candy to all hands, and in return was given three cheers and a tiger for his good work by the scholars.

The seating capacity provided for the occasion was all required for the turnout on Tuesday night at the Presbyterian Church Sabbath School Christmas tree entertainment, which was a decided success,

The programme was a little heavy on the literary side and for that reason, possibly, the musical numbers seemed to be the most popular, particularly the solo by Davy Dow, which scored the only encore of the evening; the duett by little Misses Louise and Evelyn Bevan, and the "I Don't want to Play in your Yard" done in costume by Misses Ethel Huscroft and Muriel Hobden. The single-stick turn by four boys was also a winner. However Chairman Blake mixed the offerings up pretty skilfully and each and every performer got a great hand. The numbers were:

Chorus—"Merry Christmas," by the school children.
Recitations—Agnes Hobden, Robert Moore, Irene Watcher, Rose Cherrington.
Duett—Louise and Evelyn Bevan.
Recitations—Minnie Hobden, Teddy Blake.
Dialogue—Aunt Jemima's Money.
Recitations—Guy Barton, Donald Spiers.
Drill—Sunbonnet Babies and Overall Boys.
Recitations—Eunice Moore, Albert Sherwood.
Solo—Davy Dow.
Recitations—Louise Bevan, Helen Barton.
Duett—Misses Mabel Huscroft and Minnie Hobden.
Single-Stick Drill.
Recitations—George Broderick and Harry Pollett.
Chorus—Bell Ringing Song by the School scholars.

Mrs. Lidgate, Mrs. Rose and Miss Jessie Dow were the accompanists. The Christmas tree, of course, was there in all its glory and a Santa Claus who listened like Dick Bevan, and his aides, made a great hit with the youngsters handing out a good looking lot of Christmas remembrances accompanied by a box of candy, for all the scholars and some of the grownups

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The scholars and workers in the Methodist Sunday School scored a decided hit with their Christmass tree entertainment in Mercantile Hall on Monday night.

ALICE SIDING

The sound of the crosscut saw is heard in every direction these days.

Alice Siding was well represented at the A. B. Stanley housewarming at Erickson on Thursday night and at the school concert at Duck Creek on Friday evening.

Miss Jean Smith has returned from Lethbridge and will spend the winter at her home here.

Two Alice Sidingites were favored with places on the Creston District Conservative Association executive: Andy Miller and Stace Smith.

The school closed for the Christmas vacation on Friday and will re-open on January 4th.

Messrs. W. A. Pease and P. Deykin were the last of the deer hunters to return from the chase—bringing home with them a part of their supply of bacon.

The deer hunters report cougar unusually thick on both the goat and Ralph mountains this season.

The Social Club are holding their at home on Thursday evening this week at Scotty Todd's.

John Smith, who is with the Second contingent at Victoria writes that there is a well defined rumor in the camp that they will be leaving for the Old Country, possibly at the end of the month. He will spend Christmas with his sister in Victoria.

A. Miller has spent the past couple of weeks scaling lumber at Winlaw's camp.

The Sunshine Society estimates Vernon will require but $00 for local relief this winter

Hon. W. R. Ross has assured the people of Fernie no provincial general election is contemplated.

All the numbers on the programme were given by the little folk and a decidedly choice assortment of dialogues, recitations, musical drills, solos, and choruses was provided, Rev. F. L. Carpenter presiding.

The only criticism to offer was of the dialogue, "Mr. St. Nick" which was rather disjointed in spots. The choruses were all well done and their somewhat catchy airs made them favorites. The recitations were well chosen and the amateur elocutionists ran the musical artists a great race for first place in popular favor, with the two motion songs, doll drill and good night drill by the primary class getting great applause. The program follows:

Chorus—"Happy Christmas" School
Recitation—Bob Crawford,
Duett—"Sing Robin," Misses McCowan (Cranbrook).
Motion Song—Primary Class.
Recitation—Beatrice Scott.
Solo—Miss Edna Holmes.
Dialogue—"Mr. St. Nick."
Chorus—"Beautiful Bethlehem Star" School.
Recitation—Eva Holmes.
Motion Song—"A Word of Caution," Primary Class.
Recitation—Margaret Crawford.
Solo—Dorothy Carpenter.
Dialogue—"The Minister's Call."
Recitation—Amy Walmsley.
Doll Drill—Primary Class.
Recitation—Annie Smith.
Goodnight Drill—Primary Class.
Chorus—School.

The accompanists were Miss S. Smith and Mrs. Attridge. The Christmas tree was well loaded with useful presents and Santa Claus (W. Truscott) was a real favorite with the youngsters who, however, were obliged to render Tipperary a couple of times—and they were all there in good form on this number, too, before the tree was stripped. In addition, all the children present were rembered with a bag of candy. There was a nice turnout of the parents and friends and the proceeds were quite satisfactory.

Church Services

The Christmas services in the Creston churches—on Sunday, Dec. 27th—promise to be pacticularly bright and inspiring. They have all prepared something special in the musical part of the service, and the pastors have all chosen timely Yuletide topics:

METHODIST

10.30 a.m.—CHILDREN'S SERVICE
Hymn—Hark the Glad Sound.
Prayer.
Scripture Lesson.
Hymn—On Earth, Peace; Goodwill toward Men.
Address—The Day Star.
Junior Choir—Beautiful Bethlehem Star.
Hymn—The Star in the East.

EVENING SERVICE, 7.30
Hymn—Glory to God in the Highest.
Prayer.
Anthem—The Angels' Chorus.
Scripture Lesson.
Hymn—The Desire of all Nations.
Address—Paul's Christmas Greeting
Offetory Solo by R. B. Staples.
Hymn—The Adoration of Christ.

The home church. A hearty welcome to all.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

EVENSONG, 7.30 o'clock.
Processional Hymn 72—O Come all Ye Faithful.
Psalms 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131
Magnificat—Wesley.
Nunc Dimittis—Medley.
Hymn 73—Hark, the Herald Angels Sing.
Hymn 77—God from on High hath Heard.
Address—Christ's Claim to be the Light of the World.
Hymn 40—Lord, Keep us Safe this Night.

At the close of evensong a Carol Service will be given when the following favorites will be rendered: "'Twas in the Winter Cold," "Come ye Lofty, Come ye Lowly," "Like Silver Lamps," "We Three Kings of Orient Are," and "See Amid the Winter's Snow."

CRANBROOK

It is learned here the Kootenay Central branch of the C. P. R. will be opened for traffic January 1, when it will be taken over by the operating department.

A case of new clothing and bedding valued at $125 has been forwarded the Red Cross depot at Calgary.

The Cranbrook Choral Society has been organized with sixty-one members. Practices will commence early in January.

Prospects are good for a big crop of aspirants for the mayor's chair, as well as for the aldermanic seats at the city council.

The local farmers have donated $21.50 to the Farmers' Institute patriotic fund.

The salaries of the school teachers for November reached the $1,365 mark.

A tent is to be erected on the South Ward school grounds for the accomodation of the horses used by out of town pupils.

Grand Forks has contributed $178 to the Belgian Relief fund.

The Hudson Bay Co. at Vernon has given $500 to the Patriotic Fund.

Revelstoke had it 7 below zero on Dec. 15—the coldest dip this winter.

Grand Forks rink will be open for skating four nights a week this season.

Rossland has seen mighty little venison this season, according to the Miner.

F. M. Brown, postmaster at Trail has installed 25 new boxes in the post office.

8 Trappers in the Lardo country state that cougars are unusually thick this winter.

PIMPLES FOR THREE YEARS

Marvellous Zam-Buk Cure

Mr. Willard F. Allen, of 258 Pleasant St., Halifax, N.S., writes: "Up to a year ago my face was a mass of pimples, which, besides being extremely embarrassing, caused me a good deal of pain. I used all kinds of tonics and salves, also remedies prescribed by my physician. These were of very little benefit to me. My face would clear somewhat at times, and I would think that I was on the road to a permanent cure, and then the trouble would return and the pimples and sores be worse than ever. This condition of affairs continued for about three years.

"One day I happened to see an account of a remarkable cure of eczema by Zam-Buk; so I thought I would try Zam-Buk also. I sent for a box, and the results were so very pleasing that I procured a larger supply. I persevered with Zam-Buk for three months, and at the end of that period my face was cleared of all unsightly pimples.

"I attribute my recovery solely to the use of Zam-Buk, as I did not use any other remedy during the time I was using it. As my case was of long standing and very obstinate, I consider my cure a wonderful triumph for Zam-Buk, and would heartily recommend it to anyone afflicted as I was."

If you are suffering embarrassment and pain from pimples, boils, eczema, ulcers, running sores, or any skin trouble, you too should apply Zam-Buk.

At all druggists and stores, 50c. box, 3 boxes $1.25, or postpaid from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, on receipt of price. Refuse substitutes. Send this advertisement, name of paper, and 1c. stamp for free trial box.

German Blood in America

In the last ninety years 7,000,000 Germans have been added to the population of the United States. Of these more than 5,000,000 came from Germany, the balance from Austria, Eastern Russia, Bohemia and Eastern Switzerland. Reckoned biologically the stream of American blood is one-quarter, a racial infusion equal to the total contribution of Spain and Portugal to South America.—Grand Rapids Press.

The use of Miller's Worm Powders insures healthy children so far as the ailments attributable to worms are concerned. A high mortality among children is traceable to worms. These sap the strength of infants so that they are unable to maintain the battle for life and succumb to weakness. This preparation gives promise of health and keeps it.

As a result of the agricultural survey of the commission of conservation it has been found that in a number of cases too many horses are kept to be profitable, while the number of cattle kept per hundred acres is seldom up to the capacity of the farms.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"Do you know that that bulldog of yours killed my wife's little harmless affectionate poodle?"

"Well, what are you going to do about it?"

"Would you be offended if I should present him with a nice brass collar?"

"John Henry," said his wife, with tony serenity, "I saw you coming out of a saloon this afternoon."

"Well, madam," replied the obdurate John, "you wouldn't have me stay in there all day, would you?"

Always Keep Them In The House

That's what Mr. H. J. Eastwood, of Carleton Place, Ont., says about Gin Pills.

"I have taken Gin Pills and find them good for pain in the Joints, Swollen Hands and Ankles, and all symptoms of Kidney and Bladder Trouble. We always keep them in the house.

Gin Pills
FOR THE KIDNEYS

If you are feeling badly, perhaps it is your Kidneys or Bladder that is causing the trouble. If there is pain over the Bladder—if the urine is hot and scalding—too free or scanty—if the urine shows brick dust deposits or mucus—if there is constant pain in the back—restless sleep and loss of appetite—then you certainly need Gin Pills. Get them today and feel better tomorrow.

Gin Pills are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. Free trial treatment if you write

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto

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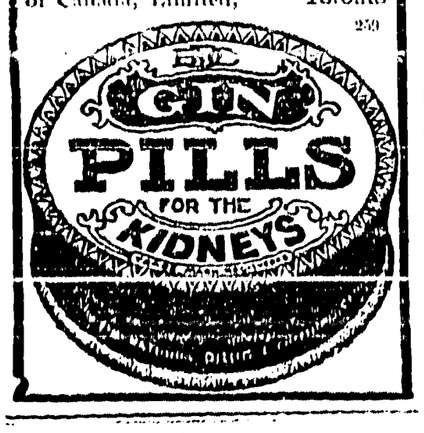

W. N. U. 1020

PUNISHMENT OF COWARDICE

Meant Death or Everlasting Disgrace in German Army

Punishment for cowardice in the German army at the time of the Thirty Years' war was so severe as to be ferocious. In the year 1642 the Swedish General Torstensson stormed Leipzig. A force under the command of the Grand Duke Leopold gave him battle before the gates of the city, but during the engagement the Madlonische regiment became suddenly panic stricken and fled.

Punishment immediately followed. When the regiment had again assembled, six other regiments surrounded it, and tried it by court martial in the open field. The verdict was that the colonel and the captains should die by the sword, and that every tenth man among the non-commissioned officers and men should be hanged.

The stern verdict was carried out to the letter, except that at the request of Leopold the men were shot instead of hanged; Col. George Madlonische was beheaded, after he had sought in vain for a pardon. The survivors were consigned to quarters with other commands, and the regiment never regained its name or former prestige. In those days, there was no alternative but to be brave. Cowardice meant either death or everlasting disgrace.

The cheapness of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator puts it within reach of all, and it can be got at any druggist's.

The feelings of the coal heaver in the following story, as given in 'Tit-Bits, had sufficient cause to be ruffled:

"Liza," he expostulated, "don't I always tell you I won't 'ave the kids bringin' in the coals from the shed in my best 'at?"

"Oh, just 'ave sense," replied the wife. "You've spoiled the shape of that 'at already, and what can a little hextra coal dust do to 'arm yer 'at?"

"You don't see the point," protested the husband, with dignity. "I only wears that 'at in the hevenin's; and, t. while I'm hout, I takes it for my 'ead, it leaves a bloomin' black band round my forehead. Wot's the consequences? Why, I gits accused of washin' my face with my 'at on, and it ain't nice, Liza! It ain't nice!"

Skin Trouble on the Scalp

Skin Dried and Cracked and Hair Fell Out—Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment

Eczema is annoying and distressing at any time, but doubly so when it gets into the scalp and causes the hair to fall out. Here is a grateful letter from a lady who was cured by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mrs. Hector Currie, Tobermory, Ont., writes: "I was cured of a disagreeable skin disease of the scalp by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. The trouble started with itching and pain in the scalp, the skin would get dry and crack, and at times would bleed, and the hair would fall out. I tried three doctors without benefit, and suffered for three years. Reading in the almanac about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I began its use, and am now completely cured. The hair has grown again, and I am as well as I ever was. You are at liberty to use this letter, for I am glad to recomemnd so excellent a treatment."

Dr. Chase's Ointment has no rival as a cure for itching skin disease.

MUST STICK TO GERMAN NAMES

Aliens' Discarded Nomenclature Will Have to Stand as Before War

All Germans and Austrians in the old country who have been in a hurry to change their names to British must revert to their discarded names. A new order in council published in a supplement to the London Gazette says:

"An alien enemy shall not, after October 12, 1914, for any purpose assume or use, or purport to assume or use, or continue the assumption or use, of any name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the date of the commencement of the war."

It is further provided that an alien enemy will be committing a breach of this order if he carries on, or he is member of partnership or firm under any other name than that under which such trade or business was carried on at the beginning of the war.

Nearly 500 changes of name have been made by deed poll since August 1st.

By a proclamation in the same issue all insurance business with an enemy is prohibited. No new policy (including reinsurance) may be entered into with or for the benefit of an enemy; nor may anyone accept or give effect to any insurance made with or for the benefit of an enemy before the outbreak of the war.

Insurance transactions with an enemy's branch in British Allied or neutral territory shall be considered as transactions by or with an enemy.

Those Foolish Postal Clerks

First She—The clerk at the post office said the letter was overweight and I would have to put another stamp on it. Wasn't he silly?

Second She—Why, dear?

First She—Wouldn't another stamp make it still heavier?—Philadelphia Ledger.

One of the best paradoxes in the English language is that made by Artemus Ward, when the humorist said: "I'm bound to live within my means if I have to borrow money to do it."

WAR NEWS FOR SETTLERS

Ottawa Keeps Remote Parts Informed by Wireless Stations

If the few settlers on Magdalen Islands want to get the latest war news they must go to church on Sunday. There are two wireless stations on the islands and to these stations the department of naval service sends the chief items of the war for the week every Saturday night and this news bulletin is put up outside the church door on Sunday morning. From no other source do the settlers learn of the progress of the war.

But the people on the Magdalen Islands are not the only folk who are cared for in this way by the department. To the two wireless stations in Hudson Bay, Le Pas and Port Nelson, news is sent from Ottawa by wireless also to ten remote places on the North Pacific coast where there are ten wireless stations giving out war bulletins at regular intervals and to outlying points on the great lakes. When the war broke out in August the naval department deemed it wise to dismantle seven of the ten wireless stations on the Pacific coast and the two in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for obvious reasons, but these have now been put into operation again, much to the delight of the settlers near the stations, for they now learn all that is of outstanding significance and interest in the war.

ST. VITUS DANCE

Another Severe Case Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

St. Vitus dance is a common form of nervous trouble, which affects not only young children but men and women as well. The only cure lies in plenty of pure blood, because good blood is the life of the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure the most severe cases of St. Vitus dance, because they actually make the rich, red blood that feeds and restores the starving, shattered nerves. This has been proved in hundreds of cases, among them that of Mrs. John Duncan, London, Ont., who says: "About a year ago I found myself becoming very nervous. At the outset I did not pay much attention to it as I thought the trouble would pass away. In this I was disappointed, for I soon found myself rapidly growing worse. My right arm and leg began to jerk and twitch all the time, even when I was in bed, and I found great difficulty in walking or doing any work. Finally the trouble affected my speech and it was with difficulty I made myself understood. Of course I was doctoring for the trouble, but was not being helped, and finally the doctor wanted me to go to the hospital for treatment. This I did not care to do, and it was at this stage that I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had used four boxes I felt much better, and in a short time longer I was quite well and strong. My neighbors look upon my cure as quite wonderful, and indeed I think it is, and shall always be grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or can be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Astronomers report the safe return of Encke's Comet, which has just been located in the constellation of Persesus by a Russian astronomer in the Crimea. This comet was due to appear in 1908, but to the bewilderment of the astronomical world two comets turned up in the predicted place within a few weeks of each other. A subsequent mathematical investigation identified the second of these two as the genuine Encke, but the suggestion was put forth that the other comet was, perhaps, a bit of the Encke comet, which had been broken off as the result of a collision with some unseen body in the depths of space. If all goes well the comet should be visible to the naked eye about Christmas.

$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. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers 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, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Teacher—A train leaves London travelling thirty miles an hour. It is followed thirty minutes later by a train travelling sixty miles an hour. At what point will the second train run into the first?

Boy—At the hind end of the rear car.

Peked out of a newspaper: "The procession at Judge Orton's funeral was very fine and nearly two miles in length, as was the beautiful prayer of the Rev. Dr. Swing of Chicago."

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

THAT AWFUL ACHE OF LUMBAGO RUBBED AWAY FOR ALL TIME

Horrah! No More Suffering ---Every Ache Goes Quick RUB ON NERVILINE

Lumbago is a peculiar sort of rheumatic trouble that affects the muscles about the loins and back. At times its agony is intense. Severe spasms of pain shoot in all directions, and become more severe on stooping.

In treating Lumbago or stitch in the back, it is necessary to keep warmly covered to prevent a sudden chill. Attend to this, and then apply Nerviline freely.

Almost instantly you feel its warm soothing action. Right through the cords and muscles the healing power of Nerviline penetrates.

Quick as a wink you feel the stiffness lessening. You realize that a powerful pain-subduing remedy is curing the pain, is easing your distress, is making you well agin.

Nerviline quickly cures backache and lumbago because it has the strength, the power and penetrating force possessed by no other known remedy. Its amazing curative action is due to certain extracts and juices of rare herbs and roots, combined by a secret process, and forming a truly medical marvel.

Any sort of aches in the muscles and joints Nerviline will cure quickly. It eats the pain right up—relieves stiffness, restores the muscles to their wonted elasticity and vigor.

It's the quickest thing imaginable for rheumatism, sciatica or neuralgia.

As for earache, toothache, sprains or strains, nothing can excel good old Nerviline.

Get the large 50 cent family size bottle, it's the most economical; trial size, 25 cents. All dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Submarine Mine Pleased the Khalifa

Mr. Winston Churchill had experience with submarine mines in the Sudan campaigns in 1898.

As the British troops approached Omdurman the Khalifa Abdullah conceived the idea of upsetting the British gunboat expedition by mining the Nile. A former officer of the Egyptian army whom he had long held prisoner was ordered by the Khalifa to construct a couple of mines, which were produced forthwith.

They were primitive in form, consisting, in fact, of two old iron boilers stuffed with gunpowder, in which was concealed a pistol with a spring attached to the trigger, whereby the charge could be exploded. The first mine was laid by the Ismailia, worked by a native crew, and demonstrated its efficiency by exploding on the instant, sinking the Ismailia and killing the crew, including the mine constructor.

The Khalifa was delighted, not at the accident, but at the testimony to the power of the invention, and immediately ordered the emir in charge of his arsenal to lay the second mine. The emir, profiting by experience, ensured his safety by putting the Nile into the boiler before he put the boiler into the Nile. He then carried out the immersion successfully, to the joy of Abdullah, who loaded him with "presents and praises."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen.—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

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CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN,
Schr. "Storke," St. Andre,
Kamouraska.

Canada's Devotion

Our fleet has justified its reputation as the best in the world; our army has raised its repute very considerably; our airmen have extorted the surprised admiration of the enemy himself. But the most grievous blow of all to the hopes of our opponents has been the incontrovertible proofs given by colony after colony of their enthusiastic devotion to the empire. Of that devotion these Canadian troops are the very practical embodiment so far as Canada is concerned. —London Daily News.

"English mutton chops," read the man with the menu. "German fried potatoes, Russian caviar, French peas. Hum! Waiter, I want to be strictly neutral."

"Yes, sir."

"Gimme a Spanish omelet."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Napoleon Bonaparte in his later days at St. Helena gave out the following: "The English character is superior to ours. They are in everything more pratical than we are. They emigrate, they marry, they kill themselves, with less indecision than we display in going to the opera. They are also braver than we are. I think they are to us what we are to the Russians, what the Russians are to the Germans, what the Germans are to the Italians. Had I had an English army I should have conquered the universe, for I could have gone all over the world without demoralizing my troops. Had I been in 1815 the choice of the English, as I was of the French, I might have lost the battle of Waterloo without losing a vote in the legislature or a soldier from my ranks. I should have won the game."

After 10 Years of Asthma Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy proved the only relief for one grateful user, and this is but one cure among many. Little wonder that it has now become the one recognized remedy on the market. It has earned its fame by its never failing effectiveness. It is earning it today, as it has done for years. It is the greatest asthma specific within the reach of suffering humanity.

Morals of Nations

"International morality" is a term born of the present war. It is plain that it will have to be the corner stone of the world peace. The relations among nations are just as subject to folly and sin as those between individuals.

Somehow a different idea has become supreme—that a nation can do a thing that would be wrong for an individual to do. That cannot be so. A wrong is a wrong, high up or low down, and whoever is guilty of it must suffer for the wrong, sometime, somehow. Some of the suffering is going on over in Europe now.

If the European war impresses the lesson that "international morality" must be the law of this earth, and that it shall be recognized in all national treaties, the war will bring a blessing to all future generations. If it isn't, there is, of course, much sorrow yet in store for mankind.—Ohio State Journal.

Sister—I'm writing a composition on dogs. Can you tell me anything about them?

Small Brother—Well, there's one thing about dogs every one ought to know, and that is fleas.

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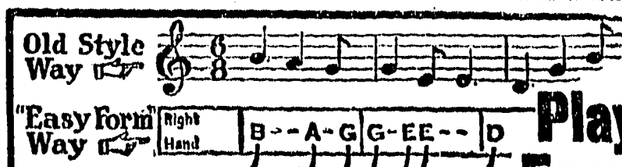

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STRENGTH OF BRITAIN AS SEEN THROUGH GERMAN SPECTACLES

QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF THE BRITISH ARMY

German Paper Endeavors to Convince its Readers that Great Britain is Unable to Raise an Army of any Strength—May Modify Their Opinion

When the Frankfurter Zeitung handles the subject of recruiting in England it is well worth reading, for this paper is what Palmerston used to call a good foolometer, and lets us know very accurately what the ordinary German thinks.

It is no doubt most encouraging to German opinion to be told that all our recruiting is a bluff; that we have only 600,000 recruits; that the million of which Herr Repington wrote is a fiction of the imagination; that we cannot improvise a field army—and so on and so on. These things will soothe many sorrowful Germans in a gloomy autumn, and we have no reason whatever to deprive these poor people of anything that they can invent for themselves in the way of consolation.

But at the same time there is no particular reason why we should allow the rest of the world to harbor these silly illusions. We have in organized form in the British Isles at the present moment, not 600,000 men, but exactly double this number, namely 1,200,000 men, and the number grows almost faster than we can cope with it. At the same time the stream of men from the British Dominions and dependencies begins to flow in. The first 100,000 are already with us, and from all corners of the empire there has begun, and there will continue to come in so long as the war lasts, a steady stream of drafts to maintain the strength of units in the field, and of fresh units to increase the numbers of the divisions at the front.

The gentle Germans told Mr. Kruger that we could only place 70,000 men in the field, and Oom Paul was so little versed in the habits and customs of our people as to believe his mentors. When we produced seven or eight times as many troops as the German estimate, the credit of the Nachrichten Bureau went down to zero at Pretoria. Why should we be unable to improvise armies when we have so recently done it? The Germans are perfectly right in one sense only to tabulate upon what exists. We can begin to fight only with what we possess in organized form, trained, officered, and armed, and if it is a question of a six weeks' war it is pretty bad for us.

But this is only a beginning. It is our way, as well as America's, to begin to raise our armies after war has broken out, and to go on raising them until our ultimate ends are achieved. That is what we are doing now, and the 1,200,000 men at home, the army in the field, and the hundreds of thousands of men who are formed or forming in India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and elsewhere are merely the nucleus upon which other armies will eventually be built up. It is not a question of practicability, but only of time. It stands to reason that an empire of 400 millions of people can never lack men, and it also stands to reason that the first man who realized the vast resources of the British empire and knew how to convert them into terms of war power was likely to make a name for himself and incidentally to create an army which would, in the end, confirm our imperial position, and bring confusion upon the king's enemies.

This war, for us, has hardly begun. We have sent the point of our advanced guard into France to skirmish with the enemy. In the spring the rest of the advanced guard will follow, and somewhere towards the close of 1915 the main body will begin to come within view. We are not in any hurry. We are sorry, of course, for our allies, that we are even slower than Russia in making our weight felt, but they can at least feel happy when they expect a rest, we shall be in a position to make good war on our own account. If the enemy wins successes in the interval so much the better for him, but nothing can arrest the steadily ascending figures of our armies, and their cost is of little account since Germany will ultimately have to pay—in territory as well as in money, because the cost of war to the Allies cannot be met in cash by a Germany beaten to her knees.

Let us take the thing at its worst, and imagine the penultimate Cossack on the Urals and the last French doorkeeper evicted from Bordeaux. Then we begin a maritime war against Germany, and are no worse off than when we began it against Napoleon, and when he had nearly all Europen under his heel. But we are not there yet, and unless Germany can do much better than she has done hitherto, our Allies will keep the field and will continue to exercise the same constant and increasing pressure on land that we already exercise at sea.

The Frankfurter Zeitung should not worry. We know quite well that we have, as our first duty, to maintain at its full strength the point of our advanced guard in France, and that it takes time to train cadres, and to turn out the guns, arms, and ammunition for the vast numbers which we intend to place in the field. That is why we have to declare a moratorium of a year or so before we pay back Germany in her own coin, but the debt has to be paid, and will be paid, because the credit of the empire is involved in it. We are not compelled, like Germany, to thieve 25 per cent. of all balances in our banks, and then scream out that a national loan has been successful. The heresies that Germany adopts in matters of finance only grieve us because there will be less German cash at the peace, and so, compulsorily, more German territory to be divided up to pay for the war.

What we, perhaps none of us, quite realized before this war broke out, was that it was not ordinary and could not end in an ordinary way. The power which Germany has developed, her soaring ambitions, and the brutality with which she has waged war, have shown all the Allies that Germany aims at the hegemony of not only Europe, but the world. All the values of things now change, the values of money and of lives, and there is not one citizen of the Allied Powers who does not count death in this war to be a glorious and honorable end, and victory to be worth any sacrifice in the world. There was never, in any war, such complete unanimity as that now seen in the Allied ranks.

No! Our numbers are not a bluff, but a very grim reality, as the Frankfurter Zeitung will one day learn to its cost. Our men believe that this war concerns them all, and so they all come forward voluntarily to take their part in it. So many were they that Lord Kitchener had to raise the standard far above any existing in Europe or he would have been positively overwhelmed. All our men are volunteers, fighters, and tryers, and the material—including the moral and the physical—exceeds anything that has been known in England before. It is a national war, and as we get all classes now it is easy to find the right material for the cadres, while the men work with a will and are spoiling for a fight. In the Dominions and India the same conditions prevail.

All our men are of a military age, and we have no troops to show of the Landsturm type, now so common in the German armies. We shall bring forward neither children nor greybeards, and we shall not allow ourselves to be diverted from our purpose by any reverses, however severe. In this great war our Dominions overseas have come to manhood, and seek to establish their claim for recognition, each for his own Dominion, and all for all. It will go hard on Germany that this is so, for she has made these young nations her enemies and never again within the memory of living man will her misdeeds be forgotten in the wide Dominions of the king.

GERMANS ESTABLISH SCHOOLS

Confidential Memorandum of Kaiser's Foreign Office Reveals Efforts to Extend Germanism

According to a memorandum on the German school system, issued by the German foreign office as a secret and confidential paper to consuls, it is stated that "Germanizing" efforts are most flourishing in Belgium and Roumania. Of the latter country it says the effect of the schools is everywhere apparent in the widespread use of the German language and the steady increase of German influences.

Similar hopes are entertained in regard to South America. There are six hundred German schools in Brazil, it says. In Chili, "the government and the people are well disposed toward the German schools."

In Argentine, it says, the state of affairs is not wholly satisfactory to the German foreign office, and the work of spreading Germanism so far has had little spirit in those parts of the country, where patriotic and national feeling is making itself manifest. "The people prefer to become Argentines rather than be Germanized," the report declares.

Capturing Trade

The extent to which the subject of ways and means for capturing the trade heretofore enjoyed by Germany is occupying the attention of British interests and the space of British newspapers must excite admiration from any source, no matter how partisan. We referred two months ago to this fact, noting it as a matter of vital interest to all parties engaged in war, and to neutral nations as well that Great Britain apparently was directing as much energy towards the maintenance and the expansion of her trade as toward the prosecution of the war.

At a time when the war was but a few weeks old, it was scarcely a matter for astonishment that Britain should be turning her energies toward trade problems to such an extent. But now, with the war old, at least, in point of field operations, sieges, devastation and destruction, it cannot but arouse astonished admiration to find the British public at home and in the colonies working steadfastly and with no diminution of ardor to [illegible] afforded by Germany's submersion in war.—Financial American.

CAVE LIFE AT THE FRONT

Soldiers Living Like Rabbits on the Field of Battle

An interesting description of cave life at the front is given by Private S. Harris of the West Kent Regiment. He states:

"We have been living the life of rabbits, for we burrowed ourselves in trenches at —, and here we remained for over fifty hours. It was an exciting and not unpleasant experience.

"The bursting of shells overhead was continuous, and it became monotonous. To the youngster it was an awful experience in the earlier stages, but even he became so accustomed to the roar overhead that he raised a cheer each time shrapnel burst, making such remarks as 'There's another rocket, John.'

"When we were not digging out recesses we sat down to spin yarns. Nice lazy life you will say, but not so pleasant when a shell bursts directly over your head. To kill time we played banker with cigarette cards, and discussed the prospects of our favorite football teams.

"We were discussing the merits of players when one chap, who made a bet that Meredith was a Welshman and joined Manchester City in 1896, was struck with a bullet in the knee. 'I shan't play on Christmas Day for Maidstone United.'

"When you write please send me some cigarettes, as I owe a chum twenty packets, and find out the date of Meredith joining Manchester City, so that I can settle the bet.

"We are a light-hearted lot, and so are our officers. We dug out for them a kind of subterranean messroom, where they took their meals. One fellow decorated it with a few cigarette cards and some pictures he cut out of a French paper. Their grub was not exactly what they would get at the Cecil.

"A jollier and kinder lot of officers you would not meet in a day's march. One officer who was well stocked with cigarettes divided them among his men, and we were able to repay him for his kindness by digging him out from his mess room.

"A number of shells tore up the turf, and the roof and sides collapsed like a castle built of cards, burying him and two others. They were in a nice pickle, but we got them out safe and sound.

"During the time we were in these trenches nearly 500 shells burst over and around us, but our protection was so good that not a single chap was killed and less than a dozen were wounded. When we got into the open air once more and stretched our legs, it was then we realized what we had been subjected to, for the ground was literally strewn with exploded shells.

"If all goes well we are going to have a football match tomorrow, as I have selected a team from our lot to play the Borderers, who are always swanking what they can do."

The "Cultured" Germans

"The sights I have seen would make a saint savage against these German beasts," writes an English man at the front.

In the knapsack of one German soldier that we captured—he came to us begging for food—we found to our horror a little child's hand. In two minutes after that, of course, he was a dead man. The lieutenant shot him himself, and the German shrieked with fear when we showed him his bestial trophy.

We came another time on the body of a poor old woman stripped bare and wantonly mutilated in a horrible way. What possible motive for such a deed could the Germans have? I have seen the mutilated bodies of young girls lying on the roadside, and the naked bodies of boys impaled on hedge-stakes.

"Once we came upon a drunken orgy of Germans in a village, to their utter surprise. We could do nothing for the wretched women, who had been brought together in a sort of shed or open stable in the village street. Directly we opened fire German cavalry came from all directions. They had apparently been getting ready for an early start. But I think we avenged these weeping, tortured women before we dashed on.

Five seconds later our road would have been barred, for a great tree-trunk fell into the place behind us as we cleared the village. The picture of that shed as our headlight shone full upon it, for at most six seconds, is etched upon my brain.

There were straggling, gasping women, with only tattered remnants of clothing, boisterous cavalrymen cutting the flesh of one poor girl with their whips, while others were forcing a handsome, dishevelled woman to drink from a can, and several men standing with their arms bound behind them, forced to look on at the frightful spectacle. We must have seemed to those brutal German blackguards a thunderbolt from heaven."

Not Shot, But Kicked

On the lighter side of the picture is the following anecdote, which is current, though its absolute truth is not vouched for:

On a recent occasion a British cavalry subaltern who was cut off from his men, hid in the edge of a wood by a road. It was not long before he saw an unsuspecting armed German soldier patrolling the road. He could have shot the man without warning, but felt that it would be akin to murder to kill him in cold blood. In order to instil a little of the spirit of combat into the affair, therefore, he crept out of cover, ran up behind the "Boche," as our allies would call him, and gave him a ferocious kick. Instead of showing fight the startled and pained German gave a yell and ran for dear life leaving the subaltern laughing too hard to shoot.

FRENCH PRISONER SAW KAISER AND GERMAN CAVALRY RETREAT

INTIMIDATIONS DID NOT MAKE HIM TURN TRAITOR

The Theory and Practice of Modern Warfare as Followed by the Germans is Explained to a French Captive—Prophecy of a Victorious Entry into Nancy was not Fulfilled

A special correspondent sends the following letter from France, in which is described how a French prisoner saw the kaiser in the field.

Opposite me is a man who has seen the kaiser—retreat. He is a lieutenant of artillery, and he was taken prisoner by the Germans in the early part of the battle on the plateau of Nancy.

During the last few days of August the German army, which had crossed into France from Lorraine, advanced on Nancy and attempted to storm that part of the plateau in front of the stronghold. The French force was greatly inferior in numbers in the early stages of the fighting, but had some batteries of the much dreaded 75's. On the slope immediately facing the German advance guard a large number of old cannon, now almost obsolete, were placed as a blind, while the deadly lighter guns pounded away from a hidden position in the rear.

The enemy were completely deceived, and for fifteen hours bombarded the useless pieces, from which only a few shots were fired. My travelling companion was one of a small detachment in charge of the old guns. While reconnoitering some distance down the slope he was surprised by a German scouting party, and taken prisoner.

During the evening the Germans, thinking that the batteries they had been shelling all day were silenced, attempted a cavalry charge. The French gunners in the rear waited until they were about 800 yards distant, and the order was then passed along the line, "At 750 yards—Fire!" Nothing could be seen in the dim light, but the on-rush slackened.

A minute or two passed, and then the order was given, "At 600 yards—by batteries—Fire!" This time the horsemen were perceptibly stopped, and on a patch of ground lit up by the moon could be seen masses heaped up, and here and there a riderless horse rising to its feet and dashing away. For the rest of the night there was complete quiet.

Meanwhile my informant was led to the rear of the German lines, and was closely questioned regarding the French positions. He refused to say a word, and was thereupon threatened with death.

"I am a prisoner of war," he said, "and you may not shoot me."

"You may understand the theory of war," replied the German staff officer, "but you evidently don't realize that it is quite different from the practice."

He persistently declined to give his captors any information which might be useful to them, and was thereupon searched and placed in a tent to sleep with a guard at the entrance. Next morning he was given no breakfast, but at midday he received something to eat, and was led to the headquarters of the general staff.

Here he again refused to answer any questions, but it was hinted to him that he would be given one more chance before sentence was passed on him. While being taken back to his tent between guards he was jeered at insulted by the soldiers. At one point a number of German officers with field glass were looking at a hill some distance away, on which could be seen a large force of cavalry.

"See," said one of the officers. "I will show you something magnificent. You will be the first Frenchman to have seen the Kaiser since the war began."

The prisoner took the proffered field glass and saw that the horsemen were in parade order, and that in front of them was a group of officers, most of whom wore medals.

"Now," said the owner of the field-glasses, "look a little to the right."

The French lieutenant did so, and saw a solitary figure on a knoll of ground watching intently the fight in the distance.

"That is he," said the German officer. "Now if you like you can stay here and see us enter Nancy."

But the Germans did not enter Nancy. In the early hours of the morning the reinforcements for which the defenders were waiting had been sent, and an hour afterwards the whole of the attacking force retired. Turning round, the prisoner saw that the brilliant cavalry in parade order were charging—with their backs to Nancy. The solitary figure to the right was no longer there.

PASSING OF THE FORTS

Modern Guns Readily Reduce Fortified Cities

Formerly fortified cities were an important feature for national defense, but the modern gunmaker has apparently radically changed conditions. Permanent fortifications consist of defensive works constructed by a nation to secure permanent possession of strategical positions of importance within the territory under its control. These would generally include national capitals, great commercial and railway centres, harbors, important bridges and mountain passes, great concentration camps and depots of supplies.

Many European cities are really large forts surrounded by one or more lines of smaller detached forts located at strategic points some distance, varying from five to fifteen miles, from the walls of the city. Paris, Belfort, Strassburg or some of the many examples of this type. Other cities, like Liege, are surrounded by one or more lines of detached forts, while the city itself is practically open or unfortified.

Earth embankments, stone and concrete walls and steel shields and turrets enter into the construction of the modern permanent fortifications. They are built in times of peace, armed with the latest type of heavy guns, and are supposed to embody the best thoughts of the strategic and of the military engineer.

Our text books tell us that "a position protected by permanent fortifications and properly garrisoned should yield only after a protected siege." This was quite true yesterday, but today the gunmaker is turning out a new portable howitzer of wonderful power, which, if we can trust the contents of recent war bulletins, is sounding the death knell of the permanent fortifications of modern times.

Long before the advent of the 11-inch howitzer a number of military writers expressed strong doubts of the value of permanent fortifications as applied to large cities and great camps. They argued, and cited many instances in support that a fortified city does not prevent an invasion of the national territory by a strong force sufficient to invest the fortified place and immobilize its defenders—compelling them to capitulate within a comparatively short time—while he proceeds with the main operations with the bulk of his troops.

Russia has demonstrated that she is not the Russia of the Japanese war. Her soldiers fought well even then, but her generals were either timid or inefficient. But the battle of the Vistula has proved that Russian generals having retreated can advance. More than this, the manner in which troops have been moved, concentrated, sent north and south to the decisive point, proves that Russian high command is skilful and possesses [illegible] sources.—New York Sun.

NOT READY TILL SPRING

Among This 1,000,000 Are 200,000 Old Soldiers—Weakly Men Weeded

The bulk of Lord Kitchener's new army of 1,000,000 men now coming into being will not, according to an expert military view, be ready for service in the field until next spring, but owing to the superior class of men who have responded to the call their training is progressing rapidly. Among them, according to authoritative circles, there are nearly 200,000 old soldiers who have served in the British regular army for periods ranging from seven to twelve years, and these form an admirable stiffening for the new recruits from civil life, whom they assist in training. To this must be added many men who have served short periods in the volunteer forces of the militia.

All weakly men among the new recruits have been rapidly weeded out during the stiff training and most of the men are developing into fine shots, while their excellent physical condition will make them a valuable addition to the vast allied army which will be in the field next spring to recommence the campaign against Germany.

Holland's claim to exclusive control of the mouth of the Scheldt, threatened by the German occupation of Antwerp, was formerly far more comprehensive than at present. The claim dates from the blockade of the Scheldt, proclaimed by Alva in 1584, which at one blow destroyed the maritime power and wealth of Antwerp. From being an act of war, the blockade passed into an international condition, embodied in a succession of treaties, whereby the Dutch were given entire control of the navigation of the Scheldt. This right was exercised to close the Scheldt absolutely, and thereby prevent all rivalry on the part of Antwerp to the great Dutch ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Napoleon swept away the restriction when he visited Antwerp in 1803, and docks, ships, and commerce sprang up again as by magic.

The permanent prohibition of vodka in Russia is equivalent to a measure in this country prohibiting the sale of spirits. Vodka is neither more nor less than whisky. It was once rye-whisky, just as Scotch and Irish whisky were once made from barley malt. Nowadays it is made, like ordinary whisky, with a patent still, the usual materials being potatoes and maize. It does not matter a great deal what material is used as grist in making a spirit if it is distilled with a patent still, which supplies practically pure alcohol. There seems to be no reason in the nature of things why vodka should be any more harmful or more potent than whisky. It is of about the same alcoholic strength. But it is usually drunk neat. The vodka shops are not public houses. The spirit is sold in shops for consumption off the premises, that is, immediately outside.

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, DEC. 25

Belgian Relief

From present appearances the good people of the Creston Valley are to have ample opportunity of proving that it is more blessed to give than receive.

Up to the present we have been called upon to help along the Patriotic Fund and Red Cross work, and counting on being looked up for something for local relief before many more weeks go by.

Now comes on appeal from Premier McBride for the people of British Columbia to be up and doing something for the Belgian relief work, suggesting the appointment of committees to see that the matter receives thorough and wholehearted attention.

Help for the Belgians is a matter that should have serious consideration. In the Empire's cause these people have made an enormous and pathetic sacrifice that can hardly be estimated, and that they should now find themselves homeless and starving is a state of affairs we are in duty bound to alleviate even at some sacrifice to our own personal pleasures and comforts.

Those in charge of the relief of these people state that hope of help is gradually being narrowed to reliance upon the generosity of those who live in the North American continent to supply the actual necessities of the seven million people remaining in Belgium.

Reliable authorities estimate that 80,000 tons of foodstuffs a month will be required throughout the winter. Thus far Canada has sent about 6,000 tons in two ships.

Ladies and gentlemen, the matter is in your hands; what is your pleasure?

Early for Reclamation

As was generally expected the committee of Nelson citizens who waited on Messrs. Bowser and Ross on Thursday last did not receive any definite announcement as to what would or would not be done in the various requests made them — some seven in all.

The attorney general, who replied to the delegation's statement of affairs, assured them that all the matters that were laid before he and Mr. Ross would receive the careful and serious consideration of the executive council at an early date. He felt that the delegations could not expect himself or the minister of lands to give any replies when they were only two units of the cabinet.

Regarding the reclamation of the Kootenay flats Mr. Bowser stated that Senator Brady of Idaho had recently paid a visit to Victoria in connection with the matter. The senator has discussed it with the premier and Hon. W. R. Ross and as far as he had learned afterwards the scheme was not felt as yet to have sufficiently developed as a business proposition to be taken up at once, but he had not heard authentically just what had transpired. However, he would ascertain the standing of the question.

The attorney general stated in connection with the relief question that it was one of the principal objects of the visit of Mr. Ross and himself to the district to look into the unemployment question. He touched on the questions leading up to it and promised that there would be no suffering from the lack of the necessities of life in British Columbia this winter.

Back to the Land

Omitting the war and the weather there can be no doubt that the back to the land problem is one of the most-discussed questions of the season, and of the making of plans to attract men back to the farm and to keep them there there seems to be no end.

The Slocan Valley Farmers' Institute, however, is not convinced that the solution of our economic troubles lies in rushing people into agricultural pursuits—at least, not just yet.

At a recent meeting the institute passed the following resolution, and ordered copies of it sent to several M.P.P.'s, including our own local member:

> "It is the opinion that the government by devoting more of its energies to the needs of the present agricultural settlers would thereby not only create satisfaction but build up an advertising medium of the most effective kind."

The institute holds that seeing people have been quitting the farm because an easier and just-as-good living could be made in the cities and towns of the province, it is useless to expect them to flock back to their former pursuits until they be shown there is at least as much money in it as in other and less arduous vocations.

It is unfortunate that in sending along the aforementioned resolution for the government's consideration the Slocan institute did not accompany it with some suggested progressive measures that the government might enact in full or in part.

For instance, it might have suggested to the minister of agriculture that by sending literature or lecturers or any other feasible method the farmers' attention should be called to the fact that larger yields per acre should be striven for rather than an increase in acreage, and the need for a better all-around cultivation, and the practice of more "system" in farming generally. The farmer with the "system" will, one year with another, produce more on a small acreage than his neighbor will on the large area.

This oversight on the part of this institute may be due to the fact that they propose to get busy arranging, if possible, a convention of all Farmers' Institutes in Kootenay and Boundary to be held at Nelson on which occasion some suggested practical constructive legislation may be forthcoming.

Selling Fruit

Down Penticton way this has been a year of poor prices for the fruit growers, and the Herald has been busy for some time trying to figure out how it happened and who was responsible for the meagre net financial returns.

The Herald is convinced that H. H. Robertson, who sells the fruit of the Okanagan unions, is the party blameable for the lean bank accounts of the growers, and that his lack of success in this important detail was aided or abetted by certain brokers to whom Mr. Robertson sold the fruit instead of selling it direct to the retailer.

The Herald asserts that the brokers secured the fruit "at a comparatively poor price. The brokers sent it on to the retailers on consignment, having first obtained their rake-off. Then the wholesalers sell to the retailers and the retailers to the public. The public, no doubt, pays enough, but what between brokers' commissions and claims of damaged fruit entered by wholesalers and other dealers with painful and persistent regularity, there is little left for the grower."

This charge of immense profits to the brokers is resented by at least one of these gentlemen, S. S. Savage of Calgary, who replies that his charges for selling cars are $15 for deciduous fruit and $10 for vegetables. Mr. Savage also takes occasion to remark that these assertions of exhorbitant brokerago charges are put forward by the unions "in order to hoodwink growers who would profit by a joint meeting of all concerned."

Mr. Savage suggests the calling of a meeting, say, twice a year, between jobber, packer and grower, when the differences can be discussed and remedied, and thus restore a better understanding and feeling in the respective positions of successful marketing.

Why should not the various interests get together? Each might give the others valuable pointers, and a solution of the entire difficulty might be reached. In any case no harm can be done.

Germany's Food Supply

Germany's food supply is occupying considerable space in the literature of today, and even accepting the view of the most optimistic penmen a year from the date the war started is the time alotted Germany to get along without seriously feeling the pinch of a shortage of food.

In an article in the Scientific American Benjamin Baker gives it as his opinion that Germany can feed herself for a year, although it may be necessary to use more potatoes for food and less for the manufacture of alcohol.

Mr. Baker lays stress upon the fact that Germany will not be able to export any cattle and will therefore have more beef for home consumption, but while he mentions that the fish supply of the country will be almost wholly cut off, he does not offset this loss against the increased available beef supply.

Substantially, his contention is that by reducing the amount of potatoes made into alcohol and barley used in making beer, Germany could eke out a sufficient food supply for a twelve month, but he does not take into account the extra consumption of food and the enormous wastage inseperable from war.

We think we see in a probable shortage of food one of the strongest reasons why Germany will seek peace. She normally imports 25 per cent of the wheat she consumes and in addition upwards of 100,000 bushels of barley, which is chiefly used for food, the foreign source of supply being Russia, and Russian barley not being suitable to be made into beer. She has to supplement her rye supply, and of course must buy all her rice abroad and of this she consumes nearly 250,000 tons annually.

If we reflect upon the fact that there will be a great shortage of men in Germany next spring to put in a crop, provided the country is still at war, we will easily realize that a very serious shortage of food awaits Germany before the end of next year.

To our Customers and Friends we Extend Best Wishes for A Bright and Happy Christmas

F. H. JACKSON

GENERAL MERCHANT CRESTON

King George Hotel

THE HOME OF THE TRANSIENT

COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL IN THE KOOTENAYS

Run on strictly up-to-date lines. Unexcelled service in all departments. Kitchen staff (including cook) all white ladies. Every comfort and attention given to guests The bar is s upplied with only the best brand of goods.

Porters Meet Trains

J. H. DOYLE Manager

NELSON

The curling club opened for the season on Saturday.

Chickenpox is somewat prevalent among the school children of the city.

The telephone line between Nelson and Trail will be completed by the end of the year.

Japanese oranges are retailing at 75 cents a box—the cheapest they have ever been here.

The Patriotic Fund is over $2,600 which does not include the $500 to be given by the Hudson Bay Co.

A local relief depot has been opened on Vernon street and donations of children's clothing are solicited.

H. Brush's Black Langshans carried off first prize at provincial poultry show at Vernon for the best pen at the show.

If feesible the city schools will burn wood instead of coal this winter and thus provide work for the unemployed cutting the wood.

By reducing the staff and an all round cut in salaries the hospital authorities will reduce running expenses $240 a month.

Ranchers in the district are so well pleased with the city public market that they are arranging to greatly increase their output of butter and eggs next season.

The medical health officers annual report shows that Nelson was remarkably free of serious infectious diseases during 1914. Not a single case of typhoid was reported,

Two hundred and seventy-five men have left Nelson for active service and a large number of volunteers are on the roll at the armory awaiting the call for a third contingent which is expected shortly.

Purebred Poultry For Sale

HIGH CLASS

White Wyandotte & Barred Rock Hens Cocks, Cockerels & Pullets

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

A. HAYES, Cannington, Ont.

City Bakery

We Sell Houde's Tobaccos

Jolly good Navy Cut, per tin - - - - - 15c
Senator, in bags - - - 25c
Senator, in packets - 10c
Golden Leaf, in packets 5c
Turkish Cigarette Tobacco

TRY THEM

MRS. E. W. PAYNE

CRESTON and SKYLARK MINERAL CLAIMS

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

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

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

Dated this 1st day of November, 1914.

GUY LOWENBURG.

BOAR FOR SERVICE

Large English Berkshire Boar Creston Boy (31161) for service at Mountain View Ranch. Fee $3.—STOCKS & JACKSON, Creston, B.C.

A. Mirabelli

DEALER IN

High class Boots and Shoes

Saddle and Harness Repairing a Speciatly

GET YOUR

Plumbing, Tinning and General Repair Work

Done by

W. B. Embree

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

Creston Hotel

The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

Our Guests Call Again

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

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

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., L.L.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD. Ass't General Manager

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank. S24

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

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

Largest and Best Nursery in the West
1000 Acres Under Cultivation

Buy From **THE**

BRITISH COLUMBIA NURSERIES CO. Limited

Our Specialty: "One year trees on 3-year whole roots"
Grown and Packed by Men of Lifelong Experience
NO IRRIGATION NO WINTER INJURY
Write for 80-page Illustrated Catalogue to
DAVID D. HORNE,
Nakusp, P. O., or A. MILLER,
Arrow Lakes CRESTON, B. C.

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

Shipment of McLaughlin Sleighs and Cutters on Hand
TEAM SLEIGHS
Harness, Single and Double and Supplies on Hand
Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness
Sleighs and Cutters COAL FOR SALE

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

A.C. AGENCY COMPANY

68 Gas Electric Bldg. DENVER, Colo.

Our B. C. Budget

Moyie's supply of venison is unusually large this season.

Zinc ore shipments from Kootenay increased in October.

Venison in abundance was brought into Fernie at the end of last week.

Eleven below zero is the record cold dip for Grand Forks so far this winter,

A new $12,000 bridge is being built over the Kicking Horse river at Golden.

A large moving picture theater is to be erected at Blairmore early next year.

Five carloads of tobacco were shipped from Kelowena to Montreal last week.

The November snowfall at Golden was 20 inches—the heaviest for several years.

Until other arrangements can be made Trail will have a curb market on Bay Avenue.

Kaslo workers have made a shipment of Jam to Red Cross headquarters at Toronto.

There is no shortage of turkeys at Rossland. The P. Burns Co. alone have brought in over 400.

The rink was opened for skating last evening, Dec. 16, the earliest in the history of New Denver.

Golden Red Cross Society treasury was enlarged to the extent of $226 at a concert and dance last week.

From Phoenix comes the report that over eight tons of venison has been secured in that section this season.

The Ross Saskatoon Lumber Co. employees at Baynes Lake have received half a pig each for a Christmas present.

C. C. Heaven, a Grand Forks grower has been awarded second prize in the provincial potato-growing competition.

The voters list of the municipality of Grand Forks and the Grand Forks schools district this year contains 803 names,

Armstrong's dog population is down to low water mark. The town policeman has killed off every canine running without a tag.

Peter Johnstone, an old timer in Greenwood district was found frozen on his ranch six miles up Nicholson Creek on Sunday morning.

F. Mitchell has made arrangements to operate a cider and vinegar factory at Vernon. His output at the Coldstream ranch this year was 12,000 gallons.

A jersey cow owned by W. H. Pottruff of Revelstoke which has been milking since last May is still giving 22 lbs. of milk daily, an excellent record.

Revelstoke is having serious trouble with its electric light plant and the mayor advises citizens to keep their coal oil lamps trimmed and ready all winter.

About 700 loads of brush will be used in the mattress works being done at Revelstoke to protect the banks of the Columbia river near the wharf from erosion.

The bell for the new Greenwood post office clock weighs 800 lbs. It will be placed in position as soon as weather permits, and will ring every hour. It is large enough to be heard all over the city.

Being alien enemies and for failing to deliver firearms, in their possession to the authorities. Luigi Besir, and Rudolph Olek were fined $25 and $100 at Trail and ordered to be interned in the prisoners' camp at Vernon.

While H. Bowman was driving his sawing machine along Maple street, Vernon. Tuesday evening some gasoline leaked out and caught fire. The batteries, belt and some of the frame work were damaged before the fire was put out.

Fernie Free Press: A lady with three children and no money came in from the coast at the week end. She expected to find her husband working in a local store. He disappeared about three months ago and the unfortunate woman was in a quandary. The city and provincial authorities took care of her.

Fernie Free Press:—It is to be hoped that the authorities who are entrusted with the enforcing of the Game Act will use discretion in the discharge of their duties during the next few months. It would hardly be right to punish a man for having venison in his house this winter, if he has no means of procuring any other meat.

General Sale Discontinued

Until further notice our GENERAL SALE will continue only on all Dry Goods, Flour and Crockery

LANCASTER & CO.
THE QUALITY STORE

Canadian Pacific Railway

EXCURSIONS TO

Eastern Canada & United States

On Sale Dec. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1914
Three Months' Limit

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

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

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

All further information from any Ticket Agent, or

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

The patriotic fund donations at Trail now amount to $2,400.

The local orphants home opened in Vernon in November has five inmates already.

Pupils of one of the rooms in Rossland school donated $60 to Belgian relief work.

Trail skating rink was officially opened on Tuesday last by Attorney General Bowser.

The court house officials at Greenwood are acting as distributors to the needy in that town.

Rossland claims its coldest day last year was zero. Three above is the worst so far this year.

South Slocan Valley Farmers Institute wants a convention of the institutes in Kootenay and Boundary.

Bazaars are money makers at Kelowena. The English church ladies gathered in $858 at their affair this year.

Speaking at Fernie on Friday Hon. W. R. Ross announced he would again seek the Conservative nomination in the Fernie riding.

Penticton Farmers Institute will petition the government to enlarge the parcel post system so 25 pound packages of fruit may be shipped by mail.

Extra men have been taken on this week both at the mine and cement plant, Blairmore. It is expected that both will be running full capacity by the beginning of the new year.

Vernon board of trade believes there are 500 horses in the Okanagan suitable for cavalry troops and will urge the government to purchase these for the mounted troops to be raised in the province.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINIG REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.
—60000

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

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

(Continued)

in the porch, however, when they reached it there was no sign of the wounded man. Hugh picked up his coat, still lying where he had folded it under Hannah's head, and pushed open the door of the house. Entering the hall they saw Hannah there, sitting looking very pale and ill, while the two women servants, disturbed by the noise of the recent struggle, were hovering around in a state of great alarm and bewilderment.

They greeted the two young men with a volley of excited cries, questions, and exclamations, to which Lord Ambrose replied briefly, while Hugh went up to the wounded man and looked at his injury.

"A nasty blow but not serious," I think," he said.

"But who did it?" asked the cook, with an accusing eye on her master, whom she evidently suspected.

"Why don't some one get the poor man a doctor?" demanded the housemaid.

"My good creatures," said Lord Ambrose, "do please keep quiet—I have sent for the police, who will be here in a minute. There has been burglars——"

"Burglars? who said burglars?" cried Hannah, twitching his head away from Hugh's hands and jumping up from his chair; "who said burglars?"

He presented a ghastly enough picture as he stood there with the blood staining his pale face his insignificant features and narrow eyes suddenly alight with some great passion, of desire or fear it seemed, in the flame of which one might well fancy the whole of his small nature was transformed as by fire.

"Burglars," repeated Lord Ambrose soothingly, "robbers, you know I suppose they attacked you when you opened the door, but they did not succeed in getting anything."

"How do you know that?" cried Hannah, unexpectedly, and turned, and with a kind of staggering and uncertain run went rushing up the stairs, while the others stood and stared after him.

"Well, what next?" said Lord Ambrose.

"It has gone to his head," said the housemaid, "and he is mad for ever more."

"Which should be a lesson to them as did it," said the cook, with her suspicious eye alternating between Hugh and Lord Ambrose.

"Let us follow him," said Hugh; "come along, Boustead; you women wait here till the police come."

The two young men ran up the stairs after the valet; and were astonished again to find that he did not pause at his master's room, but made his way up to the second floor, where his own room was situated. He still went unsteadily, with weak steps and groping with his hands, but finding the door of his room he lurched against it and entered, and fell down by the side of a trunk, which stood in the middle of the room, and which he at once opened and began to search with a wild anxiety.

"I say," said Lord Ambrose to Hugh, "does Hannah think the burglars were after him and his belongings?"

"It looks like it," said Hugh briefly.

"And I thought it was dad's silver," murmured Lord Ambrose; "behold a lesson against pride."

Hugh did not answer, but entered Hannah's room, the door of which the valet had left wide open, heedless or ignorant that he was followed. He was still wildly searching in his trunk, from which as Lord Ambrose entered he threw out a very fine embroidered waistcoat.

"Here, confound it," cried Lord Ambrose, catching sight of this, "that's mine' by Jove!"

"Take it, then,' snarled Hannah, continuing his wild and frantic search as a man might who was seeking for something that was more than his life.

"Hallo," said Hugh, catching sight, as he glanced round, of two ancient bottles covered with dust and cobwebs that were on the washstand; "what are these? your man knows good tipple, I think."

"The best wine I've got," shouted Lord Ambrose furiously; "you confounded villain, Hannah—that's my old port, and there were only six bottles left, and he has taken two, by Jove!"

Hanah, still furiously searching in his box, took no notice of this outbreak. Lord Ambrose, flushed with righteous indignation, took a step towards him, when Hugh checked him with a quick gesture.

"Just wait, won't you?" he said.

"But those are my best silk ties," remonstrated Lord Ambrose excitedly, as Hannah searched on, heedless how more fresh plunder he exposed; "and that handkerchief is mine, too—Hannah, you villain, you thief, you told me the laundry people had lost that white silk handkerchief."

"Well take it," snarled Hannah, and threw it in his face.

Lord Ambrose fell back upon the bed, as if the blow had overthrown him, but in fact from sheer extremity of surprise. A door mat arising and protesting against being used by its owner to wipe his feet on, would not have caused the average man more astonishment than Lord Ambrose felt at this rebellion of his valet detected in the very act of plunder. Lord Ambrose blinked at the opposite wall and half supposed he dreamed, and Hugh stood watching intently.

"What is that?" he asked, pointing to something that seemed an irregularly shaped piece of dull glass or crystal about the size of a small melon.

With a scream of joy, Hannah snatched at an envelope he had at last found.

"They never got it, they never got it," he howled, and even as he shouted this, as he snatched the envelope up, his expression changed suddenly from triumph to despair, and he let himself collapse into a heap, still, however, clutching the envelope in his hand. "It has been opened and they have seen it," he muttered in the voice of a dead man.

Hugh stooped down and picked up the piece of dull glass or crystal that had attracted his attention. On it was gummed a slip of paper on which was written in very small letters, "A model of the biggest diamond in the world—exact to size and shape."

"Nonsense," said Hugh aloud, "there is not a diamond in the world one-half the size of this thing." He touched the shoulder of Hannah, who seemed to have entirely collapsed. "Come, my man," he said, "what is the meaning of all this?"

"Why, look," Hannah muttered, holding up this envelope, "they have opened this and seen the figures."

"Seen what figures?" asked Hugh; "there is a paper in there still."

"But they will have read it," repeated Hannah, dully, as he drew out a sheet of yellow paper on which a row of figures seemed to be written, and looked at it, and flung it down on the floor. "What is the use of it now?" he muttered, "what is the use of it now they have seen it? I must have been mad not to have burnt it before."

And he got up from his knees and went to a chair and sat on it with arms and head hanging down, like a man totally crushed.

"What is this?" asked Hugh, showing him the lump of dull glass he held.

Hannah made no answer. It hardly seemed he heard or was conscious of what was passing round him. Lord Ambrose got up slowly from the bed where he had fallen under the weight of the handkerchief Hannah had thrown in his face, and went towards the trunk.

"I should just like to see how much more of my property this rascal has," he said; "then when the police came I will give him in charge." With a very pained, indignant look he picked up the silk tie of his he had noticed. "He might have let me wear the thing just once," complained Lord Ambrose sadly; "the one I put on to go to Lady Hame's because I thought I hadn't got another, was simply shabby."

"Is this yours?" asked Hugh, showing him the lump of dull glass.

"No, what is it?" asked Lord Ambrose, and read the neatly written label. "Rubbish," he said, "there never was a diamond that size—lord, if there were—hi, you, Hanah, where did you steal this?"

"That's mine," said Hannah, sulkily, "you put that down."

"Oh, yours, is it?" said Lord Ambrose; "the police had better see about that, I think. And what about my wine, my ties, my handkerchief—merciful heavens!" he broke off with a yell of rage as moving some of the contents of the trunk he suddenly caught sight of a box full of his best cigars. "Oh," said Lord Ambrose, moved almost to tears, "and think of what I've been smoking, because I couldn't afford any more Havanahs, and here they are by the hundred. You shall go to gaol for this, my man."

"Why, what are you going to do?" asked Hanah, looking at him.

"I am going to give you in charge, of course," declared Lord Ambrose furiously, "the moment the police come."

"You always were a fool," said Hannah slowly, "but surely you are not such a fool as that."

Lord Ambrose gasped with a fresh shock of surprise and fell a step backwards; then his face cleared.

"Oh," he said to Hugh, "I see the game—the scamp means to plead insanity."

"No, I don't," said Hannah, "I only say there is nothing here you have not given me myself."

"You can tell that tale in the police court, my man," said Lord Ambrose.

"If I could speak to you alone, my lord," said Hannah, suddenly resuming his usual respectful demeanor, "I am sure I could bring the true facts of the case to your lordship's memory."

"Well, I am 'lowed," said Lord Ambrose, who could think of nothing else to say. Then he looked at Hugh; "What do you think, Tallentine?"

"You might hear what he has to say, perhaps," said Hugh, "I'll wait in the hall, if you like."

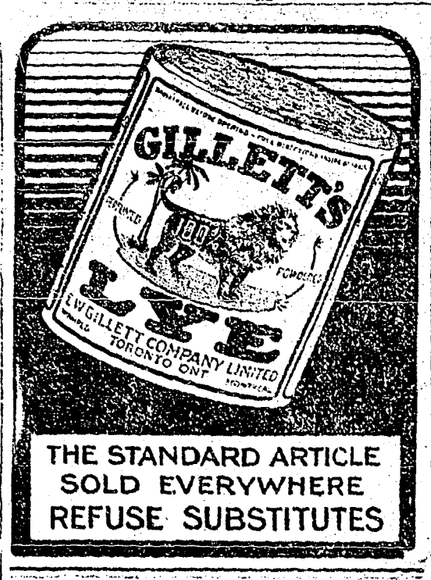
He turned towards the door as he spoke, still holding in his hand the lump of dull glass he had picked up.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said Hannah, "but would you leave that, sir? It was the favorite plaything of my little sister what died when she was three, and I have kept it ever since in memory of her."

"What does this label on it mean, then?" asked Hugh.

"Oh, that was just written on one day for a joke, sir," answered Hannah easily; "of course there never was a diamond one half that size, sir, nor a twentieth of it either. As you know, sir."

W. N. U. 1525



THE STANDARD ARTICLE
SOLD EVERYWHERE
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

Hugh was well convinced the man was lying, but he said nothing, and putting down the lump of glass on the bed he went out of the room and down to the hall, where the two rather frightened and very bewildered women servants were still waiting. He asked them if the police had not come yet, and on their replying in the negative he sent them off to the kitchen, and going himself to the front door, looked out to see if there were any signs of any policeman. But apparently Lord Ambrose's messenger had either found his task difficult to execute or else had decided to rest content with one shilling without taking the trouble to earn another. Hugh waited for a moment or two and then turned back into the hall, and after a time he saw Lord Ambrose coming down the stairs towards him.

"Why, what is the matter with you?" he said, looking at him, for Lord Ambrose's face was now as pale as death, almost ghastly, while his eyes were bright as with a fever.

"Tallentine," he said, coming up to Hugh and speaking in a hoarse excited whisper: "Tallentine, what would it be like, do you think, to be the richest man the world has ever known?"

Before Hugh could reply to this astonishing question, the housemaid suddenly appeared from behind:

"Oh, if you please," she called eagerly, "here is the police, and he has the worst of 'em, such a desperate female villian as never was, and pretending to be selling flowers so innocent like and all!"

(To be Continued)

Island of Cyprus

Cyprus, which has been annexed by Great Britain, is the third largest island in the Levant. It has a length of 140 miles and an average breadth of 45, the total area being 3,584 square miles. Cyprus has been a protectorate of Great Britain since 1878, much as Egypt has been controlled by the British, although both in reality belonged to Turkey. This is not the first time that Cyprus comes definitely and distinctly under British control, Richard I. having conquered it on his way east when on the Third Crusade. From 1570 and three centuries thereafter, or up till 1878, Cyprus was under Turkish rule, and was forced to endure all the usual forms of Turkish misrule and cruelty. Since 1878, it has been administered through the British colonial office by means of an arrangement made with Turkey in that year. The government is carried out by a high commissioner, assisted by executive and legislative councils.

The island of Cyprus had a population in 1901 of 237,022, consisting largely of Greeks and Turks. About twenty-two per cent. of the island adhere to the Mohammedan religion. The island produces the usual Mediterranean fruits, wines, tobacco, silk, sponges, some grain and a considerable amount of mineral wealth. The capital is Nicosia, which is located in the interior, the two chief ports being Limasol and Larnaca. Now that Cyprus is a definite part of the British empire, it is only to be expected that a more vigorous policy in connection with the development of the island's resources and the cultivation of its commerce will be proceeded with. The island is an important possession, as it commands the Levant.—Montreal Journal of Commerce.

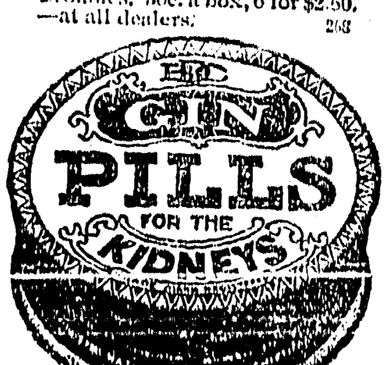
The Limit

"Tightwad is a mean old cuss, isn't he?" said Mack.

"What is he doing now?" asked Mack.

"He is feeding his gold fish on white pasteboard and making them imagine it is fish food," replied Mack.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A BACKACHE
—with burning, highly colored urine—are sure signs of weak or inflammed Kidneys. Gin Pills cure all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. —at all dealers. 263



SPIES TRAINED FOR THEIR DUTY

Highly Qualified Men Sent Broadcast Over World to Gather Useful Information

Very grave considerations are attached to the question of German espionage in Britain. All countries spy. It is merely a matter of whether it is done well or not. The German spy is the widest spread form of the evil existing in Europe. All have been aware of the disease, but none seem to have found the remedy.

Since the outbreak of the war the severest restrictions have been taken to obviate the leakage of news, censors closely investigate every despatch from whatever source, telephone conversations in foreign languages are instantly cut off and every possible precaution is taken. Yet German spies in England—whose name is legion—laugh at British primitive methods and manage to get all that transpires at the front through to Berlin and elsewhere, as well as a good deal more that is cleverly "collected" of a far more intimate character.

How is this done? Much criticism is levelled at military and civil authorities for the leniency displayed in the civil courts, and elsewhere, towards spies who are caught, more or less "in the act." The German method of instantly shooting spies or hanging them, is quoted, and Britain is voted the easiest going and less suspicious country in the world.

Urgent demands are made that all Germans—naturalized or otherwise—be "chased" from British shores, or enclosed in a compound from which any attempt to escape would at once be followed by a sentry's bullet. This is no easy matter and cannot be accomplished in a moment, be the authorities ever so eager in its prosecution. That it should be done there is little little room to doubt. The fault really lies in the system which has permitted such shoals of Germans and other "undesirables" to land without, until recently, any organized system of registration or means of tracing new arrivals, after they have been some little time in the country.

When the Aliens act was passed in 1905 a certain restriction was imposed upon the scum of Europe being "dumped" upon Britain's shores, aimed chiefly at persons from southern Europe, landing here in a state of penury or disease without relatives or definite means of subsistence later on. It made no provision, however, for that more dangerous and higher class of intruder, from which the higher class of German spy has been taken.

Take the case of that master spy, Armgaard Karl Graves, whose machinations, it will be remembered, the New York American made considerable efforts to unmask some months ago without avail owing to the absolute refusal on the part of the British government authorities to give any information about him. Graves is as well known in America as he is in London. His skill and ingenuity at his trade is well set forth in a book he has just published entitled "The Secrets of the German War Office." Whether it be exaggerated, sensational or a distorted record of facts, it proves beyond doubt the thoroughness of the German spy system, the utter unscrupulousness of those even in high places and the splendid efficency with which the work allotted them is carried out by the German professional spy.

Here, then, is the real answer to the question as to how it is done. No German spy is sent out on his difficult mission without a complete training in the art of discovering the secrets of the country whose "intelligence" department he has to probe. A stern code of "do's" and "don't's" is thoroughly instilled into him. He must learn—just like a trained burglar—how to assume disguises and act parts at a moment's notice. Absolute silence in all company as to his missions must be adhered to. Too much association with petticoats, who may be decoy ducks, is discountenanced. He becomes a number, not a unit, from the day he enters the service seriously. He must avoid the telephone, the telegraph, and the cable as much as possible. A pre-arranged cipher may only be used in urgent cases. He must be an expert in mathematics, trigonometry, surveying draughtsmanship and all the arts necessary to take quick and accurate estimates of vessels, forts, harbors in the land to which he is assigned.

This Karl Graves was trained under the direct tutelage of the imperial service and learned all about torpedoes, guns, etc., from scientific and highly qualified military and naval officers. He has proved a past master in the art of many disguises. At one time we find him a millionaire from South Africa studying and getting in tow with special "mugs" through the medium of the green cloth, at another he is attached to the German hospital in Turkey specializing on Asiatic diseases as a result of his medical training but really spying; in the Straits Settlements he proceeded to get "plans, data, and photographs" of the British new naval base there while posing as a tourist interested in tropical botany. He had some interesting experiences among the managers of Lipton's tea plantations in Ceylon. When arrested at Rosyth on the Firth of Forth particulars of every vessel in the British navy, every naval base, fortifications and strategic point in Great Britain was found upon him.

And for this the highest salary he earned in his prime was $2,500 per annum with an unlimited margin for expenses, the latter being never questioned, while bonuses are given for big coups.

An Irish agricultural journal advertises a new washing machine under the heading: "Every man his own washerwoman." The same paper, in its culinary department, says that "Potatoes should be boiled in cold water."

Better Light and More of It

KEROSENE light is best for young eyes and old eyes alike. The

Rayo

lamp gives you kerosene light at its best—a steady, generous glow that reaches every corner of the room.

The *RAYO* does not smoke or smell. It is made of solid brass, nickel-plated. It is easy to light, easy to clean, easy to rewick. At dealers everywhere.

Made in Canada

THE IMPRIMAL OIL COMPANY LIMITED
HEAT LIGHT POWER LUBRICATION

ROYALITE OIL is best for all uses

THE IMPERIAL O L CO., Limited
Winnipeg Calgary Regina Montreal
Quebec Halifax Edmonton Saskatoon
Vancouver Toronto Ottawa

GREAT FEAT OF FRENCH PATROL

Hold Huge Body of Germans in Check and Retire After Long Battle

Lieutenant Verlin is honorably mentioned in General Joffre's order of the day for a remarkable feat in the valley of the Oise. Surrounded by the enemy while engaged in scouting, he managed to rejoin his regiment after losing 37 men out of 50. A survivor now in a hospital here gives an account of the adventure.

The reconnaissance party was operating on the right bank of the Oise. Its members were told that Uhlans had been seen in the neighborhood but there was no information about their number or the road they had followed.

The lieutenant had decided to continue the reconnaissance when the enemy was sighted in considerable numbers. He ordered his men, therefore, to rejoin the regiment as rapidly and as secretly as possible, but they were discovered. The section gained the wood under the fire of the enemy, but without losing a single man. They were then deployed at great intervals, and took any shelter they could find. When the enemy approached it was found to number 6,000 or 7,000. The lieutenant encouraged his men by going from one to the other and ordered them to husband their ammunition. If the enemy charged the wood the little party would have been annihilated, but it was evidently deceived by the way in which the fire was managed. The tiny force kept its ground until midnight. At that moment only 13 were in a condition to continue the fight. The lieutenant addressed his men:

"Mes enfants, we must leave at any cost. Cease fire and get on the road. Perhaps we can get away in the dark, as the Germans will not dare to venture into the wood."

Before this retirement the Germans feared an ambush and hesitated to advance. In that way the little party got away, and at dawn reached their regiment, where the colonel embraced them.

How Did She Know?

The young man carefully removed the cigars from his vest pocket and placed them on the piano. Then he opened his arms.

But the young girl did not flutter to them.

"You," she said coldly, "have loved before." Chicago Herald.

Dr. Morse's
Indian Root Pills

are just the right medicine for the children. When they are constipated—when their kidneys are out of order—when over-indulgence in some favorite food gives them indigestion—Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills will quickly and surely put them right. Purely vegetable, they neither sicken, weaken or gripe, like harsh purgatives. Guard your children's health by always keeping a box of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills in the house. They

Keep the Children Well

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

CLARK'S

Eddy's Matches

Though we have somewhat advanced prices because of the increased cost and scarcity of raw material, the usual high standard of our quality will be maintained.

CHILDREN TEETHING

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

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

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

THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LE CLERC MED CO, HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG

WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

PATENTS

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

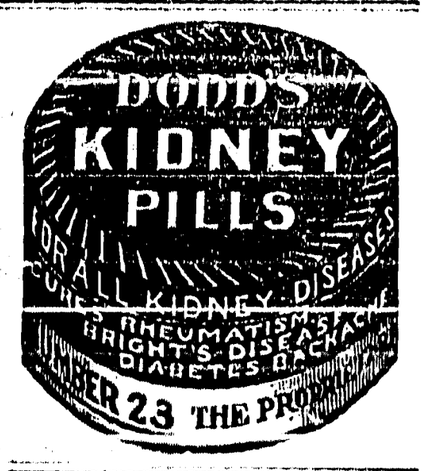
"I hope," said the kind lady, as she handed the tramp a penny, "you'll not squander this on vile liquor."

"Don't you be alarmed, ma'am. I always drink the best."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Doctor—Do you talk in your sleep?

Patient—No; I talk in other people's. I'm a clergyman.



W. N. U. 1020

Care Required in Storing Potatoes

Potatoes should be thoroughly dry and should be stored in a cool, well ventilated cellar or storeroom which is perfectly dark. Do not pile the potatoes in heaps on the floor or against the wall; slats should be nailed about one inch apart and four inches from the wall; a temporary floor should be laid about four inches above the permanent floor, with openings between the boards. This will allow the air to circulate through the pile. Large piles should have ventilators running through them. These should be made of wood, with slats on two sides for openings.

The temperature of the cellar or storehouse should be kept as nearly as possible at from 33 to 35 degrees. The cooler potatoes are kept without freezing, the better. If too warm, their value for seed is lessened, as they sprout too early.—J. F., in Conservation.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Tobacco and the Army

There was a time when the sender of tobacco to the troops would not have received the thanks of the authorities at the war office. Such charity would never have done for the Duke. In 1845, for instance, Wellington issued the order, "The commander-in-chief has been informed that the practice of smoking has become prevalent among the officers of the army, which is not only in itself a species of intoxication occasioned by the fumes of tobacco, but undoubtedly occasions drinking and tippling by those who acquire the habit, and he entreats the officers commanding regiments to prevent smoking in the messrooms and to officers of junior rank in the regiments." Today, even the Lancet applauds practice with the pipe!

Another Nebula Coming

The latest from the skies is that there is a big nebula coming in the direction of the earth at the rate of one hundred miles a second. If that nebula strikes us it will be like a ton of coal falling on a gnat. It will overwhelm us and annihilate us. Its speed is more than three billion miles a year.

One might think at that rate it might soon reach us, but it never will. It will veer off into endless space long before it would strike the earth. But think of the distance and its coming one hundred miles a second and never getting here, it is so far off. This fact gives one an idea of the bigness of the universe and the littleness of the earth, and to lead one in the ways of modesty and simplicity, where selfishness and unkindness are never tolerated and the rule of purity, honor and duty becomes the law of gravitation.—Ohio State Journal.

Won Fame on its Merits.—The unbounded popularity that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil enjoys is not attributable to any elaborate advertising, for it has not been so advertised, but is entirely due to the merits of this Oil as a medicine. In every city, town and hamlet in the country it is sought after solely because of its good qualities.

Protracted Defensive Fighting

That success waits on the one who undertakes the offensive has been recognized many times in accomplishments of a peaceful nature, and that the same rule holds good in war, is illustrated in the recent operations of the armies in Europe. It has been generally conceded that real success in war results only from offensive operations.

It is true that in order to gain time to complete the mobilization of its troops, or for other reasons, a nation in danger of invasion by a more powerful or better prepared neighbor may be compeled to assume a defensive attitude. Its highly disciplined and efficient armies skilfully handled, may be able to inflict tremendous losses on the invader by repeatedly compelling him to attack and carry strong defensive positions, previously prepared, in order to continue his advance into the defender's territory. The defenders, by a succession of well timed and orderly retreats to selected positions in the rear, may succeed in drawing their more aggressive opponents into a position where all the advantages, strategic and tactical, will then be on the side of the defenders. All this, however, will result in little or no advantage to the defenders unless they are prepared and willing promptly to assume the offensive at the psychological moment, and thus turn the tables on the weakened enemy and drive him out of the country.

A protracted defence is dangerous. Recent events show that a skilful commander can play it successfully against the best armies the world has ever seen. We are not yet in position to count the cost or to predict the ultimate results. At date of writing the counter offensive is meeting with success. This is in accord with the rules of the game.

A Handy Man

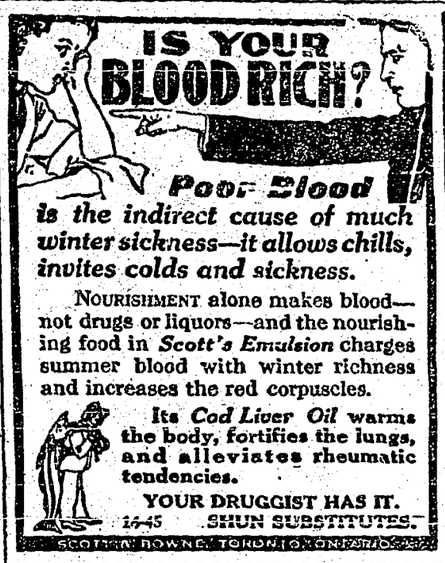
A woman in the country recently advertised in the local papers for a "Handy man."

"What I want," she said to the first applicant, "is a man that will do odd jobs about the house, run errands, one that never answers back and is always ready to do what I want."

"Ah," said the applicant, as he turned away, "it's a husband you're looking for, ma'am."

Alberta Farm Products

According to figures prepared by the provincial department of agriculture the value of farm products of Alberta will exceed $55,000,000 this year as against $58,000,000 in 1913.



Lighting Up Old Forges

The French government has placed an order for 1,500,000 horseshoes with Scottish Iron and Steel Company, Coatbridge, Scotland.

One of the works acquired by the company, that of the Coatbridge Iron Works, held an exclusive patent for Great Britain for the manufacture of horseshoes by mechanical means, and at one period did an enormous business.

Competition from Germany proved too strong and the making of the shoes had to be stopped two years ago. These works were entirely stopped. Now that this order by the French government has been secured the works will be re-opened.

Another factory in the town is working overtime in making barbed wire.—London Chronicle.

No man or woman should hobble painfully about because of corns when so certain a relief is at hand as Holloway's Corn Cure.

An American railroad has adopted the suggestion brought forward by one of its engineers; that engine inspectors be given magnifying glasses, in order that they may be more readily detect such damage and imperfections on axles and wheels as flaws and cracks. In this is seen the practical value of the safety-first campaign, in that the suggestion came from an employee, and it is to be noted that the company suitably rewarded him by presenting him with an "honor button," and granting him a month's leave of absence with pay.

A Rise in Corn

Always follows the use of Putnam's Corn Extractor, which cures all kinds of Corns in 24 hours, without pain. Putnam's gives the best results. Use it.

Mistook the Craft

H. G. Wells, the novelist, tells of a deaf old fisherman who was out in a rowing boat one day when a motor boat near him sprang a leak and immediately sank.

Its occupants shouted, but the old man sat puffing at his pipe and paid no attention. Finally they managed to swim to his boat and clambered aboard.

One of them yelled indignantly at him: "Confound you! Why didn't you lend a hand? Didn't you see we were sinking?"

"Lor' bless yer," he gasped in reply, "I saw yer right enough, but I thought you was one of them submarines."

"Gentlemen, is not one man as good as another?"

"Of course, he is," shouted the Irish chartist, "and a great deal better."

BOY'S HEAD A SIGHT FROM ECZEMA

In Blisters. Itched and Burned Badly. Had to Put Gloves On Child's Hands. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Healed.

10 Abbott Ave., Toronto, Ont.—"My boy had eczema badly all over, but his head was very bad and was affected most. It came out in blisters and it was a sight to look at. It itched and burned so badly that I had to put gloves on the child's hands. It came out first on his face near the ears, then went to his head and then on his body. His head was like a fish it was so bad.

"I used ——, also ——, and others, and nothing did him any good. I gave them up and tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and at the end of six weeks he was entirely cured." (Signed) Mrs. Carroll, Jan. 1, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

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

AEROPLANE HAS AIDED ALLIES

Have as Good Aircraft and as Useful as Germans

Published reports that French aeroplanes are never seen above the French lines while many machines of the enemy are constantly reconnoitering over the heads of the French soldiers, has brought forth a defensive official explanation of the operations of the French aviation service.

This report sets forth that French aviators are operating not only in German lines, but considerably to the rear of them. The names of aviators are never mentioned officially, but their exploits have been none the less numerous and brilliant.

Note books found on dead Germans, the statement sets forth, prove that the French aviation force is performing its duty. One instance of the effectiveness of the corps is found in the throwing of one bomb which killed thirty men and fifty horses of the enemy at a time when a certain detachment of cavalry was assembling. Many other instances of efficient work are given. In conclusion the statement says that this new arm of the service has fulfilled successfully the promise made for it, but that it will never replace any weapon now in use.

Clean Stomach, Clean Mind.—The stomach is the workshop of the vital functions and when it gets out of order the whole system clogs in sympathy. The spirits flag, the mind droops and work becomes impossible. The first care should be to restore healthful action of the stomach and the best preparation for that purpose is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. General use for years has won them a leading place in medicine. A trial will attest their value.

FIRES AND FOREST FERTILITY

Destruction of the Timber Only Part of the Immense Damage Done

Experts state that forest soils have lost and are losing much fertility owing to forest fires which, doing apparently little immediate damage, rob the soil of accumulations of humus. In many sections land is being cleared for farming and, where such forest land has not been burned, there is a large percentage of vegetable matter which provides considerable fertility and a good texture. Moreover, as this soil has a greater capacity to absorb and retain moisture, it is less likely to be washed and gullied under heavy rains. For these reasons, in addition to the damage to standing timber, authorities agree that wood lands should be very carefully safeguarded against fire.

CHILDHOOD CONSTIPATION

Baby's Own Tablets are an absolute cure for childhood constipation. They never fail to regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach, and unlike castor oil, their action is mild and they are pleasant to take. Concerning them Mrs. G. Morgan, Huntsville, Ont., says: "My baby was greatly troubled with constipation and colic till I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are surely the best remedy I know of for little ones as they quickly banished all signs of constipation and colic. I would use no other medicine for baby." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Wire Fencing and Trees

Occasionally, in running wire fences, it is necessary to attach the wires to trees. In doing so, it is bad practice to use staples to attach the wire directly to the tree, thus ensuring that the wire will become overgrown and imbedded in the wood. Not only is the tree thereby ruined or injured but, further, it is impossible to remove the fencing without cutting either the wire or the tree.

A better way, protecting both the tree and the fence, is first to nail to the tree a strip of wood about four inches wide and one inch thick, of a length to suit the height of the fence. The wire fence can then be stapled to this strip. This will secure the fence and will not interfere with the tree growth.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Austria Punished

When Austria so arrogantly made her demands upon Servia, late in July, the world regarded her as a great power wrongfully attempting to coerce a weaker nation. She was confident, of course, of her ability to compel Servia to her way of thinking, irrespective of the rights of the case. She thought she could repeat the coup by which she obtained possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina a few years before.

Now she is stricken to the point of exhaustion. A correspondent at Rome sends a graphic description of the disaster that has overtaken her. Vienna is literally a great hospital. Barracks, school houses, theatres, offices, the museum and the rotunda of the famous Prater Park are all in use for the care of the wounded. Cholera and dysentery, the former in mild but the latter in fatal form, have invaded the city. The public is beginning to understand the failure of the campaign. There are no evidences of "patriotic passion, sympathy or enthusiasm." The empire is on the ragged edge of catastrophe. Its dissolution would be the natural outcome of its latest and most disastrous military experiment.—Providence Journal.

Young man, I hope you never smoke cigarettes.

Only do miserable ones me Ma uses. I never tried de kind Pa smokes.

Utensils Cleaned in a Jiffy

Just a little "Old Dutch" quickly takes away every particle of grease and dirt—leaves utensils clean and bright.

Equally effective on woodenware and cutlery. No kind of uncleanliness can withstand its magic cleaning qualities.

Try it on hard things to clean.

Don't Be Without It.

10c Large Can

He Might Have

Two Irishmen, bent on robbery, held up a passing Scotchman. After a long, fierce fight, in which the Scotchman almost had the better of it, they succeeded in conquering him. A thorough search of his clothes disclosed one lone five cent piece.

"Troth, Pat," said Mike, disgustedly, "if he'd had tin cents instead of a nickel he'd have murthered the two of us."

Tramp—If you'll gimme a meal, mum, I'll promise to turn over a new leaf.

Mrs. Subbubs—Never mind about a new leaf, take the rake and turn over those old leaves on the lawn. Then remember that one good turn deserves another, and keep on till you get them into a pile.

"Why don't you brush your hair?" asked a man of the boy with the frowsy head.

"Ain't got no brush."

"Why don't you use your father's brush?"

"He has no brush."

"No brush? Why hasn't he a brush?"

"Ain't got no hair."

DOCTOR KNEW

Had Tried It Himself

The doctor who has tried Postum knows that it is an easy, certain, and pleasant way out of the tea or coffee habit and all of the ills following.

The patient of an Eastern physician says:

"During the summer just past I suffered terribly with a heavy feeling at the pit of my stomach and dizzy feelings in my head and then a blindness would come over my eyes so I would have to sit down. I would get so nervous I could hardly control my feelings." (The effects on the system of tea and coffee drinking are very similar, because they each contain the drug, caffeine).

"Finally I spoke to our family physician about it and he asked if I drank much coffee and mother told him that I did. He told me to immediately stop drinking coffee and drink Postum in its place as he and his family had used Postum and found it a powerful rebuilder and delicious food-drink.

"I hesitated for a time, disliking the idea of having to give up my coffee, but finally I got a package and found it to be all the doctor said.

"Since drinking Postum in place of coffee my dizziness, blindness and nervousness are all gone, my bowels are regular and I am again well and strong. That is a short statement of what Postum has done for me."

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

Postum comes in two forms:

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

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

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

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

1497

Xmas. Toys and Fancy Goods

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

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

Help build up YOUR OWN town.

Creston Drug & Book Co.

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

Dealers in
MEAT
Wholesale and Retail

Fish. Game, Poultry, and Oysters in Season

We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

Good Morning
We are Introducing

American Silk
American Cashmere
American Cotton Lis

HOSIERY

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

GUARANTEED for fineness, style, superiority of material and workmanship. Absolutely stainless. Will wear 6 months with, out holes, or new ones free.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

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

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

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

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

or 6 Pairs of Children's Hosiery

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

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

THE INTERNATIONAL HOSIERY CO.
P. O. Box 244
DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

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

GUY LOWINBERG
Consulting Engineer
CRESTON - - B.C.

Local and Personal

Miss C. Munro of the teaching staff of the Creston school, is at her home in Phoenix for the Christmas holidays.

Monday was the shortest day of the year, chronometrically speaking. Financially, the 26th is probably the shortest.

Miss P. Waddy, teacher in the primary room at the Creston school, is spending the holiday with friends at Pekisko, Alta.

Creston Orange Lodge elected officers at their meeting on Dec. 10th. Walter Jackson will weild the gavel for the next twelve months.

Miss Dougherty of Salmo, sister of Principal Dougherty of Alice Siding school, is spending the Christmas holidays, with Miss Effie Arrowsmith.

Among the artists at the Bowser-Ross smoker at Fernie on Friday we notice the name of our old friend P. B. Fowler, who obliged with a solo and also helped out in some quartette work.

A rush shipment of supplies to catch a bale leaving Nelson on the 20th, was made by the Creston Red Cross Auxiliary on Friday. It contained three cholera belts, two surgical shirts and two nightshirts.

Import trade is still brisk with the C.P.R. at this point. Four more cars were unloaded this week: two of hay for John Fraser of Canyon City, one of feed for the Farmers' Institute, and a car of coal for H. S. McCreath.

Mrs. Crompton's Orchestra will make its debut on New Year's night at the ball the Ish ka Bibble Club is giving in Mercantile Hall. Dancing starts promptly at 9 o'clock. Gentlemen pro rata. Ladies bring refreshments.

The Creston boys along with the other members of the West Kootenay delegation to the Second Contingent at Victoria will receive two Irish linen handkerchiefs and a package of bachelor buttons each—a Christmas remembrance from Nelson Veterans.

Mr. Stevens, the inspector of Dominion government telegraphs and telephones, was here on Sunday, on an inspection trip over the route of the proposed telephone line between Kootenay Landing and Yahk. He expects to see the line constructed during 1915.

The friends of Mrs. Barraclough of Kamloops, formerly of Creston, who had her arm badly injured in a shooting accident a few weeks ago, will be glad to hear she has left the hospital for her home, and that the injured member is making slow but sure recovery.

The sympathy of a wide circle of friends is extended C.O. Rodgers, who was called to Union City, Pa., on Sunday on account of the serious illness of his mother, who has since passed away, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. The funeral will take place on Mr. Rodgers arrival at the old home.

Cranbrook Herald: Mrs. J. H. Doyle and daughter, Bernadette, left Wednesday for Creston where they will in future reside. In the removal of Mrs. Doyle Cranbrook loses a most valuable resident, being charitable to a degree, and always doing her utmost to help those less fortunate than herself. A number of friends were at the station to bid them goodbye. The town of Creston will profit largely by her presence.

RED CROSS—A successful ten-cent tea for the Red Cross Auxiliary was held at the residence of Mrs. Bennett on Tuesday afternoon. There was a large attendance and several plans were discussed for raising funds. Mrs. Jas. Compton is selling lace and donating ten per cent. of the proceeds to the society, and Mrs. Lancaster is giving a ten-cent tea on January 12 in Lancaster's hall in aid of Red Cross work to which all are welcome. The depot at the hall will re-open on January 6th to receive and give out work.

While not enjoying anywhere near the patronage the cause and the menu merited the Creston Brass Band concert, dinner and dance on Saturday last was fairly well attended. Venison was the piece de resistance of the dinner, ably supported by a toothsome assortment of side dishes and desserts, and those who turned out for the spread enjoyed a sumptuous repast, with musical accompaniment by the band. The dance also attracted a fair attendance and was equally enjoyable. The music was by Mr. Goodwin, violinist and Mr. Goodwin, pianist, with the band favoring with a couple of waltzes and two-steps and drew an encore every time. The gross proceeds of the evening were $32.

The annual meeting of Creston Farmers Institute will be held on January 5th.

Mr. Fort and son of Portland, Ore., are here for the Christmas holidays, with Mr. J. F. Hayden.

There will be no more meetings of Presbyterian Literary and Debating Society until after the New Year.

Miss Ella Dow arrived home Saturday from Cranbrook, where she is attending high school, for the Christmas holidays.

The Creston boys with the Second Contingent at Victoria expect the troops to leave for the Old Country the latter part of this month.

Miss Laura Edmondson, who is attending High School at Nelson, arrived home Saturday for vacation, accompanied by Miss Ross of Nelson.

Dick Bevan is pinning his faith on the next change in the moon breaking up the present cold snap. A somewhat stronger sun would probably be more effective in accomplishing the task.

Parents are notified that new pupils wishing to attend school commencing with the New Year term must be in attendance before January 15, otherwise they cannot be admitted until after Easter.

The supply of chicken for the C.P.R. steamer Kuskanook on the Landing-Nelson run, and the Kokanee on the Nelson-Kaslo route, is secured from Creston now. About eighteen birds a week are shipped.

The first 1915 auto license to reach Creston reached here Tuesday for Mayor F. G. Little. Its number is 3921. This year's plate is different from the 1914 tag in that it has the B.C. coat of arms in the upper left hand corner.

Mayor Little says in all of the twenty-two years he has been in the Creston Valley he has never known such a protracted cold spell, so early in December. He predicts early January will be quite mild. We hope he's right.

THE REVIEW man is living high today. Geo. Johnson of the P. Burns Co. favored us with a timely Christmas box, in the shape of a choice eight pound turkey. He has our best wishes for a merry Christmas—and the time of his life on his 1915 fishing trip.

While deer, grouse, pheasants and quail cannot be taken even in self defence for those who must do some hunting all year round it will be satisfactory to know that ducks may be killed until the end of January and geese are lawful prey until the end of February.

Six gentlemen and one lady constituted the turnout at the meeting Friday night, called for the purpose of getting a skating rink started. The conclave adjourned until Saturday night when about an equal number put in an appearance. The project has been dropped—for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stanley on Wednesday last moved out to their ranch, "Erin Lodge" at Erickson and on Thursday night were "at home" to a gathering of friends at an old time housewarming. It was after the wee sma' hours when the gathering dispersed after a thoroughly enjoyable night's entertainment.

Fresh-cut Morning Glories will be the floral decorations at the Christmas dinner at the home of C. Weber today. The posies, of course, are not outdoor cultivated, but were grown for experimental purposes in a box placed in one of the windows of his home, and they are all fine, healthy blooms. The seeds were sown last June.

Attorney General Bowser and W. R. Ross, minister of lands, made a 15-minute stop at Creston (en route to Fernie) on Friday last. There was quite a turnout of citizens at the depot to greet them, and all were given a chance to meet them. C. O. Rodgers, president of the Codservative Association, doing the honors gracefully. Mr. Rodgers accompanied them as far as Yahk, returning the same afternoon.

Turkey raffles have been somewhat in evidence the past week at two bits a throw, ten to enter or no start. Some of the unlucky ones blew in a couple of dollars without securing a bird while others copped their Christmas poultry at any where from a dollar to two of them. At the Saturday night session George Heald was on hand with a few four-leaf clovers, or a rabbit's foot, or possibly a horseshoe, [illegible] expenditure of $2.25. Subsequently he parted with one of them for $1.50, thus providing for both Christmas and New Years at a net outlay of 75 cents—to say nothing of the fun he had.

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