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If Engineers Can Assure Total Reclamation the Kootenay Flats Will Be Reclaimed

Drainage Meet Grand Success

Government Pledged to Drainage Scheme Even at Cost of $75 per Acre—A Red Letter Day fn Creston Valley History

Successful beyond the expectations of even the most optimisitic optimist was the international drainage conference on the reclamation of Kootenay Valley lands in Idaho and B.C., which closed its two-day session at Creston on Saturday.

The whole affair was handled in masterly fashion, with a fitting climax on Saturday afternoon when to a crowd of representative citizens that included about 150 from Idaho points, and filled Mercantile Hall to overflowing, Hon. John Oliver, on his responsibility as acting premier and minister of agriculture, committed himself and the administration to the reclamation scheme, even if it cost $75 per acre, in the following language:

"If the practicibility and feasability of the undertaking is demonstrated then it is up to this government (or any other government) to get on with reclamation." And Mr. Oliver's very emphatic pronouncement was equally emphatically endoresed by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, whose department is directly responsible for the prosecution of the work.

Their unqualified approval of the project, provided complete reclamation can be guaranteed, was received with tremendous enthusiasm by all, and as an American delegate was heard to remark at the close of the meeting, "all now feel that if the engineers can evolve a feasible plan we have started the drainage of the valley on the right path, and it will be accomplished in record time."

Creston board of trade certainly made a name for itself as a convention planner as well seeing to it that all the details inseperable from such an affair were carefully attended to. And to crown their good fortune an all wise providence furnished a perfect sample of a day on which to put the finishing touches to an affair in which good weather was a contributory factor.

Saturday was assuredly an Indian summer day par excellence and de luxe and for the morning trip of inspection of the flats assuredly climatic conditions helped very materially in putting the visiting cabinet ministers in the best of spirits and clothed the landscape in every direction with perfection in nature's loveliness. That the all-round excellence of the overflowed area captivated even stolid, Honest John Oliver was indicated in his remark to a friend after getting back to town, "It would be too bad if these lands can not be reclaimed."

The plan of things for the conference were eminently fitting. On Friday afternoon the ministers, engineers, legislative representatives and other interested delegates went into the engineering phases of the undertaking, discussed what these lands reclaimed would mean in the way of increased agricultural production, and the attendant benefits it would thus confer on the Kootenays in particular, while the aid it would be to navigation on Kootenay Lake, and the reclaiming of another 3000 acres in the Kaslo section were all pointed out. Too, Mr. Schofield had opportunity to discuss the area as a returned soldiers' farm colony location. All of which was followed by an informal discussion such as only a round-toble conference of the sort can produce.

On Friday night the visitors had opportunity to sample Creston's hospitality at the complimentary banquet at the King George, at which the spread of good things to eat and drink as well as the flow of oratory was indeed a revelation to all present.

On Saturday morning the trip over the flats gave opportunity to inspect these lands at first hand and to look into their productivity in their wild state, and in one of the dryest years the Valley has ever had. And with all the first hand information it was possible to obtain the ministers were in a position to intelligently commit themselves on the proposition. That they did so so clearly and emphatically is a tribute to the worth-whileness of the project as well as the thorough manner and the natural order of sequence in which the whole situation was put up to them.

And the same thoroughness that was shown in arranging the two-days' programme was everywhere in evidence. Flags and bunting were everywhere throughout the town. Cards "Welcome to Creston" greeted the visitors, and as the day previous had been one of clean up generally certainly the town was decked out fittingly for such a red letter day.

The soldiers' memorial was the cynosure of all eyes. The decoration committee's improvements to it and the lavish floral display on it that day brought forth genuine expressions of appreciation of what Creston Valley has done in the war as well as of the citizens tangible appreciation of that sacrifice. The hall, too, looked splendid. The flags of both countries were displayed in profusion while on the platform was a grand display of these overflowed lands in the way of grains, roots and vegetables, for the loan of which we are indebted to the Commercial Club at Bonners Ferry. On the town flagpole, too, Old Glory and the Union Jack flew together, and to help pass the time pleasantly the Creston band gave open air concerts both before and after the meeting Saturday.

To ensure that the crowd would be expeditiously fed, Creston Red Cross Society served dinner and supper in the Grady building on Fourth Street, and were amply repaid for their effort, the financial returns for the day being over $125. Too, the diners were favored with the company of Messrs. Oliver, Pattullo and Keen, all of whom delivered short addresses meet for such an occasion.

The attendance of delegates at the convention was large and representative. In addition to Messrs. Oliver, Pattullo, Keen and Schofield, there were present Water Comptroller Young, Victoria; Engineer Piper and Fordo, Nelson; Engineer Swan, Wilmer; Mayor Annable, Nelson; Mayor Anderson, Kaslo; J. R. Hunter, president Nelson board of trade;

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Engineers Meet Agree on Plans

U.S. and B.C. Experts Confer at Nelson to Co-relate Efforts Both Countries Eager to Get at Work—Confident its Feasible

Any disappointment that may have been felt at the drainage conference due to the non-appearance of the U.S. engineers has been amply squared up due to the arrival from Washington on Tuesday of S. H. McCrory, chief of drainage investigations for the U.S., from Washington, who went on to Nelson, where he and Engineers Young, Forde, and Biker were in conference Tuesday night and all day Wednesday deciding on the best plan of campaign to secure the necessary data to submit to the respective governments to convince that complete reclamation of the Kootenay Valley is a task the engineers can recommend with confidence.

Guy Constable of Creston was also in attendance at the conference and lent valuable assistance, in view of his quite intimate acquaintance with the B.C. side of the project due to being associated with most of the work done by Engineer Muerling up to 1914.

So far as the Canadian engineers are concerned they express the utmost confidence in being able to totally reclaim the valley, and after going into the case at Nelson and with U.S. engineering reports available Engineer McCrory has also returned to Washington equally confident.

Citizens' Rally Attracts Crowd

Audience that Overflows Hall Hear Ministers Pledge Themselves to See Project Through —Prominent Americans Here

The final meeting of the conference on Saturday afternoon had to be slightly curtailed, due to the fact that the ministers and delegates from the west wished to get home on the 4 o'clock train. This fact worked out splendidly in that the speakers said their say briefly and always to the point.

Due to the fact that that the Canadian side of the case had been thoroughly presented the afternoon and evening previous, this session was taken up largely by the representatives present from all points in northern Idaho.

President Henderson opened proceedings with a few appropriate words of welcome to the U.S. visitors and the splendid turnout of Creston Valley citizens. Senator Walker reciprocated in his speech that followed, the gist of his remarks following the same trend as his address at the banquet.

A. F. Parker, one of the Idaho state board of land appraisers, followed Mr. Walker. He assured that the state of Idoho was enthusiastically behind the project, and that right now steps were being taken to have some of the necessary money available. $900,000 of school funds were awaiting investment. There was no demand for them so they had to be invested in farm lands in the state. At this session of the legislature a bill would [illegible] the investment [illegible] using of these funds to buy drainage bonds, and every care would be taken to have the funds ready when reclamation was actually assured.

Mayor Henry of Bonners Ferry was the next speaker. Like providence had distributed some of the other good things in life in this case He had put too much water on the flats and not enough on the benches. The mayor figured the U.S. had done everything possible to further the project and it was now pretty much all up to B.C.

F. W. Graham of Seattle, western industrial and immigration agent of the Great Northern Railway, was the next speaker. The burden of his address was for the larger co-operation —of the citizens of the territory to be reclaimed on both sides of the line, of the governments of Idaho and B.C., and of the federal authorities at Ottawa and Washington. The Great Northern Railway was keenly interested in the project and would do all they could to help it along, and when these lands were available for settlement he assured that the company's immigration efforts would be turned toward bringing in the very best class of settlers for the lands.

Mr. Wilson, attorney for Boundary county, came next. He told of Senator Borah's trip over the Kootenay Valley last week, and the deep impression the agricultural possibilities of the land had made upon the state representative at Washington. Mr. Borah could hardly find words to express his feelings on the subject and had pledged himself to secure for the work a portion of the 25 or 30 millions of dollars the U.S. federal authorities annually vote for drainage works at points in the U.S.—so far most of it in the south. Mr. Wilson felt sure both the state and federal authorities were not fully awake to the necessity of getting on with the work and with Canada's co-operation would see it through to completion at an early date.

Hon. John Oliver followed. He opened with a jocular reference to the great prosperity of the U.S. which now had three-quarters of the wealth of the North American continent, and was in a fair way to corall the remaining 25 per cent. He expressed equal enthusiasm on the reclamation of this immense area, even if the cost went to $75 per acre, but nothing short of total reclamation would suffice. He then took up the report of Engineer Jones, which appealed to him as a very full and reliable statement of the case, but in the seven or eight plans submitted it must not be forgotten that the engineer had not submitted one plan that guaranteed immunity from the annual flooding of these areas. The engineer had mentioned certain works to be done at Canal Flats, at Proctor and other points on which information was lacking. Speakers at the banquet the night previous had also pointed out that the Idaho state legislation bearing on the subject would need some amendment. The data covering the B.C. side of the undertaking generally was far from complete also. Mr. Oliver pointed out that in view of the absence of so much necessary detailed information the plain duty of both governments was to at once get busy on collecting and collating all the information to be had, to go very carefully into it all and then if the facts and engineering reports showed that the scheme was practicable and feasible then it was up to the Brewster (or any other) government to get on with reclamation. Being a majority owner of the land on this side Mr. Oliver figured there were no legal difficulties to face in B.C., and he was equally sure that when the time came to enter into an agreement to proceed with the work the U.S. would deal not only justly but also generously in the premises. In closing Mr. Oliver assured that he was thoroughly convinced the work was well worth undertaking if total reclamation could be secured, and "If the project is economically sound British Columbia will hold up its end of the stick."

Hon. Mr. Pattullo was equally enthusiastic in endorsing the project. The government was looking for sound business propositions that would help build up the country, as he believed this reclamation scheme would. He did not look kindly to it, however, as a returned soldiers proposition, unless it were possible to get a colony of them who were genuinely in earnest in undertaking agriculture. The farming industry in this country was incorrectly too prone to lean on the government to make it a success—so much so, in fact, that individual thrift was gradually disappearing in altogether too many cases. He had no sympathy whatever with the fireside farmer who depended on the roadwork to make him his daily bread, rather than the tilling of the soil. Mr. Pattullo closed with the remark that the whole proposition merited the most serious investigation, and that if the facts warrant carrying out the scheme the government will carry it out.

F. A. Starkey was the last speaker. He believed the ministers were sincere in their promises and that when they had secured all the necessary data such a tremendous undertaking would necessitate before a definite conclusion could be reached they would not hesitate to tackle reclamation if the project is economically sound. He was immensely pleased with the stand Messrs. Oliver and Pattullo had taked. They had pledged themselves to the hilt to see the work through if it were possible; more than that could not be expected.

Flats Inspection Convinces Them

"It will be too bad if it can't be done," says Mr. Oliver after a Look Over the Flats—Soil and its Products Astound Visitors

Saturday morning Messrs. Oliver and Pattullo, the other Canadian visitors, and the engineers, were taken out by auto on an inspection trip of the meadows, Messrs. Rodgers, Henderson and Speers being on hand with their cars to pilot them over the journey. The run was to the country beyond the Reclamation Farm, where the ministers were afforded every opportunity to see what the land would produce, the quality of the product, and also to have a look at the nature of the soil wherever their fancy or curiosity prompted.

It was a magnificent day for the trip. There wasn't a cloud in the sky, and the sun warm and bright, and climatic and scenic conditions all that could be desired. Fortunately, too, on the return trip, almost at the ferry, a herd of about 50 head of cattle that are roaming the meadows happened along, and were carefully looked over by the minister of agriculture. The examination was apparently a revelation to him for he at once contrasted the prime condition of these animals at this season as compared to similar stock feeding on the pasture lands along the Fraser valley. Neither could he refrain from remarking that the growth of hay was very much heavier, and that it was of immensely superior feeding value than the Fraser valley product was shown in the fine condition of the herd.

Too, at points along the river he had opportunity to see that the soil was altogether different in that the water in the river did not seep through the bank into the ditch alongside, although the level of the river was higher than the drain. This fact did not escape him. Nor did he hesitate to say that the quality of the soil amazed him. He seemed to expect to find it of a marshy nature and was the more agreeably surprised when Mr. Rodgers, in whose car he was riding, drove off the travelled road out onto the hay lands just to demonstrate that it was real land that nature had fertilized to a degree that had to be seen to be realized.

Those who heard Mr. Oliver at the banquet on Friday night, when he was demurring to be shown, found him no longer a skeptic when he got back to town for a dinner. His conviction was nicely, and somewhat confidentially, stated to a friend who, by the way, is not connected with the board of trade in any way, when he said in conversation, "It will be too bad if those lands can not be reclaimed."

And it is only fair to say that Mr. Pattullo shared Mr. Oliver's feelings to a marked degree. The ideal location of the area in every respect, the ideal climate that obtains here, and the crying necessity of many-fold increase in agricultural production impressed the minister of lands that this was a business proposition that merited very thorough investigation.

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THE AMARANTH CLUB

— BY —

J. S. FLETCHER

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(Continued.)

Being, like a good many well-conditioned and sleek men, unable to live without luxury, he had surrounded himself with all the comforts that he desired. He had a beautiful sitting room in which he kept his pictures, his choicely-bound books, and his grand piano. The pictures were all of the best; the books were classics; on the grand piano he discoursed music with the taste and skill of a virtuoso; the friends who visited him were always charmed with this room, and recognized in Otto a man of irreproachable taste. He had another room into which only the most intimate of his friends ever penetrated, this was a sort of study and library in which he could read and write. He had a wonderful set of reference books there, dealing with the affairs of almost every country under the sun, and an equally wonderful collection of maps, and with these books and maps he spent a great deal of his day. And besides these apartments and these things he had a luxurious sleeping chamber and an elegantly appointed bath room, and in order to look after them and him the most trusted and confidential of body servants, a reserved, hard-featured, inscrutable-eyed man whose name was Metz.

This man, opening the outer door of his master's chambers one morning in response to a knock and ring, found himself confronted by Mrs. Tressingham, at sight of whom he immediately stepped back in a fashion that suggested a bygone military training. It was no easy thing for any visitors to see von Roon of a morning, but Metz knew that the lady before him had the entree to his master at any time. And Hilda swept in as if the place were her own.

"Mr. von Roon up yet, Metz?" she enquired carelessly.

"My master will be out of his dressing room in a few minutes, madam," answered the man with measured accents. "I shall tell him you are here."

He opened the door of the sitting room and bowed her within; a moment later she heard von Roon's voice from beyond the other door. Ere she had time to select a chair he opened the door of his study and stood smiling at her, a big, pink man of glowing health, oiled and groomed and looking as if he had not a care or a thought in the world beyond his own pleasure.

"Come in here," he said. "I am just going to have my coffee. You will, perhaps, have some also?"

Hilda crossed into the inner room and threw herself into one of the two deep, leather covered chairs which it contained.

"No," she answered. "But you can tell Metz to give me a glass of champagne."

Von Roon looked at her. She returned his look with a steady glance and he shrugged his shoulders.

"Eh, well, then," he said: "It is, at any rate, better than brandy and soda. Your nerves eh?"

"My nerves are all right," she answered, "and I ate my breakfast at nine o'clock, and it's now twelve. Tell him to give me a biscuit—and then to clear out. I want to talk."

Von Roon watched her in silence as he sipped his coffee and ate a roll. She drank a glass of champagne from the bottle which Metz had opened for her, and poured herself another.

"I'm not giving way to drink, Otto," she said, looking at him, "and, as you know, I don't drink between meals. But I've been doing a lot of thinking this morning and I wanted something. That's it that stuff. Now we'll talk."

"Yes," he said. "Talk. The subject?"

"That's evident," she answered. "This affair with," she paused and glanced at the door.

"I've told you a thousand times," said von Roon calmly, "that this room is sound proof. And if it were not though it is and Metz were eave-dropping at the door, Metz is—Metz."

"It's habit," she said. "Well, this affair with Ellington, then. Otto, I don't think I can do anything with him."

Von Roon who had just struck a match in order to light a cigarette, dropped it with a sharp exclamation.

"What! You?" he said. "You?"

She looked back at him, as if she were trying to gauge his knowledge of her.

"It's just because I am I," she answered; "just because I know my own powers, know what I can do, that I say I don't think I can do anything with this man. He's—he's not quite what I expected—not quite what I thought he would turn out to be."

Von Roon made no immedite answer. He sat, blowing away little rings and spirals of smoke, and watched her. And presently, seeing that he showed no signs of speaking, Hilda went on.

"The fact is, Otto, I never met quite that type of man before," she said. "I think I know just what he feels. He's in a certain way fascinated. He likes to be with me; he likes to hear me talk; he's flattered, in a way, to have the pleasure of my society. Remember that these people are essentially bourgeois, and that being so, there's a distinct taste in them for the company of the aristocracy. It's flattering to the pride of the Ellington's—the younger ones, anyway—that Lord Hartsdale's sister should have taken them up. George Ellington's pride goes up several inches if he's seen in the park with the Honorable Mrs. Tressingham. But——"

She paused and laughed a little, and von Roon noticed the curl of her lip as the laughter ceased.

"Ah, yes!" he murmured. "The but, eh? But—what?"

"But he's afraid of me," she said. "And in addition to being afraid, he's suspicious."

"Suspicious?"

"Ah, perhaps not the sort of suspicion that you mean, Otto! It's a suspicion that you wouldn't understand—that I could scarcely explain to you. But it's there. He doesn't suspect me of any design on him; he doesn't think I want to rob him of anything; but the suspicion, I tell you, is there. I've seen it. And it will always keep him so far off that I shall never be able to draw him any nearer. Although he doesn't know it himself, there's a great deal of the old puritanical papa in Mr. George Ellington. And in my case it will prove his safeguard."

Von Roon nodded his head several times. He was evidently thinking deeply; turning over in his scheming mind all that she put before him. And he rose and began to pace the room, his hands grasping each other behind his back.

"Yes, yes!" he said at last. "I think I see what you mean. You're a very clever woman, Hilda, and I don't believe you're likely to go far wrong in your conclusions. But—our arrangement? It's of the utmost seriousness, utmost importance. We must have or see that document. He'll have it. The easiest way seemed to be to get it out of him—him, you understand. And—through you."

He paused, and looked at her searchingly; but she made no answer and presently von Roon went on.

"That money, now—the five thousand," he said. "It can be increased. If that——"

She made an impatient movement with her hand.

"It's not that," she said. "It's simply, Otto, that having weighed everything up, I don't see my way to do it."

Von Roon dropped into his chair and threw away his cigarette.

"It's done, then?" he asked.

"No," she answered. "Not done; there's another way."

"Ah! And that?"

Hilda motioned him to push his cigarette box towards her. She looked at him while her fingers picked up what she wanted. And when she spoke she leaned forward, and with another unconscious glance towards the door, another lowering of her voice, she whispered two words:

"The wife."

Von Roon started.

"The wife! His wife?"

"His wife. Of course."

"Ah! You see a chance there?"

"A better chance—a much better chance—a far greater chance."

(To Be Continued.)

Natural

Ellen rushed into her mistress' apartment and cried:

"Please, Mrs. Midgley, Kate has been tryin' to light the fire with paraffin, and' she's been blown out of the window!"

"Oh, well, it's her day out, is it not?" calmly rejoined the mistress.—Everybody's.

"I am afraid this high cost of living is going to introduce another innovention in the average kitchen."

"What is that?"

"The foodless cooker."—Baltimore American.

Glory Of The Prairie

The Splendor of a Western Sunset Is Described

A band of cloud bars the horizon to the sinking sun. It hangs a flattened arch imminent over the prairie. Yet so soft and luminous are its gray-blue folds, so fantastic are the shapes it takes and holds and loses, that the imagination is more bent on the weavings of its shuttle than on the glory that lies dimmed but just behind.

The texture is of those airy things women wear to the theatre; fluffy as down and yet clinging to a certain definite line of beauty. Grotesque shapes emerge, shadow themselves a brief moment against the western glow, and dissolve into murky void. Here is Aurora speeding her chariot; and close behind follows a monster of a prehistoric age, crawling upon its belly across the emblazoned sky and thrusting out a devouring tongue of flame. Buffalo and beaver, Indians waving tomahawks, trailing daschunds, coffee pots and elevators—all these things are to be seen this wonderful night staged upon the western sky.

But of a sudden and framed by this pagan fantasy, the sun illuminates the arch between cloud and skyline. Vivid in that golden haze stand out two tiny cloudlets, two glowing marionettes upon the earthy stage—or, if you will, the cherubim and seraphin guarding the holy place of the sun's decline.

No mountain scenery, no rocky gorge, no famed approach of the tourist, can vie with this splendor of prairie sunset. Sea horizons alone compare; but these lack in their glittering and corrugated expanse the melting shadows of the prairie, and the grave unchidden face it turns to heaven.

Ah! is it not because we now must bid our prairie a tender adieu that we have for her in this her vestal hour a choking rush of love and devotion?

For see—already little pines, emulant in their serried ranks of the wheat fields that lie at their feet, encroach upon our vision. Already the immemorial rock thrusts shoulders pink and gray through the sward. On either side the rail track the dark fringe deepens; and only back there behind us, in the narrow vista cut by man, still domineers the unbroken line of the prairie.

Athwart it there still hangs a band of sunset cloud, now etched in space as the steel bridge of the railway engineer.

As we rush eastward, night with long strides advances upon us. Behind pales the prairie sunset.

Kindly night draws her veil over the little lakes we traverse—over their dark pools and hidden mysteries. Girt in their sombre pines, here and there they are lit by the roseate cloud.

But the prairie lies far behind, and ever westward over its grave face flaunts the setting sun.—Free Press.

Agricultural Knowledge

New Catalogue Issued of Dept. of Agriculture Publications

An entirely new catalogue is ready for circulation of the publications issued in the last few years by the Dominion department of agriculture. There are 317 listed, of which 31 are devoted to the dairy, butter making, cheese making, cold storage, cow testing, etc.; 64 to the cultivation of field crops, grains, grasses, vegetables, flax and tobacco; 37 to insect and plant diseases; 51 to live stock and everything appertaining thereto; 19 to apples and fruits generally; 24 to gardening, fruit, flower and vegetables, home and school; 33 to poultry, raising, keeping, housing, feeding and marketing, candling, preservation, production and shipping eggs and 42 to miscellaneous subjects, seasonable hints, cold storage, bees, honey production, soil fertility, maple sugar production, manures and fertilizers, farm machinery, forestry, and the war book of 1915 and 1916, The Agricultural Gazette, The Agricultural Instruction Act and so on. The catalogue will be sent without charge on application being made to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Canada's Glory

In all the trials and sufferings of the war it is a source of constant consolation and pride to the people of this country that the states of Great Britain and their soldiers have shown such unflinching determination and valor in the struggle. We well know the bitter sacrifices which Canada has made. The Ypres salient and Vimy Ridge have been watered with her best blood, as with ours. In death, as through all the years of their state's existence, her sons have been at our side. And we are grateful to them and to her.—London Daily Mail.

Canadian Eggs Gain In Britain

One Reason Why Prices Are Advanced on the Home Market

One of the very obvious reasons why the price of eggs has been increasingly high in Canada since the outbreak of war three years ago is that instead of keeping all her eggs at home, as was practically the case in 1914, Canada has been exporting large consignments of eggs to England. Formerly Great Britain got fifty per cent. of her eggs from Russia, but that source of supply was almost completely cut off, and the void has been filled as far as possible by eggs from Canada and the United States. Today Canadian eggs occupy a strong position in the British market. The question which the Canadian trade commissioner in Liverpool now asks is whether or not Canada can hold her greatly extended egg trade in the United Kingdom.

He points out that "during the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the war imports of Canadian eggs, which had formerly been well known on the British market, fell to negligible quantities, the board of trade returns noting only 14,700 great hundreds (of 120 eggs) in 1911, none at all in 1912, and 1,950 in 1913. Home requirements had so greatly increased, that Canada had become a large importer of eggs, and the total output was readily absorbed at satisfactory prices. At the same time the increasing competition of continental sources of supply on the overseas market, favored, as they were, by steadily growing efficiency in organization for collecting, packing, grading, storing and marketing, lower production costs, and by a natural advantage of geographical situation, had brought prices to a level that ceased to hold out special attractions to the shipper."

"The war had an immediate effect upon these supplies, the total imports dropping from 21,579,950 great hundreds in 1913 to 17,904,805 in 1914, 10,246,926 in 1915 and 6,606,411 in 1916. Russian eggs in particular, which had furnished over fifty per cent. of the total in 1913 dropped from 11,453,277 great hundreds in 1913 to 6,870,827 in 1914; 3,074,156 in 1915 and 734,525 or eleven per cent. of the total in 1916. This decrease in supplies from the continent resulted naturally, in producing high prices and a strong demand for transatlantic eggs, and the greatly increased production of Canadian eggs has enabled our shippers to take full advantage of the situation. In 1914 Canadian egg imports into this country were 361,173 great hundreds, in 1914, 916,326 and in 1916, 1,431-778.

"Considerable complaint was made of the pack of eggs sent forward in 1914, and the resulting condition in which the product reached the market. These initial disadvantages, however, have been largely overcome by the shippers and at the present time Canadian eggs occupy a very satisfactory position in the eyes of the trade. They are very attractively packed, clean and of the desired color, of good size and weight, and while they must necessarily rank below Danish and Irish fresh eggs, they are generally superior to all but the best grades of Russian eggs, especially as regards size and appearance. They always command a premium of from one to two shillings per case over American eggs."

Better Things

Let it be said once for all that it is better for both body and soul to be obliged to go hungry sometimes than to be full always; it is whofesomer to be weary frequently from hard work than to keep on a dead level of comfort, or to know weariness only from the spinning dance and the daily pleasure; it is cleaner to be dusty and bathed in the dust and sweat of battle than to be so sheltered as not to know the meaning of a hand-to-hand conflict with a real problem or fierce temptation; it is grander to break the shackles of exclusiveness and walk free in the dingy city of social unpopularity than to be the idol of men and women who do not count for, but rather against, the progress of the race.—Bishop Brent.

Indian Funeral Impressive Sight

One of the most remarkable burial services ever held on an European battlefield is described by the captain of a western Ontario battalion. It was that of an Indian killed by a bomb. Sixty Indians, commanded by an Indian lieutenant, attended the funeral. They represented the Mohawk, Oncidas, Anondagas, Cayugas, Mississagues, Delawares, Iroquois, and Blackfoots. The dead soldier was a Presbyterian and the service was conducted according to the rites of the church.

Helping Hoover Save The Food

Six Big Requests Made of the American People

The United States is taking prompt and vigorous steps through its food control committee to get in touch with the people with a view to making the food conservation movement one of individual appeal. To do this the committee is entering into a campaign of national extent urging upon the individual the necessity of co-operation with the efforts the government is making along these lines.

To bring about concerted action every organization member of the chamber of commerce of the United States, is asked—in a war bulletin issued by the national chamber committee co-operating with the council of national defense—to get behind Herbert Hoover's six big requests. These are to eat one meatless meal once a day; to eat beef, mutton or pork not more than once a day; to economize in the use of butter; to cut the daily allowance of sugar in tea or coffee or in other ways; to eat more vegetables, fruit and fish and to urge in the home or the restaurants frequented, the necessity of economy.

However good may be the individual attention, the bulletin declares, these requests are not going to be lived up on any large scale unless men and women take concerted action. To assist in bringing this about every organization member of the chamber is asked to make and follow up among its members the three requests made below of individual members and to send the names of these committees to the national chamber committee, of which Waddill Catchings is chairman. The organizations are asked to promote in any possible way the actual continued observance in each community of the six requests made by Mr. Hoover.

Each individual member is requested:

1. To undertake to live up to the above six requests and to ask his friends and employes to do so.

2. To ask clubs and associations of which he is a member, to appoint a committee to assist in making general the observance of the above six requests.

3. To put into effect other ways and means of making general in his community the observance of the above six requests, advising of anything he is able to do in this respect which might be of assistance in other communities.

All members are asked to inform the committee what they are doing in connection with the requests. Members will then be informed what other organizations are doing, and it is said will receive frequent suggestions of their guidance.

"The important problem of food conservation will not be solved without the concerted and continued co-operation of business men," the bulletin concludes. "The national chamber is bringing this fact to the attention of members at the request of Mr. Hoover, and relies on them for a prompt response. Men who stay at home must help win the war. Here is a chance for every man in the true spirit of American energy to put his individual shoulder to the wheel."

The Evaporated Apple Industry

Government Bulletin Describes New Process for Evaporating Apples

With the apple picking season close at hand and the large quantities of apples grown in Canada, a more timely bulletin than one on the Evaporating Apple Industry, written by Mr. C. S. McGillivray, chief travelling inspector of fruit and vegetable canneries, and issued by the department of agriculture, Ottawa, could hardly be devised. It speaks of the old time methods when apples were cut into sections and hung up to dry, and then, with many illustrations and drawings, describes in full the progress that has been made in the process, the wholesomeness and nutritive value of the evaporated apple, the implements that can be used, and the structures that are advisable for manufacturing on a scale of different dimensions. The bulletin remarks that the industry is only in its infancy in Canada, but is of great value and importance and open to extensive development. It gives the results of many experiments and, in short, in plain and explicit language, explains very fully the operations that are necessary to bring the evaporated apple up to the highest standard of commercial excellence and nutritive value. The bulletin can be had free by addressing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

EATS DIRT
GILLETT'S
LYE
CLEANS DISINFECTS

Demurrage Rates Greatly Raised

Sir Henry Drayton Says Traffic Must Be Speeded Up

"Traffic must be speeded up, and coal must be got into the country," says Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the board of railway commissioners for Canada, in a judgment just received at the transportation bureau of the board of trade, Montreal, on the question of demurrage. With this object a new set of demurrage rates has been drawn up by the railway commmissioners as follows:

First and second day, free; third day, $1; fourth day, $2; fifth day $3; sixth day, $4; seventh day and all days thereafter, $5 a day. Suggestively, the judgment says, "This tariff ought to release cars quickly."

The present scale allows for a fixed rate of one dollar a day after the expiration of free time, which varies according to the commodity. The railways' proposal was a rate of $3 a day after expiration of free time.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cholera Infantum is one of the fatal ailments of childhood. It is a trouble that comes on suddenly, especially during the summer months and unless prompt action is taken the little one may soon be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine in warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus prevent all the dreaded stomach complaints. Concerning them Mrs. Fred Rose, South Bay, Ont., says: "I feel Baby's Own Tablets saved the life of our baby when she had cholera infantum and I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Moral Victory Also

War Must Be Waged to Prevent a Repetition

From this time onward, Germany will not depend upon physical agencies alone for what it will be glad to consider a tolerable peace. To this end it will do what it can to promote a failure of memory on the part of its enemies. We see in Russia already the results of one such lapse. In the last analysis the cause of the allies and in a special degree the cause of the United States must rest upon their unforgettable detestation of the deliberate villainy which forced this war upon the world and their invincible determination that its end must be such as to prevent its repetition.

Without a moral victory there will be no victory for the nations which Germany pillages and menaces. The more fiercely that truth is set forth in the forum as well as on the field of battle the more complete will be their triumph.—New York World.

A Loud Watch

Ship's Officer—Oh, there goes eight bells. Excuse me, it's my watch below.

The Lady—Gracious! Fancy your watch striking as loud as that!—London Opinion.

Tea and Coffee Drinkers

who are

RUN DOWN

usually

PICK UP

after they change to the delicious, pure food-drink—

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. Windsor, Ont.

Poor Colonizers

German Kultur Does Not Take Well in Poland

Up to some months ago the German press was continually boasting of the great reforming and civilizing work which the fatherland was carrying on in Poland. Recently, however, doubts began to be expressed by some more candid writers as to the effectiveness of German policy. Now the state of affairs has become such that serious alarm has come, even in reactionary circles.

Germany's eyes have evidently been opened to conditions in Poland by the arrest of Gen. Pilsudski, the Polish leader, and former commander of the legion. It is alleged that he was organizing the Polish army for use against the central powers, when occasion offered. In consequence of the arrest all the officers of the legion have resigned, and they also have been imprisoned.

Relieves Asthma at Little Expense. Thousands of dollars have been vainly spent upon remedies for asthma and seldom if ever, with any relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, despite its assurance of benefit, costs so little that it is within reach of all. It is the national remedy for asthma, far removed from the class of doubtful and experimental preparations. Your dealer can supply you.

Promote Live Stock Industry

Competitions for Boys and Girls Attracts Great Interest

The Dominion minister of agriculture has invited the assistance of the Canadian Bankers' Association in promoting the live stock industry by means of prizes, to be known as "The Canadian Bankers' Prizes" to be offered at fall fairs throughout Canada in the autumn of this year. The members of the association have responded favorably, and while the prizes will be designed as above, the government is sharing in the cost.

These competitions will afford especial opportunities for interesting boys and their parents in the bank as an institution, as well as bringing forcibly before the minds some idea of the importance of live stock When a great institution like a bank takes a practical interest in the live stock industry of the district, the farm boy will be led to view the matter from a standpoint entirely different from the one to which he has been accustomed.

In districts where beef cattle predominate, it is expected that the Canadian Bankers' Calf Prizes, will be for calves of beef type, and in dairy sections for calves of dairy type. In all cases, the prizes for pigs shall be offered for pigs of bacon type only.

Calves and pigs entered for competition must have been born on or after March 15th, 1917, and must be the property of the exhibitor or the exhibitor's parent or guardian.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON.

Belleisle Station, Kings Co., N. B., Sept. 17, 1904.

Roumanian Harvest May Save Germany

Will Supply a Hundred Thousand Carloads of Cereals

The Vienna Neue Freie Presse, in estimating the world's harvest for the year, says that Roumania after supplying the needs of her home population and of the Austrian and German armies, will be able to send 100,000 carloads of cereals to Germany and Austria-Hungary. The newspaper admits that grain in Germany and Austria-Hungary has suffered from the heat and drought, but considers that the harvest will be an average one except as to barley, which will be poor.

The Neue Freie Presse declares the supply of bread flour and potatoes for the fourth year of the war is assured, although hard times will be experienced until the new flour is put on the market.

Kipling's Air Prediction

The constitution of an "Aerial Control Board," and the journey of the "Night Mail" through the starry heavens was post-dated even by Mr. Kipling to "2000 A.D." Now, in 1917, mails are being carried through the air, as by the Italians, and active minds are being devoted to all the problems associated with the new wonder—the power to fly at a high speed from one end of the world to another, carrying mails, passengers, or merchandise.—London Daily Telegraph.

"Did you miss your first husband very much?"

"Not until after I married my second."—London Opinion.

Redpath SUGAR

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

When you pay the price of first quality sugar, why not be sure that you get it? There is one brand in Canada which has no second quality—that's the old reliable Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

This Union Is Good

Union of Democracies in a Common Struggle Means Much

The unfurling of the Stars and Stripes in Europe beside the Union Jack and the Tricolor means more than a vast addition to our military strength, more than Allied victory, more even than a democratic peace. It is an earnest of all these, but it is also a symbol of that union of mind and feeling between the ordered democracies of England, France and the United States, which promises to play the greatest part in moulding the future ideals and the future destinies of the world. This union, as we have more than once insisted, bids fair to rank for ever amongst the greatest historic landmarks in the moral and politcal history of mankind. It is too large and too near a thing for the boldest amongst us to gauge. In character, in extent, and duration its results are past finding out. But we know that it is built on all that is best and most solid in the tried and trusted traditions of the three democracies who have combined with most success the blessings of progressive liberty and the blessings of stable order in their national life. We know that the principles in which these traditions have their roots are sacred, and that from them no evil can proceed. We feel that this union is good, and we look forward with eager hopefulness to the exalted visions which it foreshadows. Visions, traditions, and principles alike are all incompatible with the elementary dogmas of Prusso-German kultur and of its daughter, "militarism."—The London Times.

Minard's Liniment For Sale Everywhere.

A Necessary Reprisal

Oil Shells are Latest Weapon of Modern Warfare

"The oil shells referred to by correspondents at the front, are the latest weapon," says the ordnance man at the Evening Standard. "They are a necessary reprisal forced by diabolical inventions of the German oil drums or canisters. They are constructed in the form of shells, the casings of which are so thin that they burst easily after explosion, the small charge within scattering the flaming contents. They are fired from trench mortars. They are an effective reply to the flammenwerfer of the Germans, which are merely tanks carried on soldiers' backs and worked by a hand pump, with fire nozzle attachment."

"The newest tanks carry heavier guns," says the Standard, and the recoil often tosses the huge machines about. The crews now are trained to avoid sickness, and it is necessary to get "tank legs."

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of al.

Canadians With the Flying Services

The following figures concerning Canadians in the flying services were supplied authoritatively by officers from the Canadians with the Flying Corps: Two hundred and ninety-nine Canadians granted commissions. Officers of Canadian birth in the corps, 93; officers in Naval Air Service from Canada, under arrangement with Admiral Kingsmill, 346; officers joined the naval service in Canada, and since transferred to the Flying Corps, 66; granted commissions from the Canadian forces to Naval Air, 80.

GOOD BLOOD

"Blood will tell." Blotches and blemishes, like murder, will out, unless the blood is kept pure. Its purity is restored and protected by the faithful use of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Worth a Guinea a Box

Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box

Nets Guard English Fleet

Movable Traps Devised for Double Purpose Off Orkney Islands

The English fleet is kept in the Orkney islands protected by great steel chains woven in the form of simple nets which are not stationary but movable. If they were anchored so that they could not be moved there is little doubt, but that the industrious German commanders would find some way of getting through occasionally, says Popular Science.

The nets covering the grand fleet are stretched out in great arms from the shores of the islands, completely covering the fleet. Various types of enemy vessels have come steaming up to these barriers, though, of course, under water, in the effort to catch the great fleet napping. Whenever a daring commander has attempted such a coup he has always so far, found himself not only nosing against a network of great chains, but when he turned to run has found himself in a circular net and doomed.

The British operations are simple. A sharp lookout, and probably electric lookouts as well, keep the chain operators informed as to what is going on. When an enemy submarine enters the net its presence is soon known and the operators, taking the ends of the chain, draw it together to form a circle. The trap is then sprung.

The British wait until something happens—until the submarine comes cautiously to the surface to look about, for there is nothing else that the commander can do. Once up he has the choice between destruction by shell or surrender, and to the credit of Germans it must be admitted that very often the commander refuses to surrender, hoping that some means of escape may still lie open.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

A Six-Hour Working Day

An Ideal Condition That Is Worth Striving For

"The humdrum life led by the vast majority of the industrial classes is little understood by those whose lines are cast in pleasant places. I dobut if even those who have been withdrawn from it to face the dangers, excitement, and hardships of the trench and the battle line will care to endure it again.

"The only way in which this dreary mind-numbing, soul-deadening monotony can be relieved is by the adoption of a six-hour working day. While the mechanical machine would run for twelve hours a day instead of eight, the human machines, if I may use the phrase, would consist of two shifts, each working six hours. I am a great advocate of this.

"I believe—and my belief is based upon practical experience—the human machine could and would do as much in six hours as in eight, except in a few rare industries where exceptional conditions prevail, while the extra hours worked by the mechanical machine would enable such an increased output to be obtained as to ensure the possibility of the same wages being paid to the human machine for six, as are at present paid for eight hours' work. For it is obvious that the mechanical machine, except for a slightly increased cost of coal for steam or driving purposes, will work for twelve hours at much the same cost as it now works for eight, and with but little extra depreciation.

"And the extra hours of leisure could be devoted to mental or physical development, thus fitting the worker for higher things. This ideal may not be attainable at once, but it is worth striving for."—Lord Leverhulme in London (Eng.) Observer.

It appears that once a Westerner, visiting New York, was held up by a footpad with this demand:

"Give me your money or I'll blow out your brains!"

"Blow away," said the man from the West. "You can live in New York without brains, but not without money."—The Lamb.

Twenty-four Million Men Fighting

Mightiest Armies World Has Ever Seen Engaged in Conflict

The fighting armies of the belligerents today, according to Sir William Robertson, number twenty-four millions of men. Such a figure as this is impossible of realization, but a few familiar comparisons may help the public to grasp what it means.

If all the people in Greater London, in Paris, Berlin, Petrograd, Rome, Vienna and Constantinople were gathered together in one great crowd they would still require the populations of New York, Chicago, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester to the very last new-born babe, to come anywhere near the total of the belligerents engaged in this unexampled war.

Supposed it was announced that this army should march along the Thames embankment, ten abreast, at a walking speed of four miles an hour, the spectator who had vowed to see them all pass would have to stand for two solid weeks, night and day, the men never pausing for a moment's rest, but keeping on the seemingly endless tramp.

Health cannot be looked for in the child that is subject to worms, because worms destroy health by creating internal disturbances that retard development and cause serious weakness. Miller's Worm Powders expel worms and are so beneficial in their action that the system of the little sufferers are restored to healthfulness, all the discomforts and dangers of worm infection are removed, and satisfactory growth assured.

Hindenburg's Nephew an Inventor

A device for fighting submarines has been placed at the disposal of the United States government by Paul Francis Schlick, a Yale graduate and nephew of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. Schlick's mother is Hindenburg's sister.

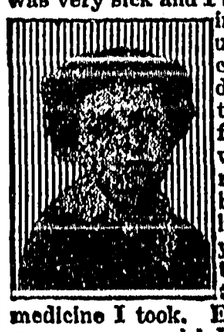
Schlick has joined the U. S. navy and is now in European waters. Another war invention, the character of which is kept secret, has been offered to Uncle Sam by him.

Done

Patient—"One thousand dollars! Would you mind itemizing the bill?"

Doctor—"Certainly not. Twenty-five dollars for the operation itself. Five hundred for my reputation, and the remainder because you have the money."—Judge.

AN OPERATION AVERTED



Philadelphia, Pa.—"One year ago I was very sick and I suffered with pains in my side and back until I nearly went crazy. I went to different doctors and they all said I had female trouble and would not get any relief until I would be operated on. I had suffered for four years before this time, but I kept getting worse the more medicine I took. Every month since I was a young girl I had suffered with cramps in my sides at periods and was never regular. I saw your advertisement in the newspaper and the picture of a woman who had been saved from an operation and this picture was impressed on my mind. The doctor had given me only two more days to make up my mind so I sent my husband to the drug store at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and believe me, I soon noticed a change and when I had finished the third bottle I was cured and never felt better. I grant you the privilege to publish my letter and am only too glad to let other women know of my cure."—Mrs. THOS. McCONNAL, 5402 Hartville Street, Tacony, Pa.

A Round-Table Session Opener

Conference Starts with Family-Circle Talk on all Phases of Project—Numerous Delegates Sure Reclamation Worth While

The first stage of the two-days' proceedings opened promptly at two o'clock in Speers' Hall. It took the form of a round-table conference on the various aspects of the reclamation proposition. In a few appropriate remarks President Henderson of the Creston Board of Trade expressed the deep appreciation of the Creston Valley citizens for the large and thoroughly representative attendance, and after extending them a cordial welcome and expressing the hope that their stay would be enjoyable and the deliberations of the two days mutually helpful, he called on Guy Constable to review the drainage situation as it has developed thus far in B.C.

Mr. Constable confined his observations almost exclusively to the engineering work done by H. F. Meurling, with which he was thoroughly familiar, giving the ministers an accurate idea of the points along the lake as well as below Nelson at which works would have to be undertaken to assure the passage of the surplus water as it came into the lake through the dam which will have to be so constructed to ensure the holding of the waters of Kootenay Lake at a level to safeguard navigation as well as some industrial enterprises such as electric power plants.

Mr. Robert Stark followed with a statement of case as to the agricultural possibilities of the area, going into the productive capacity of the land as revealed in the crops of grain, roots, etc., on lands that are not subject to overflow except in years of abnormally high water. He also went carefully into the immense value of the flats even were they utilized strictly as a dairying proposition. According to the Meurling report the soil was in ideal condition for immediate cropping, tests having shown that the land was so constituted that despite the years and years it had been under water careful scrutiny had shown no trace of those elements that would render it liable to be sour and thus require treatment before satisfactory returns could be expected.

Wm. Young, Victoria, provincial comptroller of water rights, reviewed the proposition as it came to him from the engineering data the water rights branch has gathered and assimilated. He enlarged on some of the engineering features mentioned by Mr. Constable, and expressed the opinion that on the information that had been obtained so far there could be no other conclusion reached than that total reclamation was a quite decided possibility.

J. P. Forde, Nelson, the federal government engineer in the Kootenays, corroborated Mr. Young on the practicibility of the work. All the information he had gathered and his observations of the situation pointed to that conclusion. Reclamation was also to be recommended in that it would be a money saver to the Dominion government. The present uncontrolled state of the Kootenay River created no end of damage to wharves and other aids to navigation in years of high water. With reclamation accomplished a normal water level would be assured thus eliminating these flood damages, and with the widening of the channel at Proctor very much less dredging work would need to be done.

Mayor Anderson of Kaslo came next. His section of the country wanted the work to be proceeded with if it was feasible. At present the town of Kaslo is always in danger of serious property damage in high water years such as 1894. Besides, with reclamation 3000 acres of shore lands at that point would be rendered fit for continuous agricultural production. Mayor Annable of Nelson warmly approved of the scheme as affecting the general welfare of that city, as well as of Kootenay as a whole, and his sentiments were heartily concurred in by J. R. Hunter, president of the Neloon board of trade.

J. H. Schofield, M.P.P., Trail, went into the project at some length, showing it was the best proposition in all B.C. should the government decide to do something for the returned soldiers in the way of setting them up in business as farmers on the community settlement plan. F. A. Sporkey, Nelson, president of the associated board of trade, also spoke briefly, drawing special attention to the desirability of opening up such a magnificent agricultural area at this point, due to the extensive mining and industrial centres contiguous to Creston, and the immense benefit conferred on them by being able to secure farm produce, etc., so close to home—something now entirely lacking and thereby forcing up living costs considerably.

Messrs. Oliver and Pattullo expressed their appreciation of the very thorough way this phase of the conference had been gone into, but asked to be excused from making any statements till all the other evidence that had to be offered had been submitted. After an informal discussion of many the meeting adjourned about 5 p.m.

The Idaho Delegation

In addition to the prominent Idahoans previously mentioned as being here on Saturday, Creston had also the pleasure of entertaining, among many others, Barristers Flood and Bottum, L. N. Brown, J. B. Shultis, J. Bert Cowen, H. Richardson, T. A. Hooker, Dr. C. A. Rae, Dr. E. E. Fry, Otto F. Mathiesen, George Causton, I. Causton, Capt. A. B. Wilson, O. R. Stookey, Jack Nave, Rev. U. S. Crowder, L. Zimmerman, C. W. Megquier, E. L. Little, George C. Wade, Perry Ayers, H. W. Bliss, W. C. Witwer, J. P. Dunn, O. F. Howe, Tom Nicholson, C. C. Howard.

Some of the Kootenay Valley land owners present were: M. F. McAnelly, George Irving, Chas. Earley, Wm. Carlock, S. O. Watson, E. DesVoignes, Thos. Montgomery, Karl Klockmann, A. Klockmann, George Andrews, Frank Clapp, B. Martin Peterson, B. Nelse Peterson, H. B. Hawkins, George Fry, Colon Smith, K. W. Smith, H. S. McCormick, F. G. Chambers, W. L. Kinnear, John Dehlbom, Swan Lundgren, W. C. Reed, Chas. Neumayer, Elmer Osborn, Chas. Isabel, Harry Graham, H. A. French.

Mesdames L. N. Brown, B. F. Payne, M. S. Fisher, J. J. Smith, E. Bollean, C. C. Howard, W. L. Kinnear, H. O. Jackson, W. F. Kinnear, F. G. Chambers, H. A. French, Perry Ayers, A. J. Kent, W. S. Walker, B. H. Walker, H. Plato, E. C. Wells, A. B. Wilson, George Irving, M. F. McAnelly, S. O. Watson, Wm. Carlock, Chas. Isabel, J. P. Dunn, C. T. Cullers, Colon Smith, J. F. McGlocklin.

Misses Emma Evans, Grace Crooker, Harriet Middaugh, Jessie Smith, Georgia Hewitt, Edna Alberts, Anna Neumayer, Alice Neumayer, Jennie Comesl, Sylvia Parker, Alice Dunn, Effie Dunn.

10 Days More

In our Genuine Old English Grey Enamelware we are slightly overstocked, and in order to get this down to normal size we have decided to keep these goods on sale for another ten days at the remarkably low prices it has been marked at since it was first opened up.

Only a few of the different lines have been completely sold out so you are reasonably sure to find here any and all the articles required to bring your kitchen equipment up to standard—and which you can readily afford to do on the ptices we quote in this department. Here are a few:

Mixing Bowls	$.35	Coffee Pot	$. 50
Fry Pans	15	Lipped Sauce Pans	25
Dairy Pans	75	Deep Pudding Pans	35
Deep Flare Dish Pans	60	Straight Seamless Cups	10
Dippers	15	Jumbo Bath Basins	1 25
Deep Stew Pans	75	Basins	25 35
Tea Kettles	75	Preserving Kettles	60. 75
Batter Bowls with spoon	50	English Pudding Pots	15. 35
Deep Handled Dish Pans	75	Lipped Sauce Pans	15, 20, 25
Seamless Pails	75	Pudding Pans	15, 20, 25, 35
Strainer Sauce Pans	65	And numerous others.	

Splendid supply of Ammunition for the Shooting Season.

S. A. SPEERS

CANADA

Military Service Act, 1917

Explanatory Announcement by the Minister of Justice

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT has received the assent of the Governor-General and is now part of the law of the land. It will be enforced accordingly, and the patriotism and good sense of the people can be relied upon to support it. Resistance to its enforcement, however, by word or act must and will be repressed, as resistance to any other law in force must be.

Reinforcements under the Military Service Act immediately required

It is the intention of the Government immediately to exercise the power which the Act confers and to call out men for military service in order to provide reinforcements for the Canadian forces. This is necessary since the military authorities report that the reserves available or in sight for reinforcement will shortly be exhausted unless this step be taken.

First call limited to men between 20 and 34 who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 6, 1917

The present call will be limited to men not in the schedule of exceptions who were unmarried or widowers without children on 6th July, 1917, are at least twenty years of age, and were born on or since January 1st, 1883. Of this Class all those will be entitled to conditional exemption whose services in their present occupations, agricultural, industrial or other, are essential in the national interest, and whose business or domestic reponsibilities are such that serious hardship would ensue if their services be required. Conscientious scruples based upon a prohibition of combatant service by the articles of faith of the religious denomination to which men belong will also be respected. The men first required to serve will consequently be those who can be called upon with the least disturbance of the economic and social life of the country.

Civil Tribunals to deal with exemptions

Questions of exemption will be determined, not by the military authorities or by the Government, but by civil tribunals composed of representative men who are familiar with local conditions in the communities in which they serve, who will generally have personal knowledge of the economic and family reasons which those whose cases come before them have had for not volunteering their services and who will be able sympathetically to estimate the weight and importance of such reasons. Provincial Appellate Tribunals constituted from the existing judiciary of the respective provinces will be provided to correct mistakes made by Local Tribunals, and a Central Appeal Tribunal for the whole of Canada, selected from among the present Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, will be constituted in order that identical principles may be applied throughout the country. In this way every man may rest assured of the fair and full consideration of his circumstances and the national requirements both civil and military.

Proclamation will announce the day

A proclamation will issue calling out the bachelors and widowers referred to and fixing a day on or before which every man must report for service to the military authorities unless he has before that day made an application for exemption.

How to apply for exemption

Applications for exemption may be made by written notice on forms which will be available at every post office, and will be transmitted free of postage. They will not, however, be required to be made in this way, but may be presented by the applicants in person to the exemption tribunals. The cases of those who have given written notice in advance will take precedence, and appearance in person will therefore be likely to involve considerably more inconvenience and delay to the men concerned, so that it is recommended that advantage be generally taken of the facilities for written application.

Exemption Tribunals in all parts of Canada

The local exemption tribunals will be constituted with the least delay possible, consistent with the selection of representative individuals to compose them, and the instruction of the members in their duties. There will be more than one thousand of such tribunals throughout Canada, each consisting of two members, one of whom will be nominated by a Joint Committee of Parliament, and the other by one of the Judges of the existing Courts. Every effort will be made by the wide distribution of tribunals, and by provision where necessary for their sitting in more than one place, to minimise the inconvenience to which men will be put in obtaining the disposition of their cases.

A Registrar will be appointed in each Province, who will be named in the proclamation and to whom enquiries may be addressed. Each Provincial Registrar will transmit to the appropriate tribunal the applications for exemption which have been submitted in advance of the sittings, and men who have sent these in will not be required to attend the tribunals until notified to do so. Other applicants should attend personally on the tribunal without notice.

How to report for service

Men who do not desire to claim exemption will report to the military authorities for service either by mail or in person at any time after the issue of the proclamation. Forms of report by mail will be found in all post offices, and, like applications for exemption, will be transmitted free of postage.

Early report advantageous

No man who reports for service will, although he may be medically examined and passed as fit, be required to go into camp or join a battalion until after a day fixed by the proclamation sufficiently late to permit of the disposition by the local tribunals of most, if not all, of the applications for exemption which may come before them. Thus no advantage will be gained by delaying or disadvantage incurred by prompt report for service on the part of those who do not intend to apply for exemption.

Facilities for immediate medical examination

Immediately upon the issue of the proclamation, medical boards will sit at every mobilization centre for the examination of men who report for service or who, subject to their right within the time limited to apply for exemption, desire to have their physical fitness determined in order to allay any doubt as to their physical condition, or to know definitely and in advance whether there is a possibility of their services being required. Certificates of physical unfitness issued by these Medical Boards will be accepted without any further investigation by exemption tribunals when they sit. Men found physically fit who have not reported for service may nevertheless apply for exemption on any of the prescribed grounds, including even their physical condition if dissatisfied with the Medical Board's conclusion.

Notice to join the colors

As reinforcements are required, notice to report to the nearest mobilization centre will be given from time to time to the men found liable and passed as fit for service. Disobedience of such notice will render the offender liable to punishment, but punishment for failure to report for military service, or to report subsequently for duty when called upon, will be imposed ordinarily by the civil magistrates; offenders, however, will remain liable for the performance of their military duties notwithstanding any civil punishment which may be imposed and will be liable to military punishment in cases in which civil proceedings are not taken.

Watch for the Proclamation

Notice of the day appointed for the making of a claim for exemption or for report for military service will be published as widely as possible, but, as no personal notice can be given until the individuals called out have so reported themselves or claimed exemption, men possibly concerned are warned to inform themselves with regard to the day fixed, since neglect may involve the loss by them of important privileges and rights.

Ottawa, September 11, 1917.

CHAS. J. DOHERTY,
Minister of Justice.

180

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.

Labor Savers

Time is money, and in these days of labor shortage and high-priced help all the 'short cuts' should be utilized. For the in-gathering of the vegetables you will surely find a

Wire Potato Basket

a real convenience all round. The size is just right for any person to handle. They are built to stand rough usage and will last a lifetime almost. Just a few left.

When you set up the parlor heater or move the range in to winter quarters the use of a

Witch Chimney Cleaner

will make doubly sure the stovepipes are clean and that the chimney is in shape for another season's use.

F. H. JACKSON

GENERAL MERCHANT - CRESTON

We carry a complete stock of

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

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

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Consult the Manager regarding current accounts, collections, loans and the other facilities offered by this Bank.

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

Drainage Meet Grand Success

Continued from Page 1]

Judge Ryan, Cranbrook board of trade; Mr. Crump, acting C.P.R. superintendent; Capt. Brown, Nelson, in charge of the C.P.R. lake steamers, and others. Another gratifying feature was the large turnout of ladies on Saturday afternoon, while every point in Creston Valley was largely represented.

Letters and telegrams of regret at their inability to be present for the conference were received from Hon. Dr. King, minister of works, Victoria; R. F. Green, M.P., and W. A. Anstie, Revelstoke, who will oppose Mr. Green in West Kootenay; A. I. Fisher, M.P.P., Fernie; Lorne Campbell, Rossland, president of the West Kootenay Power Company; R. L. T. Galbraith, Fort Steele, Indian agent for Kootenay; Maxwell Smith, Victoria, chairman of the Land Settlement Board; Senators Borah and Brady, Washington; C. G. Reeder, Spokane, and others.

The representation from the United States was both large and representative. Customs officials state that 33 autos entered from the state of Idaho that day, some of them making two trips. This would account for some 130 persons via the automobile route. Besides these the steamer Crescent brought a list of 40 passengers besides the crew.

Amongst the U.S. delegates were F. W. Graham of Seattle, who was here in the interests of the Great Northern Railway; State Senator Walker, Representative Kent, A. F. Parker, state land appraiser; county commissioners Shively, Lunden and James Fitzpatrick; county treasurer W. T. James, county assessor James Bush and county attorney O. C. Wilson; Mayor Henry and Aldermen Meeker, Simonds, Storm and Clapp of Bonners Ferry; F. A. Shultis and J. Bert Cowen, managers of the First National and First State Banks; Principal Fries of the Bonners Ferry high school; and Editors King and McIntyre of the Herald and Times.

Banquet a Most Enjoyable Affair

Ling George Hotel Dining Room Crowded—High Class Menu and Service—Syeakers Excel —Musical Numbers Also.

The banquet on Friday night was by long odds the most representative and satisfactory affair of the kind ever staged in Creston. The commodious dining room of the King George never presentsd a better appearance, the walls and ceilings were artistically decorated, the tables were lavishly spread with the products of the orchard and flower garden, while the menn provided included the delicacies of the season, served with despatch by a very competent dining room staff. The board of trade is indebted to Mine Host Bird for the excellence of this feature of the conference. The affair helped materially in making the two day's get-togther the splendid all-round success it was.

Here, also, President Henderson was in charge of proceedings, doing full justice in every way to such a great occasion in the life of Creston. After a brief welcome to the trio of Idaho citizens who had not arrived in time for the afternoon meeting, as well as the other guests the toast list was proceeded with. The King and the President were heartily toastrd by the 40 diners, who joined heartily in the national anthems of both countries, Mr. A. A. J. Collis presiding at the piano.

"Our Province" was handled by Hon. Mr. Pattullo, F. A. Starky and J. H. Schofield, M.P.P., Trail. Mr. Pattullo spoke briefly. They were on a tour of the province to get acquainted with all the territory and its needs, so as to be in a position to deal more intelligently with matters as they arose. He complimented Creston on the splendid story the soldiers' memorial told of our determination in the present war and to see it through to a successfull conclusion. He believed that in B.C. we undoubtedly had the banner province of the Dominion and that with a strictly business administration it could only be a matter of a very few years before this was recognized and admitted. Mr. Starkey dealt largely with the mining features of the province's industries. The greatest optimisim prevailed in the camps, and he beheved that if the same enthusiasm was manifest in agriculture, lumbering, the fisheries, etc., and the government at Victoria could be enthused in the same way, the province as a whole would progress much more rapidly than at present. Money could be had for the development of all our resources and he pleaded for more vigorous action from this out. Too, he trusted the Brewster administration would have a much more lively regard for the interior than had been the case in the past. Mr. Schofield was brief. He has lived in the province now for 31 years and figured he was competent to sing its praises and point out its advantages. In agricultural development he sincerely believed the reclamation of Kootenay Flats was one of the best things the administration could undertake. He closed with the remark that in the minister of agriculture the province has a department head who can be relied on to do his full duty and without sectional considerations.

"Our Neighbors," was introduced by C. O, Rodgers, who complimented on the friendly relations that have always existed between the peoples on both sides of the line, and which was so strikingly exemplified on this occasion. Judge Flood of Bonners Ferry, who replied, spoke in similar strain. 2500 miles of international boundary line with not a gun or a bayonet along it all told a more eloquent story than could be done with words. A continuation of this friendly spirit and co-operation could not fail to spell out prosperity and greatness for the North American continent.

"Our Guests" was handled by John Keen, M.P.P., and R. J. Hunter, president of the Nelson Board of Trade. Both praised Creston's hospitality observing that if the people here went as thoroughly into all their other activities an early start on actual reclamation work could assuredly be looked for.

"Reclamation" brought forth the foremost address of the evening, from State Senator Walker. He went somewhat thoroughly into the plant life of the Kootenay Valley pointing out that the flowers and shrubs, etc., that he had found here were not in evidence in the same profusion in any part of the U.S. This undoubtedly indicated that superior climatic conditions prevailed here. On his standing as a professor for 31 years in U.S. schools and colleges, teaching soil chemistry a great deal of the time, and after much diligent research work Senator Walker stated that the Kootenay Valley soil was almost the exact counterpart of the fertile soils of the Nile Valley, and so far he had not read of similar discovery having been yet made anywhere. Dipping into figures the senator stated that if these overflowed areas were reclaimed and cut up into 40 acre farms, the postage stamps alone the people occupying these lands would buy would more than pay for its reclamation. On his war garden of half an acre this year he had demonstrated that had he been able to cultivate five acres he would have made more real money from that limited space than had fellows on the higher lands got this year from 300 acres, due to some extent to the exceptionally dry year. The senator remarked on the pleasure it always gave him to come to Creston, especially for affairs of this kind. At Creston he always found we were sort of all Scotch together, which brand of hospitality had never yet been equalled. Guy Constable followed but excused himself from going into the subject on the plea that Senator Walker had said all there was to say on the subject. From his experience on some phases of reclamation work on the B.C. side Mr. Constable felt safe in saying the engineering features of the work could be done, and he thought now the ministers had looked into the matter right on the ground, and had gleaned all the facts available first hand it could be only a matter of a very short time until the great project was under way.

"Agriculture" was entrusted to Hon. John Oliver and Representative Kent of the Idaho legislature. The former warmed up to his subject right from the start. He told of his trip through the northern part of the province and the splendid yields of grain and roots he had seen at some points in the country. He admitted that these farms were not as much in evidence as he would like due to the fact that large holders of land were hanging on to tracts in raw state in the hope of obtaining more than a fair price for them, and the minister feared that the development of those sections could not be looked for until these big landowners were compelled to sell their land at a right price. The government were not overlooking this deplorable situation either, and he hoped they would shortly be able to provide a remedy. Mr. Oliver also went into some of the disasters the Fraser River valley had encountered in dyking lands for cultivation. These happened right at his very door and on account of these failures his department would not attempt anything of the sort without the fullest investigation. Mr. Kent declined to make but few remarks. He said samples of the products of these lands would be on display at the hall on Saturday, and they would speak far more eloquently than he.

"Transportation" was looked after by Mayor Annable of Nelson and Mayor Anderson of Kaslo, both of whom spoke of the project as affecting the two cities giving it their hearty approval in every way. Mayor Anderson remarked that they wanted the water transported off the flats so that they would be able to run their cars along well finished roads and past hundreds of happy and contented farm homes.

"The Ladies" were ably championed by Judge Ryan of Cranbrook, whom the soldiers memorial here also inspired to pay tribute to the sterling qualities of mothers, who shared in the sacrifices the tablet bespoke almost as deeply as the veterans "gone west." Rev. J. S. Mahood was the other speaker to the toast, touching briefly on conscription and the almost unanimous endorsation the scheme had received from the women, despite the fact that it entailed greater sacrifice on them than to many of the politicians who were quibbling over it.

The evening's proceedings were brightened up materially by musical numbers by J. W. Hamilton and Rev. Mr. Mahood, both of whom scored decided hits in the numbers given. The affair concluded with the national anthem and Auld Lang Syne—about 1.30 a.m.

Business Men Interested

Canadian business men express themselves as highly pleased with the provision by the Military Service Act of Medical Boards for the early medical examination of men liable to be drafted under the Military Service Act. This introduction of system and order into the method of raising men for military service has commended itself to the business community throughout the country, according to all reports received here.

Hearty promises of co-operation in having an early report made by all men in the various classes are also coming to hand, and this co-operation promises to simplify the working of the act. The vast majority of men in the various classes can be reached through the business houses where they are employed, so far as the cities are concerned at least. A new force getting behind the Act is the business instinct of employers who, under the volunteering system, have had some unsatisfactory experience through the haphazard dropping off of their employees.

All the Military Service Act really does is to get the country's military system down to a business basis as well as to make it more democratic and satisfactory in every particular.

P. BURNS & Co.
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CALGARY; VANCOUVER; EDMONTON.

Dealers in

MEAT

Wholesale and Retail

Fish, Game, Poultry, and Oysters in Season

We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTISTIC DENTISTRY
at HALF What Others CHARGE

I have the largest and finest equipped Dental Parlors in Saskatoon and the Province. Hundreds of testimonials from satisfied patients. All my work is the best and satisfaction assured in every case.

Make an early appointment.

DR. J. A. MORAN
Licensed Practioner in the Province of Saskatchewan.
Union Bank Building
Saskatoon - - - Sask.

Ohioan Prophecy Fulfilled

Novelist Predicted Date of Czar's Abdication Nine Years Ago

Has another prophet arisen by right of inspired prescience or by accident? Harry E. Rice, Xenia, Ohio, wrote a novel nine years ago, in which he pictured a Europe freed of despotic rulers and in an exciting plot showed the Czar of all the Russias weakening under intrigue and the moral corruption of the nation.

An interesting point about the prediction is that "the prophet" really came closer to the actual events of the Russian revolt than appeared from his words. He stated that the revolution came "twelve years after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war," but then went on to say that the actual date was May 16, 1916. Now, the Russo-japanese war ended in 1905, so that twelve years later would be 1917 instead of 1916.

The Czar of Russia was actually deposed at midnight, March 15-16, 1917. Therefore, the novelist, writing nine years ago, came within two months of hitting the exact date.

He did not confine his prophecies to Russia. Having settled the fate of Czardom he turned his attention to Germany, and made these remarkable prognestications:

Germany was one of the last to fall in line, the conservatism of her worthy people being a bar to hasty, ill-advised or abortive action. Kaiser Wilhelm, being a ruler of keen perceptive faculties, gracefully abdicated. While inwardly raging, he appeared so indifferent that it was somewhat paradoxical that the people chose him for their first president. He ruled justly and wisely in this capacity, making a record somewhat akin to that left by President Roosevelt of the United States. Thus was the question of lese-majeste, together with others of equal importance, peremptorily settled.

For Asthma and Catarrh.—It is one of the chief recommendations of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil that it can be used internally with as much success as it can outwardly. Sufferers from asthma and catarrh will find that the Oil when used according to directions will give immediate relief. Many sufferers from these ailments have found relief in the Oil and have sent testimonials.

Trench Tale

"The German can fight, yes," a young Canadian captain explained. "But he canot beat the British officer. I often heard my men deliver sage aphorisms regarding the Boche for the benefit of the new men in the drafts. One of them was this. 'The closer you are to Fritz, the safer you are.' Another, 'Get in quick and bite quick.' Just how very sage these sayings are, I can show you. As long as you are far enough away from the Boche, he will snipe you as hard as he can, or turn his machine gun on you. Nearer again, he will bomb you and do it well. But when you get within striking distance, he will either surrender or run. We are killing them in crowds and our men are getting better every day, while they deteriorate.

"Pop, won't you do somethin' for Mamie and me?"

"What is it you kids want?"

"Won't you tell us the beautiful fairy tales on says you tell her?"—Baltimore American.

Minimize The Fire Peril By Using

EDDY'S

Chemically Self-Extinguishing

"Silent 500s"

The Matches With "No Afterglow"

EDDY'S is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which prevents the match from burning dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

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

No Safety In The World

Must Fight the German Idea of Force as the Supreme Will and Law

For if it is established in fact that the German can murder, rape, massacre in Belgium and France with impunity, then there is no safety elsewhere in the world from German violence. There are no frontiers, boundaries, races, when one people proclaims it as its own right to kill, plunder, conquer whenever it has a weapon in its hands and a lust in its heart.

It is idle to talk of peace, to argue about provinces, frontiers, colonies, while the German maintains his right to seize what he desires—to kill whom and when he pleases and to abrogate every law, human or divine, which interferes with his appetite or his lust.

And since this is true, let us recognize the fact—let us give of our lives and of our treasures, as we must, recognizing that we fight simply and singly that German spirit, which is essential barbarism, that German idea which is nothing more nor less than the assertion of force as the supreme will and law in human existence.—From the New York Tribune.

THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

Pure blood is the body's first line of defense against disease. Strong, healthy blood neutralizes the poisons of invading germs, or destroy the germs themselves. That is why many people exposed to disease do not contract it. Those whose blood is weak and watery and therefore lacking in defensive power are most liable to infection. Everybody may observe that healthy, red-blooded people are less liable to colds and the grippe, than pale, bloodless people. It is the bloodless people who tire easily, who are short of breath at slight exertion, who have poor appetites, and who wake up in the morning as tired as when they went to bed. While women and girls chiefly suffer from bloodlessness the trouble also affects both boys and men. It simply affects girls and women to a greater extent because there is a greater demand upon their blood supply.

To renew and build up the blood there is no remedy can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, feed and strengthen starving nerves, increase the appetite, put color in the cheeks, give refreshing sleep and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Plenty of sunlight and wholesome food will do the rest.

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.

Still Climbs Mountains

A mountain-climbing expert, a woman past middle age is irate with the United States government because, on the score of her age, she is not permitted to drive an ambulance on the western front. This lady is Miss Peck, who is said to have climbed higher peaks than any other person on the North American continent, and is a noted author and lecturer. She was in Montreal lately on her way to Banff to conquer the mountains there.

Costiveness and Its Cure.—When the excretory organs refuse to perform their functions properly the intestines become clogged. This is known as costiveness and if neglected gives rise to dangerous complications. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will effect a speedy cure. At the first intimation of this ailment the sufferer should procure a packet of the pills and put himself under a course of treatment. The good effects of the pills will be almost immediately evident.

New Spy Trick By The Teutons

Device Taps Allied Wires and Learns Time of Attacks

The Germans in France have invented a new device which is automatically projected into the allied lines and grapples telegraph or telephone wires, establishing an electrical connection and enabling the Germans to tap passing messages regarding operations. Prisoners recently taken confirm stories previously told of how the German command obtained exact information of the hour set for attacks.

This new device probably is the most successful means of espionage invented by the Germans. Our soldiers in France have always been mystified by the ease with which the Germans identified new British regiments coming into the front line. When the newcomers arrived they were invariably greeted by placards erected over the trenches or by a hail from the enemy line calling them by name. This ability of the Germans to pick up the latest information undoubtedly came from the use of this hook line arrangement thrown over our telegraph and telephone wires.

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)

Russian Debacle Blamed On Spies

Col. Kolotkoff Declares Agents of Autocracy Started Counter Revolutionary Campaign

Causes of the Russian debacle against the Germans and Austrians are set forth in a remarkable report by Colonel Kolotkoff to the council of workmen and soldiers' deputies. The responsibility is placed on activity of ex-policemen, gendarmes and spies of Emperor Nicholas, who after being deprived of their livelihood, were compulsorily sent to the front.

Until the end of June, says Col. Kolotkoff, the soldiers on the west front were in excellent fighting trim. There was an admirably completed plan to advance which would probably have led to the re-conquest of Vilna. But the police, gendrames and spies of the autocracy consciously started an anti-patriotic counter-revolutionary campaign, the first design of which was the dissolution of the army.

Large numbers managed to get elected to regimental company committees, started a propaganda against war, *inciting soldiers against officers*, against the provisional government's commissaries and even incited violence. Later they secretaly distilled vodka and on the advance dosed soldiers therewith.

The Germans took advantage of these conditions and flooded the Russian trenches with spies in Russian uniforms. Formerly the reinforcement units arriving at the front were slightly weaker in number than the rolls showed, but now the units were always stronger owing to the pressure in disguise of Germans. The spies organized fraternization. Soldiers born in the provinces occupied by the enemy were allowed to visit their homes, and after a short absence returned to the trenches completely Germanized in sentiment.

The result was that before the attempt to recover Vilna many soldiers refused to participate in the attack.

Success

The reason most of us fall short of success is that we do not want it enough. We do not care for it sufficiently to pay the price. The difference between a good student and a poor one is not in brains half as often as in industry and in concentration. And the young man who is promoted in business twice to the other fellow's once, is generally the one who stays on after hours till his work is done, instead of locking his desk at five o'clock. Many a youth wishes he had the "luck" of some successful one, when all he needs is a willingness to pay the price to duplicate that success and more.—Acton Free Press.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Plenty of Land Available

Dr. Roche points out that there are, within ten miles of railways, and available for settlement, 4,100,000 acres in Alberta, 917,000 in Saskatchewan and 1,436,000 in Manitoba. Not all of this is good agricultural land, of course, but it is apparent that there is plenty of good land in the west, close to the railways, waiting for returned soldiers. If the land held by absentee owners, and remaining idle, were added, perhaps a complete area would be available.—Mail and Empire.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

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

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

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

Wu Ting Fang is at the head of the Chinese foreign office, and you can't put much over on a man with as good a sense of humor as Dr. Wu. T. K. H. recalls his famous wheeze about the Chinaman who committed suicide by eating gold-leaf. "But I don't see how that killed him—how did it?" inquired an American woman. "I suppose," said Wu, seriously, "that it was the consciousness of inward guilt!" St. Louis Globe.

After the Movies Two Eyes for a Lifetime
Murine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Heals Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity.
CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES!
Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail.
Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

Camels Despise Bullets

Contempt of Soudanese for Modern Long Range Fighting

The Camel Transport Corps, although not exactly a fighting force, has been in action and received its baptism of fire, says a correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian." No shell or bullet can excite the stolid, contemplative animal; but it might have been expected that the camel drivers, unarmed and untrained for war, would run for it at the first sign of attack. Yet, in fact most of them responded admirably to the call of their British officers and stuck to their animals while bullets whizzed around. With characterictic simplicity, or it may be obstinacy, when told to bring in their camels to shelter they insisted on taking with them the blankets which are issued to every man, lest they should be stolen in their absence. Some wanted to mount a hill under fire to get their money from their tents.

The contempt which a Soudanese stalwart feels for the modern long-range fighting was expressed by one head-man—the more warlike Soudanese regularly act as head-men over the Egyptian fellaheen—who remarked, as the shells burst, that in his country they "fought it out with knives."

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers —It's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Would Regain Control of Dye Trade

From Switzerland comes a report that a great dye cartel, or industrial combine, has been organized in Germany, with a capital of $250,000,000 embracing all the manufacturers of dyestuffs in the country. The purpose of this organization is, after the war is over, to embark upon an industrial war in order to regain for Germany the trade in dyestuffs which she has lost. The attempt will probably fail. In Britain, in France and in the United States the war has stimulated the production of dyestuffs, and this industry is so closely related to the produtcion of war material that the governments of these countries are determined not to permit Germany again to secure a monopoly in that line.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

B. C. Whaling Industry

The whaling season off the coast of British Columbia is said to be coming along in fine shape. At Victoria alone nearly three thousand barrels of whale oil have been landed. At Victoria the oil is transferred to tank cars and the cars carried to the mainland on a carbarge. The cars are sent to the East.

The trade in whale meat, inaugurated a few months ago, is rather slow in developing. It is expected that better cold storage facilities will tend to an increase of trade. Large quantities of whale meat are being sent on from Victoria for delivery in the state of Washington.

Large quantities of fertilizer will be manufactured again this season, as in previous years, this being made out of the portions not suitable for food. Only the very best prime meat is used for marketing purposes.

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms and they lose no time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

The measurements made by Mr. C. E. Wilson at Cambridge show that the energy expended in a discharge of lightning is 600,000 ton-metres—a force sufficient, that is to say, to lift 1,000 tons 2,000 feet in the air. By way of comparison it may be said that the broadside of the Queen Elizabeth's eight 15 in. guns would, according to German figures, exert a power at the muzzle of 210,000 ton-metres. The average lightning flash, therefore, exerts the power of three broadsides from a Queen Elizabeth.

An Electrical Blanket

One of the latest electrical inventions is an electric blanket which is designed especially for outdoor sleepers. The blanket is said to have a heating area of four by six and can be regulated to an even temperature from 82 to 112 degrees by a switch placed near the head of the sleeper.

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

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND

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

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. Nos. 1, 2, 3
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, FILES. EITHER NO. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA Co. 90, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. Co. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF **THERAPION** EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS

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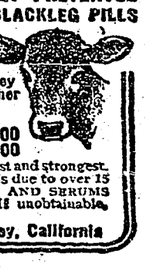
Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.

Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $1.00
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Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.
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It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

British Improving Highways

Fine, New Roads Follow Trail of Ruin in France

Hundreds of miles of the smooth, white macadam roads of northern France will remain for many years after the war as a real memorial to the devastated towns the Germans left after their retreat in the spring.

All over northern France the roads are being widened and resurfaced with stone and rubble taken from the wrecked houses of Peronne, Albert, Arras and countless other ruined towns and villages.

As fast as the British soldiers clear away the debris of the towns it is piled into lorries and distributed in heaps along the main roads. There German prisoners toil the day long, pounding it into level patches, which the great steam rollers, many of them bearing familiar American names, grind quickly into smooth macadam for the business of transport.

The brick and stone of these old buildings make as good road material as could be obtained anywhere, and the work of the German dynamiters has been so thorough that much of it is crushed fine enough to need no further preparation.

The roads of northern France always were excellent, but they never were better than today. The only complaint travellers had against them in the old days was that the paved strip in the centre was too narrow. That complaint cannot be made after the British highway plans have been completed, for all the main highways will be macadamized to a width permitting three broad gauge lorries to run abreast, and even the byways will have a paved surface wide enough to allow traffic to pass easily at any point.

Excessive dustiness is the only fault today, for war economies will not permit the use of precious oil on roadways.

There is little need anywhere in this district for straightening roads or altering routes, because the roads of northern France mostly run as straight as an arrow's flight. Most of the great highways were laid out in Napoleon's time by military surveyors, and their strategic value and importance always has kept primarily in mind by the French government.

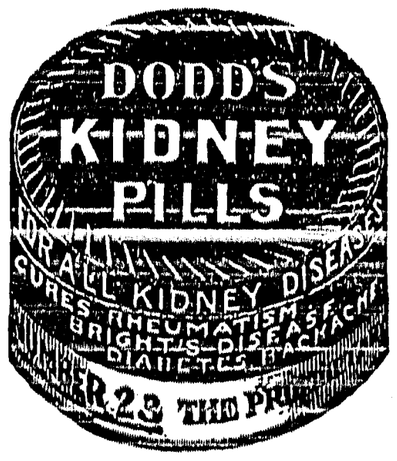
"You refused me ten years ago."

"I remember," said the heiress. "You said it would wreck your life."

"It did. I have had to work for a living ever since."—Life.

"Words are inadequate to express my love."

"I know they are, Ferdy," said the dear girl. "Try candy and violets."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



THE NEW ARMIES OF BRITAIN DURING THE LAST YEAR'S WAR

WEARING DOWN THE STRENGTH OF GERMANY

Britain's New Armies During The Past Year Have Captured What Is Equal To Ten Whole German Divisions As Now Constituted, With All Equipment And Armament

"A year ago we were thrilling to the first triumphs of our new armies. We had doubts—it can now be confessed—of those armies, not active mistrust, but sufficient misgivings to tinge our hopes.

"In the course of the year these new armies of ours have taken ove 70,000 prisoners, including 800 officers. They have captured 450 German guns, with more than 2,000 minor pieces like machine guns and trench mortars. This is the capture of a mighty army, an army of 10 whole German divisions as now constituted, with all its equipment. These new armies have had against them the whole military strength of the German empire—that is to say, of every division in the German armies.

"It is these new armies which in the course of the year have taken all three ridges—namely, the Albert Ridge, the Vimy Ridge, and the Messines Ridge—on which, from Ypres to the Somme, the Germans had drawn their lines as being the strongest positions to hold on this front, and enthroned on which they overlooked all our preparations for attack. No fortress in history possessed one tithe of the defensive strength of any one of these ridges fortified as the Germans had fortified them, and held by the flower of the German army under the strictest orders to fight to the death and not yield an inch of ground.

"This is what our new armies have done in the course of the year. Of course, they have won much ground, a hundred villages, and endless strongholds and redoubts. But geography is immaterial. The task set them was not the winning of acres, but the breaking of the German armies, which, with 40 years of preparation, had thought themselves invincible and had proposed to overrun all Europe and constitute themselves dictators of the world.

"Without preparation and averse from war, the peaceful peoples of the British Empire, inspired by their cause and by virtue of the stuff that is in them, have made themselves into a power which first held at bay, then made head against, and now is wearing down the strength of Germany, and of the matter in which they have done it it is impossible to speak in adequate phrases.

"Though the job be long or short the army has perfect confidence that it is better, both man for man and as a fighting machine, than the armies of Germany, and that but one end can come. It is a year with which we can be satisfied."—London Times.

Looting Of Jerusalem

Turks are Copying Their Hun Masters in Palestine

The situation in Palestine this summer is the most serious since the war began. A scheme for the looting of Jerusalem is already being executed. Throughout the countryside the Turk has embarked on a calculated policy of plundering and killing the native inhabitants so that if they are forced to vacate the country they will leave behind them a desert.

The following statement of the present situation is given to the Associated Press by an official in touch with conditions:

"The attitude of the Young Turks toward the unfortunate non-Turkish races within their empire has been an open campaign of robbery, exploitation and massacre.

"The stupendous wickedness of the extermination of the Armenian nation cannot be dismissed as a particular measure aimed at one particular race, for it is the Turkish policy towards, not only Armenians, but also Greeks and Jews, in fact all peoples who are subjects of the Turk but are not themselves of Turkish blood.

"It is the Turks' calculated policy to kill off the bulk of the inhabitants of Palestine and extort the last ounce of money and goods from them, so that if they are forced to vacate the country they will leave behind them a poverty-stricken and depopulated land.

"Their policy is not consistent with military or economic needs and is not supported by even the slendercst pretexts for its necessity. It is dictated solely by a savage brutality.

"The disaster that befell the Armenian nation is now being meted out to the mixed non-Turkish population of Syria and Palestine. Families are being massacred, towns and territories evacuated, and communities plundered."

It is officially stated that the number of lives reported lost on British merchant vessels from enemy action from the beginning of the war until June 30 last was 9,748, namely, 3,828 passengers and 5,920 officers and seamen.

One Hero Saved Line

Fine Leadership by British Sergeant Gained Victoria Cross

For one of the bravest acts of the war Sergeant (promoted Second Lieutenant) Frederick William Palmer, Royal Fusilliers, was awarded the V.C. The story of his "most conspicuous bravery, control, and determination" (as the official record puts it) makes thrilling reading: "During the progress of certain operations, all the officers of his company having been shot down, Sergeant Palmer assumed command, and, having cut his way under point blank machine gun fire through the wire entanglements, he rushed the enemy's trench with six of his men, dislodged the hostile machine gun which had been hampering our advance, and established a block. He then collected men detached from other regiments, and held the barricade for nearly three hours against seven determined counter-attacks, under an increased barrage of bombs and rifle grenades from his flank and front.

"During his temporary absence in search of more bombs an eighth counter-attack was delivered by the enemy who succeeded in driving in his party and threatened the defences of the whole flank. At this critical moment, although he had been blown off his feet by a bomb and was greatly exhausted, he rallied his men, drove back the enemy, and maintained his position." The very conspicuous bravery displayed by this non-commissioned officer (adds the war office record) cannot be overstated, and his splendid determination and devotion to duty undoubtedly averted what might have proved a serious disaster in this sector of the line.

Torpedo Nets Impracticable

Found to Be Useless for Protection of Warships at Sea

It was almost inevitable that in the search for some quickly improvised anti-submarine protection for merchant shipping, the mind should think of the placing of some obstruction in the path of the torpedo, which would serve to arrest or explode it at some distance from the ship.

For the reason that, for many years, as far back probably as the first appearance of a successful automatic torpedo, warships had been protected, when at anchor, by hanging a curtain of steel netting around them, the public jumped to the conclusion that if nets were a good protection for a ship at anchor they must be so for a ship under way—but that is where they were in error, says the Scientific American.

So far as warships are concerned, it has been found that not only was the resistance of the nets so great as to cut down the speed of a battle ship to five or six knots, but also that the eddies and other forms of disturbance developed by dragging the huge area of the netting through the water, made it difficult to keep the ships under that complete control which is so essential to successful naval manoeuvres. Furthermore, although the maintenance of a net at a distance of 20 to 30 feet from the side of a ship by means of booms and guy ropes is not a difficult matter when the ship is in a sheltered roadstead or harbor, it would be an absolute impossibility if a ship were steaming in a gale of wind through a heavy seaway.

And this brings us face to face with a controlling factor, which we commend to all those inventors who are endeavoring to provide protective devices of this character for use on the Atlantic ocean, namely, that they must plan their constructions so that they will stand the terrific wrenching and twisting forces to which the system will be exposed in a confused and heavy sea.

Much Stealing In Germany

Farm Live Stock No Longer Safe In the Field

Insecurity is increasing in a disquieting manner in Germany, particularly in the country regions. Thefts of all kinds of field produce and foodstuffs occur frequently. The farm live stock in the meadows is no longer safe. Cattle, sheep and pigs are stolen or slaughtered in the fields and the meat and the hides carried off. Bands of watchmen are being formed of old men.

Ivory—Is your daughter improving in her piano practice?

Zhe—I think so. Some of the neighbors nod to me again.—Awgwan.

New Ideas Developed

Marked Development Along Scientific Lines Since War Began

"The war has stimulated science wonderfully," said Guglielmo Marconi, senator of Italy and member of the Italian commmission to the United States Nixola Greeley-Smith writes in the New York Evening World.

"I cannot say that war is good in any sense, but one of the effects of the present one has been the development of new ideas and the obliteration of difficulties in many fields of science. The war has put the wireless to work in many new directions, on submarines, for instance, and we have learned how to control the atmosphere through which it passes to a degree which would have been impossible a few years ago. War has developed flying to an enormous extent and will extend its uses more and more.

"Do you believe in the practibility of transatlantic passenger travel by triplane and in the commercial submarine service after the war?" I asked the inventor of the wirless telegraph.

"I think that the commercial triplane for long distance passenger travel is a practicable thing." he answered. "I do not believe that the submarine will be used for ocean travel in time of peace. Why go under the water when you can travel on its surface?"

"One might ask why go over the water when one can travel on its surface?" I replied.

"No," the inventor retorted, "that is not quite the same thing. A flying machine eliminates dangers, obstacles distances. It shortens travelling. One can fly from New York to Chicago, for instance, in a straight line through the air, while on the surface you have to make many twists and turns and so lose much time. I do not think the submarine will ever be used successfully for commerce.

"But I believe that the submarine problems is the most serious presented by the war and I do not believe in letting people become unduly optimistic about its solution," Senator Marconi concluded. "I do not want to discuss the probable duration of the war, but I know that it will end victoriously for the Allies.

"The contribution of Italy to the cause of democracy is not so widely understood in America as we would like to have it.

"It was Italy's declaration of neutrality that enabled France to withdraw a million men fram the Italian frontier, and it was this million men that enabled it to fight and win the battle of the Marne. Italy never intended to join Prussia in a war of aggression, but it might have kept France in doubt and a million French soldiers in arms where they were not needed."

Burden of War Borne By British

Raising Huge Sums by Taxation in Order to Carry on War

Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, in a talk with the Associated Press discussed Britain's war expenditure in hope that a better idea of its details might serve to show the people what a tremendous war burden the people of Great Britain have cheerfully shouldered.

"In the period from April 1, 1914, to August 4, 1917, the British government total expenditure has been $26,378,000,000," Lord Robert declared. "Nearly one fifth of this expenditure, or $5,220,000,000, has been advanced to our allies.

"How does this hit the ordinary citizens? Well, we raised a considerable part of this expenditure by taxation and taxation per head in Great Britain has increased from less than $18 per year before the war to $61 yearly at present. Of this average $61 which every man, woman and child pays annually to the government $50 is collected by direct taxation, namely income tax, excess profits tax, stamp tax and death duties or inheritance tax.

"The other $11 comes from indirect taxation namely customs or excise. We are now raising $510,000,000 yearly by direct taxation and $2,335,000,000 by indirect taxation."

Wireless Controls Mine

Johns Hopkins Expert Perfects Submarine Device

After considerable experimental work in an endeavor to perfect a new type of mine, electrically controlled and discharged by means of a powerful wireless apparatus placed at a distance from the mine itself, a device which would enable one submarine to destroy another, Dr. J. B. Whitehead, of the Johns Hopkins university electrical department, is said to have brought his labors to a successful termination. The mine can be directed upon whatever course its operator may desire, and can be exploded by pressing a button, the wireless waves being employed both in directing it and in its explosion.

The advantage that such a mine would have over the ordinary torpedo used by the submarine lies in the improbability of failure to hit the target or of non-explosion after the target is struck.—Electrical Review.

READY FOR ACTION, BRITISH NAVY AWAITS DAWN OF "THE DAY"

DESTROYERS PLOW SEA WATCHING FOR ENEMY

Night After Night And Month After Month The Units Of The Fleet Patrol The Coasts, Waiting For The Enemy Ships To Put In An Appearance

She was a torpedo boat destroyer—long, lean, low and black. That is, she was black where the salt of the sea had not bitten deep enough to turn her paint a neutral color, or where patches of red rust did not show. Fairly battered by wind and weather, she was now getting a worse battering than ever. says Answers, London, in a recent feature article on the work of the British navy.

The elements strove to turn her back into harbors; mines and other submerged dangers sought to end her existence; but still she pressed on, carrying out her monotonous work, faithfully and well.

On her bridge, clad in his oldest clothes, hidden under a thick, duffle suit, with an ear protecting hood—this, in turn, being hidden under an oilskin which utterly refused to keep out the wet any longer, because of its soddenness—was her commanding officer, a mere boy lieutenant, not more than 25 years old. His second in command was a sub-lieutenant, who had as yet to make the acquaintance of a razor.

At the wheel was the coxswain—a bearded, trustworthy, weather hardened petty officer. He knew his boat—knew her every whim and trick. Years of practice in the fat times of peace had taught him exactly what she might be expected to do under certain conditions, when she must be bullied and when persuaded. He had brought her from under the bows of big, spreading cruisers, when their knifelike stems had threatened certain bisection; had slammed her under the lee of a water logged, wallowing oilship in the heart of a gale, and held her alongside till the oilship's crew could leap to the destroyers deck and safety.

Then, also on the bridge, was the signalman—a mighty man of knowledge, specialized in his own particular job, and taking tips from nobody. Never was a signal in that flotilla that he didn't see and know the meaning of. The international code—that conversational medium between ships of all nationalities—was at his fingers' ends.

On deck, each at his station, was the watch on duty. At gun and torpedo tube they clung and swung and crouched, each peering into the night. Every gun was loaded; the pressure of a trigger would belch forth death and steel. Every torpedo tube was swung outboard, and the torpedo heads peered forth over the dark waters as intently as any of her crew.

Like all other destroyers, she refused to ride the waves. Even at twenty knots an hour she sliced through them, so that her deck was eternally wet. Ever a few inches of sea water surged along them, swirling and curling round the seamen's feet, and occasionally, when the destroyer bowed her proud head to the ocean, a wave bigger than the rest swept along, tearing at the lashings which secured fittings to their places, grabbing at knees and ankles, seeking to drag down to its ever hungry depths some sacrificial victim. At these times men passed the bight of a rope around their waists and the nearest solid thing, gun crews clung tenaciously to elevating and training wheels, tube crews hugged their weapons with a closeness that was almost amorous. Then, as the danger passed, a snigger of peering passed after it.

"Another milestone! Ain't we licking 'em up?"

The gunner—a seasoned warrant officer, who had worked his way upward from boyhood—passed along the decks as opportunity offered, clinging to a 3-inch thick grass hawser, stretched between bridge and after gun support, to act as a lifeline.

His job was to keep an eye on everything; to see that all was eternally ready in case of the need for sudden action. On him devolved the responsibility for opening fire as soon as any dark shadows came out of the surrounding blackness, for the rule of the night at sea in these strenuous times is "Fire first; ask questions afterwards."

But, often enough, there is no afterwards in which to put queries. Also, by means of their own, fellow destroyers avert the possibility of being fired into by friends, so all is well in that direction.

In the stokeholds, grimy men, clad in the blackest of attire, work in a dim atmosphere that occasionally glows redly as a furnace door is flung open, in order to feed an ever crying fire—for this is none of your oilboats who eat fuel through a tube and a disintegrating spray, but one of the older type, which burns black diamonds, and whose every ounce of steam is the result of giant labors. And as they work they balance themselves uncannily, for a chance roll might send a man reeling against the black boiler faces, and before he could actually realize what had happened his arm might be half roasted.

On the mess deck, battered down, and with the white painted walls exuding sweat in streams, the watch below make the best of their four hours off duty. Some are stretched along the lockers, trying to rest. They know they cannot sleep, and the work they put in as they try to keep their prone position, in spite of the boat's motion, is far harder than that of those at gun or tube.

One man has dug out a battered old melodeon, a second has unearthed a mouth organ, from which at least a full octave is missing, and these weird instruments lead the choruses of the happy sailor men. Music hall songs; plantation ditties, ballads of the old, old sea and its ships. "Keep the Home Fires Burning"—this last with a touch of mockery at the expense of the extinguished mess deck stove. And then, as the newer things are exhausted, they fall back upon the favorite hymns, known and beloved of all sailor men. And, though the end of each verse may be punctuated by a hollow groan of the straining hull, as she surges amid the welter of waters, there is little or no irreverence.

Night after night, month after month, destroyers patrol the coasts, waiting and watching for the enemy who may take it into his head to try a "hussar thrust"—a dashing raid upon our defenses. Night after night they keep their vigil, without a light or sound or sight to break the monotony of the black, bleak hours. Then, at last along there comes one midnight the loom of a long, low shape, like themselves—a shape which hurries and makes no signal. Follows, then, instant activity. Gun flashes tear the blackness to shreds, searchlight beams stab and turn it to broadest day. And, if fate is kind, another enemy craft is removed from the list of its navy.

For ourselves, a battered funnel, half a dozen holes in deck and bulkhead, three inches of print in the newspapers, and a couple of weeks in dockyard hands, during which time the crew enjoy once more "the blessings of the land and the fruits of their labor."

Then—sea again! Patrol night after night, watching and waiting for the dawning of "The Day," praying that it may not long tarry.

Alberta's Exports To United States

Huge Increase Shown in Trade With Southern Neighbors

The report of the American Consul for the Calgary district, which comprises that part of Alberta south of Edmonton and north of Lethbridge, shows that during the three months ending June 30th the value of the exports to the United States from this district amounted to $1,029,650.15. This represents an increase of almost $800,000 over the corresponding period of last year. The larger increase was shown in wheat, the figures being $$527,827.34 as compared with $9,843.50 in 1916. Oats increased from $923.10 to $130,479.34. A remarkable increase was shown in hides, the figures this year being $105,780.21, as compared with $62,278.56 in the corresponding period of 1916. Between April 1st and June 30th the United States also received from this part of Alberta potatoes to the value of $40,814.24; the exports of this commodity during the corresponding period of last year were nil.

High Prices For Years

Farm Products Will Bring High Prices for Years After Peace Is Declared

Speaking to the Western Canada Irrigation Association at Maple Creek, Honorable W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for the province of Saskatchewan, predicted that high prices for farm products would continue for years after the establishment of peace. Surplus stocks had been exhausted, and it would take a long time to restore them. In the rush to produce every bushel possible during the war, Mr. Motherwell thought that in some cases the best agricultural methods were not being followed, and he urged all farmers to practice the best methods, so that the production might be kept up, not merely for a year or two, but for many years to come. He pointed out that the depletion of the European herds would have a serious effect upon the fertility of the soil of that country, and that Western Canada must be prepared to do its share toward supplying food products for the world.

Local and Personal

Submit particulars any residence or lots for sale. "BUYER," care REVIEW, Creston.

Rev. R. E. Pow is a Cranbrook visitor to-day on Kootenay presbytery business.

Gordon Smith left on Thursday for Silverton, where he intends to spend the winter.

Robt. Stark was a business visitor at Fernie the early part of the week, returning on Tuesday.

Remember the Pie Social at the Methodist Church on Thanksgiving at 8 p.m. Admission 25c.

BIRTH—At St. Eugene Hospital, Cranbrook, on Oct. 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. W. Bundy, (Wardner), a daughter.

Vital statistics for the month show four deaths, with no births or marriages. Three of the demises are those of infants.

John Moore, Kaslo, road superintendent, spent a few days on the Creston end of his territory the latter part of the week.

Creston Red Cross Society had a very satisfactory day of it at their dining hall on Saturday, the cash intake totalling over $130.

There will be morning service only in Christ Church on Sunday. Harvest thanksgiving will be observed with two services on October 28th.

M. H. Davis, teller at the Bank of Commerce, was a week-end visitor at Nelson, C. O. Rodgers was at the Kootenay metropolis yesterday.

The harvest festival service will be held in the Union Church at Canyon City on Sunday afternoon next, to be conducted by the Rev. M. W. Lees.

Payments to the Creston Valley branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund for September are the lowest on record, only $60 coming in last month.

The October meeting of Creston board of trade will be held on Tuesday night. Every member should be peesent as affairs in connection with the drainage conference and Cranbrook fair are to be wound up.

ROBT. LAMONT
NOTARY PUBLIC
INSURANCE — REAL ESTATE
DEALER IN COAL

CRESTON - - B.C.

Extract of Strawberry

Cure that summer complaint before it is too late.

Extract of Strawberry will do it in twenty-four hours.

Creston Drug & Book Co.
PHONE 67 - CRESTON

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Thanksgiving Day

Fare and One-Third for the Round Trip

Tickets on sale October 5 to 8. Return limit October 10, 1917

Travel by "The World's Greatest Highway."

Tickets, rates and full information from any C.P.R. Agent

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

Miss Grey, who has been on the dining room staff at the King George Hotel for some time past, took over the management of the house on Monday.

Mrs. A. R. McKellar of Weyburn, Sask., who has spent the past month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hagerman, here, left for home on Sunday.

Creston merchants will continue the Wednesday half-holiday throughout the month of October—which has the good fortune ts have five Wednesdays in it.

Mrs. John Keen, wife of the member for Kaslo, was a Creston visitor Friday and Saturday, coming along with Mr. Keen for the drainage conference.

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.

Mrs. Speers of Ivy, Ont., arrived on Thursday last from Cranbrook, where she had been visiting for some time, to spend a few days in Creston with her son, S. A. Speers.

Powell, the magician, put on his show at Mercantile Hall on Monday night to a crowd that produced $37.50 of admissions, and gave general satisfaction to all present.

J. H. Schofield, M.P.P., Trail, who was here for the reclamation meeting, remained over a few days this week on a little shooting trip, being the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Long.

The men to sit on the selective draft exemption trlbunals in West Kootenay were announced on Wednesday. At Creston this work will devolve upon W. S. Watson and W. V. Jackson.

Monday is Thanksgiving Day—a public holiday, and all stores in town will be closed in consequence. Business places, however, will be open on Wednesday afternoon instead next week

OPTICIAN COMING—J. J. Walker, the well-know Nelson optician, announces a professional visit to Creston on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 12th and 13th. He will be at the Mercantile store.

Alex. Mirabelli was home from Cranbrook for a few days this week, returning on Wednesday. He will undergo an operation for stomach trouble at the St. Eugene hospital this week.

Creston Red Cross ladies announce the annual meeting of the local society for Tuesday afternoon next, Oct. 9th, at 3 p.m., in Speers' Hall. All members and others interested are requested to attend.

The C P.R. winter time schedule went into effect on Sunday. The eastbound now arrives at 1.35—some 20 minutes later than formerly, There is no change in the westbound which still comes at 4.07.

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.

E. C. Gibbs is back in charge at the postoffice again after a month's holiday—spent largely in arranging the local exhibit at the Cranbrook fair and looking after numerous details of the big drainage meeting.

September school report shows an enrollment of 120 pupils at the Creston school last month—61 boys and 59 girls. The new staff seem to have the scholars well in hand as only ten cases of corporal punishment are recorded.

John Forrester of Keller, Wash., is a Creston visitor at present with his brother, Capt. Forrester. The meeting is a very happy one indeed, as the brothers had not previously seen each other for a matter of more than 30 years.

Creston W.C.T.U. announces a public meeting for Friday night next, Oct. 12th. when Mrs. Spofford of Vancouver will be here to deliver an address on the topic "The Woman who has Come," to which all are invited.

The opening of the season's whist drives under Holy Cross Church ladies' auspices, in Grady's Hall on Wednesday night, was very largely attended. The prize winners were Miss Jennie Arrowsmith and Geo. Huscroft.

The band and orchestra were hosts at two dances last week. On Friday night they had their regular monthly hop while on Saturday night they entertained for the benefit of the visitors from Idaho, in the Auditorium, both affairs being well attended.

Guy Constable was a Nelson visitor a couple of days the fore part of the week, looking after Creston Valley's interests at the conference of U.S. Engineer McCrory and Engineers Young, Biker and Forde, on the reclamation of the Kootenay valley.

For the convenience of those who wish to donate a box or more of apples to the shipment the Red Cross are sending to the men in the trenches cards can be had at the Fruit Growers Union office to fill in stating the name of the donator and the number of boxes he or she will contribute.

The weather for September shows that there was not a touch of frost in evidence until Friday and Saturday nights last when the mercury got down to 32 on both occasions. The hottest day of the month was the 20th when 78 in the shade was recorded. The rainfall for the month was exactly half an inch.

The Red Cross committee wish to thank all those who contributed to their dinner on Sept. 29th. It is owing to the generosity of the donors that the affair proved such a success. The fruit left over, amounting to four crates, was sent to the Balfour sanitorium. The gross receipts for the day totalled $134.15.

CROWDED—Readers as well as correspondents will have to bear with us this week due to the prominence of reclamation proceedings and some extra demand on advertising space, cutting down the area for local news to the limit. Among other things crowded out is the September school report, and budgets of correspondence from Valley points.

About the most attractive window display in connection with the drainage meeting was made by F. H. Jackson, who had his north store window full of maple leaves, roses, Scotch thistles and shamrocks, with here and there a U.S. flag. As a patriotic display it was well done and attracted no end of attention and favorable comment.

Fred Clark of Toronto was an interested visitor to Creston this week representing Ontario capitalists who are anxious to establish an evaporating plant in B.C. He spent a couple of days investigating the prospects for such an industry here and if next year gives promise of a more abundant yield in both fruits and vegetables he will be back to talk business to Valley ranchers.

Capt. Brown, Nelson, in charge of the C.P.R. lake steamers, succeeding the late Capt. Gore, was a guest at the drainage meeting on Friday last, and was so taken with Creston's hospitality and ideal location for holidaying that he announces his intention to return later in the month with Mrs. Brown and family for a more extended holiday.

THE REVIEW regrets to have to announce the death of Fred, the four-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Couling, on Thursday evening last. The little fellow, whose burning mishap we mentioned last week, never rallied from the effects of the fire, passing away about 24 hours after the mishap. Genuine sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Couling in their sad bereavement.

Under the auspices of the B.C. Sunday School Co-operation Movement a Sunday School convention is to be held in the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday next. Round table conference in the afternoon at 3, and general meeting at 8 p.m. Both meetings to be addressed by Dr. Myers, Phd., a leading educationist, and Rev. J. P. Westman of Calgary. All denominations please join in.

The coming in of prohibition on Sunday midnight found both Creston hotels practically sold out of all hard stuff. Both houses have their bars open as soft drink emporiums and report quite a nice trade in two per cent. beer particular. The closing hours of the wet era on Saturday were not exciting, although just noisome enough to convince that the occasion was of more than ordinary week-end importance.

Dan Spiers is going around with his arm in a sling at present, the after-effects of an auto mishap early Saturday morning. While returning from Porthill, to which point he had motored some folks who had been at the band dance, the steering gear on his Ford went wrong, with the result that the car turned turtle pinning him underneath by the shoulder. Fortunately D. Wier, assistant at the Bevan garage was with him, and escaping without mishap was able to lift the car off Dan, and then walked into town and got Dr. Henderson to hustle out to the scene of the mishap.

A death under pecular circumstance has to be recorded this week, in the passing of R. H. Creller on Sunday morning last. The facts in the case go to show that he came into town on Fridry afternoon for medical treatment from Goatfell, where he had been working for G. A. Hunt. However, he never turned up at the doctor's and the first trace of him was got on Saturday morning when he was found wandering around aimlessly and unable to speak and was taken in charge by the authorities. Medical examination by Dr. Henderson and Dr. Fry of Bonners Ferry, who was here for the reclamation, indicated cerebral apoplexy, causing paralysis of the right side along with loss of speech. He was put in the apartments over the Loo Yee restuarant with an attendant, but despite the closest medical attention he passed away early Sunday morning. Absolutely no sign of drink of any sort was in evidence and Mr. Hunt states that he was not addicted to the habit so far as he knew. Letters on him gave the address of his mother at Carberry, Man., who was communicated with, and the remains shipped thither on Tuesday.

Mike Glazer's Body is Found

Just as we go to press this (Thursday) afternoon word has reached Provincial Police Carter that a body, believed to be that of Mike Glaser, who was drowned between Kootenay Landing and Lewis' Island on Sept. 12th, has been discovered on the shore about a mile below Lewis Island, and near the body is also the boat from which the unfortunate gentleman was upset.

The authorities are now on the way to that point to discover the remains, which is expected will be brought on to Creston for interment to-day or to-morrow.

Owing to the coldness of the water at this season of the year it is thought it would remain below the surface possibly three weeks, and it looks as if this has come true as a careful watch has been maintained ever since the fatality to locate the remains.

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" 30	1 20	" 30	75
" 32	1 25	" 32	75

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