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THE CRESTON REVIEW

X CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1917 No. 33

Creston's Exhibit Feature of Fair

It would seen as if the very large exhibit of fruit, vegetables, etc., from Creston had taken the Cranbrook fair people completely by surprise, and coupled with its late arrival there—the way freight with it not leaving here until 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon—has upset the directors' calculations in the frut department at anp rate.

Just about noon yesterday E. C. Gibbs, who is in charge of the exhibits, wired THE REVIEW: "Judging not yet completed; believe we will do well."

Yesterday, too, was the last day of the fair. Ordinarily the judging is completed by noon of the first day.

If visitors to the Cranbrook fall fair this week did not carry away with them a very vivid recollection that there is a Creston Valley, along with a lively remembrance of some of the products for which this section is justly famous, it certainly will not be the fault of about four dozen of the Valley ranchers, the Creston Board of Trade, and the latter's representatives at the fair, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Jackson and E. C. Gibbs, who are down there with a display of fruit and tomatoes that both for quantity and quality can almost be termed a wonder—this year—as well as a very representative display in other lines of vegetaables, roots, some flowers, fancy work, etc., etc.

Credit for this splendid bit of exhibition effort must be giyen local ranchers who furnished products and an energetic committee of the board of trade, consisting of E. C. Gibbs (chairman), R. Stark, R. S. Bevan, H. K. Oatway and W. V. Jackson, assisted by sundry others of the board membership, who gave freely of their time and energy in rounding up the stuff and seeing to its delivery in time for shipping and loading on Monday night.

In the whole exhibit there is precisely 246 seperate and distinct entries. Of these, fruit, of course, is the most prominent, running to a grand total of 154, and of these 95 are in apples, 26 in crabs, 35 pears and 10 plums. There are three entries in the 5-box lot class and 8 for the 1-box awards. Wealthy, of course, is to the fore in this department, there being 12 boxes of these as well as 21 plate displays. Duchess are next with 11 plates. There are 5 boxes and 3 plates of Cellina Pippin, 1 box and 8 plates McIntosh Ree, 7 plates each of Jonathan and Gravenstein, and six plates of Alexander. There is also a box each of Red Astrakhan, Snow, Nonsuch and Napoleon, and a plate or two of each, with plates of ten other varieties.

In Crabs there are 4 box displays and 22 plates with the Hyslops and Transcendants predominating. In Pears there is but one box and 24 plates, with Bartletts, Clapp's Favorite and Flemish Beauty fairly evenly divided. In Plums there is not a crate lot to show, but there are ten plates of them.

In vegetables Tomatoes take the foremost place, with two crates and 7 plates, the Littlejohn and Staples ranches helping out in this class splendidly. There is a nice lot of carrots, corn, cabbage, beets, a couple of pumpkins and squash. In fact twenty different classes are represented in this line, which includes a splendid looking sunflower, a couple of sheaves of wheat and a watermelon and muskmelon or two. Considerable store is set on the turnip display. There are only four of them—from the D. G. Lyon ranch—but they are there with the size for sure; also a kohl rabi or two from the same place. Potatoes were the only commodity worth mentioning that did not find a place anywhere in this lepartment.

Some of the ladies have sent along flowers, notably Mesdames Speers, G. Cartwright and M. Young, while Mrs. Walmsley is is trying for some of the needlework prizes, and also a couple of paintings. The cooking is not quite overlooked as Mrs. Speers has a plate of doughnuts to her credit. D. S. Timmons sends along extracted honey, and Mrs. Walmtley and Mr. Collis butter.

43 ranchers names appear on the list from which entries are received. There would have been more of them had it not been for the very busy time the man on the land is having this month due to the shortage of help, and some of those who have furnished stuff would have had a greater variety had time permitted. A few of the bigger exhibitors are: W. V. Jackson, with 24 entries, much of it in the box lot. Mrs. M. Young has 14 entries and Mrs. Walmsley the same. Mrs. G. Cartwright and T. Goodwin 13 each—the latter going to some overtime effort on Monday night to make up entries that the board was a little short on. Ed. Machon and W. G. Littlejohn have 11 each—the latter's variety filling some classes that help give the vegetable exhibit a much better all-round appearance. Mrs. McKelvey and Teddy Haskins register nine each, a big squash from the latter and some green peas in the pod from the former lending a touch of quantity as well as quality. Mrs. Speers and E. Cartwright have each eight and F. Putnam, D. S. Timmons, S. W. Fraser, Jos. Compton and R. J. Long each 7. Although F. G. Little musters but five entries he certainly obliged with some rare good apples, and in quantity, too.

The other exhibitors, who had slightly smaller quantities, but excellent stuff, every one of them, are: John Blinco, D. G. Lyon, Mrs. Maxwell, A. L. Cameron, J. R. Miller, A. Miller, A. A. J. Collis, W. A. McMurtrie, R. S. Bevan, W. K. Brown, C. S. Hall, W. W. Hall, M. McCarthy, Mrs. B. Dew, A. Huygens, A. G. Samuelson, J. M. Craigie, R. B. Staples, F. K. Hurry, J. W. Hamilton, R. Stark, John Spratt, H. Lyne, G. Huscroft.

The loading of the car was considerably facilitated by having the use of the Union warehouse—a courtesy that is doubly appreciated owing to the fact that the Union officials were themselves loading out a car the same night, and were, undoubtedly, inconvenienced to some extent by having two loading parties at work at the same time.

Erickson

Miss Candy and Mrs. Thurston and children are spending a few days with Cranbrook friends and taking in the fall fair this week.

Miss Jessie Cameron was called home from Kaslo, where she is attending high school, last week, owing to the poor health of her mother.

C. R. Ward of Cranbrook, who is in charge of lending the government's cheap money for farmers, was looking over some of the ranches here on Wednesday.

Mrs. G. Cartwright seems to have topped all the other Erickson exhibitors at Creston fall fair last week, winning three first and one second. One of the former landed the Bank of Commerce bronze medal for the best collection of vegetables.

The fire protection station on Lookout mountain will close this week but H. Hamilton, who has been in charge for two months, will finish out September clearing the trail to it of fallen timber, and putting it in all round good shape.

Messrs. Gibbs and Speers of the Creston board of tradd had considerable luck in these parts in securing exhibits for the board's display at the Cranbrook fair. At least a dozen of the ranchers obliged, mostly with fruit and vegetables.

Miss Nita Reid, who had charge of the Erickson school a couple of years ago, is teaching at Ocean Falls this term, we hear.

A. Lode, who until recently had been at Canyon City, has gone to Silverton to work.

Mrs. John Graham, who has spent the past month with friends at Wetaskiwin, Alta., returned the latter part of the week.

Several young Doukhobors of Brilliant have enlisted in the army.

Messrs. Glazer and Clubb Drowned?

Just as we go to press this (Thursday) afternoon word comes from Sirdar that it is feared there that Mike Glaser and Joe Clubb, two well-known Creston citizens, have been drowned somewhere between Kootenay Landing and Lewis' Island.

The two men were working for Ike Lewis at haying operations and had gone to Creston on the noon train Wednesday. They returned on the afternoon train to the Landing where they take a rowboat to make the trip back to the Lewis place.

This morning a coat, which is presumed to be Glaser's, and an oar were found floating in the lake near the Landing and on enquiry being made at Lewis' at 9 a.m. (Thursday) it was learned that neither of the men had got back home at that hour. As neither of the men had been seen anywhere around the Landing, Sirdar or other likely places up to 2 o'clock, under all the circumstances it is natural the worst is feared.

Mike Glaser is quite a real old-timer in the Creston Valley, but Clubb has only lived here about three years, although by no means a newcomer to the Kootenay country.

Should the bad news prove true this will make the third drowning fatality in the Valley in the last four months, the other two being the late Bob Dixon of Wynddel and Dan English of West Creston.

Our Apple Crop Cleanest in Years

The latest revised estimate of the quality of the Creston Valley apple crop this year is that it will run at least 35 per cent. No. 1, 40 per cent. two's, and 25 per cent. three's, and at present the local Union is unable to keep up with the orders for them.

Returns are now in for the first car lot that went out to Frank, Alta., about three weeks ago, loaded largely with Transparents that had some trouble coming up to the No. 3's of this variety a year ago. These will bring 85 cenes a box f.o.b. This figure is interesting and decidedly encouraging, when it is remembered that the 1916 price of Transparents of the three grades was not higher than 65 cents.

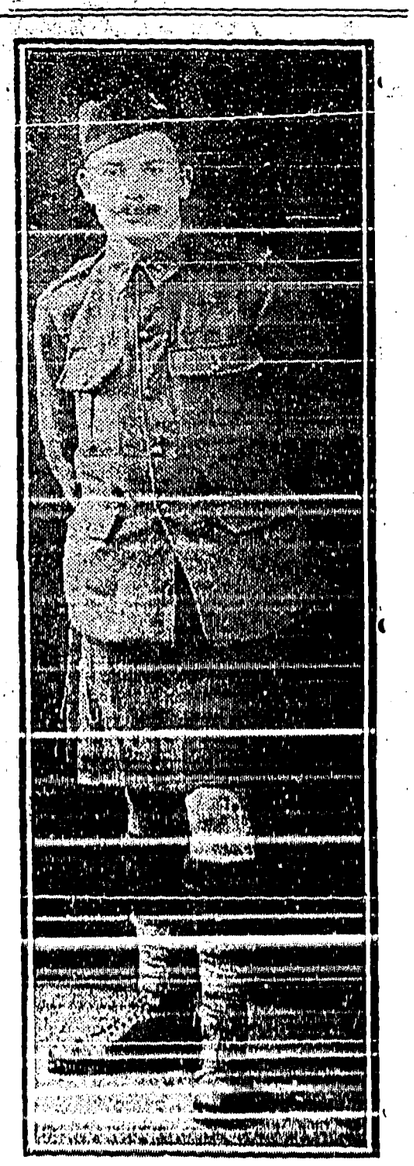
The Union has shipped two straight cars within the past ten days—both to Calgary. The one east on Wednesday of last week was heavy to crabs, some 407 boxes of these with 265 boxes of apples making up the car. The price on the apples in this lot will be awaited with interest as they were mostly cookers, produced by the gales that blew in parts of the Valley a few days prior to that time. The car out on Tuesday was long on plums. There were 490 of them in the load, and of these very close to 400 were Bradshaws. The 190 boxes of apples that helped fill the car were practically all Cellina Pippin. To date the Union has handled about 800 crates of plums, and considering the quality and the bumper B.C. crop of them the prices obtaining are quite satisfactory.

Pears are just nicely starting this week, with the early varieties and some Bartletts on the move. Advices received are to the effect that there is every prospect of a healthy demand for all the stuff of this sort offering this year.

The prairie tomato market, which had a tendency to oversupply last week, is again getting back to normal, and the demand is good. Prices for the balance of the season should remain firm as the American market is short. On Tuesday the Union had to turn down an order from Calgary for a carload of these.

And last, but not least, Union officials report that up to the end of August the value of the products handled by them this year is larger than for up to the same date last year, or any other year in the Union's history. And on the market reports that are at present available as to prospects for the balance of the year there is every reason to predict that the local selling agency will have the same optimistic balance sheet to present at the end of the year as has obtained up to the present.

Though no definite announcement is to be had from those in authority, the feeling gains ground that the Union may shortly start in retailing commodities such as flour, feed, sugar and other lines of groceries. Color, possibly, is given reports of this sort owing to the fact that Manager Staples has had many years experience in the general store business prior to coming to B.C.



PTE. JACK SMITH, Creston's first-returned war veteran, just home from the front after eighteen months steady fighting in the 16th Canadian Scottish.

Canyon City

Miss G. Knott of the nursing staff of the Kootenay Lake hospital, Nelson, is spending a short holiday at her home here.

Phonse Huygens is Canyon City's representative at the Cranbrook fair this week, leaving on Wednesday.

D. W. Briggs, Portland, the company president, spent a few days here the early part of the week.

Mrs. Huscroft, sr., has not been enjoying her usual health the past couple of weeks, but we understand her condition is not serious, and is improving.

Mrs. Ebbutt of Creston was a week-end visitor here with Mrs. Knott.

Rumor has it that Canyon will have another wedding, about the end of the month or early October—and you couldn't strike it in ten guesses, either.

Misses Patterson and Long of Calgary, who have been here for a couple of weeks holding religious services, are concluding the campaign this week. They have had good crowds but few converts.

Con. Hall was home a few days this week from haying operations at the Reclamation Farm. If the weather holds out Mr. Blair is hoping to put up almost 1000 tons this season. He is wintering about 100 head of cattle.

D. G. Lyon, Huygens & VanAckeran, A. G. Samuelson and Con. Hall obliged with quite a nice lot of stuff for the Creston board of trade display at Cranbrook fair this week. The former and the latter supplied some classy wheat in sheaf for decorative purposes.

Important Topics Before the Board

The big reclamation meeting here on the 29th was the piece de resistance at the meeting of the Board of Trade meeting on Tuesday night, which was very largely attended.

Practical assurance has been received that the gathering will be favored with the presence of Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands; Hon. Dr. King, minister of works; Wm. Young, comptroller of water rights; Messrs. Biker and Forde, the provincial and federal resident engineers, Nelson; R. F. Green, M.P., and W. A. Anstie, the Liberal candidate in West Kootenay; John Keen, M.P.P., J. H. Schofield, M.P.P., F. A. Starkey, president of the associated boards of trade; A. C. Harshaw, C.P.R. superintendent; as well as Maxwell Smith and C. R. Ward, two members of the newly-created Land Settlement Board.

From the Idaho side we are equally sure to have Engineers Ramser and McCrory, and a special effort is being made to get Engineer Jones, who spoke at the Bonners Ferry meeting, but who has lately signed on for overseas service. Senator Borah is almost certain to be here, as well as representative public men from Idaho, and a monster delegation of private citizens who are directly interested in the project. The rounding up the U.S. dignitaries is in the hands of the Bonners Ferry Commercial Club, and they are leaving no stone unturned to have as representative a lot of delegates here as B.C. will furnish.

Just now both the Idaho committee as well as the Creston Board of Trade is working hard to have the conference cover two days. The first day will be taken up by a conference of the engineers from both countries to decide, so far as available data will permit, the best ways and means to tackle the reclamation work, and submit a report along these lines, along with such other general information as the situation admits of, to the B.C. cabinet ministers and the U.S. representatives for their consideration, and on the second day submit this statement to the big citizens meeting, to be followed by a statement of case from the peoples' representatives from both sides of the line.

This get-together of the engineers had been promised for October, at Victoria, but it is felt that a meeting here on the ground would be more advantageous, and will also give the meeting here just a little more force and effect. In case this conclave of the engineers and the higher-ups can be staged the day previous the Creston board of trade will tender the visitors a banquet on the evening of the 28th, and the committee to look after this as well as the seeing to it that there is ample and first-class accommodation for the visitors was named by the president as follows Messrs. Gibbs, Bennett, Johnson and Bevan.

There was a letter on the irrigation project from W. J. E. Biker, the provincial engineer at Nelson, stating that at the first opportunity he will be here to take measurements of the water flow in Arrow Creek. The only record they have on the stream was taken in May, 1914, and showed a flow of 150 cubic feet per second. In talking the proposition over with Mr. Biker's assistant last month Robt. Stark was assured that a flow of 5 cubic feet per second would be ample to irrigate an area of 1000 acres.

A Cranbrook syndicate that looked Creston over a few weeks ago with a view to putting in an electric light plant wrote the board giving figures on the cost of wiring premises for this class of lighting, and asked to be kept advised as to the psychological moment to put in such a plant. The secretary will write them that provided the rate for lights is reasonable now is the opportune time to install their plant here.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

THE AMARANTH CLUB

— BY —

J. S. FLETCHER

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

King took off his extraordinary gown, and revealed himself in a suit of silk underwear. He took from his wardrobe a plain suit of grey tweed, and in a few minutes had arranged himself in it and in such irreproachable linen as went fittingly with it. That done, having considered himself in the great mirror which made a central panel to the wardrobe, he selected from a row of hats which hung on pegs a soft slouch which effectually concealed his unmanageable hair. And picking up a pair of gloves and a light walking cane, he let himself out of his rooms, and throwing a whimsical glance at Avory's door, walked gently down the stairs and out into Jermyn Street.

Though the sun had not yet risen over the roofs, the streets were already as light as at mid-day. At that hour they were deserted: there was not even a street scavenger to be seen. He turned slowly down by the very route which Avory had traversed earlier in the morning, and lounging along as if he had been lazily promenading Piccadilly at mid-day with nothing to do but to kill time, he came to the street in which stood the Amaranth Club. It was a small street, leading to nowhere in particular, being, in fact, an abbreviated bar in a gridiron of streets, and there was not a sign of life in it save a solitary cat which sat on the step of the house from which it had been, presumably, shut out, and glared at King with baleful eyes. And King, traversing this bit of street, walked more slowly, observing the Amaranth Club from the side opposite to it, and noting the house next to the club, which he knew to be that of Mr. Barthelemy. There was nothing in the exterior of either to show that they had anything remarkable about them, and King, from his knowledge of the locality, which was deep and extensive, knew that Avory was right in saying that the entrances to the club were as he had described. But King was just then more interested in Mr. Barthelemy's house than in the club. It was a high, narrow house, whereas the club was a fairly wide one, and had windows on each side of its front door. Next door to Mr. Barthelemy's house was another house which was just as narrow—a house sacred to the users of medicated baths, which fact was announced on a modest brass plate on the right hand of the entrance. That, at this particular moment, was all there was to see. But King found much food for reflection in seeing it.

"If Avory is right," he mused, as he lounged along, swinging his stick and sniffing the morning air, "if Avory is right, and some people remain behind in the Amaranth, there's one thing that's dead certain, and that is, they don't stop in the Amaranth. The probability is that as friend Barthelemy is proprietor of the Amaranth, and as he is, incidentally, one of the biggest scoundrels unhung, that remarkable fact being known to a select few people, they turn out of the Amaranth into Barthelemy's house. I have no more doubt of that than I have that this cat would cheerfully eat yonder sparrow if it had the chance. But——" He paused, and looked slantingly at the roofs as if he meant to address them. A minute elapsed before he turned his eyes on the pavement. "But that's not the point! The point is—if those people go into Barthelemy's house from the club by some secret way, as I reckon they do, for purposes of their own—or his, which is more likely—how do they get out again? How do they get out again?"—he emphasized his question with slashes of his walking cane—"without attracting undue attention in a quiet street like this? Barthelemy is not such a fool as to pass 'em out through the club at any hour of the morning. Barthelemy is not so idiotic as to think that people [illegible] at his private residence four or five nights a week. The police would begin to notice that—and as to the club, it's impossible. The club is in enjoyment of a sober and righteous reputation. Therefore—— But, talking of the police, behold a constable!"

A policeman, walking in lordly leisure, hove round the corner and advanced, his boots beating rhythmic measure, towards the stroller in the grey tweed suit. He sized him up as he came, and at first his eyes were inscrutable; then he suddenly remembered that he had seen this gentleman before, and he lifted a gloved finger. King swung up his stick in answer to the salute, and drew to a halt.

"This," he said gravely, "is quite providential, officer. I have a mind to smoke a cigar—this cigar—and I find that I have not a match upon me. Now, if I met a man who gave me a match, I might be considerably inclined to give him rather more than its weight in silver for it, eh?"

The constable grinned. This, he thought, was a merry gentleman, with a nice sense of humor. He hastened to produce a box of matches from some hidden recess of his uniform.

"There y'are sir," he said readily. "Quite welcome, sir. Nice morning, sir."

"Charming! charming!" responded King. He slowly lighted his cigar, and when it was safely burning, restored the box. "A delightful morning—and a peaceful neighborhood in which to enjoy it."

And with a delicate manipulation of fingers and wrist he contrived in unobtrusive fashion to accompany the return of the matches with a couple of half-crowns.

"Thank you, sir—much obliged, sir," said the constable. "Er—fond of an early morning walk, sir? I think I've seen you before, sir!"

King nodded gravely.

"Ah, I daresay, officer," he answered. "A good many officers have seen me early in the morning clothed, and in my right mind, you know."

The officer grinned. Any little pleasantry deserves a grin from a gentleman who accompanies it with five shillings.

"The fact is," continued King, "that I suffer from a very remarkable form of insomnia—sleeplessness, you know. Do what I will, I cannot sleep before six o'clock in the morning. I have tried many doctors, and all the remedies. I have made trial of, I suppose, pretty nearly every remedy under the sun. That is to say, with the exception of drugs, which I abhor. I have drunk tumblers of hot water; I have sipped stout out of a teaspoon; I have even abased myself by eating a mess of boiled onions. All no good—until six o'clock in the morning comes, I cannot sleep."

The constable, who had listened to this with an expression of great interest and commiseration, nodded.

"Just so, sir," he said sympathetically. "The thing is, sir, can you sleep then?"

"Excellently!" replied King. "I fall asleep at once, and I sleep soundly for seven hours."

"Capital thing, that, sir," said the constable. "I had a mate once that got into your way, sir, all through family trouble, you know sir, and a terrible time he had, and a nice time they had as had to do with him. Couldn't get his sleep, nohow! Good thing you can, sir—whatever time it is. Same time, to be awake all night must be very trying, sir. You find walking about do you good, sir?"

"I find it a very good thing," answered King. "I pass the first part of the night reading and amusing myself. About this time I come out for a walk. I have walked over a great deal of the West End. At half-past five I return to my rooms in Jermyn Street, eat some light food, and go leisurely to bed and to sleep. Oh, yes, I have indeed much to be thankful for. At the same time, I should rejoice to be restored to normal conditions. Now, there is one remedy I have not tried—that is a course of medicated baths. And oddly enough, as I strolled along here just now, I see there is an establishment of that nature at the end of the street there. Queer! I never noticed it before!"

The constable nodder his head in the direction of the house which stood next to Mr. Barthelemy's.

"Just so, sir—there is," he remarked. "But for your complaint, sir, what time would you want those baths?"

"Oh, I believe—I'm not sure, not having gone into the matter fully as yet—but I believe last thing at night," replied King.

(To Be Continued.)

Nicholas II. Private

It is not generally known that, in his younger days, the ex-czar of Russia, served his period of service in the Russian army as a common soldier. He submitted to all the restrictions placed on an ordinary private, saluted his officers and carrying his full equipment with the rest. On the regimental roll he figured as "Private Nicholas Romanoff, of the Orthodox faith, coming from Tsarskoe Selo."

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

Now Is The Time To Act

The Time to Make Such a Peace that War Will Be Impossible

Can man abolish this Fury who devastates the world, who slays youth by the million, and who fills the homes of men with unutterable agony? We are not now thinking of war as an abstract idea, as a far off contingency, as something of which in times of peace heroic men sing manful songs and coward men twitter their shivering fears. We are thinking of this actual war that has killed our son, blinded our brother, crippled our friend and maddened our neighbor; this beastly war that stinks under heaven like some colossal fungus rotting in a wood that nature made for poets and lovers; this ruinous war that has destroyed the accumulated centuries old wealth of Europe in a few months; this malignant war which has made men hate each other with such an acrid bitterness as has destroyed even the chivalry and ceremonial of the battlefield; this war which has dragged delicate women, defenseless children and poor, decrepit old age into its steel net of blood and death—this war, can it be abolished so that never again will it destroy a peasant's cottage or break the heart of a mother?

Let us make no mistake of the urgency of this question. It is now, in the hour of death, that we must make answer. Let us wait till "peace" returns, and it is like to be only that false peace which brought this very war to our hearts. But now, while the precious blood of youth is still draining into the cesspits of death, now if we ask ourselves this question, then such a peace may we make as shall outwinter all journeys of the earth. But we must ask with an agony of the heart, a determination of the mind, and a longing of the soul, as if we were drowning men to whom a rope has been thrown out of the darkness that engulfs us.—Harold Begbie in North American Review.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea dysentry and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Grammar School Principal went from room to room explaining what to do in case of fire. The pupils listened with respectful attention until he came to his final instructions, then smiles and giggles disturbed the principal's serenity.

"Above all things," he said, "if your clothing catches fire, remain cool."—Chicago News.

For years Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured, and it always maintains its reputation.

Alberta's Coal Output

During the three months ending March 31 the coal output of Alberta amounted to 1,501,200 tons. The greater part consisted of lignite, and came from twenty-seven districts throughout the province, the Lethbridge district being the highest producer. The total production of last year was 4,648,604 tons.

School Land Moneys

Increased Revenue For Provinces Through Investment in War Bonds

By the investment of the school lands money held in trust by the Dominion government in five per cent. war bonds instead of three per cent. savings bank interest the revenue of the three prairie provinces will be increased by over $220,000 a year.

Manitoba's school land monies held in trust by the Dominion government amount to $4,050,494, so that an additional $80,000 a year will result through the increased interest. The increase in Saskatchewan's revenue will be slightly higher, namely $82,000 per year, the amount of the school lands trust funds of this province being $4,093,063.30. Alberta has $3,091,579 in school land money held in trust by the Dominion government. Its revenue in consequence of the investment of the funds in war bonds will therefore be increased by more than $60,000.

For the enlightenment of our readers who desire to know something about the school system of Western Canada, it may be explained that school lands consist of two sections (1,280 acres) in every township (36 sections) in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, that is, approximately one-eighteenth of the entire area of the three provinces. These lands are administered by the Dominion government, in trust, with the object of establishing a fund for educational purposes in the provinces mentioned. They are disposed of, from time to time, at public auction only to the highest bidder, and subject to a certain upset price. From this source a very large revenue is derived which makes possible an adequate school system at small cost to the homemaker.

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. I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DEJARDIN.

Schr. Storke, St. Andre, Kamouraska.

"Why is it that truth will rise again when crushed to earth?"

"Because of its elasticity, of course. Don't you know how easy it is to stretch the truth?"—Boston Transcript.

Do not allow worms to sap the vitality of your children. If not attended to, worms may work irreparable harm to the constitution of the infant. The little sufferers cannot voice their ailment, but there are many signs by which mothers are made aware that a dose of Miller's Worm Powder is necessary. These powders act quickly and will expel worms from the system without any inconvenience to the child.

Girl's Father—"But how can you support my daughter? Twenty dollars a week won't pay the rent."

Suitor—"You don't mean to say you will charge Edith and me rent, do you?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Have you got a war garden?"

"Yep, a bigger one than I had last year."

"There were no war gardens last year."

"If you had seen the fights I had with my neighbor's rooster over my garden last year you would have called it a war garden."—Houston Post.

Profit By New Zealand's Blunder

As a result of this unwise system of drafting, the agriculaural area under crop in New Zealand has fallen by more than 100,000 acres in one year. The crop of wheat this year is two million bushels less than a year ago, and the reduction in the oat crop reaches a similar total.

Having on hand already a National Service register, the Canadian government should not fall into the error which is noticeable in New Zealand. They should know at Ottawa just about how many men are needed to maintain production in Canada at the maximum, particularly in agriculture, and they should know how many men are available for these productive works and who they are. And with this information in hand, there is no good reason why we should not escape New Zealand's blunder.—Calgary Daily Herald.

Unwritten poems and unprinted songs make life endurable.

MONEY ORDERS

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The Matches With "No Afterglow"

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has never been offered as "just as good" as some more famous brand; for Sixty Years it has itself been that more famous brand—and deservedly.

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Made in one grade only—the highest!

Alleged Profits of The William Davies Company in 1916 on Bacon, as Indicated by Department of Labor to be Five Cents per Pound, Untrue:

Actual Profits Two-Thirds of a Cent per Pound

THE statement issued by the Department of Labor concerning the business of The William Davies Company Limited has been given widespread circulation throughout the country and provoked public unrest.

Whatever the technical wording of the report was, the effect has been that the newspapers have published that "the profits on Bacon alone" of this Company "for 1916" were about "five millions of dollars." This interpretation of the official report is not surprising in view of certain statements that the Commissioner of the Cost of Living makes. The Commissioner is reported as saying that "There were two individual cases of profiteering in 1916 and that had these cases occurred since the passage of the cost of living Order-in-Council, he would consider it his duty to recommend that the facts be laid before the Attorney-General for consideration as to their criminality." The situation created by such erroneous and damaging statements is serious as emanating from a Government official, from whom one looks for not only accurate statements but correct conclusions.

The William Davies Company, being a private concern, has followed the practice of all private corporations, except when it made a bond issue in 1911, in that it has not published reports of its assets and liabilities or profit and loss. The present circumstance, however, in which a Government Official has led the public to false conclusions, makes it advisable for this Company, for both the public interest and its own interest, to publish particulars of its business as well as point out the error of the statement of the Government Official.

For the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, The William Davies Company bought and killed 1,043,000 head of Live Stock (Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.) This, plus purchases of outside Meats, produced 160,000,000 pounds of Meats. The Company handled 6,550,000 pounds of Butter and Cheese, 5,650,000 dozens of Eggs, and manufactured 26,500,000 tins of Canned Goods.

The net profits on these were .68 cents (or two-thirds of a cent) per pound on meats, 1.04 cents on Butter and Cheese, 1.04 cents per dozen on Eggs, and .47 cents (or slightly less than one-half a cent) per tin on Canned Goods. These profits include profits on all By-Products derived from these accounts.

During the year the Company served at its retail stores 7,500,000 customers, the average purchase of each customer was 35c., and the net profit upon each sale was 5-8 of 1 cent.

The turnover of the Company from all its operations for the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, was $40,000,000. The net percentage of profit upon this turnover, after deducting war tax, was 1.69 per cent., or including war tax 3.45 per cent.

The William Davies Company has assets of $13,385,000 of which $3,865,000 is tied up in fixed investments.

To provide the necessary facilities for the increased volume of business the Company expended $750,000 in buildings and equipment during the year.

Companies of other character present no more reasonable statement of profit and loss based upon the investments made in the business.

The William Davies Company offered to the Imperial authorities, as well as to the War Office Service (which represents the Imperial authorities in Canada) to place the output of its Factory with respect to Bacon supplies, Canned Beef and Pork and Beans at the service of the authorities, on the basis of cost plus an agreed percentage. These offers were successively declined as the authorities evidently desired to purchase in the open market, and on this basis The William Davies Company has secured War Office business by open competition with the world.

Respecting the Report of the Commissioner on the Cost of Living:—

Last Winter the Commissioner, under authority of Order-in-Council, required packers to submit statements under oath for some years back and up to December 1st, 1916, of incoming stocks of Meats and the cost of such, as well as statements of outgoing product and the selling value. This Company represented in writing at the time that the information as specifically required was not in accordance with Packing House Accounting methods, and invited the Commissioner to send an Officer to the Head Office of the Company to examine the books for any information desired, and to secure a viewpoint as to the best way of collecting data which would be of use to the Government. This offer was declined, and there was nothing to do but fill in the information required as literally as we could determine it. For example, there was no recognition of the fact that a raw product may enter a factory under a specific classification and leave the factory as a finished product under some other classification.

We submitted a series of accurate figures based upon our interpretation of the official requirements which made no provision for charges of any description other than incoming freight and unloading charges to be included in the cost or to be deducted from the selling price. There was nothing in the report which could be read so as to determine a profit and loss statement. The very fact that with only a statement based upon cost of raw products and value of sales in Great Britain a Government Official has deduced "Large margins," "Profiteering" and "Criminality" if it had occurred since the passage of a recent Act, shows too dangerous a trifling and incapacity to be permitted to deal with any important situation. The statements of this Company have been treated by the author of this report as if the out-going product was identical with the incoming product, and from the series of reports he has singled out two items—the Bacon and Egg reports—and from them deduced an erroneous "margin" which the newspapers have interpreted as "profit." The author of the inquiry shows a strange lack of even a fundamental knowledge of simple bookkeeping and a dangerous inability to co-ordinate figures. The following are specific and outstanding errors in the report:

The principal item that is causing excitement deals with cold storage bacon. The term "cold-storage" is not defined, and the public is allowed to make its own definitions. As all Bacon in a packing house is under refrigeration it is really all cold-storage, and therefore this Company's figures of cold storage Bacon represent the complete quantity of Bacon handled in its entire Plant, whether in freezers or in process of cure for immediate shipment. That some companies interpreted cold-storage product as "freezer" product only is evidenced by the smallness or entire lack of figures on the Bacon list for some Plants, indicating that many Firms did not submit statements of their complete stocks, as did this Company. An Official of this Company pointed out this cold-storage distinction to Mr. O'Connor and Miss McKenna in Ottawa a few weeks ago, and the failure to make the distinction after having had it pointed out evidences lack of desire for accuracy of the real information desired.

It is true The William Davies Company, in 1916, exported 97,791,000 pounds of Bacon, but we do not know how the margin of 5.05 cents per pound is arrived at by Mr. O'Connor, as there were no figures to justify such a conclusion. The probabilities are that the margin is arrived at by taking the average cost per pound of incoming product from the average selling price per pound of outgoing product. This may be a rough way of estimating the gross margin when dealing with small figures, but when dealing with figures the size that Mr. O'Connor has to deal with, a very small fraction of a cent per pound of error makes a very important difference in the total, and one must be careful to make sure that the outgoing product is the same finished merchandise of the incoming product reported on.

Allowing it to pass, however, as a rough estimate, we wish to point out—(first)—the inquiry of the Commissioner allowed only for incoming freight and unloading charges, and made no provision whatsoever for operating charges of any kind, such as labor, curing materials, refrigeration, et cetera. Such actual charges on the 97,791,000 pounds exported were $1,162,000—or 1.2 cents per pound. This amount covered all charges up to the point of placing the Bacon on cars f.o.b. packing-house. In addition to this was the actual cost to land and sell this 97,791,000 pounds in England after leaving the packing house, which involved charges of 2.9 cents per pound—or $2,836,000. Thus 2.9 cents per pound included inland and ocean freight, landing charges, war and marine insurance, cables, and selling commission to agents. The ocean freight and war risk alone would make up 2.4 cents of the charge of 2.9 cents per pound. This 1.2 cents, plus 2.9. cents—a total of 4.1 cents—must be deducted from Mr. O'Connor's margin of 5.05 cents per pound, leaving a margin of .95 cents, or slightly less than a cent per pound, which still has to be reduced because of the error of premises and because of further factors which have to be considered to determine net profits.

It is quite evident some of the other packers did not show selling values in the country in which the goods were sold—a proceeding quite proper, as the forms submited to be filled in were indefinite and ambiguous, thus permitting without charge of evasion a variety of interpretation as to the information required. It is thus possible that of all the figures submitted by the different packers that no two sets of costs and sales prices are determined at the same common point. It is this difference of interpretation of what was required that accounts for the difference of the alleged "margin" made by the different companies. Common conclusions, however, have been drawn by the author of the report from varying bases of premises.

The figures of the Egg business were submitted on the same basis as Bacon, and similar deductions must be made.

(Second)—The above margin is further reduced in that the author of this inquiry singled out the Bacon figures as an item in which the selling price shows an alleged improper advance over cost, but he did not give us credit for the statements of other products, of which figures were submitted the selling prices of which were under cost. The reason of this was that through failure to inquire the Department entirely overlooked the fact that product may come in as pork and, through the process of manufacture, go out as Bacon or, in another instance, enter the factory as beef and go out in the form of canned meats; for example: much of the product which came in as pork, and which was entered on the pork sheet submitted to the Commissioner—about which he makes no mention—was cured and left the factory in the form of Bacon, and was, therefore, entered on the outgoing side of the Bacon sheet—the result is that the Bacon sales are increased by this amount over the incoming stocks of Bacon, and, likewise, the sheet showing sales of pork is reduced by the amount that went out in the form of Bacon. If the Department takes one set of figures that show favorable to the Company they should take another set of figures that show unfavorable, as the principle in either case is the same, and failure to do so looks as if the author of the report was exercising more enthusiasm than sound judgment in his investigations.

(Third)—It is queried in the report, that "if the margin of 3.47 cents," alleged to have been made in 1915, "was satisfactory, why was it necessary to show increased margin in 1916?" Assuming again for the moment the soundness of the premises in asking such a question based on an erroneous "margin", it will be found that the increased margin is chiefly absorbed in increased ocean freight rates and war risk insurance in 1916, of which apparently the author of the report was in ignorance.

The Company does not challenge either the legal or moral right of the Government to investigate business enterprises when public interests directs such an investigation should be made. If an investigation of the packing and meat business is ordered, the Company will place at the disposal of the Government not only the data it would be required to supply under Order-in-Council directing that inquiry be made, but will place the experience of its officers at the disposal of the investigating committee, if it is considered they can render any service which will be of value. The Company has not now—nor at any time during the fifty years of its operation—anything to conceal in method or practice of carrying on its business. It does, however, claim the right to conduct its export business without abusive comment from Government civil servants—especially when the conclusions drawn from the data asked for are improper and false.

One of Canada's chief export industries is the packing business. It is essential to the live stock industry, and, along with other export industries, it maintains the financial stability of this country, and should, providing it is on a sound basis, receive encouragement and not slanderous abuse. In view of the publicity given to the report of the Commissioner on the cost of living, the Company demands the same publicity in having an official Government investigation of this report to determine the truthfulness or untruthfulness of its conclusions. We do not seek public consideration as a company, but we do say that untruthful official statements, or statements the effect of which is to create an untruth, adversely affect the live stock industry of this country, which is so valuable and essential a wealth-producing power and, in the long run, are harmful to the very people that the statement seeks to benefit.

If the passing out of existence of a corporation such as The William Davies Company, or if nationalization of packing houses would materially and permanently reduce food prices, then in view of the present world tragedy it ought to be consummated without delay. The fact of the matter is, however, that with millions of people in Europe turning from producers into consumers because of the war, and the tremendous destruction of food products incident to war, there is no remedy for the high prices of food while such conditions last, except the remedy of thrift and increase of production.

Long before there was talk of a Food Controller in the United States or Canada The William Davies Company urged the Government at Ottawa, in writing, to appoint a Food Controller with full power to do what he saw fit, as we realized at that time the upward tendency in the price of food commodities unless checked by official effort. At the most a great deal cannot be done in reducing food prices while currency is inflated and until the scale of prices of all kinds of commodities declines also. What can be done can only be done by a Food Controller. We wish to point out that nothing at all can be accomplished unless the data secured are accurately and clearly made and the deductions therefrom sound. Only public harm arises from dangerous incompetency in the haphazard collection and careless use of important figures.

As far as The William Davies Company is concerned this terminates all public statements of the Company, and it will pay no more attention to speculative and haphazard statements made either by newspapers or civil servants. The only further statement that will be made will be at an official investigation.

E. C. FOX, General Manager

Toronto, July 17th, 1917 **THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY, LIMITED**

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, SEPT. 14

Fruit Outlook

If observations of market commissioners and other market authorities are to be relied on it seems safe, at this writing, to predict that Valley apple growers are due to get very satisfactory prices for the somewhat limited crop this year.

In eastern Canada we are told the Ontario and Quebec crop will be little larger than sufficient to take care of the home demand, while Nova Scotia, with a crop 20 per cent. lighter than expected early in August, will be the only Canadian contender B.C. growers will have on the prairie market.

J. A. Grant, the B.C. fruit markets' commissioner at Calgary, is just back from a visit to Washington and Oregon fruit growing centres, and his optimism is unbounded. In his last official bulletin he states "that the panicy and uncertain state of the season's market for apples has disappeared and a very strong feeling that a return of the times of seven or eight years ago when prices were of a kind to induce men into the fruit growing business has arrived again.

An almost complete failure of the orange crop in California, too, will involve a keener demand for apples both north and south of the border, with higher prices as a consequence.

Another gratifying feature to the Valley crop is that it is exceptionally clean, and the per centage of number threes shipped this year will be light—something to be grateful for in view of the low prices obtained last year on cars that were top heavy with the low grade fruit.

Hats Off!

A word of very hearty commendation is due the officers, directors and members generally of the local Womens' Institute on the splendid all-round success of their annual fall fair last week.

To show an almost 100 per cent. increase in the number of classes in which prizes were offered, as well as a doubling up in the number of entries, as compared with 1916, is an accomplishment of which the ladies may by rightly proud, particularly in a season such as has obtained this year, and in the critical times the Valley, in common with all Canada, is feeling a little more acutely than heretofore.

The Women's Institute here seems to have the faculty of making a success of almost everything it enters upon. Whether that success is due to the whole-souled energy of the rank and file of the members, or to the enterprise and faithfulness of the leaders remains to be seen, but at all events it is very seldom that the Institute fails upon any project it entertains.

If a mere man might offer something for the good and welfare of the exhibition might we suggest that the prize list covering as much as possible of the awards to be made in needlework be announced very early in the new year so that the winter months can be utilized for the making up of these articles. From early summer until early fall the ladies on local ranches have little or no time available for work of this sort more especially.

Creston Valley possesses a group of energetic women of whom any town or city might well be proud. With the arrival of woman suffrage, and the more prominent place in affairs the war has necessitated them taking, let us hope their activities will expand until they more actively co-operate with organization now exclusively of male membership, Here, at least, the women have shown a go-ahead spirit, a little of which would help a whole lot in some of our men's organizations.

Politically Speaking

The Vancouver Sun, which is generally considered the official mouthpiece of B.C. mainland Liberalism, makes some observations in a recent issue that are of interest locally.

Possibly the most important is that Hon. Wm. Sloan, minister of mines, is going to retire from provincial activities and run for the dominion house in Nanaimo, his successor to the mines portfolio to be J. E. Thompson, the Grand Forks member.

In view of the fact that the minister of education comes from Greenwood it seems incredible that the Grand Forks representative should also be included in the cabinet, more especially when it is recalled that the mines department is essentially a Kootenay portfolio, and that in John Keen, M.P.P., this country has the very best man possible for that position.

Mr. Sloan's rumored withdrawal does not come as a surprise, though it is felt in certain quarters that along with him would go Hon. Dr. King, minister of works, to contest East Kootenay for federal honors, with the guarantee of cabinet rank at Ottawa in case the Liberals sweep the country. The Sun sizes up West Kootenay like this:

The redoubtoble Bob Green, the Kootenay member, has in West Kootenay an opponent in W. A. Anstie who has a good chance to beat him, though Green is known as a seasoned campaigner. This is, of course, conditioned on Green not getting one of the three vacant senatorships, which he is after, or some other soft place in the gift of the Borden administration.

Hear! Hear!

Bonners Ferry Times: There is not a man in Boundary county who would not be benefitted by the draining of the Kootenay valley, and the same is true of the residents in the valley on the Canadian side. It is to the interest of the taxpayers of Boundary county; every rancher; every miner; every lumberman; every stockraiser; every business man; every professional man; to the railways and to the boat lines. There is not a man, woman or child in the confines of this county but would profit in a greater or lesser degree by the successful completion of an adequate drainage system, even if the cost was $100 per acre of the land involved.

It may not be generally known, but it is true that the soil of the Kootenay valley has sufficient potash in its natural state to insure the growing of record corps of grain, hay, vegetables and fruits, year after year for a century without artificial fertilization. Repeated and recent soil analyses have proven this condition. With the danger of annual inundation removed this thirty to forty thousand acres of land on the American side, and as much or more on the Canadian side of the boundary line, will be ready for intensive cultivation.

What this means to the people of Boundary county cannot be expressed in dollars and cents, but it means more than any one individual can conceive of. It will mean at least a doubling of the agricultural population of the county in a few short years; the growth of the present towns; and the building of new ones to care for the increase in industry occasioned by the change. It means the establishment of boat lines on the river; new enterprises that up to the present time have not been possible on account of the sparse population. It means all this and more in the increased valuation of every acre of land. When one stops to contemplate the vast resources that are locked up in the Kootenay valley on account of the present flood condition, he is astounded.

Government engineers have assured us that drainage is possible and at a very moderate cost. Is it not then the duty of every citizen to put his shoulder to the wheel and push, and keep on pushing until we arrive at the end sought—the complete reclamation of this vast source of wealth and comfortable homes?

Kaslo Favors

At Kaslo, too, they are warming up to the Kootenay flats reclamation project, due to the fact that the successful control of the waters of the Kootenay will eliminate all danger of flooding the lower lands at that end of the lake each year. On the subject the Kootenaian last week remarks:

Kaslo people should give generous support to the movement in Creston for the reclamation scheme, which would result in the making available of a large area of the richest soil in British Columbia, lying along the Kootenay river, and which at the peesent time is not available for agriculture.

While Creston and the territory on the river, north and south of the international boundary line will be the chief beneficiary of such a scheme, the plan has much to recommend it to Kaslo's favorable consideration and in fact to every resident along the shores of Kootenay Lake and also along the West Arm.

From our standpoint the benefit will be the removal of the high water menace. By opening wider the outlet from the main lake. so that the surplus water in spring time may the more easily find its route to the sea, the high water level will be lowered by several feet, with the result that there will be no possibility of flooding property at the lower end of town. A similar result will be gained for ranchers who live close to the edge of the water along the West Arm.

The plan would serve to make the high water level of the lake a fixed one, and it could be relied upon each summer that the tide should go just so far and no further.

Several young Doukhobors of Brilliant have enlisted in the army.

Nelson bakers report a steadily increasing demand for brown bread at present.

FOR RENT—Six-room house with half-acre of fruit and garden. Furnace in basement and cellar 14x20 feet. Apply R. Boadway, Creston.

The Canada Copper Co. at Greenwood has received notice from 63 of its employees at the Mother Lode mine stating that they no longer wish to contribute to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

One day last week chute contractors, Nich Sjodin and Gust Forsberg, working in one of the Canadian Pacific railway camps at Bull River, were instantly killed by a log jumping out of the chute and striking them while they were sitting on a log nearby talking.

At Penticton at present persons are required to suspend entirely the use of water for any purpose other than those requirements which can be classed as domestic. No water must be used for the irrigation of land, the sprinkling of lawns, gardens, sidewalks or streets, the washing of windows or automobiles.

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You can fix them up at night and when you get up in the morning, you'll have a fire. Simply shake it down a little, open the draft and the heat comes.

Another thing—it is the experience of most of our customers that one of these stoves pays for itself in a winter's use just by the way it saves coal.

What kind of Shotgun do you shoot—Single Shot, Double-barrel or Repeater? Stop in and see our REMINGTON-UMC Pump Guns and Autoloading Guns. Their advantages of balance, accuracy and easy operation give REMINGTON-UMC Guns peculiar superiority both at the traps and in the field.

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Representative Meeting Assured

Nothing short of a German invasion, or an outbreak of smallpox, or something of that sort, would now look to be tremendous enough to prevent the big reclamation meeting at Creston on Sept. 29th being the great big success the promoters are figuring it will be. Barring Premier Brewster every cabinet minister, water rights employee, C.P.R. official, M.P. and M.P.P. written to asking them to be present have replied that they will certainly be on hand.

Hon. J. H. King, minister of works, has notified that he has made arrangements to be in attendance, and Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, also writes that it is his intention to attend if nothing unforseen transpires.

In acknowledging receipt of the invitation to be among those present on the 29th Premier Brewster writes: "For your information I may state that I have arranged to make a tour of the north-eastern section of the province and am leaving this week to be away from the coast between two and three weeks. This will preclude my attendance at your convention—a fact which I regret very much—but as two of the ministers will endeavor to be present, as well as Water Controller Young, I have no doubt the reclamation scheme will have the fairest first-hand consideration possible by them. Wishing you success and progress in your deliberations."

Mr. H. Maxwell Smith, chairman of the newly-created Land Settlement Board, also writes very enthusiastically of the project as well as of the meeting. Among other things he writes: "I may say that the reclamation of the Kootenay Flats has always appeared to me to be a perfectly feasible and most desirable public work to be undertaken. Many years ago, when I first visited Creston, I was very much impressed with the fertility of that land and the possibilities of that immense area if the control of the flood waters of the Kootenay could be successfully effected. I hardly know at the time of writing whether I shall be able to attend the conference on the 29th or not, but I shall certainly make an effort to do so."

R. F. Green, M.P., writes that he expects the session of the house of commons will be over at Ottawa by that time, and if it is he will be here. J. H. Schofield, M.P.P., Trail, and John Keen, the local M.P.P., are busy with the officials at Victoria using all possible moral suasion to ensure the attendanee of the ministers of lands and works, as well as the water rights officials. Mr. Harshaw, the C.P.R. superintendent says the company will be represented here either by himself or Mr. Brown, the resident engineer. F. A. Starky, president of the Associated Bards of Trade says to count him as a convention delegate, and for any other assistance he can give. And C. R. Ward, Cranbrook, the Land Settlement Board representative for the south-eastern interior, is also arranging to be here that day.

Dr. Henderson, president of the board of trade, and Guy Constable, a member of the international drainage committee, were at Bonners Ferry on Tuesday, where they were in conference with the Commercial Club representatives, helping shape up the Idaho features of the proceedings here on the 29th, and both gentlemen state that there is every assurance that the U.S. side of the case will be splendidly presented by a large and representative delegation of land owners from across the line.

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

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

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Alice Siding

Chas. Sutcliffe had the bad luck to lose a yearling heifer this week. A case of blackleg.

Miss Cumberland of Corbin, who has been here for a month on a visit with Mrs. R. Stewart, left for home on Monday.

W. A. McMurtrie has invested in a new driving horse, having purchased the outfit belonging to Rev. Pow at Creston.

Mrs. Burles of Cowley, Alta., who has spent a few days here with Mrs. Pease, left for home on Tuesday leaving her youngest daughter behind for a month's stay.

Friends of Walter Corbert, who left here a little over two years ago to return east, will hear with regret of the death of his wife at Bass River, N.S., the early part of September. Besides the husband three children survive.

Rain the fore part of the week slowed up haying for a couple of days, but Wednesday saw operations resumed. We hear as high as $10 a ton in the stack is being asked for this feed now.

Those Creston board of trade rustlers gathered up some prize-winning staff for their Cranbrook fair display from local ranchers on Monday. Messrs. J. R. and Andy Miller, Jas. Compton obliging with fruit, while E. Machon had a nice line of vegetables.

For a banner crop of apples the group of trees facing along the road on the W. A. Pease ranch look to have anything in the Valley beaten. They are Wealthys, and are being thinned out slightly this week. From appearances there will be over 300 boxes in the lot. No more windstorms, please.

Kitchener

Dominic Martoosi, mixologist at the Hotel Kitchener, was a Sunday visitor with Creston friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker of Yahk were visitors here a few days last week, guests of Miss A. Lithgoe.

Mrs. G. A. Hunt was a Kitchener's representative at the Creston fair last week, returning on Friday.

Victor Oleson, who has been at the hot springs at Halcyon for some time past, returned on Saturday greatly improved in health.

The C.P.R. had an extra crew with a steam ditching machine here last week cleaning out the drainage on the Johnson section west of here.

With the coming of prohibition on October 1st we hear Mrs. Johnson proposes closing the hotel, not even catering for meals and rooming business of transients.

A. L. Cameron and Capt. Forrester left for Creston on Friday after a five-days' fishing excursion in these parts, in which they had good luck for so late in the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Connolly of Medicine Hat were here for a few days the latter part of the week, trying out both the fishing and hunting with some luck at the former.

The machinery is now all moved up to the new Slater mill, and at the rate progress is being made on the new mill buildings cutting should start some time next month. Scarcity of help slows operations up seriously.

G. A. Hunt finished up haying operations nicely ahead of the rains we have had this week. He has a much larger supply of it than last year add will have a quantity to help out Creston Valley with if there is a shortage like last spring.

Things were lively in the vicinity of the hotel on Saturday morning when a dog belonging to Foreman Johnson tried conclusions with a porcupine—necessitating about three hours labor for its keeper extracting the quills from the canine's mouth.

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

The fruit selling agency at Boswell has gone out of business, for this year at least.

About 100 tons of potatoes were raised in Midway this summer. The price is about $50 a ton.

Cecil Horswill recently made the 300-mile trip between Nelson and Hedley on horseback in six days.

Electricity, for both lighting and power, at Grand Forks will be advanced 50 per cent. on October 1st.

The public school attendance at Nelson this year will be about the same as last term, about 615 pupils.

Some Trail dairymen are delivering pretty dirty milk, according to the last report of the medical health officer.

Three Presbyterian churches in West Kootenay are looking for new pastors—Nelson, Kaslo and New Denver.

The Deschamps sawmill at Nelson is closed down owing to a shortage of logs. It will resume cutting about the 20th.

$15,000 will be spent in building new churches at Trail this year—$7,500 each by the Presbyterians and Roman Catholics.

F. M. Christian, until three years ago editor of the now defunct Cranbrook Prospector, died at Winnipeg last week.

The Kootenay Women's Institute conference, scheduled for Cranbrook last week, has been postponed until Sept. 25 and 26.

Rev. F. V. Harrison, English Church rector at Kaslo, has been transferred to Cranbrook by the Bishop of Kootenay.

Another new automobile has been added to list of cars now owned at Kaslo, bringing the total up to four—two of them Fords only.

Attendance at the Kaslo public school in all departments, except that of the principal, is not as large as during the preceeding term.

The announcement of a sale of lands for taxes brought in $8,500 of taxes last month at Grand Forks. In August, 1916, but $2,000 came in.

Beginning in October all paydays in British Columbia will be not less than every other week, in accordance with the act passed at Victoria last winter.

There will be seven centres in West Kootenay for the working out of the new conscription law: New Denver, Rossland, Revelstoke, Nakusp, Kaslo Nelson and Creston.

The property held by the Doukhobors in B.C. is valued at $1,500,000. The property at Brilliant is worth $1,000,000 at the holdings at Grand Forks half that amount.

Kaslo is having visions of being training quarters for new conscription recruits, due to the fact that the government has just overhauled the drill shed there and put it in first-class shape.

The gasolene launch, The Flyer, that runs between Porthill and Bonners Ferry, was burned to the water's edge on Tuesday last, catching ablaze from the back-firing of the engine.

The careless disposal of hot ashes has been responsible for several fires at Trail lately and now the council is compelling householders to use specially constructed ash cans which cost $3 each.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

NELSON Fruit Fair Sept. 19-20

Single Fare for the Round Trip to Nelson

Going dates: Sept. 17 to 20.
Return limit Sept. 22.

Travel via Canadian Pacific Railway, "The World's Greatest Highway."

R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary, Alta.

A. Mirabelli
DEALER IN
High class Boots and Shoes

Saddle and Harness Repairing a Speciatly

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

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years renewal for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GILLETT'S
EATS LYE DIRT
CLEANS-DISINFECTS

Slaughtering the Cows

Food Situation in Germany Becomes More Desperate

The deepest insight into the real food situation in Germany is offered by travellers who have been in Germany within the last few months. According to some of them who recently arrived at "some port in America" the Germans are slaughtering their cows and the children are the only ones who are allowed milk in that country. It takes something for a German to kill his cow. He will slaughter almost every other animal before he does this, not excepting the dog. Of course, in these times the German who owns a cow has to do with that patient animal just what he is told and when the word goes forth to kill it, well, he simply gets busy and does a little executing. The fat, of course, is delivered to the government. And now the bread ration has been so reduced that only a piece the size of a large cracker is allowed to be consumed by each adult per day. Oil has become almost unknown and the only thing which is plentiful is coal. But you can't eat that—unless, of course, you have a stomach like an ostrich. How long will the German people keep it up?

A Mild Pill for Delicate Women.—The most delicate woman can undergo a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills without fear of unpleasant consequences. Their action, while wholly effective, is mild and agreeable. No violent pains or purgings follow their use, as thousands of women who have used them can testify. They are, therefore, strongly recommended to women, who are more prone to disorders of the digestive organs than men.

"What an extraordinary long cigarette holder, Mr. Smith!"

"Yes, the doctor ordered me to keep away from cigarettes."—Sydney Bulletin.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Fifty Thousand Tons Aluminum Needed Yearly

Will Be Used for Aeroplane and Motor Vehicle Construction in States

The United States will require 50,000 tons of aluminum a year for aeroplane and motor vehicle construction to carry on the war against Germany, according to Dr. F. C. Weber of Chicago, a chemist and experimental inventor.

This amount of aluminum, Weber says, cannot be obtained from beauxite, its present source. We must use kaolin, or fireclay, which the Germans have been using since their source of French beauxite has been cut off. Weber says this country's supply of kaolin is practically inexhaustible. The largest deposits are in Illinois.

Weber has submitted his theory to the Society of Industrial Engineers, which in turn will take it up with the Council of National Defense.

The sun shines for all, but the sleeping car porter does it for a quarter.

INSTANT POSTUM
instead of tea and coffee on the family table makes for better health and more comfort.
Preferred by Thousands
"There's a Reason"

W. N. U. 1170

British Women In France

Many Women Employed in British Army Auxiliary Corps

Hundreds of women of the British Army Auxiliary Corps are working in France, some in the bases and others in country quarters near base towns. Their letters show they are finding enjoyment as well as hard work.

"We have every comfort and convenience," writes one. "We came prepared to 'rough it,' but there is no necessity for that. We are in the middle of a wood, and the country all around is lovely. We had a cricket match against the men yesterday, and they won, in spite of playing left-handed."

For ordinary clerical work 23s. to 27s. a week is paid; for superiors and shorthand typists 28s. to 32s., with overtime paid 7d. to 9d. an hour. A bonus of 5 pounds is paid for twelve months' service. Uniforms, khaki coat-frock, with stockings and shoes, are provided free. The maximum for board and lodging is 14s. a week.

Volunteers have a fortnight's drill in London and then go to France. The call is urgent to girls of good education with office experience or a little knowledge of book keeping and clerical work. The soldier clerks are wanted near the battle area.

No Foul Fighting

Every thoughtful man must shrink from the suggestion that we should accept the German challenge to foul fighting. Every dictate of reason and logic warns us that this would be to forfeit the mighty moral advantage which we possess in the very fact that we are the champions of advanced international morality against the ancient international immorality, which the Germans have perpetrated and expanded.—Providence Journal.

THE STORY OF THE STAIRS

Every time you go up stairs you can test your state of health—the condition of your blood.

Do you arrive at the top of the stairs breathless and distressed? Does your heart palpitate violently? Do you have a pain in your side? Perhaps you even have to stop half way up, with limbs trembling and head dizzy, too exhausted to go further without resting. These are unfailing signs of anaemia. As soon as your blood becomes impoverished or impure the stair case becomes an instrument of torture. When this is so you are unfit for work; your blood is watery and your nerves exhausted, you are losing the joy of an active life and paving the way for a further break down and decline. In this condition only one thing can save you. You must put new, rich, red blood into your veins without further delay and so build up your health anew. To get this new, rich blood give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and they will give you new vitality, sound health, and the power to resist and throw off disease. For more than a generation this favorite medicine has been in use throughout the world and has made many thousands of weak, despondent men and women bright, active and strong.

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

British Army Less Wasteful

Consumes About 15 per cent. Less Foodstuffs Than 18 Months Ago

The British army in the field is consuming about fifteen per cent. less of foodstuffs per capita than it did eighteen months ago.

This is not due to any studied diminution of rations, but to more careful distribution and the prevention of waste. It is very easy for a generous commissary to supply an army with more than it can use. In the early days of the war this practice of generosity was well nigh universal because it was regarded as wiser to provide too much than too little, and the reaching of the exact means is not a simple matter. The policy of over-supply was well enough when foodstuffs were fairly plentiful but nowadays, when the result of the war may depend upon the solution of food problems nothing is being left undone to prevent waste.

The British soldier is still the best fed soldier in Europe, but the supply departments are gradually rescuing him from the stigma of being at the same time the most wasteful. Stocks of meat and bread are closely watched and unused allowances must be held over and added to the store for the next meal or the next day.

Prices Must Drop

It will be far better for everybody if big business and little business alike adopt the policy of reasonable profits before the damage is done and public sentiment is inflamed. The wise business man will make for his own the motto: "Prices must come down," and he will do everything he can consistent with business solvency and honest profits to put prices down.—New York World.

The Meaning of Economy

False Ideas Regarding the Use of the Word

The word "economy" which is now so unpleasantly familiar to us all meant to ancient Greeks, from whom we derive the terms, nothing but "household management." This is what it means or ought to mean today. Two false ideas have crept into the common use of the word, and if they can be eradicated, half the battle for sound economy is won. To some economy suggests cutting down expenses by doing without comforts. To others economy is a newspaper term for an unknown something that Mr. Hoover or President Wilson or Wall Street ought to do to reduce the cost of living. Nothing of the sort. It means that you balance your home budget as carefully as if it were the budget of your firm; that you buy no food that you do not need; that you permit no food to become spoiled or be wasted; that you vary your diet so that you get enough of every kind of food; that you buy with reference to times and seasons and relative costs and that you keep an eye open for good advice from any source, whether from the department of agriculture, a farmers' weekly, your agricultural college, or the hired girl in the kitchen.

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

The Allies Are One

There is no room for the slightest divergence among any of the Allies on the principles at stake. Alsace-Lorraine supplies the test. France has reaffirmed her position. It is endorsed with enthusiastic fidelity by all the Allies from Petrograd to New York. We may differ in words. But in purpose and in spirit all the Allies are as one.—London Daily Mail.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

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

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

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

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

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

Love and war go hand in hand. Even the din of battle has a sort of engagement ring.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Used Tear-Gas to Arrest a Deserter

Tear-producing gas, such as is used on the battlefront, was utilized by the Paris police to capture a deserter named Thouin who resisted them in his apartment in the Rue Andre Del Sarte. Protected by a steel shield a policeman braved the armed recalcitrant and bored a hole in the door wherein he inserted a tube of the gas. As soon as he realized the situation Thouin shot himself, and his wife, half suffocated, opened the door. Thouin died soon after.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM SCIATICA
BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE
DIABETES
NUMBER 23 THE PRICE

DON'T you realize how important it is that you use only a hygienic cleanser—particularly for your cooking utensils? Old Dutch is hygienic—pure and safe.

The Crime Unpardonable

Wasteage of Food a Serious Offence in England

In an English town a few days ago a housewife was seen to throw a hunk of bread into a garbage pail. It had not spoiled. All that had happened to it to make it objectionable to the fastidious woman was that a cat had touched it. Her plea did not avail in court and she was fined $10. Another thrifty woman in the same village had to pay $5 for the destruction of a pound of good bread, after she had explained that it was all the cook's fault—the cook had thrown the bread into the discard notwithstanding that the mistress' orders had been to burn it. These are samples of the difficulty which British authority is encountering in its efforts to enforce absolute imperative thrift in the face of a crisis which makes the least waste of food an almost unpardonable social crime. The profligate habits of a lifetime are hard to change in the twinkling of an eye.—From the Boston Advertiser.

"His wife married him to reform him."

"Yep. And now his daughters have come home from college and taken up the job where their mother left off."—Detroit Free Press.

For Sprains and Bruises.—There is nothing better for sprains and contusions than Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It will reduce the swelling that follows sprain, will cool the inflamed flesh and draw the pain as if by magic. It will take the ache out of a bruise and prevent the flesh from discoloring. It seems as if there was magic in it, so speedily does the injury disappear under treatment.

First Father—Children are the sunshine of our lives.

Second Father—Quite true; and sunrise for me is about three a.m.—New York Times.

The Man With Asthma, almost longs for death to end his suffering. He sees ahead only years of endless torment with intervals of rest which are themselves fraught with never ceasing fear of renewed attacks. Let him turn to Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and know what complete relief it can give. Let him but use it faithfully and he will find his asthma a thing of the past.

Strictly True

"This," said the man of the house, as he mournfully surveyed three carpets and ten rugs hanging on the clothes line, "this is a combination hard to beat."

The ease with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

Walls, Gates and Doors

William B. Van Ingen suggests that mural painters do not sufficiently consider our magnificent scenery for the decoration of great wall spaces. Then there is the laying of a wall of huge stones and its gradual adornment with moss, wild flowers and brushwork until it becomes a thing of beauty. Gates rather than walls are the care of Walter A. Dyer, who tells about a little known French designer of ironwork gates, one Jean Tijou, who made a mark in England in the 17th century. Carved doors from the theme of Livingston Wright in a paper on Kirschmayer, a Bavarian by birth, who has made his home in Boston. The same writer has something to say about footscrapers of odd and occasionally handsome form wrought in iron during colonial and more recent times.—Art World.

"They say that mate of yours calls himself a practical Socialist," observed Private Smith.

Private Smythe looked up gloomily from his half-pint tankard.

"He must be," he said. "He pinches my socks, smokes my fags, and hanged if he don't write to my girl, too."—Tit-Bits.

Only One War Aim

The only "war aim" for us, one and all, has been confided to the commanders of the armies in the field and the fleets on the sea. Petain, Haig, Pershing—these are our peacemakers. When they have completed their herculean task, it will be time enough to consider the formulation of specifications of the fundamental and thoroughly understood objects for which the governments and peoples of one democracy after another have been forced to draw the sword. What are the Allies fighting for? To beat Germany—absolutely, we can have no other aim at this time. Unless we accomplish it, all our war aims will go a-glimmering. The sword must be driven into Germany to the hilt, before the pen is taken in hand.—Providence Journal.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

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

It is only since Hindenburg assumed command on the German western front that he has become fully aware of the tenacity of the British bulldog grip.—Hamilton Spectator.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Must Hold the North Sea

The flag of Great Britain and the Stars and Stripes must dominate every outlet of the North Sea and the Baltic until the submarine enemy is defeated. Denmark, Norway, Holland and Sweden must, in self-preservation, abandon their false neutrality. Their waters must be mined and patrolled against German submarines. If they cannot do this work the Allied fleet must do it.—Washington Post.

NOTICE TO SICK WOMEN

Positive Proof That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieves Suffering.

Bridgeton, N.J.—"I cannot speak too highly of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for inflammation and other weaknesses. I was very irregular and would have terrible pains so that I could hardly take a step. Sometimes I would be so miserable that I could not sweep a room. I doctored part of the time but felt no change. I later took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt a change for the better. I took it until I was in good healthy condition. I recommend the Pinkham remedies to all women as I have used them with such good results."—Mrs. MILFORD T. CUMMINGS, 322 Harmony St., Penn's Grove, N. J.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence of the excellence of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a remedy for the distressing ills of women such as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, backache, painful periods, nervousness and kindred ailments.

MAKE MONEY BY SAVING MONEY
The simplest and best method of saving money is by an Endowment Policy in the
EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Write for pamphlet today.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

CRUSADE MUST BE CARRIED ON OR ALL HUMANITY WILL SUFFER

WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL ON WAR AIMS

Great Britain Is The Centre Of A Mighty League Of Nations And If She Should Break All Of The Allied Powers Must Go With Her To Defeat

"The commonwealth of people should continue to carry forward the crusade in which they are engaged to the point where no autocratic, despotic government remains," said Winston Spencer Churchill, recently appointed minister of munitions, in speaking to his constituents at Dundee.

"Henceforth," he continued, "it must not be true that in any part of the world a government owns the people; but, on the contrary, everywhere the people must control their fortune and their fate. The hateful system of military autocratic tyranny must cease.

"If this war does not end in victory, if it ends in an inconclusive peace, it will leave Germany stronger and impenitent under autocratic rulership. Then good-bye to the hopes for a brighter and better future. We should merely enter upon a long period of unrest, suspicion, alarm and disorder. Unless we gain the victory we have nothing before us but ruin and strife.

"We have only to hold until the United States throws its whole strength into the struggle to make the victory complete. England is the centre of a mighty league of nations. If we fall, all fall; if we break, all break. Our dangers are great, but our opportunity is incomparable."

Safety of Soldiers Must Be Put First

Air Squadrons at the Front Cannot Be Spared for Home Duty

Premier Lloyd George, replying to a deputation of London members of the British house of commons, admitted that there was a special case for defending London, but said that the safety of the soldiers at the front must be put first. If anyone said to the contrary, he declared, let them find another government.

"We have no hesitation," he added, "in supporting the claim of the military advisers that the soldiers at the front must have first demand on our resources."

Mr. Lloyd George referred to falsehoods disseminated including the allegation that squadrons from London had been sent to France against the advice of the military. On the contrary, he said, they were sent at the pressing request of Sir Douglas Haig, whom all the military advisers supported; and the squadrons were sent back in the ordinary course of their duty to civilians. He was quite unaware of the removal of any squadrons whose movements were purely military. He also said that the rumor that airplanes at Hendon had been tampered with and unable to ascend was a pure invention.

The premier emphasized the urgency of having swarms of airplanes at the front to detect enemy positions. It was further untrue, he declared, that London was devoid of fighting craft. Actually more first class British fighters were up than the number of raiders. He emphasized the difficulty of vitally hitting airplanes, adducing instances from France and pointing out that four enemy machines were brought down out of twenty-four, a higher percentage than, for example, two out of 84 French raiders recently brought down by the Germans.

A Dastardly Trick

A merchant captain relating experiences with submarines says. "Another German trick is to lash a ship's boat with several men in it to a periscope. The idea is that a British ship will come along, and, thinking the men are survivors of some wreck, will come up close and let itself be blown up by the submarine beneath the boat. A daisy little idea, but we keep away from such decoys, thank you!" This abuse of the sacred rule of humanity which requires that all ships render every possible assistance to save lives at sea is one of the most dastardly acts of which the Germans are guilty.

Although it costs but six cents a day in India for men to wave fans to keep the air circulating in houses, they are gradually being replaced by electric fans as cheaper and more reliable.

Trench Tales

Germans Have Lost Superiority Which They Will Never Regain

A thoughtful looking Australian sat up in his cot when asked to tell some of his experiences.

"To hear some people talk you'd think we liked fighting for fighting's sake. That's pure nonsense. You can't go on fighting and not get fed up with the beastliness of it, but you can take it from me that we're in to see the complete finish. If we could get all that we are fighting for tomorrow, I'll bet there isn't a man that wouldn't welcome peace. But the Germans are still pretty strong, and if we stopped now, we'd have the same game in a few years' time. I've got kiddies and I don't want to think that they might have to go through all this when they are grown up. Though I say the Germans are still strong, they're weakening, or I'm very much mistaken. They are practically hopeless at attacking; without immense artillery superiority they can't move and they'll never have that superiority again. Our attacks now are better than ever they have been and are made with the smallest amount of losses possible."

Germans In Name Only

Three Experts Who are Helping the U. S. Government

Frankfurter, Keppel and Lippman. German sounding as these names may be, their owners are working 18 hours a day helping America beat the kaiser—and Keppel's parents were Irish.

Felix Frankfurter, Waltre Lippman and Frederick Keppel are Secretary of War Baker's confidential advisors. All left lucrative positions to enter the people's service.

Dr. Keppel was dean of Columbia university when the war broke out, but he got leave of absence, hurried to Washington and joined Bakers staff. His hours are 9 a.m. to 12 midnight.

Felix Frankfurter had war department experience as War Secretary Stimson's right hand man under Taft. When war came he was a law lecturer at Harvard and was also handling important cases before the supreme court.

Walter Lippman's chief task with Baker is solving economic war problems. He has written several books on diplomacy and economices and was editing a magazine when Uncle Sam jumped into the ring.

Women Drive Locomotives

Now in France—Eager for Ballot Since British Decision

That there are two women locomotive engineers in France and that the British house of commons voted for the woman suffrage have given the equal franchise movement in France its most powerful impetus since the beginning of the war. The Woman Suffrage league of France sent a delegation to the chamber of deputies demanding that steps be taken to accord French women the same privileges soon to be enjoyed by their British sisters.

"Have the women of our country played a less glorious part in the war than those of the other side of the Channel?" Mme. Marguerite Durand, head of the parliamentary delegation, exclaimed. "In every war women have made terrible sacrifices and always they have been in vain because, having no civil right worth mentioning, they couldn't bring about reforms that should follow war.

"We are determined that the conclusion of this struggle shall be different, and we believe our deputies must be influenced by the action of British law makers."

The women engineers are Mmes. Louise Debris and Marie Viard, both of whose husbands were railroad men. Debris was reported missing in the first days of the war and Viard was killed at Verdun. The women are piloting shunting engines about the yard at the camp and hope soon to be entrusted with driving regular locomotives on the main line of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean system.

Bill and Dan Talk Seriously

"Well, anyhow," grumbled Al. Uppinthyme, "if you do save a dollar here and there, dealing out o' town, you soon drop it, and others 'long with it, hauling on a bad road that ought to be a good road."

It may be remembered that not so very long ago, Bill Harvey, a country merchant, and Dan Brodie, a farmer, two old friends who had come West together more than twenty years ago, had a proper confab about their home town, and the dry rot by which it seemed threatened.

Bill pointed out that about fifty thousand dollars was sent out of their community every year, the spending of which, at home, would by now have doubled the size and population of their town, besides providing better markets, better schools, better roads, and have brought prosperity to the entire district.

Dan finally admitted that "kissing good-bye forever to fifty thousand dollars each year, seemed bad business," and suggested that Bill bring one or two of his friends out to his farm, and he would have in one or two of his neighbors, so that they might see what could be done to put things right.

And here we find them, one evening, after the day's work, gathered together in Dan's roomy parlor, all a bit ill at ease at first, but ready to give their best attention. Bill had been somewhat surprised to find what quick interest the local banker had shown in the subject, and Mr. Debored had come out with Bill tonight, also Mr. Jack Derrick, another solid, level-headed merchant.

For his part, Dan had brought in old Joe Piggett, a rather short-tempered but successful old-timer, who had made money by raising hogs when other farmers were wheat-crazy and Mr. Uppinthyme, one of the best of the district's farmers.

I don't mind admitting that Piggett and Uppinthyme and Dan sat together, and Bill and Jack Derrick sat opposite them, just like rival factions—the banker a little apart from either—but perhaps this was not unnatural this first coming-together.

"Well Bill," says Dan, after some general conversation about the crops, "I've been talking to my neighbors 'bout that fifty thousand bucks that you said immigrates from this district every year, and I guess you've been doing the same. Seems to me that the fact of your town having caught a bad dose of dry rot don't need no discussion. It's self-evident. Question is how to cure it?"

Bill was pleased that Dan had opened the ball, tho' he didn't like the way he said "your town."

"Perhaps," says Bill, "that one o' you other gentlemen can tell us something."

Everybody looks at Mr. Debored, and after a little while that gentleman says:

"I think Mr. Brodie shows his good sense in coming right to the point and steering us clear of guessing and discussing of the question from our own personal standpoints. We all know that Starcross is not going ahead as she should. In fact, she is actually slipping back, and this not only means dollars out of all our pockets, but also the loss of those social developments—better roads and schools and public buildings, better markets and higher farm values—which by now we all have a right to expect. The question is, how to put matters right. I shall leave it to you gentlemen to set up any suggestions you may have, and then if we don't find a solution, I should like to give you a few particulars as to how difficulties identical to our own have been dealt with in other places."

"Go right ahead Mr. Debored," says Dan. "Just what we want."

"Hold on a moment!" says old Joe Piggett. "Don't take too much for granted. Now, I guess I'm one o' those fellows that send a few hundred dollars away most every year, and I've sure saved dollars by it, haven't I?"

"Lost dollars by it," said Jack Derrick. "Come to my store and I'll show you."

"Got some 'arness last week twenty per cent. cheaper'n any you got to sell," says Piggett.

"And fifty per cent. inferior," comes back Jack.

"What, did you 'ave some of that old 'arness too, Joe?" laughs Dan.

"Well, anyhow," grumbles Al Uppinthyme, "if you save a dollar here and there, dealing out o' town you soon drop it, and others 'long with it, hauling over a bad road that ought to be a good road. I wonder how much that old trail to town costs you in hosses, harness and buggy deterioration every year, Joe. A big dollar, I know. I broke a neck yoke on it again only last Friday."

"Well, let's hear what Mr. Debored has to tell us," says Bill, who had got a bit red in the neck too, at mention of that old harness again.

"Well, gentlemen," said Mr. Debored, "I'm pretty sure myself that any man of common sense won't have to waste much grey matter to realize that it's a thundering bad thing for his own interests, be he farmer, merchant, or banker, to have the community drained of fifty thousand dollars a year, or half or quarter that amount, either. And we'd have no dificulty in getting most all town and countryside to see it, and Mr. Piggett soonest of all, who has lost twenty dollars in the value of his farm lands for every one he has saved through the mail."

"What you going to do to stop it?" asks old-timer Piggett.

"I could name you a number of towns that have turned dry rot into solid prosperity and development, and they've all done it the same way. The principle they've worked on is this. They regard their town and its tributary district as all one, with identical interests. Take Starcross, for example. The farmers think of the town, with its merchants and doctors and bankers, as something quite foreign to their own farming interests. The merchants think of the farmers in the same way. I guess this is all wrong, gentlemen, and that we should think of Starcross as one big community, and our interests all so bound up together that you cannot separate them without suffering yourself."

"Well, that would mean a lot of give and take on both sides," remarks Joe Piggett.

"You've said it, Mr. Piggett," snaps the banker; "a lot of give and take. The thing is, we have to smash these old-time prejudices that exist here and there between the town and the farm, and have a little more sociability between the two. How are we to do it? Why, we've got to bring the two together. We must have some medium by which they can meet on a common basis. We have got to get the farmer to understand that if Starcross goes into the hole, he goes along with it. That if Starcross grows, as together we can make it grow, he grows with it; that every new brick added to the town puts up the value of his farm——"

"And we got to make the merchant and the banker show us a darn sight more consideration,' said Mr. Piggett.

"Grant you that," said Mr. Debored.

"And we want a bit more pep put into the "Starcross Star,"" says Mr. Uppinthyme, "seems to me that that would help things a whole lot."

There was a murmur of approval. "Limp as a rag," says Dan. "Dead as a door nail," from Jack Derrick.

"Well, what's the first step to all this?" asks Dan Brodie.

"Some towns that have made good on this proposition have formed Commercial Clubs, others a Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture," says the banker, "but either amounts to the same thing. The idea is to have an equal number of farmers and merchants."

"That's a good idea," says Jack Derrick. "What's to stop us calling a meeting one day next week, and start the thing going?"

"Well," says the banker, I would suggest that we don't go too fast. Perhaps if each of us were to do a little missionary work first, among our neighbors, and then hold another pow-wow, we could make a surer start."

At this moment, there was a tremendous crash of pots and pans from the kitchen, where Mrs. Brodie was busy, like the good housewife she was, and wondering what in thunder all this meant, and what Dan was doing anyway.

"And I'd like to suggest, gentlemen," says Bill, "that if Mrs. Brodie will favor us, she attend our next confabulation. We sure want the women in this. Leastways, they can form a pretty strong sub-committee and help the sociability side of the movement no end."

The banker looks around the little circle. "Carried unanimously," says he.

Excited Passenger—I left $100 under my pillow. Did you see anything of it?

Pullman Porter—Yessah; much obleeged for the tip, sah.

SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN FAILS TO CURTAIL COMMERCE OF ALLIES

DISSATISFACTION IN GERMANY OVER RESULT

No Falling Off Is Shown In The Use Of Ports By Neutral Or Allied Shipping, And Enemy Is Realizing Impotency Of Strong Arm On Which Their Faith Was Pinned

The naval correspondent of The London Times, commenting on the submarine returns, says:

"There is no material change in the situation and assurdely no improvement—it is, perhaps, not to be wondered there should be growing dissatisfaction in Germany at the results of the submarine campaign. The hopes awakened by the high results of April are not fulfilled. It is due, no doubt, to this state of things and for the purpose of encouraging German public opinion that German leaders obtained and used to hearten the people, wether with any real satisfaction can be felt, the cryptic utterances of Grand Admiral Tirpitz.

"U-boat extremely effective, but it nedes time," or the still more mysterious saying of Hindenburg: "U-boat war performs its office," must be doubtful. The soldier himself seems to have no great faith in the naval weapon, while the originator of the submarine war who has to ask more time yet, must know that time is working on our side.

"Commerce has been well maintained. There is no material falling off in the use of our ports by ships of all allied neutral nations.

"The traffic returns of the allies do not indicate any more than one submarine having the success expected of them by Gemany. The number of ships of all nationalities entering the French ports increased from an average of 842 in four weeks in March to 1,044 in four weeks in June. The returns for July show a still further advance of 1,067. The departures also were numerous, and it is altogether clear the menace of the U-boat has not yet seriously affected oversea French traffic."

The Italian returns appear to bear the same view. The writer urges the greater use of naval aeroplanes in the fight against the submarine, or have we overestimated the value of aircraft as a means of overcoming the submarine?

Roumania Also Coming Back

Planning a New, Happier and Freer Roumania

It will soon be Roumania's turn to come back with an army that will astonish the world! Such is the prediction of the Roumanian patriot. Take Jonescu. Jonescu states that while the army is completing its units—which will be a work of but a week or two—the men who look into the future are planning a new and a happier and freer Roumania. For example, seven-eighths of the cultivatable land which made up the kingdom would belong to the agricultural classes, a much greater proportion than in France, a country of peasant proprietors. All the details of this great land reform would be settled in another session of the Roumanian parliament. In the present session they would incorporate a measure into the constitution assuring stability for all officials, whether employed in government, provincial or municipal administration. Take Jonescu knew that Roumania had other vast problems to solve but it was difficult to deal with and discuss them all at once. What he could assert was that they had all the firmest intention of solving all their problems on the widest and most democratic basis.

Heckling a Heckler

Thomas A. Daly, the Irish-American poet, was interrupted in an impassioned address in German-town by a heckler.

"Say, Tom," roared the heckler, "what's the matter with you Irish? You're always laying bare your wrongs."

Mr. Daly nodded grimly.

"That's because we want them redressed'," he said.—Detroit Free Press.

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17

Local and Personal

Miss Swayne of Kelowena is a Creston visitor this week, with Mrs. C. H. Bird.

The next-announced social is the band dance, which will be held on Fridry, Sept. 28th.

Bert Patterson arrived from Phoenix yesterday on a visit to his aunt, Mrs. Gordon Smith.

Miss A. Doyle is spending a few days this week with Cranbrook friends and taking in the exhibition.

Len Mawson, who is now in charge of the C.P.R. section crew at Marysville, was home for over Sunday.

Mrs. Palmer arrived from Kaslo on Monday, and will spend a short visit here with her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Moore.

Creston has a house-for-rent famine. At present tolerably habitable residences are not to be had in any part of the town.

FOR RENT OR SALE—Six-room house with half-acre of fruit. Furnace in basement. Cellar 14x20 feet.—R. Boadway, Creston.

Ben Long left on Wednesday for the northern Alberta country, and will help with harvest operations in the section around Edmonton.

R. S. Bevan was a motor visitor to Cranbrook fair this week, leaving on Wednesday, along with M. J. Boyd and C. H. bird of the King George.

Mr., Mrs. and Miss E. Vandervoort, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Reid for the past month, left for their home at Trenton, Ont., on Sunday.

The September meeting of the school board is called for Monday night. The water dispute is still in abeyance as no word has been received from the officials at Victoria.

Estimates turned in at the Creston Fruit Growers Unisn indicate that the Valley apple crop this year will run about 35 per cent. ones, 40 per cent. twos, and 25 per cent threes.

Messrs. Constable, Oatway and Bennett will be responsible for the display of Valley products in the board of trade cabinets on the C.P.R. platform for the next four weeks.

Payments to the Creston Valley branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund for August are $108. Of this amount $15 was from Sirdar guarantors and $17 from C.P.R. employees.

A string of half a dozen Indian horses have been sent on to Cranbrook for the races at the fair there this week. Last year the local Siwashes won pretty nearly all the prize money in this class.

Another death is reported at the Indian reserve this week, Mrs. Tommy Jacobs passing to her last reward on Tuesday. She was a daughter of the old patriarch, Colville Joe, and mother of Albin White.

The weather statistics for August shows the 2nd as the hottest day of the month when the mercury got up to 90, and the coolest on the 20th when it climbed down to 37. The rainfall for the month was .57.

The Union loaded out its third carload lot of fruit on Tuesday. It was largely plums, about 490 crates in the lot. The car out about five days previous was long on crabs, with 407 boxes in it. Both cars went to Calgary.

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PHONE 67 - CRESTON

T. Harris is spending a few days with friends in Nelson this week.

R. Lamont was a passenger west on Monday, on a business visit to Nelson.

PIGS FOR SALE—Two brood sows for sale, one year old. L. Leamy, Creston.

Mrs. Jos. Wilson left on Wednesday for Cranbrook, where she is an exhibition visisor.

Gordon Smith is here from Wolter, Montana, spending a few days with his wife and family.

FOR SALE, YOUNG PIGS—Choice stock, just a few left, $6 each.—J. Arrowsmith, Creston.

Mrs. Jim Cameron of Cranbrook was a week-end visitor with Mrs. A. L. Cameron, returning on Monday.

YOUNG PIGS FOR SALE—16 young pigs, six weeks old, $6 each.—W. H. Smith, Porthill, (Canadian side).

Miss Alberta Markwick of Medicine Hat, who has spent the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cook, returned home on Sunday.

Thanksgiving Day has been announced for the first Monday in October, the 1st—also the first day of prohibition in B.C.

Mrs. Beeby and family left on Friday for Calgary, Alta., where they will be joined in a few days by Mr. Beeby, and will reside in future.

Mrs. and Miss Peacock of Berkley, California, arrived on Wednesday, and are spending a few days here, guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lidgate.

The first deer of the season—a likely looking four-prong buck, was brought in on Saturday by John Alexander, who bagged it in the Goat Mountain country.

J. D. and Mrs. Spiers, Pte. Jack Smith and Capt. Forrester made up another auto load to the Cranbrook fair on Wednesday, going up in the former's car.

Dr. and Mrs. Henderson and children motored to Cranbrook on Wednesday and were visitors at East Kootenay's big fair on opening day, returning yesterday evening.

Board of Trade members are reminded of the special session of the board on Wednesday evening, to further arrangements for the reclamation meetings on the 28th and 29th.

Mrs. W. C. Forrester and Mrs. C. F. Hayes were Cranbrook visitors the early part of the week, where they officiated as judges of cooking, etc., at East Kootenay's big exhibition.

The 1917 cut of hay on the flats is figured to run about 3000 tons. Local ranchers will have a third of it, and the balance will be divided between the Reclamation Farm and the Indians.

The harvest festival in the Methodist Church is to be held on Sept. 30th, to be followed by a pie social on Thanks giving Day, Oct. 1st. Gifts of fruit, flowers and vegetables will be gratefully received.

Creston & District Women's Institute has its September meeting this afternoon. The big feature will be the paying of prize money won at the fair last week, as well as winding up fair affairs generally.

Fred Ryckman, Indian constable, Cranbrook, was here on an official visit the early part of the week. With baled timothy selling locally at $25 a ton, local redmen are putting up larger stocks of hay than ever before for sale.

There will be morning and evening service in Christ Church on Sunday, with celebration of Holy Communion after morning prayer. The usual harvest thanksgiving service will likely be held about the middle of October.

A new lot of books for the government library came in on Monday and are now opened up and ready to hand out to members at the F. H. Jackson store. This is the first new batch of reading matter to come in in about two years.

The news reached Creston the latter part of the week of another casualty that will interest local readers. The victim is William Gunn, a son of former police constable Gunn, who is in a French hospital suffering from gunshot wounds in the shoulder.

C. R. Ward, Cranbrook, director of the Land Settlement Board for the south-eastern interior, was a visitor here for a couple of days the fore part of the week, looking over properties in the valley on which the government has been asked to make loans.

The cutting of hay on the flats this season is reported the heaviest in years, and barring this week ideal weather has prevailed. The local Indians alone will cut close to 1000 tons, to winter almost 600 head of cattle natives of the reserve now own.

Conscription is getting nearer every day. On Monday W. S. Watson, J.P., was advised that he had been named as one of the two members from Creston on the selective draft exemption tribunal. There are eight of these in West Kootenay, with Judge Forin of Nelson as chairman.

Notwithstanding the 2000-crate shortage in the strawberry shipments Creston Fruit Growers Union financial turnover so far this season is the largest in the Union's history, and there is every indication that the year's business will also outstrip any previous year since it has been in business.

Owing to no previous notice being given not a solitary passenger was picked up here Wednesday for the Cranbrook fair via the special accommodation provided by the C.P.R. attaching a passenger coach on a through freight which pulled out at 7 a.m. Had people known of it quite a number would have made the trip.

The local Indian tribe has a scandal all its own. It involves the misappropriation of $400 of the tribe's funds, which one of the higher-ups is reported to have extracted by picking the lock on this particular cash box. The sudden burst of prosperity shown by the suspected redman in the possession of a new team of horses, harness and wagon gave the snap away, it is said.

Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Jackson and E. C. Gibbs left on Tuesday with the display of stuff the board of trade and local ranchers are making at the Cranbrook fair this week. All told there were 246 entries of products from 41 Valley ranches. 170 of these were in the fruit section. In apples alone there were 22 box lots and 84 plates representiog 21 varieties.

CORRECTION—Two errors are reported in the list of fall fair prize-winners published last week. In the C. O. Rodgers special for brown bread second prize was won by Mrs. Stocks, not Mrs. Crisler as shown. In the juvenile section the prize for the best packed box of apples (Cook special) second prize should be credited to Phyllis Lyne, not Frances Lyne as stated last week.

As soon as definite replies are received from the U.S. authorities invited a definite programme will be issued by those in charge of the reclamation meeting here on the 29th. Already replies are to hand from the B.C. cabinet ministers, engineers, and other desirable delegates, assuring that from the Canadian standpoint the drainage conference will be a very definite and important gathering.

Bonners Ferry Herald: It is expected that a large crowd from Bonners Ferry will attend the Creston drainage meeting and a committee composed of H. L. Claycomb, S. E. Henry and Frank Bottum was appointed to look after securing transportation for all who will go. Capt. A. B. Wilson has offered his steamboat for the purpose and can take care of 50 persons comfortably. It is expected that at least 20 autos will go to Creston also.

The bridge on Wilson Avenue leading to the cemetery was closed for traffic on Wednesday. That morning one of the horses in H. S. McCreath's iron grey team went through the planking with both front feet, up to the collar. Fortunately the animal is a quiet one and was extrirated without injury to itself. Had it done much floundering around with its weight it is possible team, dray and driver might have taken the drop to terra firma, about 50 feet below.

Creston Red Crose have decided to again this year undertake the sending of as many boxes of apples as they can get to the soldiers at the front, in conjunction with the province-wide effort the B.C. branch of the Canadian Red Cross is making in this line. Last year Creston Valley supplied over 200 boxes, and that their effort was warmly appreciated is indicated in the letters acknowledging receipt of the fruit that have been received all over the province. Ranchers are asked to keep this good cause in mind and set aside as few or as many boxes of winter varieties of this fruit as they can spare. A definite announcement as to the date of shipping will be made later.

Wynndel

Miss Olga and Monrad Wigen and Clarence Ogilvie are Cranbrook visitors this week, taking in the fair.

John Huscroft, who spent a few days in Nelson last week, returned on Tuesday.

Mrs. Waldon McKay and daughter, Evelyn, who has been the guests of Miss Bathie, returned to Cranbrook Sunday.

Mrs. Ashley Cooper is spending a few days with Nelson friends this week.

Mrs. McWilliams, Miss Barbara Mawson and Miss Gladys Wiley of Creston were Wynndel visitors on Sunday.

Miss Ruth Cooper has gone to Victoria where she will attend Normal School for the term.

Creston visitors for the week included Mrs. H. Rosendale, Mrs. F. J. May, Monrad Wigen, Matt. Hagen, Mrs. Ofner and E. Butterfield.

Norman Craigie has gone to Hosmer, B.C., where he has secured a position for the winter. In his absence S. Moon is taking care of the apple and pear crop.

The junging in the Prize Garden Competition took place last week, E. C. Hunt being judge. Considering the dry summer the gardens were in very good shape, and W. J. Cooper carried off first prize, with S. Moon second and J. Wigen third.

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" 26	1 10	" 26	65
" 28	1 15	" 28	70
" 30	1 20	" 30	75
" 32	1 25	" 32	75

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