THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. IX CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1917 No. 38

Local Red Cross Statement 1917

256 pairs knitted socks.
161 suits pyjamas.
30 surgical shirts.
139 personal property bags.
35 knee caps.
14 comfort bags.
5 trench caps.
14 wash cloths.
72 pipes.
13 bundles old linen,

Briefly stated the above shows the amount of work turned in by members and friends of the Creston Valley Red Cross Society for the twelve months ended Oct. 1st. And the foregoing does not include the socks which the society purchased locally from time to time and enclosed in the eight shipments of supplies that were made to the Canadian Red Cross headquarters at Toronto during the year just closed.

Compared with the year previous a gratifying all-round increase is shown in the quantity of work done locally. This is particularly noticeable in the matter of socks, which show a gain of over 100 pairs sent, while the quantity of pyjamas has risen from 32 suits in 1916 to 161 suits in 1917. Articles that were manufactured a year ago do not appear on this year's work list, but wherever it is possible to make a comparison 1917 has held its own in every instance, and excelled its predecessor in most cases.

Financially, too, the year shows the same gratifying progress. In 1917 the total cash intake was $554, as compared with $940 in 1917. The big money making functions the past year were the several teas and lawn parties, which account for $280. The Reclamation Day dinner and supper was good for $133. Dances $118, and membership fees and badges $103. About the only fall down was in the receipts from the contribution boxes about town which only yielded $10.71 this year, as compared with $15.15 a year ago. The statement presented by Mrs. Cherrington, treasurer, follows:

RECEIPTS

Balance forward from 1916	$ 57 85
Donations	154 65
Teas and lawn parties	113 07
Raffles	35 00
Whist drives	20 45
Membership fees	100 00
Badges sold	3 00
Contribution boxes	10 71
Yarn sold	8 40
Creston District Women's Institute	30 00
Proceeds of dinner and supper on Reclamation Day	133 75
	$940 98

EXPENDITURES

Supplies purchased locally and Sundry expenses	$360 89
Supplies sent away for	115 65
Headquarters, Toronto and Calgary	174 15
Prisoners of War Fund	100 12
Duchess of Connaught War Fund	10 00
British Red Cross Fund	20 00
Balfour Sanitarium piano fund	5 02
France's Day Fund	10 02
Upkeep of cot at Clivenden	25 02
Balance on hand	120 11
	$940 98

The rather tidy balance of $120 is already vanishing. A purchasing committee is busy duplicating 1916 performance of getting a supply of socks which will be stuffed with smokes, candies, gum, etc., and forwarded to each of the Valley soldier boys who are now overseas.

Another effort the society has under way as well is the securing of as many boxes of apples as possible to be sent to the men at the front. These go to Vancouver where they are merged in with like donations from all the other fruit areas of the province and are sent across in one shipment for distribution among the B.C. regiments only. About five carloads were thus forwarded last November, of which Creston Valley contributed well over 200 boxes. The boys in khaki very much appreciated this remembrance, and it is hoped that the 1917 response in this behalf will be as generous as a year ago.

Kitchener

R. Walmsley of Creston was a week-end business visitor here, returning on Monday afternoon. He was accompanied on the return trip by Mr. Seymour.

Capt. Forrester of Creston was another visitor here for a few days the latter part of the week, going back on Sunday.

The hunting season so far has not seen any venison brought into town. However, the snow is showing now on the hills and a few more falls of it will surely bring the deer down to their favorite feeding grounds.

The Slater sawmill commenced cutting a few days ago, sawing up enough lumber for the siding and roofing of the mill.

Harry Rymell, who was at the Harrison Hot Springs for treatment for rheumatism last month, has recovered sufficiently and is now at work in Trail, we hear.

K. Lamont of Creston spent a day or two here on business the early part of last week. He is very much interested in several iron claims nere and is confident that if the C.P.R. test out the claims of this ore they have here it will be found sufficiently rich and in quantities large enough to make this the biggest iron camp in Canada.

T. Thoreson was a visitrr at Creston on Tuesday. He reports the town bone dry but otherwise normal.

G. A. Hunt is busy getting about 50 acres of his land at Goatfell in shape to plant to timothy. The soil here is immensely fertile and should rival even the Kootenay flats when it comes to growing a hay crop.

Canyon City

Heartiest congratulations are extended Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Simpson. The company's popular woods foreman arrived home with his bride on Wednesday, the couple having been wedded at Nelson on Monday. They are occupying the house grecently vacated by filer McInnis, who now occupies the Wm. Johneon residence.

Men are busy claring the land in the vicinity of the log decking yard. The Company is getting things in shape to store the winter's cut of logs, which will be the biggest in the Company's history if labor can be had.

Four teams are on the lumber haul every day now, making as many as four round trips daily occasionally. The caterpillar engine in charge of Mr. Morell also established a record one day last week when he brought in a load with one of the trucks carrying better than 3000 feet.

The nearest approach to big game that has come into the camp this fall is credited to scaler Rhodes, who bagged a coyote on one of his trips to the hills last week.

D. W. Briggs of Portland, Ore., president of the Canyon City Lumber Co., was here on a business visit a few days the early part of the week.

Lumber is being hauled out for the new buildings at Camp No. 5, which a number of the contractors will have for headquarters this winter.

Lou Faulkner invested in another driving horse this week, which gives quite a well matched span.

Brush burning operations the past few nights have lighted up parts of Canyon City almost as brilliantly as the great white way of Chicago. Among those who are busy at land clearing is J. McRobb.

The atmosphere had a decidedly winter flavor to it this week, ten degrees of frost showing on Canyon thermometers on Wednesday morning.

Alice Siding

Mrs. Trevelyan left on Saturday for Calgary, Alta. where she will visit friends for a short time.

Little Miss Georgie Burrell of Cowley, Alta., who has spent the past few weeks with Mrs. Pease, left for home on Saturday.

George Hood was a visitor with Nelson friends the latter part of the week, returning on Sunday.

Andy Matthews, who has been here from Trail for a couple of weeks, returned to that town on Saturday.

Mr. Pippin of Columbia Gardens, who has been a visitor with Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, returned home with him.

Ten degrees of frost was registered on nlocal thermometers yesterday morning, and the rush is on now to get the potato crop harvested. While by no means a bumper crop spuds are turning out better than expected.

Wynndel wants to know what Alice Siding is going to do to equal the strawberry section's prospective couple of weddings and we must admit that in this respect we are not in their class. Most of our young men seem to have enlisted or got out of the country to avoid matrimonial or other entanglements of any sort.

Apple picking and packing operations are in full awing at the Compton ranch at present, Jim having a crew of six outside helpers on the job this week. He will have some apples for cider making this year too, though his output of it will not be anywhere near as extensive as a year ago, when he made almost 1500 gallons.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Potato Situation

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR—After conferring with Mr. Black, Chairman of the Food Controller's Fruit and Vegetable Committee, I find the potato situation to be as follows:

1. A surplus of potatoes exists in every other province of the Dominion. 2. This is particularly true of the provinces of Alberta and Manitoba. 3. There is apparently very little chance of any market in the United States. 4. The surplus in B.C. will be considerable, under the best possible conditions.

To meet the provincial conditions I would strongly impress upon all potato producers the wisdom of adopting the following policy:

(a) That no potatoes be sold to the consumer through the ordinary channels of trade, of less than three ounces in weight, good sound stock, free from rot and scab.

(b) That a careful selection of potatoes be made, suitable for next year's seed.

(c) That all small potatoes suitable for table use be fed to stock at, or close to, the place of production.

(d) That only graded, well-matured potatoes, free from blight, be pitted or stored.

National considerations require that the consumer use more potatoes, thereby saving a proportion of flour. To encourage this the price must be fair and reasonable, all things considered.

In my opinion a fair price to the consumer for good No. 1 Lower Mainland potatoes would be $1.50 per sack of 100 lbs. Allowing the retailer 25c. per sack; the wholesaler from 7½c. to 15c. per sack (according to quantity and terms of sale) freight and buying charges say 10c. per sack, would give the producer about 90c. to $1.00 per sack net, till December 31st.

In view of all the circumstances this would seem reasonable and fair.

I am informed by the Chairman of the Food Controller's Fruit and Vegetable Committee that the figures mentioned above compare favorably with those in other provinces of the Dominion, and I would strongly recommend the hearty acceptance of them by all interested.

WM. E. SCOTT, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Sept. Patriotic Fund

September touched low water mark for payments to the Creston Valley branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the month's receipts being just over $60.

The local branch has still two more monthly pays before the year ends and those who have pledged support to the fund are asked to make a very special effort to square up in full before the end of November. The amount still due on 1917 guarantees is in the neighborhood of $760. Those contributing in September were;

Hayes, C F	$ 4 00
Young, G A M	3 00
North, A	10 00
Bysouth, Sam	6 00
McCabe, E	2 00
Truscott Bros	5 00
Smith, S G	1 00
Boyd, M J	1 50
Davis, M H	1 00
Embree, W B	75
Bennett, C G	5 00
Manifold, C C	2 00
Cook, J	1 00
Received from C.P.R. Employees (List of individual subscribers not furnished by Co)	18 00
	$60 25

Local and Personal

What is claimed to be the Valley record for apple packing was hung up at the W. V. Jackson ranch on Thursday last when Tom Goodwin and Percy Truscott negotiated 176 boxes for the day's work. Of these not more than 25 per cent. were No. 2's, and the fruit was only of average size—the dry season of 1917 not being conducive to producing large apples in any of the varieties grown here. The best previous day's work for two men is 172 boxes which mark was made two seasons ago on the same ranch.

Mrs. Brown entertained informally in honor of her guest, Miss L. Morgan, at her ranch home on Friday evening last. Cards were the feature of the affair, in which five tables of players participated, the winners at whist being Mrs. Stark, who won out from Miss Faulkner on the cut; Mr. Davis, who made the prize gentleman's score; and Miss Louise Bovan, who captured the booby honors. The affair, including the refreshments, was in the hostess' well-known southern style, and it goes without saying that the whole evening was immensely enjoyed by all present.

Capt. Forrester, R.O., received word Friday of his appointment as the military representative on the conscription exemption board for Creston. He will work in conjunction with the other two members, W. S. Watson and W. V. Jackson, looking after the militia department's interests on every application for exemption, as well as seeing to it that all who are liable to serve under conscription appear before the medical board for examination. "Cap's" intimate acquaintance with the Valley as well as his military experience make him an ideal appointee for this special work.

Mesdames Downs and G. Cartwright, local delegates to the Kootenay-Boundary Women's Institute conference at Cranbrook last month, reported a very practical convention, with heaps of real Cranbrook hospitality between sessions, to the Creston institute at the October meeting last Friday afternoon. These reports and a paper by Mrs. G. Young on up-to-date appliances to save time and labor in housework, were the features of the meeting, which was fairly well attended. The financial statement shows that during the year the institute has staked the Red Cross to $30 of the war workers year's revenue.

Erickson

Latest advices on Ptes. Clarence Wax well and Jim Long, whose names appeared on the casualty lists early in September, are to the effect that both are about ready for service at the front again.

With six degrees of frost on Tuesday morning (and ten of them yesterday a.m.) tomato shipping is at an end for the season. Owing to the prolonged ripening season a conservative estimate of the 1917 export of these would be at least 3000 crates.

Architect Hendren is putting the finishing touches on the exterior of the tidy new cottage Alex. Duperry is building on his ranch here, to replace the one destroyed by fire some months ago.

Messrs. Craigie and Cuming are back from a few days' hunting trip up Rolfe mountain. They did not get sight of any deer at all, and report that grouse and other game birds are not so much in evidence this year as formerly.

H. A. McKowan and J. H. Spence of Cranbrook were callers at the G. Cartwright home on Saturday, having come in from Kitchener where they were looking over the sawmill the firm is erecting at that point.

What is likely to prove a record for apple harvesting was hung up at the W. V. Jackson ranch one day last week, when three pickers working a seven-hour shift turned in 225 boxes for the day's work. Due probably to the fact that she was at ground work most of the day, Mrs. Stocks made the best showing of the trio, her share being 82 boxes of the lot.

Indians have had to be conscripted to help out with the potato harvest which is well under way in this section now. The yield is heavier that anticipated at midsummer, but not an average crop at that. Just now it looks as if much of the 1917 stock of spuds will be stored for the big price in the spring, the prospect of a mild winter tempting many to this line of action.

Henry Hamilton was advised by wire on Wednesday that his son, Pte. David W. Hamilton, has been badly wounded in the fighting in France and was admitted to the Canadian general hospital at Etretat on October 3rd with gunshot wound in left leg as well as a fractured arm and knee. Pte. Hamilton has been at the front since early in February and this is the first mishap of any sort to him. He enlisted at Medicine Hat, Alta., with the 175th Battalion. Nothing is said in the dispatch as to the wounds being serious so it is presumed the injuries, while bad enough, are not as serious as they might look.

No Escape

The military authorities announced that, starting Wednesday, there will be new regulations increasing the difficulties of the men of the classes called to the colors in the first draft attempting to cross into the United States. The control of passports has been placed entirely in the hands of the military authorities, and men between the ages of 20 and 34, single or widowers without children, will be required to put up a bond of $1000 and even this is accepted only when good reasons are presented for leaving the country.

Rats small boys are getting 20 cents apiece for cats these days. They are shipped to Sandon to keep down the mice in warehouses and stores.

Water Turned on Again at School

The October meeting of the school board, on Monday night, was about the briefest on record. Chairman Cherrington, presided, with all the other members present.

There was no correspondence to come before the board, and only one account, a matter of $6.40 for September supplies, which was ordered paid. The building committee reported that repairs were under way in the shape of replacing all the broken panes in the basement windows, and the putting on of wire netting to protect the same, which improvement is hoded to considerable facilitate the heating of the premises this winter.

No more trouble is anticipated on the matter of water supply. On the occasion of his visit here for the Reclamation conference Water Comptroller Young spent some time in looking over the waterworks company equipment and the supply of water at the school, with the result that the company were ordered to turn the water on again immediately, and to keep it turned on until such time as the authorities at Victoria authorized the shutting of it off. The company obeyed the mandate on October 1st.

Although no communication is to hand as yet from Mr. Young, he assured that he would send along a statement of case setting forth the exact rights of both the school and company under the charter granted the waterworks company. He will also investigate the legality of the charge of $3 a month (for ten months each year) that the company has been collecting from the school. Uunder the charter no provision is made for schools; the nearest thing approaching the case being the charge of $1.50 per month for residences of five rooms and less, which have only one tap. While it is hardly expected any such favorable rate will be conceded it is felt that in view of the short hours of school, and that water is only used for drinking purposes, the rate charged for residences of similar size would about fit the case. Should any cut in rates be given and the ruling be made to apply ever since the new school has been used it may yet be found that the company are indebted to the school on account of overpayment prior to January, 1916, since when the present trouble has been on.

Wynndel

Nelson was favored with the bulk of the Wynndel travelling public this week, among the visitors to that city being Mrs. May, Miss Olga Wigen, and Messrs. C. Hindley and M. Wigen.

Creston was favored with a call from Mr. and Mrs. Grady, C. Biafour and P. Andestan.

Mrs. Rhepsomer of Creston spent a few days the latter part of the week with Mr. and Mrs. Penson, returning Sunday.

Word from Cranbrook is that Miss F. Bathie is getting along fine after the operation for appendicitis and expects to leave the hospital this week to recuperate at the home of a friend in that town.

Miss Loug, one of the two lady evangelists who spent part of the summer here, was back and held services at the schoolhouse Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings.

Joe Goodman, one of the local Indians, distinguished himself with the rifle on Thursday last. While out for geese on the lake he got eight of them with one shot. So far none of the redmen have brought in any deer.

J. Bathie spent a few days at his home here, returning to Kitchener on Sunday, where he is working on the construction of the Slater mill.

Miss Olga Wigen will spend the next couple of months in Nelson, where she has taken a position as stenographer.

Although his name has not appeared in the casualty lists Pte. Ed. Penson has had to be relieved from duty at the front owing to being slightly gassed. The attack was not a heavy one, though sufficiently strong to put him out of action for a few weeks. He is overseas with the 225th Battalion.

P. Anderson came home from Cranbrook on Sunday, where he has been at work for some weeks helping dismantle an old mill. He is laid up with a broken finger on the left hand, which injury he sustained while helping load some heavy machinery.

Owing to the excessively hot summer causing an exceptionally heavy drop the Sunnyside ranch at Grand Forks had only two cars of prunes to ship this year, as compared with seven in 1916.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

THE AMARANTH CLUB

— BY —

J. S. FLETCHER

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(Continued.)

Banister King was out. At any rate he made no reply to the repeated appeals for admission which Avory made at his portals. And remembering his friend's eccentricities, and that he might be out of town, Avory wasted no time. He pulled out a card, scribbled a few lines on it, and thrust it into King's letter box. Then he darted down the stairs and back to Barthelemy's house, at top speed.

The house looked just as he had left it. There was not a sign of life about it. It bore that eminently virtuous look which all respectable residences should bear at half past two o'clock in the morning—that is, it looked as if all its inhabitants were safely in bed and asleep. But Avory went straight to the door and pressed the electric bell. Somewhere in the far recesses of the house, he heard the faint tinkle. There was no response to that first summons. Avory waited a full minute and rang again. Another minute passed before he heard a heavy footstep within. Then a tiny grille, which he had not noticed in the door, at the level of his own eyes, was shot back with a snap and Barthelemy's voice sounded.

"Who is that?"

"It is I, Barthelemy—Avory. I want to see you for a few minutes—on business," replied Avory. "I thought you were in."

Barthelemy made a gutteral sound, expressive of some unknown feeling at being thus disturbed. But he snapped to the grill, and opened the door and motioned Avory to step within.

"This is a nice hour to call upon business, friend Avory," he said. "It is bed time."

"I knew you weren't in bed, Barthelemy," answered Avory, "because I saw Otto von Roon come in just now."

Barthelemy drew in his breath with a sharp, sibillant sound. If Avory had seen von Roon, then he had probably seen the ladies leave. He took his visitor by the arm, leading him forward.

"It is dark here," he said. "I will lead you. Von Roon? Yes, he came in for a drink before going along. Your business—is it very private?"

"It's with you and von Roon, as a matter of fact," replied Avory. "I wanted to see you—together. So—I was fortunate."

"This way, then," said Barthelemy and engineered him along the passage and through thick velvet portieres into a dimly-lighted hall, in which a door stood partly open. "Here you are," he continued, pushing the visitor into a small room in which von Roon stood on the hearthrug, smoking a cigar. "Here's von Roon. You will take a drink?"

"Thank you—yes," answered Avory. He looked familiarly at von Roon. "Hullo!" he said. "I knew you were here."

Von Roon gave Avory a cold stare.

"Did you?" he observed. "Ah!"

Barthelemy had shut the door as he pushed Avory inside. He pointed his visitor to a chair, and proceeded to help him to a drink from a decanter and syphon which stood on the table. He pushed the glass and an open box of cigars towards him, and then sat down—between him and the door. And, picking up his own glass, he nodded to Avory. Then he glanced at von Roon.

"Avory wants to see you and me on business," he remarked tersely.

Von Roon frowned and looked at the visitor.

"Business? Well, I don't know that I have and business with Avory," he said. "Especially at this hour of the morning. However——"

"Yes," said Barthelemy, turning to Avory, "However, as you say. That means," he added, turning to Avory, "that means that you'd better name it. Sit down Otto."

Von Roon dropped into an elbow chair; Avory suddenly saw that he was between the two men, and that the door lay behind Barthelemy's big bulk. But he showed no signs of it.

"Certainly," he said, "I will name it. That's what I came for. I wanted to see both of you. Very good—I see you. And don't think I'm afraid of you, von Roon. You may frown as much as you like. Now, Barthelemy, I'll begin with a direct question: What game are you playing in connection with the Amaranth?"

Barthelemy, who was leaning over the table with his hands quietly folded before him, made no show of surprise at this direct interrogation. He gazed blandly at his questioner.

"Game?" he said.

"I said game," repeated Avory. "I ask you again—what game are you playing in connection with the Amaranth? I only ask what game, because I'm as certain you're playing a game as that I am here; Also, I'm certain that von Roon is in with you at it."

Barthelemy and von Roon looked at each other. Von Roon's countenance was as inscrutable as the elder man's, and he said nothing. Barthelemy spoke—quietly and unconcernedly.

"You had perhaps better explain," he said. "I do not understand."

"All right," responded Avory. "I'll explain. I may begin by saying that I have a knack—unpleasant for some people—of looking into matters which aroused my curiosity. Now my curiosity was aroused by a certain matter in connection with the Amaranth Club some little time ago, and I've been endeavoring to gratify it. Like to know what is was that excited my curiosity?"

"Much," murmured Barthelemy. "Much."

"Very well," said Avory with a grin. "This. That though everybody's got to turn out of the club at two o'clock, certain persons don't turn out. And yet—they aren't in it."

Barthelemy nodded his patriarchal head; von Roon flicked the ashes from the point of his cigar.

"I think," said Barthelemy blandly. "I think you should—particularize."

Avory smiled. He had come to this venture armed with a goodly stock of assurance and confidence; the stock was increasing.

"By all means," he replied. "I will particularize. So perhaps you will—both of you—permit your minds to go back to the night when Mrs. Tressingham returned to the Amaranth after having been absent from it for some four or five weeks. Eh?"

The other two looked at each other. There was a mutual question between them—How much does this man know?

"Proceed," said Barthelemy quietly. "We—remember."

"Very good. On that night," continued Avory, "there were certain persons in the club who did not leave it at two o'clock. You say I am to particularize—so I will. There was Mrs. Tressingham herself; there was Jack Hazeldene; there was Captain Dilkes; there was Lydia Linkinshaw. These four people were in the Amaranth that night, but they hadn't left when the club was closed at two o'clock. And—the rule is strict, Barthelemy. But—that's not all."

He paused and glanced at the others as if to gauge the effect of his words. Neither man showed any effect. Barthelemy nodded.

"Not all?" he said.

"Not all," repeated Avory. "Tonight Mrs. Tressingham brought Mrs. George Ellington to supper at the club. That's in defiance of rule seven, which says expressly that members may not, under any pretext whatever, introduce friends. I suppose you'll get over that, Barthelemy, by saying that you're proprietor? That's rot—the rule was broken. But that's a mere detail—insignificant. What is important is this: Mrs. Tressingham and Mrs. Ellington supped with you two. As soon as you'd finished supper you all disappeared. You didn't go out of the only entrance which the club house possesses. You were not anywhere in the club. These two ladies did not leave the club house at two o'clock, when everybody else did. But"—he bent forward, looking from one to the other of the two faces watching his own, and he tapped the table with emphatic fingers—"they came out of your house, Barthelemy, with von Roon there, at half past two—out of your house!"

Barthelemy sighed. He, too, leaned towards the visitor.

"And what," he asked quietly, "what do you infer from that?"

Avory laughed.

"That there's a secret communication between this house and the club house," he answered.

(To Be Continued.)

A Saner Path

U.S. and Britain Join Hands to Set the World on a New Path

It is not democracy alone that is imperilled by Prussianism; it is civilization itself. What the reconquered portions of France are today, so any part of the world may be, unless the nations after the war can set some limit to the unscrupulous use of military power by Germany. America, while preparing to wage the present struggle with all her might, looks beyond it to the prospect of a happier dispensation in which all countries may find security. That certainly is an inspiration that enlists the full strength of British sentiment. Together the United States and the British empire can go a long way towards realizing it; and the noblest outcome of their present close association ought to be, and will be, not merely the achievement of victory, but the hope of setting the world on a new and saner path.—London Daily Mail.

Going Strong

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Bertie—Well, how much will you give me?

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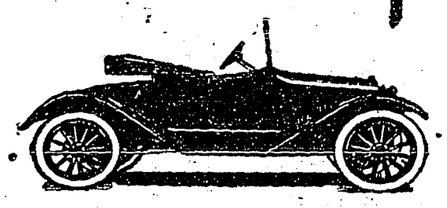
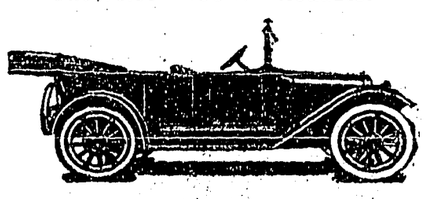
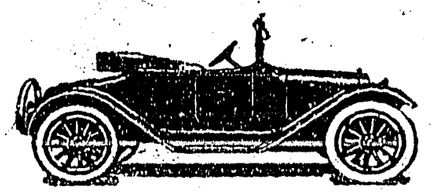


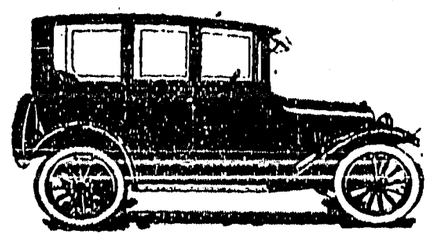
Chevrolet "490 A" Roadster



Chevrolet Model F. "Baby Grand" Five Passenger Touring Car



Chevrolet Model F-A/2 "Royal Mail" Roadster



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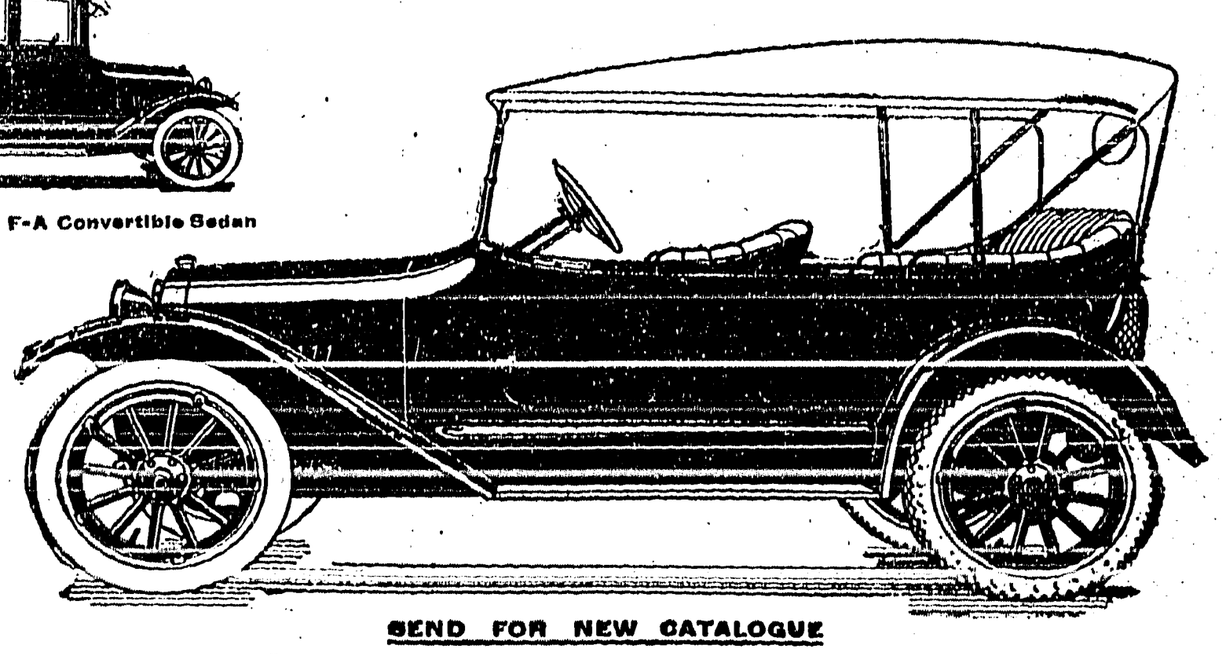

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Americans Advised To Make Kraut

German Methods Must Be Used to Save Surplus of Bumper Crop

Uncle Sam has been forced to employ pro-German methods to save America's cabbage crop. The emergency bureau of the department of agriculture reported that tremendous rains have given us a whopper cabbage crop and that unless thousands of heads of it are at once turned into sauerkraut it will be lost.

Despite that fact that we're at war with Germany, sauerkraut is so popular in this country that the price has taken a big jump. It is an easy and exceedingly profitable way to handle surplus cabbage. Last year a million dollars worth of cabbage went the sauerkraut route.

An Easy Pill to Take.—Some persons have repugnance to pills because of their nauseating taste. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so prepared as to make them agreeable to the most fastidious. The most delicate can take them without feeling the revulsion that follows the taking of ordinary pills. This is one reason for the popularity of these celebrated pills, but the main reason is their high tonical quality as a medicine for the stomach.

Is An Outlaw Nation

Germany is an outlaw nation. Its government cannot be trusted. Its pledges are worthless. Its honor is a lie. Let us assume that the German government as now constituted is willing to promise full reparation to Belgium. What would its promises be worth? How could they be enforced? Who would guarantee them? Does any sane man doubt that they would be repudiated if Germany could find a way to repudiate them?

At every turn we are confronted with the insurmountable obstacle of Germany's record.—From the New York World.

There are 7,000,000 farms in the United States.

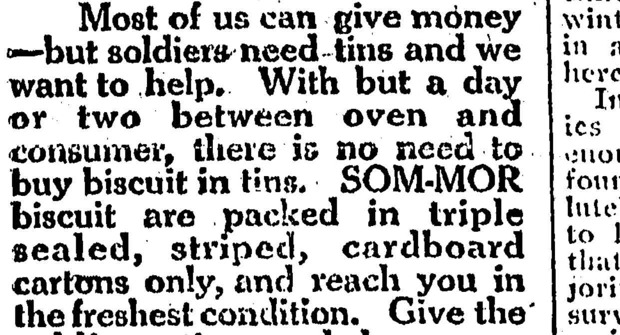
Som-Mor Biscuit

Meets a War Demand

Most of us can give money—but soldiers need tins and we want to help. With but a day or two between oven and consumer, there is no need to buy biscuit in tins. SOM-MOR biscuit are packed in triple sealed, striped, cardboard cartons only, and reach you in the freshest condition. Give the soldiers tins and buy your biscuits in cartons. It's no sacrifice for you, and IT WILL help the boys. Ask for

Royal Arrowroot

in cartons, too.



North-West Biscuit Company, Limited, EDMONTON, Alta.

Agencies at Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver. 22

Out of Place

"Sentimentality is out of place in business," said George W. Perkins in a Y.M.C.A. address in New York. "Business sentimentality always reminds me of the young bride who was asked by the customs official on her return form her wedding party:

"Have you anything to declare?"

"Nothing," she answered, with a blush, "except that I love George more than ever."

FREQUENT HEADACHES

People with thin blood are much more subject to headaches than full-blooded persons, and the form of anaemia that afflicts growing girls is almost always accompanied by headaches, together with disturbance of the digestive organs.

Whenever you have constant or recurring headaches and pallor of the face, they show that the blood is thin and your efforts should be directed toward building up your blood. A fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do this effectively, and the rich, red blood made by these pills will remove the headache.

More disturbances to the health are caused by their blood than most people have any idea of. When your blood is impoverished, the nerves suffer from lack of nourishment and you may be troubled with insomnia, neuritis, neuralgia or sciatica. Muscles subject to strain are under-nourished and you may have muscular rheumastism or lumbago. If your blood is thin and you begin to show symptoms of any of these disorders, try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the blood is restored to its normal condition every symptom of the trouble will disappear. There are more people who owe their present state of good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than to any other medicine, and most of them do not hesitate to say so.

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.

Children Starving

Pitiable Plight of Little Ones in Syria and Palestine

More than 50,000 children under 12 years of age, all dependent on outside relief for necessities of life, are in Lebanon, and an additional 25,000 orphans are in Syria, not including Palestine, according to reports of missionaries who recently arrived in New York. They said it was extremely doubtful whether many of these children could survive the coming winter if relief does not reach them in a more substantial form than heretofore.

In many instances, the missionaries say, little children scarcely old enough to feed themselves, were found by relief workers living absolutely alone, begging for enough food to keep them alive, and failing in that, subsisting on grass. The majority of these were girls, who had survived due to greater powers of resistance or to having been fed by their brothers who starved.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

A Man With a Ready Wit

The concert seemed to be boring the young man in the second row. The first two items had started him gapping. Now a young lady singer was positively getting on his nerves. Addressing a middle-aged gentleman who sat next him, he said:

"Did you ever hear such an unearthly row in all your life?"

"Excuse me; that is my daughter—"

"As these people are making at the back," broke in the young man, "I can scarcely hear a word of that beautiful song."

Mrs. Bubbubs—Wouldn't it be fine to be able to do exactly as we please?

Mrs. Subbubs—Yes, indeed. I wonder how it feels to be a cook.—Judge.

The "Obstinate Nation"

What Britain Has Done to Save the Liberties of Europe

What saved the liberties of Europe at this juncture—Mr. Gerard makes no secret of it—was the sudden entry of England into the war. For three years the "obstinate nation" (the kaiser's words to Mr. Gerard) has kept up the war. For three years its fleet has cleared the seas of German shipping. During three years it has built up vast armies, financed half of Europe, and instead of sending half a dozen divisions to assist France, has put into the field some millions of trained soldiers. British troops fought with the Japanese at Kaio Chau. British troops pressed from the Persian Gulf into Bagdad, driving the Turks before them. British troops flung the Turks back from the Suez Canal, and advanced to the walls of Jerusalem. British troops kept the Turks busy, in the Gallipoli, during critical months, and landed at Saloniki to help to hold up the Bulgarian attack. And yet the bargain with the Dual Alliance was the British fleet to aid the armies of France and Russia, and only a few divisions to reinforce the French across the channel. No man living knows the story of the German conspiracy, and how it miscarried, more completely than Mr. Gerard. And the story of that conspiracy, as he is telling it to the world today, is something that should be known by the world.—Christian Science Monitor.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

An Inch of Rain

It Means That Over 113 Tons of Water Per Acre Has Fallen

You have often seen the statement that one rainfall during the past week has been so many inches. Do you have an adequate idea of what this means? Few people have, remarks London Tit-Bits.

You read in the weather bulletins that two or three inches of rain sometimes fall in a day, but these figures really convey very little information and give no idea at all of the prodigality of nature.

An acre contains 6,272,640 square inches of surface, and an inch of rain means, therefore, the same number of cubic inches of water. A gallon contains 27,727 cub inches of water, and an inch of rainfall means 22,622 gallons to the acre, and as a gallon of water weighs ten pounds, the rainfall on an acre is 226,220 pounds. Counting 2,000 pounds to the ton, an inch of rain means over 113 tons per acre.

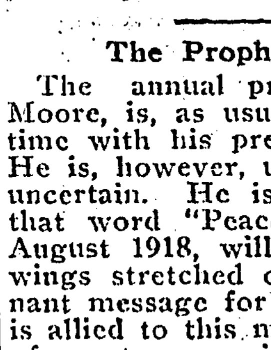
Oil for Toothache.—There is no pain so acute and distressing as toothache. When you have so unwelcome a visitor apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil according to directions and you will find immediate relief. It touches the nerve with soothing effect and the pain departs at once. That it will ease toothache is another fine quality of this Oil, showing the many uses it has.

The Prophet Is Vague

The annual prophet, our friend, Moore, is, as usual, well ahead of time with his predictions for 1918. He is, however, unusually timid and uncertain. He is rather vague on that word "Peace," which, not till August 1918, will appear with his wings stretched out with the benignant message for the future. March is allied to this month in movements of great prosperity, but in what direction and from whence or to whither old Moore is silent.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes inflamed by *Sun, Dust* and *Wind* quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. FOR YOUR EYES No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. **Murine Eye Remedy** At Your Druggist's or by mail, 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For *Book of the Eye*—Free. Ask **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

Artificial TEETH



I make Artificial Teeth without the use of a plate; I can transform a badly shaped mouth into a pretty one; I can do the best work that expert dental science has evolved, and I can do it cheaper and more satisfactory than anybody I know.

Examination and Consultation Free.

DR. G. R. CLARKE

Rooms 1 to 9, Dom. Trust Bldg.

Regina - - - - - Sask.

Wood's Phosphodine. *The Great English Remedy.* Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins, *Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* **THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.** (Formerly Windsor.)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3. **THERAPION** Used in French Hospitals with great success, cures chronic weakness, lost vigor & vim, kidney, bladder, diseases, blood poison, piles. Either no. druggists or mail $1. post 4 cts. Fougera Co. 90. Beekman St. New York or Lyman Bros Toronto. Write for free book to Dr. Le Clerc Med. Co. Haverstock Rd. Hampstead, London, Eng. Try new dragee (tasteless) form of easy to take **THERAPION** safe and lasting cure. See that trade marked word 'THERAPION' is on Brit. Govt. stamp affixed to all genuine packets

EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

A Strong Canadian Company

Surplus Over Three-Quarters Million Dollars

FOR EXPERT PERSONAL ATTENTION CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN—NOTIFY

Jas. Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

THE OLD RELIABLE COMMISSION MERCHANTS TRACK BUYERS AND EXPORTERS

Established 1857

Top Prices, Careful Checking of Grades, Liberal Advances and Prompt Adjustments. We are Big Buyers of

Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye

Phone or Wire Our Nearest Office for Prices Any Time After Your Grain Is Shipped.

WESTERN OFFICES	LONG DISTANCE PHONES
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg	Main 8522
Grain Exchange, Calgary	Main 2268
Canada Building, Saskatoon	3241

COWAN'S Filbert Nut Bar

Fresh plump filberts scattered generously throughout the finest and smoothest milk chocolate manufactured.

Sold everywhere. Made in Canada.

A-15

We Must Hold On

It may be that disappointment still awaits us and that another winter must pass before we can see the fulfilment of our hope. We must be prepared for that delay and for this reason must check the torrent of expenditure which is daily swollen by reckless spending, and which is the gravest menace we have today. But whether it comes next month or next year, we must hold on till the victory is won and till there is no nation which has not repudiated the authority of force in the affairs of the world and come into the orbit of democracy.—London Daily News.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

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

Yours truly,

VILANDIE FRERES.

The United States bureau of fisheries is attempting to introduce into the Pacific ocean fish that are natives of the Atlantic and vice versa. The shiftings and the changes that are going on are not merely scientific experiments, but are meant to effect extensions of the food supply, the creation of new industries, and the putting of money into the purses of thousands of fishermen on both coasts.

As a vermicide there is no preparation that equals Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It has saved the lives of countless children.

Must Learn Patience

We must learn patience, bearing in mind two considerations. In the first place, sea-power works slowly and silently, but irresistibly and relentlessly, as our forefathers in the years of almost unbroken hostilities from 1793 to 1815—Trafalgar having been fought in the middle of that period—came to know. In the second place, everything for which the Allies are fighting depends on the British fleet, and therefore it must not be made the instrument of any uninstructed war philosophy. We can risk many things, as we are risking them under the pressure of this unexampled emergency, but the nation cannot permit any risks to be run in the matter of command of the sea, which, in spite of the submarine, remains the life-line of all the peoples who are today more resolved than ever to preservere until the defeat of Prussianism and all that it stands for has been accomplished.—London Daily Telegraph.

Minimize The Fire Peril By Using

EDDY'S

Chemically Self-Extinguishing

"Silent 500s"

The Matches With "No Afterglow"

EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

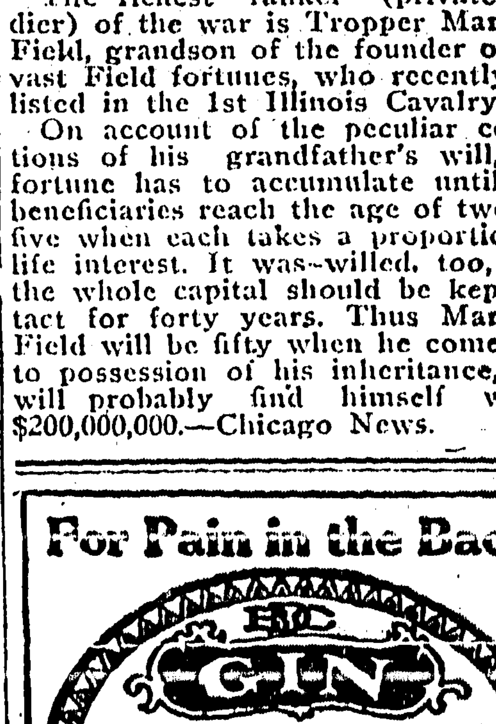
Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box.

A Wealthy Private

The richest "ranker" (private soldier) of the war is Tropper Marshall Field, grandson of the founder of the vast Field fortunes, who recently enlisted in the 1st Illinois Cavalry.

On account of the peculiar conditions of his grandfather's will, the fortune has to accumulate until the beneficiaries reach the age of twenty-five when each takes a proportionate life interest. It was willed, too, that the whole capital should be kept intact for forty years. Thus Marshall Field will be fifty when he comes into possession of his inheritance, and will probably find himself worth $200,000,000.—Chicago News.

For Pain in the Back



... stant Headaches, Urinary and Bladder Troubles and all Irregularities of the Kidneys. 221

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, OCT. 19

Do It Now

Conscription, or rather, selective draft, is with us. The official proclamation in this connection appears in this issue, the necessary forms to be filled out by those liable under the new regulations are in the hands of the postmaster, and the gentlemen who will decide as to who is and who is not entitled to exemption from active service (provided they are medically fit) have been named.

The procedure is quite simple. Those who wish to claim exemption, however, must appear before the medical board at Nelson or Fernie for examination. If they are medically sound their application for exemption will be taken by the postmaster, who in turn sends it on to the provincial registrar appointed under the act, and he in due course refers it back to the exemption tribunal for consideration. The candidate who is not up to standard is given a certificate to that effect, and will not be called upon for service at the front, though according to the class he is placed in he is liable to be called on for non-combatant service, such as forestry work, the army medical and army service corps, etc., or for guard duty at home, and some other lines of military service.

It is also provided that the candidate for exemption who is not satisfied with the decision given him by the local exemption tribunal can appeal from their decision and keep on appealing until the matter comes before the minister of justice, who is the court of last resort Incidentally it is also provided that the gentleman who looks after the militia department's interests at the sittings of the exemption tribunal may also enter a like number of appeals in the case of any parties whom he thinks is not entitled to exemption.

The regulations also provide that those who appear before November 10th and are classed medically fit can select the particular regiment in which they wish to serve. After that date this choice will be withdrawn and the men must join up with the corps the militia authorities stipulate. November 10th, too, is the last date those liable have to appear for medical examination of their own free will and accord. On and after November 11th both the civil authorities and the special official appointed will see to it that those who have not a certificate showing that they have been up for examination are rounded up for that purpose by the strong arm of the law.

Nations Look to Future

Ottawa, Oct. 17—The true benefit of the Military Service Act will not be realized in full even when the needed reinforcements arrive at the front and the Canadian Expeditionary Force returns to its work strengthened and reinvigorated. This is the opinion of a London business man of high standing who is now visiting Canada on a government mission.

All the belligerent nations, this visitor says, are fighting to-day with one eye on the future. The desire of all is to go through the war with a business and industrial organization as firmly stabilized and normal as possible. The industrial value of the Military Service Act will be that it will leave at their tasks those whose work is needed in the national interest and help to insure future prosperity. Assurance of this coming benefit helped to make the draft law more popular in England than was ever expected, despite its drastic provisions.

18-Pound Turnips

Joe Clubb is looking for the man who can eclipse his effort at amateur gardening this year. Joe, who is holding down the Morgan ranch, has a special claim to fame in his showing in turnips, a couple of which weighed 18 pounds each, and several others almost as bulky. They were a feature of the vegetable display in the Hatfield barber shop window during Reclamation week. Sharing the honors with them were three pecks of potatoes none of which tubers weighed less than 1½ pounds—most of them from the Clubb garden, too.

Cranbrook council would like the C.P.R. to put in a swimming pool at the Y.M.C.A. in that town.

Devonshire.

[L.S.]

CANADA

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern—GREETING:

A Proclamation calling out the men comprised in Class 1 as described by the Military Service Act, 1917.

E. L. Newcombe.

The Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada

WHEREAS it is provided by our Militia Act of Canada, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 41, Section 69, that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may place our Militia of Canada, or any part thereof, on active service anywhere in Canada, and also beyond Canada for the defence thereof, at any time when it appears advisable so to do by reason of emergency;

And Whereas that part of our militia of Canada known as the Canadian Expeditionary Force is now engaged in active service overseas for the defence and security of Canada, the preservation of our Empire and of human liberty; and it is necessary owing to the emergencies of the war to provide reenforcements for our said Expeditionary Force in addition to those whose inclination or circumstances have permitted them to volunteer;

And Whereas by reason of the large number of men who have already left agricultural and industrial pursuits in our Dominion of Canada in order to join our Expeditionary Force as volunteers, and by reason of the necessity of maintaining under these conditions the productiveness or output of agriculture and industry in our said Dominion, we have determined by and with the advice and consent of our Senate and House of Commons of Canada that it is expedient to secure the men so required, not by ballot as provided by our said Militia Act, but by selective draft; such re-enforcement, under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, hereinafter referred to, not to exceed one hundred thousand men;

And Whereas it is accordingly enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada, holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign, and known as the Military Service Act, 1917, that every one of our male subjects who comes within one of the classes described and intended by the said Act shall be liable to be called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada; and that his service shall be for the duration of the present war and demobilization after the conclusion of the war;

And Whereas the men who are, under the provisions of the said last mentioned Act, liable to be called out, are comprised in six classes of which Class 1 is, by the provisions of the said Act, defined to consist of all our male subjects, ordinarily, or at any time since the 4th day of August, 1914, resident in Canada, who have attained the age of twenty years, who were born not earlier than the year 1883, and were on the 6th day of July, 1917, unmarried, or are widowers but have no child, and who are not within any of the following enumerated

EXCEPTIONS:—

1. Members of our regular, or reserve, or auxiliary forces, as defined by our Army Act.
2. Members of our military forces raised by the Governments of any of our other dominions or by our Government of India.
3. Men serving in our Royal Navy, or in our Royal Marines, or in our Naval Service of Canada, and members of our Canadian Expeditionary Force.
4. Men who have since August 4th, 1914, served in our Military or Naval Forces, or in those of our allies, in any theatre of actual war, and have been honourably discharged therefrom.
5. Clergy, including members of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, and ministers of all religious denominations existing in Canada at the date of the passing of our said Military Service Act.
6. Those persons exempted from military service by Order in Council of August 13th, 1873, and by Order in Council of December 6th, 1898;

And Whereas it is moreover provided by our said Military Service Act that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may from time to time by proclamation call out on active service as aforesaid any class of men in the said Act described, and that all men within the class so called out shall, from the date of such proclamation, be deemed to be soldiers enlisted in the military service of Canada and subject to military law, save as in the said Act otherwise provided; and that the men so called out shall report and shall be placed on active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force as may be set out in such proclamation or in regulations; but that they shall, until so placed on active service, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas it is also provided by the said Act that at any time before a date to be fixed by proclamation an application may be made, by or in respect of any man in the class to be called out, to one of our local tribunals, established in the manner provided by the said Act in the province in which such man ordinarily resides, for a certificate of exemption from service upon any of the following

GROUNDS OF EXEMPTION:—

(a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged;

(b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications;

(c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained;

(d) That serious hardship would ensue, if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position;

(e) Ill health or infirmity;

(f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service, and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs;

And that if any of the grounds of such application be established, a certificate of exemption shall be granted to such man.

And Whereas moreover it is enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign and known as the War Time Elections Act that certain persons thereby disqualified from voting with such of their sons as on polling day are not of legal age, shall be exempt from combatant military and naval service;

And Whereas it is further provided by our said Military Service Act that applications for exemption from service shall be determined by our said local tribunals, subject to appeal as in the said Act provided, and that any man, by or in respect of whom an application for exemption from service is made, shall, so long as such application or any appeal in connection therewith is pending, and during the currency of any exemption granted him, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas our Governor-General of Canada in Council has determined to call out upon active service as aforesaid the men included in Class 1, as in the said Act and hereinbefore defined or described;

Now Therefore Know Ye that we do hereby call out the said Class 1, comprising the men in our said Military Service Act, 1917, and hereinbefore defined or described as to the said class belonging, on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada, as we may, in the command or direction of our Military Forces, hereafter order or direct.

And we do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin that each man who is a member of the said class shall, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, in the prescribed form and manner, report himself for military service, unless application for his exemption shall then have been made by him or by another person entitled to apply on his behalf; wherein our loving subjects, members of the said class, are especially charged not to fail since not only do their loyalty and allegiance require and impose the obligation of careful and implicit obedience to these our strict commands and injunctions, but moreover, lest our loving subjects should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to report within the time limited as aforesaid, we do hereby forewarn and admonish them that any one who is hereby called out, and who without reasonable excuse fails to report as aforesaid, shall thereby comm t an offence, for which he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years with hard labour, and he shall nevertheless, if we so require, be compelled to serve immediately in our said Expeditionary Force.

And we do hereby proclaim and announce that for the greater convenience of our subjects, we have directed that prescribed forms, for reporting for service, and for application for exemption from service, may, at any time on or before the said 10th day of November, 1917, be obtained at any post office in our Dominion of Canada; and that reports for service and applications for exemption from service, if obtained at any of our said post offices and properly executed, shall be forwarded by our postmaster at the post office from which the same are obtained to their proper destinations as by our regulations prescribed, free of postage or any other charge.

And we do further inform and notify our loving subjects that local tribunals have been established in convenient localities throughout our Dominion of Canada for the hearing of applications for exemption from service upon any of the statutory grounds, as hereinbefore set out; that these our local tribunals so established will begin to sit in the discharge of their duties on the 8th day of November, 1917, and that they will continue to sit from day to day thereafter, as may be necessary or convenient, at such times and places as shall be duly notified, until all applications for exemption from service shall have been heard and disposed of; also that men belonging to the class hereby called out who have not previously to the said 8th day of November, 1917, reported for service, or forwarded applications for exemption through any of our post offices as aforesaid, may make applications in person for exemption from service to any of our said tribunals on the 8th, 9th or 10th day of November, 1917.

And we do hereby moreover notify and inform our loving subjects who are within the class hereby called out, that if, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, they report themselves for military service, or if, on or before that day, application for exemption from service be made by them or on their behalf, they will not be required to report for duty, or be placed upon active service as aforesaid, until a day, not earlier than the 10th day of December, 1917, which will, by our registrar for the province in which they reported or applied, be notified to them in writing by registered post at their respective addresses as given in their reports for service, or applications for exemption from service, or at such substituted addresses as they may have respectively signified to our said registrar; and we do hereby inform, forewarn and admonish the men belonging to the class hereby called out that if any of them shall, without just and sufficient cause, fail to report for duty at the time and place required by notice in writing so posted, or shall fail to report for duty as otherwise by law required, he shall be subject to the procedure, pains and penalties by law prescribed as against military deserters.

Of all of which our loving subjects, and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, rendering strict obedience to and compliance with all these our commands, directions and requirements, and governing themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

Thomas Mulvey

Under-Secretary of State.

151

Attractive Specials

Particular Interest

to

Women

Handsome House Dresses

You will say they are the best you ever saw at the price. Well made. Nicely trimmed.

New Blouses

These are beauties, and attractive in style and materials. Crepe-de-chene, pretty Voiles and a few tailored ones with the new collars that are so much in vogue at present.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

F. H. JACKSON

GENERAL MERCHANT - CRESTON

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

The monthly payroll at Trail smelter is now $150,000.

$7,485 of building permits were issued at Trail last month.

Two of Revelstoke's hotels have closed since the arrival of prohibition.

Nine months of 1917 shows a total of 277,044 tons of ore sent to Trail smelter.

The smelter at Trail is shipping a carload of refined copper daily at present.

1000 feet of new hose has just been added to the fire fighting equipment at Golden.

Trail has now a water supply sufficient for a town three times its present size.

The lemon tree in the Noble barber shop at Kaslo has a crop of four lemons this year.

If the cost is not too great Trail's new Roman Catholic Church will be built of brick. It will be 34x70 feet.

Owing to the excessively hot summer causing an exceptionally heavy drop the Sunnyside ranch at Grand Forks had only two cars of prunes to ship this year, as compared with seven in 1916.

Stop! Look! Listen!

There was a young girl in Drumheller;
She looked all around for a feller;
  She soon found a guy—
  And he looked rather shy
To this charming young girl in Drumheller.

Now this charming young girl was a sweller,
And she soon wed this handsome young feller;
  Now they've children twice five—
  Every one is alive—
This maid and the charming young feller.

Now this charming and handsome young feller,
He sure has to work like a heller;
  He has just got to work
  There is no time to shirk,
Or they'd go mighty slim I can tell yer.

Now, young man, be wise and just tell her
Of the fate of that other young feller,
  Or your pleasure's all gone
  And your work just begun—
Just like the young man in Drumheller.

—ANON

P.S.—How about this, Wynndel?

Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco

IS THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW

It is manufactured tobacco in its purest form.

It has a pleasing flavor.

It is tobacco scientifically prepared for man's use.

Kaslo is ripe for church union. Both the Anglican and Presbyterian churches in that town are without pastors.

Each hotel in Kaslo will receive $116 refund from the town council, prohibition coming in three months before the licenses expired.

The Cranbrook Club will not close as a result of prohibition coming into force. It may, however, be reorganized and made a commercial club.

Kaslo small boys are getting 25 cents apiece for cats these days. They are shipped to Sandon to keep down the mice in warehouses and stores.

Mr. Muir, manager of the Bank of British North America at Kaslo, has been transferred to Vancouver.

East Kootenay mines have sent out over 100,000 tons of ore this year thus far, the Sullivan, of course, being the big thing in that section.

Penticton Herald: While apples of every variety which is grown in this district are smaller in size than in past years, the quality and color is exceptionally good, and are running over 90 per cent. No. ones. During a three-day pack at one of the local shipping houses when 1,700 boxes were prepared for shipment, there were only 27 boxes of number threes.

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

Sleighs and Cutters. Team Sleighs
Single and Double Harness and Supplies
Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness

Coal and Wood For Sale.

H. S. McCREATH

Phone 56 Sirdar Ave. Creston

Increased Production

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

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

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

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

British Columbia Nurseries Company, Limited

1493 Seventh Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C. Nursery at Sardis

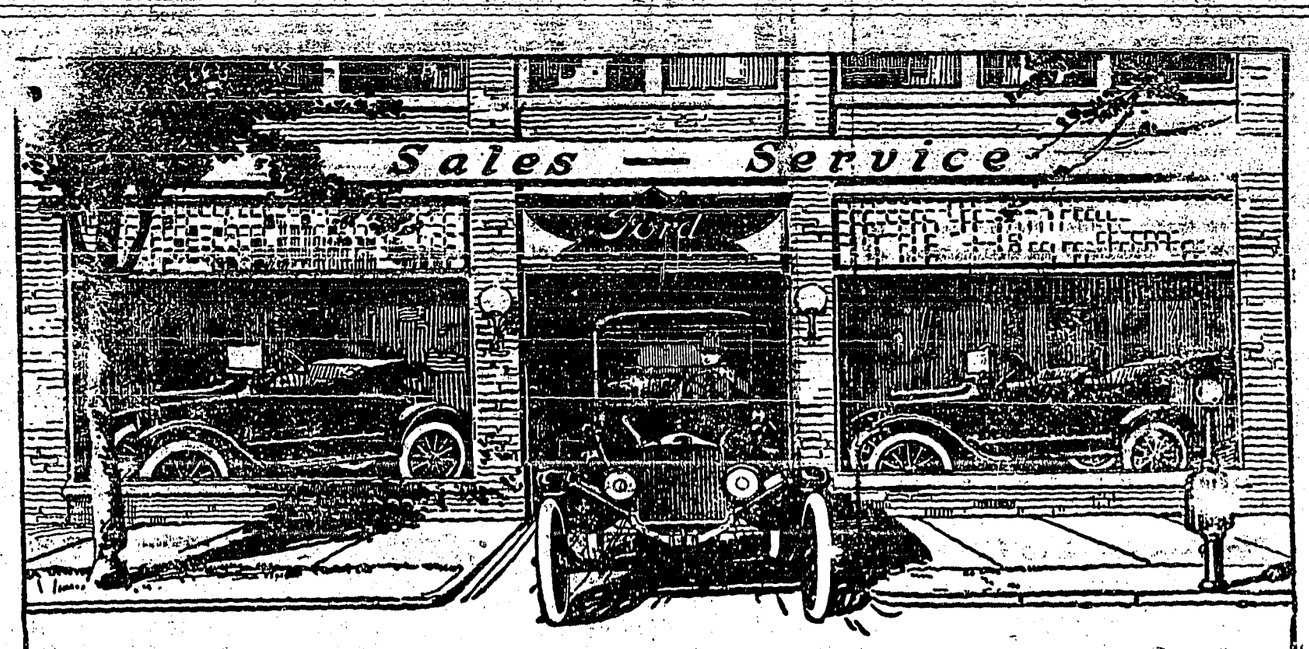
We carry a complete stock of

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

when in need of anything in this line call and get our prices.

Canyon City Lumber Company

LIMITED



Complete Service to Ford Owners Everywhere

COURTEOUS attention to your needs wherever you may travel is something you appreciate, and being a Ford owner you can get it. You are always "among friends".

There are more than 700 Ford Dealer Service Stations throughout Canada. These are always within easy reach of Ford owners—for gasoline, oil, tires, repairs, accessories, expert advice or motor adjustments.

The cost of Ford Service is as remarkably low as the cost of the car itself. Nineteen of the most called for parts cost only $5.40. Just compare this with the cost of spare parts for other cars and you will realize the advantage of owning a Ford.

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout - - $475
Touring - - $
Coupelet -
Sedan - - -

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Creston Auto & Supply Co. - - Dealers - - CRESTON

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager
H. V. F. JONES, Ass't. Gen'l. Manager

CAPITAL PAID UP, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, - $13,500,000

BANK MONEY ORDERS

The most convenient way of remitting small sums of money is by the Money Orders sold by this Bank. The cost is as follows:

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

PLUS REVENUE STAMPS

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

HAVE YOU A BAD SORE?

If so, remember these facts—Zam-Buk is by far the most widely used balm in Canada! Why has it become so popular? Because it heals sores, cures skin diseases, and does what is claimed for it. Why not let it heal *your* sore?

Remember that Zam-Buk is altogether different to the ordinary ointments. Most of these consist of animal fats. Zam-Buk contains no trace of any animal fat, or any mineral matter. It is absolutely herbal.

Remember that Zam-Buk is at the same time healing, soothing, and antiseptic. Kills poison instantly, and all harmful germs. It is suitable alike for recent injuries and diseases, and for chronic sores, ulcers, etc. Test how different and superior Zam-Buk really is. All druggists and stores at 50c. box. Use also Zam-Buk Soap. Relieves sunburn and prevents freckles. Best for baby's bath. 25c. tablet.

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the

Otto Higel Piano Action

MONEY ORDERS

When ordering goods by mail, send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Shell Explosions Cause Skin Diseases

Dermatology of War Differs From That of Peace, Says Medical Man

According to the Paris correspondent of the Medical Board, who, under date of July 30, writes on "Dermatology of the War," skin diseases vary greatly in war and peace. Exposure to the shock of explosions has been responsible also for cases of psoriasis, a disease characterized by an eruption of circumscribed rounded patches of a red color covered with adherent white scales. Here is part of his letter:

"The diseases of the campaigning soldier differ considerably in nature and frequency from those encountered in times of peace. In the dermatological clinics of the Paris hospitals before the war one would encounter as the most frequent form of dermatosis, eczema, scabies (itch) psoriasis, and tubercus trouble under lupic or varicose forms. Today eczema, tuberculides and scabies are rare, being replaced in order of frequency by phthiriasis (parasites), eczema, and trichophytinous diseases (diseases affecting the hair), oftentimes marked by varied peculiarities.

"Tuberculides and tuberculosis of the skin are rare. This is not astonishing when one is acquainted with the rigorous care with which tuberculous subjects were eliminated by the medical examiners as the soldiers presented themselves for active service. The army life and exercise in the open air; the nourishment, good in quality and quantity, have constituted great obstacles to the development of the attenuated forms of tuberculosis of the skin.

Procrastination

Effort is chiefly lost through misapplication. The men who know the most haven't done as much for the world as the men who do the most. "Waiting until tomorrow," has destroyed more businesses, ruined more lives, and annihilated more armies than the power of enmity.—Herbert Kaufman.

If you never tasted Grape-Nuts FOOD you have missed one of the good things in life

W. N. U. 1170

The Man Behind the Plow

Great Services Rendered in Time of National Crisis

That country gentleman have made mistakes in the past in their attitude towards their land is true enough, but during this time of crisis they have been in all respects great servants of the common good, those above military age serving all day long as recruiters, and the others serving in the ranks when they could not at once serve as officers. The yeomen of England, and landlords of the manors, have ever had in war the same tradition of public service; and for this reason in his History of Henry VII., Lord Bacon speaks with the utmost enthusiasm of the hereditary power that Henry gained for the state by establishing on the land "men of some substance, that might keep hinds and servants, and set the plough going on. This did wonderfully concern the might and manner-hood of the kingdom, to have farms as it were of a standard, sufficient to maintain an ably body out of penury, and did in effect amortise a great part of the lands of the kingdom unto the hold and occupation of the yeomanry or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers or peasants." From this Tudor wisdom many a county family took its origin, and as Bacon puts it: "Thus did the king secretly sow Hydra's teeth; whereupon, according to the poet's fiction, should rise up armed men for the service of the kingdom."—Saturday Review.

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)

In Court

Judge (severely)—Aren't you ashamed to be seen here so often?

Boozy Bill—Why, bless yer honor, this place is quite respectable ter some places where I'm seen.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

pply 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.

How "Sammees" Originated

Just how the Yankee troops in France got their nickname, "Sammees" now appears. The welcoming French shouted enthusiastically, "Vive les amis!" pronounced "Vive lay zammee!" and the soldiers thought that instead of cheering their arriving friends the crowds were giving them a nickname referring back to Uncle Sam. It was a queer philological incident, and it will be all the queerer if the nickname sticks. —Boston Globe.

Minard's Liniment for Sale Everywhere.

Marvels of the Telephone

Listening to the Atlantic and Pacific Simultaneously

A remarkable demonstration of the telephone was recently made for the benefit of Lord Northcliffe and his party. A point of historical interest was the listening by the distinguished visitor to the roar of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans simultaneously. A telephone was connected to the transcontinental line reaching to San Francisco where the line had for the occasion been extended to a telephone transmitter on the shore of the Pacific at the Golden Gate. Another telephone was connected to a line extending to a transmitter on the shore of the Atlantic. Thus by placing his ear to one receiver and then to the other, Lord Northcliffe was able to hear first one ocean and then the other, and by placing a receiver to either ear he was able to hear both oceans simultaneously.

"Silver Bullet" Very Effective

How to Strike the Hun a Severe Blow

It is not necessary to travel to Europe and enter the trenches in order to strike a blow against the enemy of civilization. Some very effective work can be done at home.

Of course, the most meritorious service is that done by the brave men who don the khaki and go into the trenches. They risk their lives and endure separation from all they hold dear. But this does not mean that fighting with the gun or bayonet is the only way to make the enmy reel backwards and finally collapse.

Money is a weapon of terrific force in modern war, much more powerful than it ever was in the past. This means that Germany is more vulnerable to the hammering of money, comparatively speaking, than to the hammering of steel shells. As Lloyd George said many months ago the "silver bullet" will finally win the war and it goes without saying that the more silver bullets there are to be discharged, the sooner the war will end.

Dominion of Canada war savings certificates are Canada's "silver bullets." Each one of them is aimed straight for the kaiser's heart.

No matter how deep-rooted the corn may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

Land for Veterans

In the British house of commons Major Hunt complained that the board of agriculture was not making proper provision for the land settlement of sailors and soldiers after the war. He emphasized that the facilities which Australia and Canada are providing would open land to the men from the United Kingdom besides those from the Dominions.

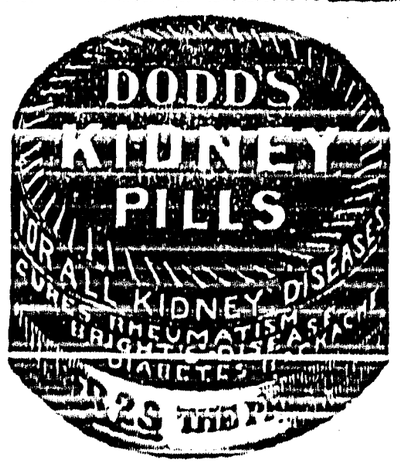
Mr. Winfrey, under-secretary for agriculture, said the board had already secured practically the whole of 8,000 acres which the act of 1915 empowered it to purchase for this purpose. It might be necessary to ask additional powers after the recess. He was of the opinion that the question of capital was not difficult, as many ex-soldiers had a small capital besides their pensions and were able to take up small holdings.

To safeguard the child from damage that worms cause, use Miller's Worm Powders, the medicine par excellence for children. These powders will clear the system entirely of worms, will regulate and stimulate the organs injuriously affected by the worms, and will encourage healthful operation of the digestive processes. As a vermifuge it cannot be surpassed in exectiveness.

Says Hindenburg a Colossal Failure

Col. Repington, military critic of the London Times, reviewing the last year of the war, declares Hindenburg is a colossal failure incapable of devising any fresh strategy against the great allied powers, unable to take advantage of the gift of the Russian revolution which fortune offered him.

On the west front the German armies had not won a battle in three years but have always gone back.



Poultry Disease Preventable

War Conditions Make It Imperative That Farmers Keep Chicks From Dying.

At least fifty per cent. of the chickens, young ducks and turkeys and ten per cent. of the adult birds die each year from diseases, many of which are preventable. This is an annual national loss of probably millions of dollars that could be avoided to a large extent.

War conditions make it imperative that farmers and poultrymen, as far as possible, stop this enormous leak and in order to assist in this connection Dr. Wickware suggests that every breeder pay strict attention to the general conditions of his flock in order that any ailing birds may be immediately isolated. When anything unusual is noted in the fowl, it is advisable to place the affected individual in separate quarters. If within a short time recovery does not take place, it is unwise to destroy the fowl without first ascertaining the cause of the disorder. The prevalence of disease is more often the cause of the poultry-keeper's failure than is the lack of practical knowledge. The extreme importance of keeping the quarters clean; isolation of all ailing fowls and immediate action in regard to finding out the cause cannot be too strongly impressed upon the poultryman.

When trouble occurs, forward to the Biological Laboratory, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., a live but sick fowl or in the absence of such, a dead bird. In the interval disinfect the quarters, runs, drinking fountains and feed dishes to check the spread of the infectious disease.

Disinfect the poultry houses by spraying the interior with a lime-wash solution (50 lbs. stone lime slaked in a barrel of water plus one gallon of a good commercial disinfectant).

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.

Studio Life

The Lady Visitor (to friend just married)—So you are not getting tired of studio life, eh?

The Artist's Wife—Good gracious no! It's most interesting. Jim paints, and I cook. Then the game is to guess what the things are meant for. —London Opinion.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

War Is a Touchstone

War is a great touchstone of national strength. It is a test of the morale of the civilian population as well as that of the armed forces. One is necessary to the other. We cannot preserve our national morale unless we keep our heads. We are teaching our soldiers order and discipline; it is imperative that we maintain order and discipline in our civil life. We have a clear road before us. We cannot afford to be mislead by the tremulous tones of intellectual instability. It is of the most vital importance to protect the nation from the natural enemies of society. Any weakening of the safeguards of civil life is fraught with danger. Morale disintegration will inevitably be followed by national disintegration.—Chicago Tribune.

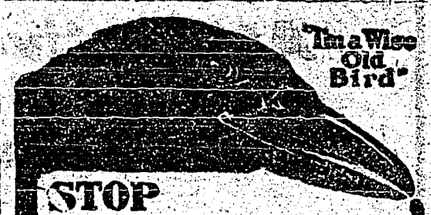
Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Full Weight of Hostility

China's declaration of war against Germany will not greatly affect the course of the war. It may incite the Berlin press to fresh expressions of contempt and abuse. But in the end Germany will be made to feel the full weight of the hostility it has aroused throughout the world by its mad policy of the past three years. If there are any far-seeing statesmen in Germany they must realize that when it enters upon the work of reconstruction after the war it will have no friends left anywhere, and its commerce with foreign countries will be in such a condition as to minimize it powers of recuperation.—New York World.

Do you always let your wife have her own way?

Yes, and mine, too.—Louisville Courier-Journal.



STOP HEADACHES BEFOREHAND

You never had a headache when you were *well.*

To keep well is to keep clean, inside.

To relieve headache, and to prevent it, keep the liver active and industrious and the bowels as regular as a clock.

Two generations of healthy, vigorous people have done this by taking one pill at bedtime, regularly—a larger dose when nature gives the warning.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine bears Signature

Brentwood

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

CARTER'S IRON PILLS will help this condition.

Verbum Sap.

Which Goes to Prove That There Is One Born Every Minute

Far be it from us to hint that anything of the sort could happen in Chicago, yet we see by The Forum that a New York grocer said to Shirley Burns: "I don't like a cash business. I have a high-class trade who pay their bills pretty regularly; they don't bother to itemize them, and if my sales for the month don't come up to my expectations I add enough to their bills to make my profit what I think it ought to be. Only a few people kick on the addition and they are highly pleased when I make the correction."

Moral: There is one born every minute.—Chicago Tribune.

Asthma Brings Misery, but Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will replace the misery with welcome relief. Inhaled as smoke or vapor it reaches the very inmost recesses of the bronchial passages and soothes them. Restriction passes and easy breathing returns. If you knew as well how this remedy would help you as do thousands of grateful users, there would be a package in your home tonight. Try it.

Don't Use Rhubarb Greens

Being advised that certain persons advocated the use of rhubarb leaves for greens and that disasterous results had followed the advice of the U.S. department of agriculture pronounces decidely against their use. Their experts say that while not universally poisonous, the leaves contain substances which when used as food develop serious poisoning in many persons.

FOUR WEEKS IN HOSPITAL

No Relief—Mrs. Brown Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cleveland, Ohio.—"For years I suffered so sometimes it seemed as though I could not stand it any longer. It was all in my lower organs. At times I could hardly walk, for if I stepped on a little stone I would almost faint. One day I did faint and my husband was sent for and the doctor came. I was taken to the hospital and stayed four weeks but when I came home I would faint just the same and had the same pains.

A friend who is a nurse asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began taking it that very day for I was suffering a great deal. It has already done me more good than the hospital. To anyone who is suffering as I was my advice is to stop in the first drug-store and get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before you go home."—Mrs. W. C. Brown, 2944 W. 12th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

CANADA'S PART IN GREAT WAR IS NOT YET FULLY UNDERSTOOD

IMMORTAL DEEDS OF HEROISM YET TO BE TOLD

Saving Calais in the Battle of Ypres and Capturing Vimy Ridge Are Two of the Outstanding Achievements Credited to Canadians in the History of the Great Conflict

Probably it will be news to many, as it was to me, how a Canadian division held the German army from Calais. The news then was so confused that until I got among people who preserved every detail I did not catch the import of the censored news printed at the time, writes W. G. Morgan in the Hutchison Sun-News.

It was at Ypres. A Canadian division was at the front, on the right of a division of French Turcos, black troops from Northern Africa, good fighters, but not always up to the white man's methods. It was the first time the Germans used the gas, whose poisonous fumes meant torture and then death. The Germans waited for the right wind and then sent the clouds of gas onto the Turcos. They did not understand it. As they felt the embraces of the suffocating and painful vapor they thought that demons or evil spirits were at work and they ran. They did not stop running for ten or twenty miles, in spite of the hard measures taken by their white allies to stop their rout.

Then the gas reached a part of the Canadians. If they had been veteran soldiers they might have retreated, but they did not. The German forces broke around them where the Turcos had been, as soon as the gas was dissolved, but the Canadians stood firm. They faced both ways and held their place as artillery beat upon them with shrapnel and German infantry charged them with the bayonet. They held that broken line not for hours, but for two days, and there were not many left when the relief reserve reached their side.

But they had held the road to Calais, and if they had not done so the Germans would have captured that most important seaport only a few miles across the Channel from England.

When the Canadians advanced this spring and captured Vimy Ridge they did what the Germans thought was impossible. They had planned out the entire battle in advance. At 5:30 the barrage fire was centered on a certain spot. At 6 o'clock this barrage was lifted and the infantry charged. At 6:10 the barrage was renewed, the guns aimed over their own men and onto a further objective. At 6:30, forward the infantry another hundred yards. The schedule was made up in advance and the final objective was fixed to be captured at 2:30. At ten minutes before that time the advanced infantry telephoned back to the artillery that they were ready and to stop the cannon, and they reached the German trenches five minutes ahead of the time they had fixed.

That does not sound hard, but before they made the time table the aviators had photographed or described every trench and tree and rock, located every German cannon or machine gun, and the artillery knew the exact range of every wall or barbed wire, and how soon their fire could clear the way.

The infantry knew every object which would furnish cover to themselves, and just where the enemy would rise when the artillery stopped to let the charge proceed.

The battle of Vimy Ridge was one of the cleanest victories of the war, and it was fought by the Canadians. On account of the prefect preparation and the interlocking work of artillery and infantry, the losses were not as great as at the Somme, or as might have been expected.

War is a very complicated game in these days of science and knowledge. Artillery is effective at ten or twenty miles, when the only way the artillerymen can tell if they are hitting the mark is by telephone from the observation balloon. Ammunition is as great a problem as men. Food is as essential as bullets. Motor drivers are as necessary as riflemen.

For every man who stands in the trench or is ready to make a charge or meet one, there are four men behind the line making ammunition, shipping it and hauling it and food, drawing maps, taking care of the wounded, repairing uniforms and doing the necessary work preliminary to the actual fighting. In all of this work the ability of the engineer, the organizer, the executive and the inventor is as important as the readiness of the soldier. The immensity of such an army, which begins at the munitions plant in Canada and reaches to the trenches in Flanders, is almost beyond human comprehension.

A Disgruntled Lot

"I've just been discharged," said the rifle gloomily.

"I'm going to strike," said the clock with decision.

"I'm working too much," groaned a keg of beer in the cellar.

"I'm tired too," said the wheel of the auto that was standing at the gate. The only thing that seemed to be enjoying itself was the garden hose that was playing on the lawn.

Submarine Losses

Estimating the Losses by the Average Tonnage of Each Vessel

The engineering supplement of the London Times has thrown a flood of light upon the losses of the British merchant marine through submarines. The writer has a case to make out for increased pressure on construction and it may be taken for granted that he does not understate his case.

His figures as to the total loss of tonnage by Great Britain, and as to what is vastly more important, the rate at which Great Britain is losing tonnage now, depend absolutely upon the average tonnage of each vessel sunk being 3,776 tons. How does he arrive at this average? He takes the number of vessels sunk in April and July and divides it into the gross tonnage lost in those months as stated by Lloyd George. This is too slight a basis for the establishment of any such average. Very serious error might creep in when the rule of proportion is used to establish totals over a period of six months on a year. Just for instance, Lloyd George's figures of tonnage are apparently for calendar months and the number of vessels is given by weeks. So soon as the process of multiplying an error begins, calculations are of little value as to totals even in the roundest of round figures.

By an odd coincidence on the same day as these calculations were published. The Telegram referred to the British present rate of loss as roughly two million tons a year. This figure was arrived at by taking a considerably lower tonnage than 3,776 tons per vessel sunk and excluding vessels under 1,600 tons in establishing that average and also excluding them from the average weekly loss in tonnage thus arrived at by fifty-two. Quite evidently the error here was bound to be enormous. In our estimate of the actual damage done the exclusion of vessels under 1,600 tons was reasonable. The real error lay in the estimated average tonnage of the other vessels.

A useful check upon the figures of the Times may be made in this way. Lloyd George's July loss multiplied by twelve gives a yearly rate of 3,840,000 tons. An average tonnage per boat of 3,776 tons multiplied by twenty boats per week multiplied by fifty-two, gives a yearly rate of 3,926,040 tons. As to one-half of the problem some gleam of accuracy seems to appear.

As to the other half of the problem, how construction is meeting the losses we know nothing, because a superior wisdom permits us to know nothing. We may rest in illusionary hopes or fall victims to ungrounded terrors exactly as our individual temperaments dispose us. In accurate knowledge we are not permitted to share.—Winnipeg Telegram.

The Elect of the Earth

What One American Paper Thinks of the Canadians

Kipling called Canada "Our Lady of the Snows," but the story which correspondents tell of her war record prove that when her pride, her loyalty and her affection are engaged, Canada is the Vesuvius of the nations. Every American should read the recital of the sacrifices and the heroism of the Canadians. Before the war certain brainless Americans talked of annexing Canada and of making it share in the benefits of a republican government. Until we can lift ourselves to the same level as this high-minded people the best thing that we could do would be to get ourselves annexed to Canada. We hope that the letters of our correspondent will cause our hearts to beat with admiration and will stimulate us to a generous emulation. For the next generation at least to be a Canadian will be equivalent to being one of the elect of the earth.—Editorial in Baltimore Sun.

Danger Signals

An ingenious American has invented a device to prevent such motoring accidents as arise from over-speeding. He describes his contrivance as follows:

"While the car is running fifteen miles an hour a white bulb shows on the radiator, at twenty-five miles a green bulb appears, at forty a red bulb, and, when the driver begins to bat 'em around sixty per, a music-box under the seat begins to play 'Nearer My God, to Thee.'"—Tit-Bits.

Did you have the eight-hour system on the farm where you worked?"

"Yes; we worked eight hours in the forenoon and eight hours in the afternoon."—Boston Transcript.

Thomas A. Edison

The Wizard of Menlo Park and His Career

"Stuff! I tell you genius is hard work, stick-to-it-ive-ness and common sense!"

In this short and trite sentence Thomas A. Edison, the Wizard of Menlo Park, sums up his successful career. But this versatile and brilliant inventor should have added genius is indefatigable in research, experiment and discovery and exhibits intense concentration of mind and love of learning.

Thomas A. Edison was born at Milan, O., in 1847, but when he was seven years of age his family moved to Port Huron, Mich., where he passed his boyhood. Edison spent but three months in the public schools, but received a thorough schooling at his mother's knee. Before he reached the age of twelve he had read Gibbon's "Rome," Hume's "History of England," Scar's "History of the World" and the "Dictionary of the Sciences."

The most important of Edison's inventions is the electric incandescent lamp, which was publicly exhibited in 1880. The new lamp proved an immediate success.

Like Faraday, Edison was a newsboy; but, unlike Faraday, Edison never knew the pangs of hunger in his early youth. They came later, and they came in the great big city of New York.

When about ten years old Edison constructed his first laboratory in the cellar of his home in Port Huron, Mich., and began experimenting with a crude chemical outfit. To obtain funds with which to continue experiments on a larger scale young Edison obtained permission to peddle newspapers on the Grand Trunk railway.

The lure of the laboratory kept Edison's mind on experiments. As he had plenty of leisure time during the two daily runs, Edison arranged for quite an elaborate workshop in his quarters, which he equipped with an extraordinary array of apparatus.

This laboratory on wheels was the cause of a disaster which probably had more to do with the shaping of Edison's career than any other one thing. One day a violent lurch of the train knocked a stick of phosphorus from the shelf, which burst into flames. The timely arrival of the train crew with water saved the car from complete destruction, and the embryo inventor and his beloved laboratory were put off at the next stop.

Edison temporarily discontinued his research while he took up the study of telegraphy and after a short time became a brilliant operator. His fun loving and venturesome spirit kept him roving from state to state. He spent many arduous years in the middle west before he reached Boston. His skill as a telegrapher soon obtained for him a place in the New England city, where he began his long list of successful inventions.

Edison perfected his early stock printer and went to New York in 1868 to sell his invention. He met with financial reverses and soon was without funds and on the ragged edge of starvation.

Few changes in fortune are more sudden or more dramatic in any career than that which placed an ill-clad, half-starved youth in charge of Dr. Laws' manufacturing plant at a salary of $300 a month. Edison had undertaken to repair a ticker apparatus that distributed stock market news to subscribers. He studied the indicator thoroughly. He readily sensed where the troublt ought to be found and had the apparatus in working condition within two hours. On learning of the skill and ease with which Edison had handled the machine Dr. Laws offered him the responsible position.

In 1886 the laboratory at Orange was built, and then followed invention after invention until today the "Wizard of Menlo Park" stands unique among the men of the nineteenth century who have adapted scientific discoveries to the use of man. His phonograph and motion picture inventions have more audiences in a week than all the theatres in America have for an entire year. His storage battery is most unique in design and of great commercial value.

Foreign governments and international expositions have showered honors on the modest man whose electrical inventions and discoveries have done so much to bring about the present advanced condition of the electrical industry.

Electric Eagle Flies in Bangkok

A few months ago the Prince of Siam came to New York on a trip around the world. It was the electric advertising signs on Broadway that produced the greatest impression upon his mind. The one that aroused his special interest was that of a liquor firm with a flying eagle. Before returning home he ordered a duplicate of the eagle without the advertising feature and had it forwarded to Bangkok, where it now adorns the public square. Every night at a certain hour the electric current is turned on, and the eagle's wings begin to beat the air in flight, and the crowd that has gathered expresses it pleasure at the sight by hearty applause.

Didn't Like Men

Miss Oldgirl—"I don't care for men; in fact I have already said no to seven of them."

Miss Comely—"Indeed! What were they selling?"

WAR MUST GO ON UNTIL PRUSSIA'S MILITARY POWER IS OVERTHROWN

IS A QUESTION OF KAISERISM OR DEMOCRACY

Emphatic Stand Taken by President Wilson in Reply to Peace Proposals of the Pope, is the Conclusion Reached by All the Allies, and is Ultimatum to the German People

Kaiserism blocks the road to peace. So long as the Hohenzollern holds autocratic sway in Germany the war must go on until the military power of Prussia is overthrown. This is the emphatic stand taken by President Wilson in reply to the peace proposals of the pope. It is the conclusion reached by all the Allies, for whom the president may be presumed on this occasion to speak. Kaiserism or Democracy? This is the ultimatum to the German people. Until they answer it to the satisfaction of the Allies the western front will continue to be the vital scene of the war. If Germany is to win peace through democracy the Hohenzollerns must go. They will not go until they are driven out. That is the only kind of logic which they understand. Judgment has been pronounced by the civilized world. German autocracy appealed to the sword; by the sword it must perish.

Not since the days of Gladstone's scathing diatribes against the unspeakable Turk has a ruling sovereign provoked such a stinging and unanswerable indictment as that contained in President Wilson's review of the conduct of the kaiser and his advisers in this war.

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting—without such guarantees, treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the German government, no man, no nation, could depend on. We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the central powers. God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace."

This it is that constitutes the unpardonable crime of German rulers—their failure to keep their pledged word, and their appeal from international law to the untrammeled barbarism of anachy and murder. The attitude taken up by President Wilson, and endorsed by the Allies, is the only one that can be taken with safety to the world. The German government which made the war is a military hegemony. The kaiser and his bureaucratic advisers are still ruling Germany with the iron rod of autocracy. The discontent and unrest so prevalent throughout the country have not relaxed the stern discipline of the German army. The German front is still unbroken. Michaelis has succeeded to Hollweg as chancellor, but "the new presbyter is but old priest writ large." Michaelis, like Hollweg, is the mouthpiece of an emperor who is still the absolute ruler of Germany. The Hohenzollern regime and democracy are in the eyes of the Allies wholly irreconcilable. The object of the war being, in the words of the president, "to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and actual power of a great military establishment," the course of action is unmistakably clear. We are witnessing today the first stirrings of the democratic uprising in Germany. In the long run that impulse will best be helped and strengthened by the Allied armies in the field. To that end we must continue to devote the whole of our labor, our energy, and our capacity for military service, seeing that to bayonets rather than to diplomacy the Allied peoples now look to bring the German people into the comity of democratic nations.

If any doubt previously existed as to the uncertainty of the issue it has been dispelled by the entry into the war of the great American Republic, with her illimitable resources and her inflexible resolve to found international law on the broad foundations of a world of free democracies. Her breach with Germany was welcomed in British countries not only because of the military forces which the United States is able to throw into the scales, but chiefly for the assurance it gave that the sacrifices of Europe would not be in vain, and that the world would be finally delivered from the menace of militarism. To the United States participation in this war of freedom opens up an even nobler destiny than ever inspired her statesmen and soldiers in the struggles of days gone by.

"Restitution, reparation, guarantees." These remain as the guiding principles of future negotiations at the peace conference that must one day assemble to refashion the world. Germany will have a place at that conference when she pays the price of admission. President Wilson makes it clear that there is no place at that conference for the emissaries of military despotism. Mr. Lloyd George has told the people of Germany that when they choose to seek peace as a free people the Allies will meet them in a very different attitude from that in which they will meet their present rulers. President Wilson, voicing the Allies, comes back to the one condition precedent to the discussion of measures for the establishment of international right and justice. The first and paramount aim of the Allies is the complete destruction of the military power of kaiserism. That is an essential preliminary to peace negotiations. Peace on any other terms, as the British premier insists, would be an international disaster. Were this essential condition achieved by the German people themselves they would find that the Allies would meet them in no ungenerous spirit. If the German people fight this war to a finish behind the Junkers they will have to face a future in which the world will hold them in distrust, and in which their national development may be hampered by actual hostility.

In the meanwhile the Allies must face the facts of the situation. The road to world peace and democratic freedom is barred by the armies of the central powers. Not until these obstacles to enduring peace have been shattered shall the world reach the goal through the vale of tears and blood.—Toronto Globe.

Neutrals Must Go Hungry

United States Can Now Prevent Shipments From Reaching Enemy

The vigorous action of the United States in controlling the shipment of food supplies to neutrals who have been feeding Germany with their own products marks a definite change in this whole department of the war. So long as supplies originate in a neutral country and the intermediary is a neutral, it is quite impossible for a belligerent to prevent these supplies from finding their way directly or indirectly to another belligerent without blockading the neutrals as well as the belligerent power itself.

This was Great Britain's great difficulty in regard to supplies which originated in the United States. It presents no difficulty to the United States so far as supplies grown or manufactured within its own boundaries are concerned. In addition to this, nearly everything which is produced in North and South America comes into contact with the United States in some way through American ownership, or agency, or finance or transportation. The United States is able to exercise some control over rubber, copper, nickel, coffee, oil and other things originating outside itself in a way impossible before the declaration of war.—Winnipeg Telegram.

The Wise Chinaman

Charles B. Towns, the anti-drug champion, spent some time in China several years ago with Samuel Morwin, the writer. In a Hong Kong shop window they noticed some Chinese house coats of particularly striking designs and stepped in to purchase one. Mr. Towns asked Mr. Morwin to do the bargining.

"Wantum coatee," said Mr. Morwin to the sleep-eyed Oriental who shuffled up with a grunt. He placed several of the coats before them.

"How muchee Melican moneey?" inquired Mr. Morwin.

"It would aid me in transacting this sale," said the Chinaman, "if you would confine your language to your mother tongue. The coat is seven dollars."

Mr. Morwin took it.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Cheese in the West

That Manitoba is losing anually a revenue of $537,500 by importing annually 60 or 70 car loads of cheese, which might just as well be produced in the province, was one of the interesting statements made by I. Villeneuve, inspector of cheese factories. Manitoba has shown that it could raise first class cheese and the demand for it was growing. He recommended strengthening of the dairy herds. He suggested that in every factory a separate vat should be maintained in which should be made the cheese from inferior milk. The farmers supplying it should be paid by separate check for it, and it should be explained that the payment was for the inferior milk. This would be an object lesson to the farmers that it paid to produce good milk.

A Mountain of Flesh

Very Stout Gentleman—But I tell you this road is private and you shall not pass except over my prostrate body.

Motorist—In that case I'll go back. My car isn't very good at mountain climbing.

FOR BAD COLDS
AND COUGH

Syrup White Pine and Tar

Contains no opiates or habit forming drugs.

One teaspoonful every three or lour hours.

Is pleasant to take and very effective.

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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.

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 the Interior.

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

ROBT. LAMONT
NOTARY PUBLIC
INSURANCE - REAL ESTATE
DEALER IN COAL
CRESTON - - B.C.

The monthly payroll at Trail smelter is now $150,000.

Local and Personal

FOR SALE—Milch cow, due to freshen last of March. Also one auto. Apply REVIEW Office.

Joyce and Os. Arrowsmith and Geo. Huscroft, jr., were visitors at Fernie the early part of the week.

Mrs. C. G. Bennett and family, who have spent the past month with Cranbrook friends, returned home on Friday.

Mrs. Manuel was a passenger east on Monday, to Pincher Cresk, where she is spending a few days visiting friends.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—Bedroom suites, stoves, tables, chairs, linoleum, and other household effects.—R. M. REID, Creston.

Mrs. Nathorst of Pincher Creek, who has been here on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. R. S. Smith, returned home on Saturday.

FOR SALE—Two young milch cows, good stock. Also a Kristin stump puller, practically new. Apply A. CAMERON, Erickson.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Rodgers and Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Bennett were Sunday visitors with Bonners Ferry friends, going down by auto.

Miss Johnston of Calgary arrived on Tuesday to spend some time with her mother, who is occupying the Quist ranch at present.

Mrs. Winters arrived from Fernie on Friday, and is spending a few days with her husband, who is relieving at the C.P.R. depot here at present.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Erickson of Cranbrook arrived on Friday to spend a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Erickson returning on Sunday.

Rev. G. S. Wood, former pastor at Kaslo, is announced to take both morning and evening service in Creston Presbyterian church next Sunday.

R. Boadway and family moved out to the John Huscroft ranch at Deer Lodge on Wednesday, which Mr. Boadway has leased for a term of years.

Mrs. (Rev.) R. E. Pow and the girls, who remained in town a few days after Mr. Pow's departure, left on Saturday for their new home at Cranbrook.

TWO MILCH COWS WANTED—Will buy one and would winter the other for the milk alone. Good feed and care guaranteed. Apply REVIEW Office, Creston.

Sunday's wesbound express was four hours late on arriving. The delay was due to some repairs having to be made on the boat before it left Nelson that morning.

PACKER WANTED—Wanted immediately, apple packer. 500 boxes. Room and board 75 cents a day. Write stating price per box to Box 29, REVIEW Office. Creston.

Friday evening, Oct. 26th, whist and dancing at the Auditorium. Cards at 8, and dancing at 10. Orchestra music. Whist only 25c. Cards and dancing 40c.

Yesterday morning was the coolest of the season to late. From eight to ten degrees of frost were shown on local thermometers. Tomato shipping will likely stop forthwith.

Mr. Horne, superintendent of the St. Eugene mine at Moyie, was a week-end visitor here, coming down with Mr. Attwood. The St. Eugene payroll shows about 25 employees at present.

Snow made its appearance on the high spots on Tuesday morning. Old-timers state that this is the first time in twenty years that snow has not been visible on the hills in the month of September.

To-night, Oct. 19th, Holy Cross Church ladies are having a whist drive, with music and refreshments, in the Grady Hall on Fourth Street, with cards at 8 o'clock. Gentlemen 50c., ladies 25c.

CANE LOST—Ebony cane with silver top engraved "E.M.F., Manilla, Feb. 4, 1898." Lost on Sept. 29th, on road between Creston and Porthill. Substantial reward on returning same to THE REVIEW office.

Ben Long came in from the prairie on Sunday, where he has spent about a month at harvest operations, leaving again on Monday for Vancouver, where he expects to spend the winter working in the shipyards.

T. Rogers and W. H. Morris were among the Sirdar visitors in town this week. The former is keeping his hotel open as a temperance house, and with the poolroom in connection is finding trade quite brisk.

The whist drive announced last week for the Auditorium on Oct. 19th, has been withdrawn, owing to the ladies of Holy Cross Church having appropriated the same evening for a card party in the Grady Hall.

Between straight cars and local freight the Valley is shipping five cars of apples a week at present. So far the car shortage has not been acutely felt, although the supply of refrigerator cars has never been too generous.

Guarantors of the Creston Valley branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund are respectfully reminded that the fiscal year ends on November 30th. There is still about $700 owing on this year's promises which it is hoped will come in in the next two months.

E. H. Cross and family left on Monday for Lethbridge, Alta., where they will spend the winter. They came here about six months ago on account of Mrs. Cross' health, and he has had quite a successful season here at his trade of painting and paper hanging.

Wm. Hooper of Rossland returned home on Tuesday after spending a week on his ranch here taking up the potato crop. The tubers were an excellent yield, almost entirely free from scab, the rather dry season seemingly having no effect on the crop on the Hooper place.

Corroborating our statement of last week that the wild geese are much more numerous in these parts this season than for years back, comes the report that while hunting along the lake on Thursday last Joe Goodman, a local Indian, killed eight geese at one and the same shot.

Still another unfailing sign that the coming winter will be a short one is reported by the Indians, who state that the wild rose bushes are blooming in considerable profusion right now. When this has happened in other years there was very little snow before Christmas, they claim.

Rev. J. T. Ferguson, Calgary, superintendent of Presbyterian missions, arrived on Sunday and took the evening service in the local Presbyterian church, preaching to a fairly good turnout. No announcement is yet made as to whom Rev. R. E. Pow's successor will be.

F. Robson, manager of the Jobbers Limited Cranbrook, spent a couple of days here the early part of the week, securing a winter supply of a couple of cars of apples for the firm. The firm has handled Creston fruit exclusively this year with the utmost satisfaction to their customers.

Creston's quota to the 100,000 men to be raised under selective draft is not liable to be large if the percentage of medically unfit is as large as it has been in those who have already presented themselves. So far less than 50 per cent. of those liable to serve have been grouped into Class A.

Those who contemplate sending Christmas gifts to the soldiers overseas are reminded that if these parcels are to reach the men at yuletide they should be mailed immediately. 7 pounds is the limit of weight for any one package, which should be of tin or some other makeup that will stand considerable rough usage.

Ben Embree is getting around these days with his right arm in a sling, the after effects of a fall from bicycle on Saturday afternoon. While in the act of passing a rig coming in from Alice Siding the brake on the wheel refused to work and he was precipatated over an embankment with the result aforementioned.

There was a great demand for boxed, scented soap at Creston stores on Tuesday. The rush was due to the departure for China of three or four of the local Celestials who were taking the wash material back to distribute as home-coming gifts. To the stay-at-home Chink a gift of perfumed soap convinces that the donor is almost in the same class as Sam Woo, Creston's opulent gardener-laundryman.

September was a very heavy month for work turned in at the Red Cross depot. In the lot was 15 pairs of donated socks, 16 pairs made from the wool supplied by the society. 15 suits of pyjamas also came in, of which 5 were from the auxiliary at Canyon City, and two from Mrs. Joues (Kuskanook), who also sent along three surgical shirts. A detailed list of the work and workers will appear next week.

Another government official has received notice of his removal from office. This time it is F. K. Hurry, who early in the week was advised that his services on the Kootenay River ferry would not be required after the end of the month. Mr. Hurry has been on the job now for about three years, succeeding his son, Pte. Fred Hurry, who is overseas. As yet no successor has been named, but the appointment will not be permanent as the job is being held for Pte. Hurry on his return, we understand.

Word comes from overseas that another of the Creston men at the front has achieved special mention in the dispatches to headquarters. This time it is Pte. Campbell Dow, who has received the Military Cross. Full details are not yet to hand but it is certain he has won his honors for distinguished conduct in the very heavy fighting that has been going on around Lens for weeks past. Pte. Dow went overseas with the 54th Battalion over two years ago, and is attached to the signal section of this crack corps. This makes the third Creston man to be so signally honored the other two being Lieut. Frank Callender and Pte. S. A. Macdonald, former school principal, who is also with the 54th.

Boar for Service

Registered Chester White Boar, Waldo King, 15753, for service. Fee $3. Matthews' Ranch, Alice Siding.

For Sale or Rent

The Machon Ranch, 12 acres, 125 fruit trees, all bearing. House and outbuildings. Close to town. As a producer of small fruits and vegetables nothing in the Valley excels it. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply F. H. JACKSON, Creston, B.C.

Watch for Our Announcement Next Week

Creston Mercantile Co. Limited

HEATERS

The house is a wee bit cool these evenings without a little fire on—just to take the chill off.

Therefore you may be considering buying a new Heater, and if so we feel sure our stock of these will interest you.

For quick action our line of the old reliable

Queen Heaters at $3.50 to $5.75

cannot be excelled. These come in sizes that will use wood from 20 to 26 inches.

Our stock of COAL HEATERS is not so extensive, but we have a line of them at prices that will interest prospective buyers.

Stove Pipes, Elbows, Taper Pipes

etc., in stock. The best made at right prices.

See us before making any purchases of stoves or supplies. We can save you real money.

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