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THE CRESTON REVIEW

Vol. IX CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1917 No. 39

Kitchener

G. A. Hunt was in town for the week-end from the ranch at Goatfell.

D. Martossi, the ex-firewater distributor at the Kitchener Hotel, was in town on Sunday swapping greetings with his friends. He went back to Kingsgate on Monday, where he is employed by the C.P.R.

R. S. Bevan and Geo. Young of Creston motored through the valley on Monday, accompanied by Mr. Hathaway and daughter from San Francisco. Mr. and Miss Hathaway took the train from here to Spokane.

Mr. and Mrs. Attridge left Tuesday for their home in Cranbrook after having spent a few days here with Mr. and Mrs. Slater.

The Cranbrook Sash & Door Co. sawmill, two miles east of town, is now completed, and will be running full blast within a few days.

Reports that Jim Johnston, who was in charge of the mill construction, was awarded the D.C.M. are wholly incorrect. He missed being decorated by at least 30 days by actual count.

Winter has not made his appearance here yet, but we are not worrying.

Alice Siding

Mrs. Simpson of Lethbridge, Alta., who is on her way to Mirror Lake to reside, spent a few days here this week with Mrs. E. Parker.

Pte. Jack Smith, who has been at his home here for a couple of months left yesterday for Toronto, Ont., where he will be detained until Christmas, possibly, getting fitted out with an artificial leg. Despite the handicap of crutches Jack bagged a number of geese and duck since the season opened.

This week we have T. D. Rose of Creston with us. He is looking after the apple picking on behalf of the A. Miller ranch.

Building permits this month include quite a commodious new barn and poultry house being erected on the Bohlee ranch.

Messrs. Hood, Carr and Rose spent another week end on the hunt for eight or ten head of cattle that are missing from local herds and are supposed to be in the Arrow Creek section.

What looks to be the 1917 record for pork raising is claimed by W. A. Pease, who butchered a year-old hog one day this week that dressed 440 pounds. The "melts" were of the sort that foretell a mild winter.

Erickson

Mrs. Brownrigg was here from Cranbrook for the week-end at the ranch. Mr. Brownrigg has a job in that city and we hear they will spend the winter there.

R. J. Long left on Wednesday on a business trip to Nelson. If he can get things in shape he proposes exhibiting at the Spokane fruit fair. Inspector Clarke pronouncing the Delicious apples on this ranch to be the equal of anything in B.C. this year.

Mrs. Brewer of Calgary, Alta., is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Smith.

The hunt for missing cattle was resumed in this section on Sunday, Messrs. Dow and Rose were out looking for ten head that are still missing from their herds.

G. A. Hunt of Kitchener was another cattle-hunting caller on Sunday. He has half a dozen animals astray and was looking the Arrow Creek country over for them.

The fall touch of roadwork is due to start this week. Part of the money will be spent in widening the narrow spots on the embankment between Elvin Cartwright's and the station.

The 20-acre potato crop Messrs. Staples and Sam Wee had between the trees on the Lamont place at the corner has been harvested, and will run close to four tons to the acre.

The potato yields for the Erickson section vary considerably but a conservative estimate would be an average of at least five tons to the acre. The prevailing price seems to anywhere from $20 to $25 a ton.

Erickson station has been quite a hive of industry the past week, during which time three straight cars have been loaded out. Messrs. Long and Littlejohn had two cars east, largely loaded to apples and Roy Telford shipped a carload of potatoes west.

A typographical error made us say, last week, that the Erickson tomato crop would be around 3,000 crates. It should have read 5,000, and even that would seem low now final returns are to be had. Staples Bros. claim 2,500 crates, the Palmer ranch another 1,000, while such other growers as Kemp, Cuming, Long, Dew, Littlejohn, Fraser & Son, and a few more would probably swell the total to 6,000.

Wyndel

Joe Wigen was a visitor at Cranbrook on Sunday, returning the following day.

Mrs. W. B. Embree and children of Creston were guests of Miss Anna Hagen a few days this week.

Mrs. Hook and children of Spokane are here on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Grady.

P. Hagen, Nels. Winlaw and H. Rosendale were the Creston callers from here during the week.

A. Lindley of the B.C. Fruit Market, Lethbridge, Alta., was a visitor here the fore part of the week. He was looking the Valley over for a few cars of apples for the winter trade.

Messrs. Bevan, Henderson, Lidgate and Embree were a hunting party that spent most of Friday on the lake at Washout, and between them bagged a dozen ducks. These birds are reported to be in fine shape this season.

P. Andestan was a visitor at Erickson on Wednesday, where he purchased a couple of milch cows. He is going into dairying stronger than ever from now on.

Principal King and Mr. and Mrs. Grady were the Wyndel representatives at the whist at Creston on Friday night.

$65 'Our Day'

Creston's contribution to British Red Cross work via "Our Day," Oct. 19, will be in the neighborhood of $65, which was the proceeds of the whist and raffle in the Parish Hall on Thursday evening last. The affair was largely attended, there being at least 20 tables at cards, and the lucky winners were Mrs. Jos. Wilson and Jos. Arrowsmith, who made the high scores, and Mrs. R. S. Smith and Billy Long, who had all the bad luck. The goose was a donation from Mrs. Crisler, and was won by Mr. Pelton of Sirdar. The drawing for the poultry netted over $13. After refreshments dancing was the order of the evening, and for furnishing the music free of charge the Red Cross takes this opportunity to express its thanks to the Creston orchestra. Yesterday the fund was swelled to $65, on receipt of a donation of $10 from E. Butterfield of Wynndel, enclosed with which was still another from Mrs. F. J. May of $5. For this generous remembrance the society is deeply grateful.

Local and Personal

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

A. Lindley, well-known in Valley fruit circles, who is now at the head of the B.C. Fruit Market, Lethbridge, Alta., was a visitor here for a few days this week, booking up a supply of apples for the winter trade. Barring strawberries, of which none of the dealers could get enough at times, Mr. Lindley states that his firm has had a splendid year of it, giving gilt edge service to the many prairie customers and top prices to the ranchers with whom they dealt.

Entertainment promoters are asked to steer clear of the evening of November 13th. The Dominion military Y.M.C.A. authorities have Capt. Hanson, a returned wounded soldier of that class, on a tour of B.C., and he will deliver an address in Creston that evening. A rustle for funds to help along this work will also be made the day after the public meeting. This is a feature of patriotic work that has never solicited aid here, but undoubtedly the Y.M.C.A. is doing work amongst the soldier boys that almost equals the Red Cross in importance.

Wireless from Cranbrook yesterday states that Dr. McKinnon had a rush call to the Joe Jackson home that morning, to attend Miss Josephine, whose foot was rather badly crushed the result of an apple falling on it. The fruit was one of Mayor Little's Wolf River jumbos, the annual box of which he shipped the ubiquitous Joseph the early part of the week. According to the Herald four of these apples weighed close to six pounds. The Jackson youngsters are the most popular in that town at present, all the kids in the neighborhood wanting to chum with them to be in on the cores of these whoppers.

Citizens' Meeting Tuesday Evening

About the most important meeting Creston Valley citizens have ever been called upon to attend will be held on Tuesday evening next, Oct. 30th, at 8.30, in Mercantile Hall.

The meeting is for the purpose of discussing the new political situation caused by the formation of the unionist win-the-war government.

Addresses along this line will be delivered by local speakers who are being secured as THE REVIEW goes to press, after which the meeting will be asked to elect delegates to attend the convention at Nelson on Friday evening, Nov. 2nd, at which a candidate pledged to support the unionist government will be nominated.

It is urged that all points in the Valley be represented as it is desirable that every section should have a delegate at the convention if at all possible, and the Valley quota is only half a dozen representatives.

A similar get-together to this was held at Nelson on Wednesday night and was attended by a very enthusiastic gathering, representing all shades of political opinion.

In the coming election the wives, mothers and sisters of all soldiers at the front, or have fallen in action, are entitled to vote, and a large attendance of ladies is hoped for.

Forestry Corps at 999 Acres of Oak

About the most interesting overseas letter THE REVIEW has had was that from Pte. Hilton Young of the Forestry Draft, which appeared about two months ago. It will be remembered that he and a couple of the others who trained here with Capt. Mallandaine had been held up for forestry work at Esher, Surrey, England. This week we are fortunate in again hearing from Pte. Young, who has just been transferred to Eartham, in Sussex. Among other things he writes:

"About 100 of our company are at Eartham erecting a mill and huts. Timber is beech and oak, about 12 to 20 inches at the stump. Trees about 50 feet of timber, no limbs for 30 feet or so, and tops are very branchy. Very few of our boys ever worked in hardwood before and they do not fancy it. 10 to 15 trees a day is enough for five men to fell, and limb; branches, of course, have to be burned.

"Timber is very heavy. Planes, tool handles and rifle stocks are usually what is made from it, so you will have an idea how hard it is. There are 999 acres of it, and we have to finish it, war or no war—possibly eighteen months work on the job. One mill will be ready in a week, and the old one at Esher when through there, which will be about a month yet. The mills will be about three-quarters of a mile apart, and the operations here will employ about 800 men. I near 300 German prisoners will be sent here to work.

"We are located seven miles north of Bognor (Barnham Junction is the railway point) half way between Brighton and Portsmouth. On a clear day we can see boats on the sea. We are in the South Downs. Country is rolling, somewhat like the Alberta foothills. Nearest town of any size is Chichester, six miles away, known as the cathedral city, having the oldest one in England, built about 1000 years ago. Many good farms about here, all owned by lords, etc., and crops have been good.

"Our huts are 20x60 feet, with 30 men to each one. Grub is good. Sometimes a little short when a bunch of men arrive before their rations, when we have to share up with them, but taking things all round conditions are splendid. We can get week-end passes to the sea. Portsmouth, of course, is out of bounds, on account of being a naval base. Aeroplanes are quite a common sight here, as there is a flying corps training camp in the neighborhood. German airships are creating considerable havoc in their raids on London just at present but such tactics make it all the more impossible to even think of negotiating peace. Even if they wiped London off the map Britain would be that much keener to go through with the thing. Few here are counting on the war being over before next fall.

"While the men have no complaints as to food and accommodation there is some dissatisfaction over the pay. Assurance seems to have been given that men at forestry work would get a little better than the regulation $1.10 a day, but so far not more than a dozen are getting it, outside the officers. Able men who can load logs or do any heavy work draw the same pay as boys of 16 or so who can do nothing better than drive a sawdust cart; or some old ones who should never have got past the doctor. Some of the older hands in the crew here left Montreal over a year ago, and they are the worst kickers. They seemed to have the idea they were coming across sort of to see the country and have a time rather than to lumberjack it so long as the war lasted. The prospect of having another 18 months of it sounds almost as bad as the death sentence, to hear them complain about it.

"We have had only one casualty in the corps since I joined it. That was in August, when one of the men died from the effects of too much booze while on the tramp home from Esher to the camp. We all had a half holiday for the funeral, which was in approved military fashion. Deceased was a Nova Scotia man, about 23 years of age. We have erected one of the prettiest monuments I have ever seen at his grave, suitably inscribed, and a maple leaf showing prominently on it.

"Was tallyman at Esher from August 1st until I came here about Sept. 15th and am expecting to go back to that work when the mill starts sawing. I saw in the British Columbia news in the "Canada" magazine, published weekly in London, about the Creston Board of Trade asking the government to reclaim Kootenay Flats and put soldiers on it. Several in our camp are very much taken up with the idea and have lots to ask me about the district."

Canyon City

H. F. Weber, night watch at the mill, is taking the first real holiday in a year, and is spending a few days in Nelson.

Mrs. Gus. Sheehan and children returned on Sunday from a few days visit with Nelson friends.

Rev. G. S. Wood of Kaslo is announced to take the Presbyterian service here on Sunday afternoon. He is in charge at Creston since Mr. Pow left.

On Monday night Rev. Dr. Calvert of Kaslo will be prepared to give a lantern lecture entitled, "A Trip to Palestine and Australia." Lecture at 8 prompt. Silver collection.

Quite a number from here were at Creston on Friday night for the Holy Cross Church whist. Messrs. Browell and Wesling supplying the music for the dance, which was the closing feature. Miss Bessie White brought home the ladies' prize at cards.

The mill was shut down for repairs on Saturday afternoon, and it will probably be a month or six weeks before cutting is resumed. Barring the stop in the summertime on account of a broken crank the mill has been running steady all year, and the cut to date is close to 9,000,000 feet.

The mill whistle is still heard as the big planer is still being operated, and will be on the go for some days yet. The caterpillars are also busy hauling in logs, so that when operations are resumed there will be a good stock ahead of the saw.

Mr. McInnis, filer, and family, left on Sunday for the east, and we understand will visit for a time at Duluth, Mich.

The rush nowadays is to get in the spuds and other vegetable crop. T. R. Mawson will take first place as an orchardist this year. He has almost 300 boxes of apples to market—a fine showing for his young orchard in a dry year like this.

The Canyon potato crop is turning out much better than was at first expected, and should easily average five or six tons to the acre, the Samuelson ranch making a particularly good showing in spuds.

The statement of the Canyon City Red Cross Auxiliary, which was presented in view of the annual meeting at Creston on Oct. 9th, and covering the activities of the local organization from its inception on June 29th up to Oct. 1st, shows that in about three months the workers here raised $111.50, and after meeting all expenses and retaining $8.40 in the treasury, had $60 to turn in to the Creston Valley society. The amount of work done in the three months was 82 suits of pyjamas. When the none-too-large membership is remembered and that the three months covered are the very busiest this section has the showing is remarkable, and reflects great credit on the membership and the officers, who are Mrs. Blair, president; Mrs. G. Browell, vice-president, and Mrs. Edwards, secretary-treasurer.

Miss Frances Blakemore of Vancouver and Earl McIntosh were visitors here on Wednesday last, and during their stay were happily united in marriage at the Methodist parsonage by Rev. M. W. Lees, resuming their journey to the coast the following day.

Sirdar

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, who have been on the staff at the Hotel Morris, left on Saturday for Creston, where they will be similarly employed at the King George Hotel.

E. Good, who has been yard switchman at this point for some time past, left last week to take a similar position at Crowsnest.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell McMaster were Creston callers on Thursday evening last for the Red Cross whist drive. He is a newcomer to Sirdar, being assistant to Commodore Jarrett at the slip.

Mrs. Aspey was a Creston caller between trains on Friday last.

The English Church service on Tuesday night attracted the usual good attendance. For the winter months at least it is more than likely the service will be change to Wednesday evening.

T. Rogers had the bad luck to lose a milch cow this week; an animal he had very recently purchased from Mr. Good.

The Mahaffy-Wallace apartments are closed for the season. A combination of cold weather and too much attention from the engineers and conductors is responsible for their return to boarding house life.

Mrs. Pelton and children have arrived from Cranbrook to join Mr. Pelton, who is firing on the yard engine, and are occupying the Good residence. They made an auspicious start at housekeeping Mr. Pelton being the lucky winner of a goose at a raffle at Creston last Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Swanson, Mr. and Mrs. Loasby and school principal Warner were at Creston for the "Our Day" whist last Thursday evening.

J. W. Mulholland is here for a few days from Kultus Creek, to visit his wife and family. The new trail being built from that point to the Bayonne will pass within three miles of his place, the Dry Farm, and he contemplates the building of a trail from the one now under construction in to his property in the spring.

DON'T MISS THE POINT

There is a man in this part of the world who represents, to our way of thinking, a pretty good average of human nature. Whenever the preacher in his church delivers a very hot sermon against some special kind of sin, this man gets enthusiastic and goes around to the vestry to tell the preacher what a fine sermon it was. Then he goes home and repeats it to his brother, and they talk over the points and the people the sermon hit the hardest. But this particular man never sees when the sermon hits him.

Early next month the biggest public campaign ever put on in Canada will be opened to get subscriptions for the fourth Canadian war loan, the Victory Loan. The thing people in this district must bear in mind is: that the appeals are directed to each and every one of them. It is not merely the well-off men and women who are being asked to invest. It is everybody. The little sermons which will be "preached" in the advertising should not be taken as hints to the well to-do people only. Every man and woman should watch for these advertisements and start now to gather up the necessary money to buy either a fifty or a hundred or a five hundred or a thousand dollar bond. In the United States there were about 4 subscribers to the first American loan out of every 100 persons. They only received 3½%. In Canada for the last war loan there were only about 41,000 subscribers or say 4 in every 700. Yet in Canada the interest was much higher—on the Victory Bonds that will probably be issued to yield about 5½%.

The first thing anyone should do, in our opinion, is to get rid of the idea that there is any sacrifice involved in investing in this loan. It is true that the patriotic spirit is appealed to and it is equally true that a great and generous response is expected on that ground. But the new war loan is a straightaway business proposition; safe, profitable, and convenient. Every man and every woman with as much as fifty dollars to spare should own one of these new bonds, and not only that, but should help to show others the worth of these bonds by recommending them everywhere. The readers of this paper are among the most thrifty, generous and public spirited in the Dominion. When the subscriptions to the Victory Loan are added up from the various districts and sub-districts we expect them to show that this part of the great Dominion has been true to its traditions and part in the great war.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

THE AMARANTH CLUB

— BY —

J. S. FLETCHER

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

(Continued.)

Letty hesitated.

"What would George say?" she asked. "You mayn't think it, but George is rather strait-laced."

Again Hilda laughed.

"You're going under my aegis," she said. "If George says anything I'll say something to George. But, my dear, one's very foolish if one tells one's husband of every little innocent amusement. Our men don't tell us of their small frivols, I can assure you. Now, shall I come at six thirty?"

Letty found no difficulty in answering that question—the prospect of an evening's gaiety was infinitely preferable to spending the slow hours by herself in that big house. And Hilda went away certain of her first step, and having meditated a little when she got outside, she drove straight to a certain private office of Mr. Barthelemy's, where that gentleman and Otto von Roon were always to be found at the hour of noon. With them she was very precise and direct.

"Now, you both understand," she said. "I've played, and I shall play my part, and you too, have got to play yours. I shall bring Mrs. Ellington to the club, and the four of us will have supper together, and you'll behave very prettily. You'll see that we have supper in that particular alcove of yours in the supper room, Mr. Barthelemy, and you'll entertain us in your best way. And after supper, which musn't be a moment later than half-past eleven, you'll propose a little amusement in your private room, and you'll show us that new game from Paris, and, of course, we shan't have any great amount of ready money on us, and ——"

"And, to be brief, my dear lady," interrupted Mr. Barthelemy "what do you particularly want?"

"Mrs. Ellington's signature on a sheet of the club note paper," replied Hilda with promptitude. "Let me have that, and I can go ahead in my own way."

Then she went her way for the time being, and Mr. Barthelemy and von Roon talked about her when she had gone, and they looked forward to the evening's rencontre with as much curiosity as satisfaction.

"She means to use that signature—in what way?" asked the elder man. "You have some idea—what?"

"Probably to hold over the wife," replied von Roon. "I saw in the papers that Ellington is away on official business. I should say that it would not be welcome news to him that his wife was seen at the Amaranth at midnight."

Mr. Barthelemy elevated his eyebrows.

"Good! She is clever, Mrs. Tressingham. Well, I think we can fix up all she desires. But this young Mrs. Ellington—she is ingenue?"

"Very much so, I should imagine," answered von Roon.

"Then I assume my most papa-like manner. And you, dear friend?"

Von Roon shrugged his shoulders.

"Am I not always the nice elder brother?" he sneered. "Bah! we shall do very well. Till tonight, then"

There were few people in it when Hilda and her charge entered the Amaranth Club that night. But of these few people Richard Avory was one, and Richard Avory, unseen himself, saw Mrs. Tressingham and Mrs. Ellington enter and pass on to the supper room. There was nothing to surprise him in the elder lady's presence, but at the sight of George Ellington's wife he left as if a sudden revelation had come upon him. He was in the downstairs lounge at the moment, and he had a glass in his hand, and he was so much astonished that he drank off its contents in one gulp, and almost choked himself.

"Good Lord!" he thought. "Letty Ellington!—and here! I'd as soon have thought of seeing old Stephen, or my fair—or unlovely—Marcia. What is up?"

He was so full of perplexity at this unexpected happening that he ordered another drink, and sat over it in a corner meditating on what this might mean. By the time he had finished it, his natural inquisitiveness had so developed that he felt himself obliged to ascertain the exact whereabouts of the two ladies. There was a fact that puzzled him—under the rules of the Amaranth, members were not permitted to introduce friends. Now, Avory was certain that Letty Ellington was not a member of the club. She was brought in there, then, by Hilda Tressingham. But, how did Hilda Tressingham contrive to evade a strict rule? There must be some particular reason, some sanction. But whose sanction? and what reason? Then, with a sudden flash of intuition, Avory saw. The sanction came from Barthelemy. But the reason was—what?

He was going upstairs to prospect around the rooms, and see what Hilda and Letty Ellington were doing, when a new idea sent him back to his corner. He himself did not wish Letty to see him there—not that he was afraid of being seen there, for he had already told Marcia that he was a member of the Amaranth, which he frequented, he said, in order to pick up characters for a play he was writing, but because he thought it might spoil whatever game was going forward if Letty knew that so close a friend of Marcia Ellington's was at hand. And just then there came into the lounge a club servant whom Avory had more than once employed on little errands and had always judiciously tipped. This man he beckoned to approach.

"You know Mrs. Tressingham?" he said quietly.

"Honourable Mrs. Tressingham—yes, sir," replied the man.

"She's upstairs, somewhere," said Avory. He slipped money into the man's hand. "Just make it in your way to go up and look around—quietly, you know—and come back and tell me if she's engaged with anybody."

The man nodded understandingly, and went off. In five minutes he was back. "Having supper with another lady and with Mr. Barthelemy and Mr. von Roon, sir," he whispered. "In that little alcove, sir, that Mr. Barthelemy keeps for himself."

"All right," said Avory.

He sat in his corner for a long time—until he thought the four upstairs must have supped. Then he strolled up, and using his own methods of spying without seeming to spy, made a careful examination of every room in the club. There was no Mrs. Tressingham in them, nor Mrs. Ellington; no Mr. Barthelemy, no Otto von Roon—of that fact he convinced himself.

Avory went down again, and took up his post in the lounge. Two o'clock came, and everybody left. But Mrs. Tressingham and Mrs. Ellington, and Otto von Roon did not leave. He went out then, crossed the street, and lounged about. At half-past two these three people appeared—but from Mr. Barthelemy's private house. Von Roon put the ladies into a taxi cab which had been summoned; when they had gone, he turned and re-entered the door from which he had just emerged.

CHAPTER XVI.

Face to Face

For a few minutes Avory paced up and down the street, now grown quiet and deserted. Von Roon had gone into Barthelemy's house, and the door had closed upon him. There were no lights to be seen in any of the windows. But Avory knew that the two men of whom he was just then thinking were somewhere within that house. And he was not only thinking of them—he meant to have speech with them. For Avory was by no means destitute of courage, and he was sharp-witted enough to seize an opportunity when he saw one.

But before he crossed the street in the endeavor to see von Roon and the proprietor of the Amaranth, Avory had something to do. He swiftly considered matters, and then turned and ran to Jermyn Street and up the stairs to Banister King—some intuition, some sense of precaution prompted him to let King know what he was about to do or attempt to do. He did not know what might await him in Barthelemy's house, and he had that to say to Barthelemy and to von Roon which might bring an element of personal danger into his call there—if that call ended in his being admitted. He therefore wished Banister King to know where he was going.

(To Be Continued.)

Potash in Abyssinia

New Mine Doing Business Under Advantage of War Conditions

An important source of potash salt, but one which could not hope to successfully compete with Germany under normal conditions in the markets of the world unless production and transportation cost can be very decidedly lowered, has been opened in Abyssinia. In view of the present great scarcity of potash and the need for it in all counteries heretofore wholly or almost wholly dependent on Germany for supplies, the concessionaries of the Abyssinian mine should have no difficulty in marketing their product profitably during the continuance of the war at least.

Three Years Too Late

Peace Proposals Might Have Had More Weight Three Years Ago

If the pope, immediately after his election in September, 1914, had issued the appeal for peace which he now makes, it would have been an act of Christian statesmanship worthy of the great organization which he heads. At that time peace on the basis of the status quo ante without reparation, with an agreement for general disarmament, on the broad principle of forgive and forget might have been possible, so far as the allies are concerned. It would have failed probably through the scornful rejection by Germany, who was then looking forward to an easy and early triumph and the mastery of the world, but it would have established the influence of the Vatican in the right quarter.

Three years of war, however, with its experiences of every form of frightfulness and savagery, have made it quite impossible for the civilized world to place the confidence in Germany which it might have given then or to feel that it can again trust its security to any promises of the present German government. More than that, the world of civilization cannot consent that any of the principles which are at the base of German policy and ambition shall be further recognized.

The matter of reparation is not merely one of justice, but primarily of future security. Unless Germany pays a heavy penalty for what she has done, she will never take to heart the lesson that she must not do it again. The penalty must be heavy enough to convince the German people to a man that they cannot afford a government representing the ideas and principles for which the present German and Austrian governments stand in this war; that they must win back their place among men by accepting the modern ideas of liberty and democracy and repudiating wholly the ancient barbarism of race domination by force. It is three years too late to talk of peace on the old status quo. The pope should have proposed that when Germany was winning, instead of waiting till Germany has abandoned hope of the world conquest and is on the verge of collapse.—Buffalo Express.

Cruel Von Bissing

Belgium's Hard Master Had Reputation Even Among Prussians

An Englishman writes: Von Bissing, the Slavemaster of Belgium, was notorious in the Germany army for years before the war as a cruel martinet. He had been in retirement for some time before 1914—in consequence of cavalier treatment of the kaiser on a certain occasion—but he was considered the right man to bully the Belgians because of his reputation for brutality in Germany.

No man, of course, was so directly responsible for the murder of Nurse Cavell as Bissing, and Huns at home may rest assured that no one could have carried out the deportation outrage more ruthlessly than he.

The enslavement of poor Belgium's men is, I suppose, in furtherance of Governor-General von Bissing's oft-proclaimed ambition to rule the conquered kingdom by "love."

Beginning Early

"Dad," said the little maid of twelve summers, "every morning when I am going to school the boys catch hold of me and kiss me."

"Well, Ethel," replied dad, looking over his newspaper, "why didn't you run away from them?"

Ethel fidgeted and cast her eyes down on the carpet.

"I did one morning," she said hesitatingly, "and they—they didn't chase me!"—Chicago Herald.

British Aviator Fell Into Jungle Amid Wild Beasts

When Engine Stopped, Aviator on African Front Spent Days in Jungle

Terrible experiences of a British airman in the East African jungle are told by him in a letter received by a relative. The aviator, Lt. G. Garrood, of the Royal Flying Corps, went up to bomb a German ambush on the Rufiji river, but through engine trouble had to descend in the bush, the machine landing with broken propeller in a bog. It took him four days to make his way to a place of safety through the bush, infested with wild animals

He tells how in the dusk he was confronted with an ugly black animal about four feet high, with vicious tusks. He climbed a tree and prepared to put in the night there. Later he opened his eyes and saw something like two green electric bulbs about thirty feet from the tree. They moved round it in a circle. This continued for forty-five minutes. He goes on.

"The tension was unbearable. I wanted to scream, shout and yell all in one, but instead I burst out with "The Admiral's Broom," and with a full throated bass I roared out the three verses. No applause, but a reward—the leopard slunk away. Why had I not thought of it before?

"I went through my repertoire. I laughed as I finished "Two Eyes of Gray." It seemed so ridiculous. When I got to hymns I remembered four verses of "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," and sang the "Amen," too. The whole thing had its ludicrous side."

Next morning while swimming a river he passed seven yards from a crocodile's mouth, and just reached the bank in time. Without food or arms—his only weapon of defense his nail sissors—his progress through the awful bush was about one hundred yards an hour. His clothing was in ribbons, and his flesh exposed to the thorns, sword grass and flies.

He swam seven more rivers that day and sank down exhausted against a tree. He could hear a lion roaring about five hundred yards away, and, somewhat nearer, the grunting of a hippopotamus.

"Being exhausted, I more or less lost consciousness for perhaps half an hour or so. Nothing short of a hippo charging could have made me climb a tree. Am afraid life had little to offer about that time."

It was while lying here that the lieutenant "had the annoying experience of surveying two large baboons, the size of a small man, quarreling over my trousers, now in threads, and among the tops of 40-foot trees."

It was not until he passed another horrible day and equally terrible night in the bush that he at last was picked up by some natives. "Their eyes seldom left me," he adds. "Undoubtedly I was a strange sight—my legs bare and bleeding, my short vest sodden, dirty and torn, no trousers of course, just a dirty sun helmet, a short stick in my right hand and with four days' growth of beard on my dirty face."

Is "Alright" Alwrong?

A father writes that his son has been severly scolded by his schoolmaster for using the phrase "all right" in its amalgamated form "alright," and asks if the latter is not an abbreviated modern form as legitimate as, say, "already." Far from being a modern upstart, "alright" is, as a matter of fact, of very hoary antiquity, being used by English writers of a very early day. It may be anathema to the pedant, but it has its niche in the "Oxford Dictionary."—London Daily News.

If a man loves a women he will give up smoking for her sake, but if she loves him she won't ask it.

Death-Blow to Belgian Industry

German Plundering of Every Line of Trade and Commerce

The Germans are continuing to "keep in hand" with vigor and minutia the interests of the Belgian population and, it must be admitted, their "solicitude" is especially noticeable in Flanders, which is not at all surprising, since they have gained them a separate administration.

On June 18 the frontier correspondent of the Amsterdam Telegraaf sent to his paper the following information which was published under the heading of "The Belgian Industry's Death Blow":

"We have mentioned—some time ago the requisitioning by the Germans of all articles consiting in copper and of all precious metals. Saturday the burgomasters of all the communes in the military area in the eastern and western Flanders and in a section of the Hainaut, have been compelled to make a declaration of a certain portion of the full existing supply of raw iron, of flat iron, of steel, of tin and of machinery.

"According to an ordinance of the chief commander of the fourth army, van Armin, all this material is requisitioned. This wretched requisition, which gives the death blow to the Belgian industry, comprises the following articles: Raw iron of all kinds, bar iron, tin and steel of every thickness and dimensions, sheet iron and steel, comprising all cast pieces, all the fixtures, both on windows and doors, locks of all kinds as well as padlocks, for every quantity exceeding twenty-four pieces belonging to any and the same owner; every kind of small wares, such as nails, screws, brackets, for every quantity exceeding the total weight of five kilos; belonging to the same owner; tools of every description, such as gimlets, awls, axes, files, pincers hammers, wimbles, cocks and pump fixtures, building tools of all kinds for carpenters, locksmiths, farriers, coach-makers, fitters, terrace-makers, masons, stone cutters, coppersmiths, glaziers, building painters and decorators for every quantity exceeding six pieces, belonging to the same proprietor. Besides, they requisition also steel of every kind in bars or in ingots and sheet iron of all description.

"It is, therefore, a methodical plundering of every line of trade and commerce. No indemnity has, as yet, been mentioned. The oppressor only states that the requisitioned articles shall be removed by the local kommandatur against remittance for the goods received. The delinquencies shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment for five years, by a fine not exceeding 30,000 marks and by the forfeiture of all goods not declared or withdrawn from the requisition of building implements.

"The division inspector, von Schickfus, notifies all the inhabitants of Flanders that it is forbidden to continue the construction of houses manufacturers or other buildings for the civilian population. All the building material now in the hands of building contractors, in warehouses or in the builders' houses, such as cement, lime, sand, gravel, brick, clay and fuller's earth, cement and drain pipes as well as iron of every description, are requisitioned.

"They likewise requisition all the wool proceeding from the sheep-shearing, within the same area limits. The list of all the present supply must be delivered to the kommandaturen on or before July 21. Raw wool is paid 2 francs or 2 fr. 75 centimes."

Her Only Reason

"Did she give any reason for rejecting you?"

"Reason? No. That's the woman of it. Simply said she didn't love me."—Boston Transcript.

Redpath SUGAR

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

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

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

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

LILY WHITE CORN SYRUP for Preserving

Use one-third "Lily White", and two-thirds sugar by weight. This prevents Jellies from candying and protects preserves of all kinds against fermentation and mould.

At all dealers in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins.

Write for free Cook Book.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL.

Taste!

You will heartily enjoy the taste and aroma of Cowan's Perfection Cocoa — and further, it is the most wholesome nourishing Canadian beverage.

A-2

Germans Talk of The Next War

Idea Has Taken Hold in Minds of Prussians

Gen. von Liebert, in a speech at Kathenow, Prussia, is quoted by the Deutsche Tages Zeitung as saying:

"We cannot sign a peace before we have the Flanders coast, a colonial empire and maritime bases. Should we not realize this now we must prepare to work for it after the war in view of the next war."

Gen. Liebert's speech was loudly cheered by his hearers, but it was criticized by the German press. The Vorwaerts declared:

"This may prolong the war until Germany has been so beaten that even our pan-Germans cannot think of a 'next time.'

Worms, by the irritation that they cause in the stomach and intestines, deprive infants of the nourishment that they should derive from food, and mal-nutrition is the result. Miller's Worm Powders destroy worms and correct the morbid conditions in the stomach and bowels that are favorable to worms, so that the full nutriment of the child is assured and development in every way encouraged.

A Problem Solved

Pa—At last I've found a way to make that young scamp of ours stop winking his eyes.

Ma—Really?

Pa—Yes; I'll show him the articles in this science magazine where it says that every time we wink we give the eye a bath.—Buffalo Express.

Identified

Binks—Shafer, do you know that woman across the street?

Shafer—She certainly looks familiar. Let me see. It's my wife's new dress, my daughter's hat and my mother-in-law's parasol—sure! It's our cook.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Paean for Sea Food

Supply of Fish the Only Food That Is Inexhaustable

It is estimated that the fish consumption is about twenty pounds to the person a year. The consumption of meat is about one hundred and seventy pounds per capita a year; these are averages, of course, but they are approximately correct. The price of meat is about double that of fish. It would make a great difference in the cost of living if people ate more fish and less meat.

The supply of fish is the only food supply that is inexhaustible. If the vast resources of neglected seafood now almost untouched were utilized, the result would be a great saving of meat and a great reduction in the family living expenses.

Fish is delicious and nourishing food, and it seems remarkable that so little of it is consumed. The food controller appears to have as one of his main objects the conservation of the meat supply. One of the most practical ways of doing this would be to educate the people to make greater use of fish. One way to obtain a greater appreciation of fish would be to supply the public with information about its food value, and recipes for its preparation. A great many people do not understand how to prepare fish for the table. Many people have an unfavorable opinion of fish as food because they have never eaten it properly cooked.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Prussian Means "Spy"

Spying is just as essential an ingredient of Prussian character as conceit, indifference to the feelings of others, jealousy, envy, self-satisfaction, industry, inquisitiveness, cruelty, veneration for officialdom, imitativeness, materialism and the other national attributes that will occur to those who know Prussia, as distinct from the other German states.

Emphasize Your Personality—

Your photograph does not look like the photograph of any one else in the world. Make your handwriting just as individual. The surest way is to use

Waterman's ideal Fountain Pen

The Pen For School and College

Illustrated folder sent on request

At Best Stores—$2.50 to $50. In a great variety.

L. E. Waterman Company, Limited, Montreal

Heroes Learn Trades

How Canada Cares for Her Disabled Soldiers—A New Chance for Every Defender

A corner of the cobblers' room in one of Canada's military convalescent hospitals has been turned into a barber's shop. The barber, of course, is a soldier, but, unable to fight, he has exchanged the bayonet for the razor. The cobblers, too, are soldiers in the same situation, who have exchanged the rifle and bomb for the hammer and last.

That busy room, with cobblers and barber side by side, is a good illustration of the astonishing variety of methods employed by the military hospitals commission, to equip Canada's disabled defenders for active service in the field of peaceful industry when forced to quit the field of battle. If a man is found unsuitable for one occupation, there is always another to try; and one of the main objects of the commission is to discover what each man is suited for.

The barber was a difficult man to suit; but he was suited at last. The record does not state the number of fresh wounds inflicted on his wounded comrades by his preliminary operations; but they cannot have been very serious, for his chair became quite a popular resort. It is a self-supporting business, too. The chair and mirror were loaned by a patriotic firm; but the other requisites of the trade are paid for by the soldiers' five-cent shaves.

It is also an educational institution, this barber's corner, like the rest of the room. Ex-soldiers learn to shave the faces and cut the hair of their fellow-citizens as they learn to mend their shoes, or to act as carpenters and metal workers, draughtsmen and typewriters, bookkeepers and beekeepers, gardeners and engineers.

A few, quite unfitted for their old trades, will need special training for new occupations, and will receive it freely, as well as money allowances for their families' support while they are being trained. But nearly every man is able to earn a good living when he comes out of the convalescent hospital. It remains for his fortunate fellow-countrymen, for whom he offered his life, to see that he always gets the work he is best able to do.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets cure these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child will prevent their coming on. The Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the newborn babe. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Hard on the Lions

The Revered Charles H. Spurgeon's keen wit was always based on sterling common sense. One day he remarked to one of his sons:

"Can you tell me the reason why the lions didn't eat Daniel?"

"No, sir. Why was it?"

"Because the most of him was backbone and the rest was grit."—Hit-Bits.

All Night with Asthma. Everyone knows how attacks of asthma often keep their victim awake the whole night long. Morning finds him wholly unfitted for a day of business and yet, business must still be carried through. All this night suffering and lack of rest can be avoided by the prompt use of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, which positively does drive away the attacks.

Animals Under Fire

Cats Do Not Mind Machine Guns or Shells

Different animals will act differently under heavy bombardment, the same as different men will act differently. Dogs, as a rule, have shown great distress when shells burst near them and howl piteously. On the other hand they have been known to dash along the front of a trench during infantry fire, barking and apparently enjoying the noise. Cats don't seem to care whether they are shelled or machine guns are trained on them, as long as they have a dry corner and food when they are hungry. There have been instances of lost dogs and cats actually venturing into British trenches during an engagement. Some of them lived in cottages near the firing line, others strayed a long distance. A west county yeomanry contingent was adopted in the thick of a fight by a black cat, which survived a bombardment that killed many men, and has since lived sumptuously in billets with an identification disc around its neck.

FOR EXPERT PERSONAL ATTENTION CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN— NOTIFY

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Canada Building, Saskatoon	3241

Constancy

When Masculine Constancy Turned a Sudden Somersault

A story about Lord Kitchener, who was often spoken of as "the most distinguished bachelor in the world," is being told. A young member of his staff when he was in India asked for a furlough in order to go home and be married. Kitchener listened to him patiently, then he said:

"Kenilworth, you're not yet twenty-five. Wait a year. If then you still desire to do this thing you shall have leave."

The year passed. The officer once more proffered his request.

"After thinking it over for twelve months," said Kitchener, "you still wish to marry?"

"Yes, sir."

"Very well, you shall have your furlough. And frankly, my boy, I scarcely thought there was so much constancy in the masculine world."

Kenilworth the story concludes, marched to the door, but turned to say as he was leaving: "Thank you, sir, only it's not the same woman."—The Argonaut.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Want To Know Why

Under Democracy We Will Know the Reason

In Germany, under autocracy, they say "Verboten" and that ends it. Nobody dares ask why. In a democracy the multitude is accustomed to ask why when anyone says "Verboten." The kaiser can kick a premier around the block and the plain people may say nothing. The autocrat may decree foodless days if he wishes and woe betide him who asks questions. Under democracy we will know the reason. We have the right to ask why! One of the first things American children learn is to ask why. One of the first things German children learn is to obey! And so all the children of the earth may have their chance to ask why the democracies of the world are going to kick the last "verboten" sign off the planet. The eternal desire to ask and learn and reason is going to be enthroned as the supremest thing on earth. And that, in a very plain, simple way, is what it's all about. Did you ever stop to think why there are so many Germans in America? Well—Germany is the answer.—Wisconsin State Journal.

There is no poisonous ingredient in Holloway's Corn Cure, and it can be used without danger of injury.

Sunflowers Useful

Russia averages in normal times a yearly export of nearly 150,000 tons of linseed, 30,000 tons of rapeseed, and 30,000 tons of hemp, poppy, sunflower and other seeds. The oil obtained from sunflower seeds is suitable for margarine manufacture, and the cake is a good food for live stock. The unrefined oil would compete with nut oil and cotton oil, and the refined product would make a good substitute for olive oil. Sunflower seed is largely produced and crushed for its oil in Russia.

Do you ever have the "blues"?

That discouraged feeling often comes from a disordered stomach, or an inactive liver. Get your digestion in shape and the bile acting properly—then the "blues" will disappear. You will soon be cheerful, if you take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

the people's remedy for life's common ailments. They act thoroughly on the stomach, liver and bowels, and soon regulate and strengthen these important organs. Purely vegetable—contain no harmful drugs. Whenever you feel despondent a few doses will

Make Things look Brighter

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.

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. No. 1, No. 2, No. 3

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

A Confession

To evacuate Belgium is impossible argues the Berlin Tageszeitung, because Belgium would henceforth be an irreconcilable enemy of Germany. Unintentionally this newspaper does its part to confirm the worst that has been said of the conduct of the Germans in Belgium. Other countries have been invaded and have been reconciled, Austria was invaded by Prussia, and a few years later became an ally. Why, then, should Germans, who were in favor of Belgium in 1914, have become objects of such detestation that Germany will henceforth have to rule the Belgians with an iron hand? Outside of Germany it needs little explaining; within it, Germany explanations are awkward.—From the Springfield Republican.

"THAT'S THE POLISH"

2 in 1

SHOE POLISHES

10¢ -BLACK-WHITE-TAN- 10¢

F. F. Dalley Co. of Canada, Ltd. Hamilton, Can.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

Issued every Friday at Creston, B.C. Subscription :' $2 a year in advance; $2.50 to United States points.

C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, OCT. 26

Union Government

Canada's union, win-the-war government is accomplished. It has been doing business at the old stand now for almost two weeks, and so far it has been a case of the longer you know it the better it looks.

Some days ago it issned the platform upon which it will appeal to the people—possibly in mid-December—and from one end of the Dominion to the other the press has been almost a unit in commending the manifesto, provided it is religiously lived up to in the more important details.

In the new cabinet the portfolios are evenly divided amongst the Liberals and Conservatives as to number and importance, though in the latter regard THE REVIEW is of opinion that the Liberals have the best of it, being alotted the departments of agriculture, public works, immigration and colonization, and militia among their share of eight.

Premier Borden has taken quite a long time at the cabinet re-construction but now the completed article is on view it must be realized that much time was required, not only to peaceably dispose of the men who formerly had cabinet rank in order to make room for the newcomers, but also in arranging things so as to secure the entry of Liberals of the outstanding qualifications of the eight who have cast in their lot with a union government and thus ensure that Canada shall not fail in any regard in the present gigantic war for democracy's supremacy,

Union governments of this same sort have had their troubles in Britain and until quite recently cabinet reconstruction came all too frequently it seemed. One would be bold, indeed, to predict an entire absence of this same worry in Canada though there is good reason to assnme that this country will not be slow to profit by Britain's experience in this regard —as did the U.S. in the matter of selective draft after Canada's experience with voluntary enlistment.

Another hopeful sign is that the three western Liberals in the cabinet have all given up positions of even greater importance to go into the coalition government. The mere fact that they are prepared to make the sacrifice shows that they put the welfare of Canada ahead of personal or party considerations. This spirit augurs well for the success of the new regime, and it is splendidly evidenced in the vigorous statement of policy that has recently been promilgated. If a good beginning is half the race certainly the new administration has got off to a flying start.

A Great Year

Heartiest congratulations are extended the Creston Valley Red Cross Society on the splendid showing for the year's operations as revealed in the statement published last week.

That the ladies were able to gather in $940 of cash money without passing the hat directly, or by over-doing the thing in any way at any time so as to make the cause seem burdensome, is a triumph even in patriotic work, as well as a tribute to the Valley's generosity and the intelligent and self-sacrificing effort of none too large a band of members.

While the quantity of work turned in compares favorably with other years THE REVIEW ever so respectfully maintain, as it did a year ago, that a little special effort at organizing the Valley ladies into sewing circles or knitting guilds would more than treble the output —of sewn goods at least.

This argument has been abundantly proven by the auxiliary at Canyon City which meets one afternoon a week for sewing and sociability, and so far has been turning in pyjamas, etc., along with some finance, in quantities that easily puts any similar-sized community in the Valley to shame.

Whether the best plan is to attempt to organize the other sections along similar lines, or have a sewing afternoon a week at the depot at Creston, renting two or three sewing machines and inviting all the elegible ladies to come along in groups of a dozen or more to lend a hand at needlework or bring their knitting, as they individually prefer, the society officers can best decide

The present plan of having half a dozen officers and the members of an equally-large executive committee turn out every Tuesday for three hours to merely hand out yarn or cut-out work to possibly half a dozen who happen in, is very wasteful of time at any rate—enough time, we are assnred, for a trio of handy needleworkers with a machine available to manufacture about four suits of pyjamas or shirts of any kind.

Even if the machines were only used on Tuesdays by the officers and committee it would mean a doubled output at least. Gone at systematically a 500 per cent. increase could readily be attained, and heaven only knows the supplies are needed. What can be done at Canyon can be repeated many times over with Creston as a centre if those in charge will put a little time and effort into it.

Another little matter THE REVIEW hesitates to call attention to is the purchasing of supplies. The idea is prevalent in spots that because a few cents—a yard even—can be saved on buying materials out of town that its good business to send away for stuff.

THE REVIEW doesn't believe such a a policy is good in private affairs; in the conduct of a more or less public enterprise like the Red Cross Society the practice is the more reprehensible.

It isn't the loss of the business that we object to; its the principle of the thing. It's anything but a polite way of informing local business houses that they are making too much money out of the Red Cross, whereas the reverse is the case. There isn't a business place in town but what gives the society special consideration in every way.

Doing a mail order trade is a poor way, of retaining the goodwill of the local business fraternity, and at times these friendships are an asset the saving of even several dollars a roll on flannelette cannot replace; nor is there any possibility of the mail order house owners attempting in any way to make good any deficiency of this sort.

These observations THE REVIEW passes along in the friendliest of spirit, and trusts they will be so digested. We are not directly interested, except in some regard we have for the society's work and the wishing to see it speeded up and popularized with all classes in the community.

Exemption Tribunals.

Exemption Boards have been chosen in such a way as to make them absolutely independent and removed from all influence. There are over 1,250 boards throughout the country, each composed of two men, one appointed by the county judge in the district concerned and one selected by a joint committee of Parliament. Being familiar with local conditions where they sit, the members are well-fitted to appreciate such reasons for exemption as are put before them by men called up.

Exemption will be granted to those who can establish that it is in the national interest that they remain in civilian life. This is for the Exemption Board *to decide after having received full information in each case.*

The grounds on which exemption may be claimed (which are similar to the grounds recognized in Great Britain and the United States) are as follows:—

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

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

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

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

(e) Ill health or infirmity.

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

(g) That he should be exempt because disfranchised under the War Time Election Act.

No Claim for Exemption should be put forward unless one or other of these grounds in fact exists, and no loyal citizen should assist in, or allow himself to be made a party to, any Claim for Exemption unless thoroughly satisfied that it is made in good faith.

Exemption may be applied for by the men selected themselves or by their parents, near relatives or employers. Application for exemption must be made on printed forms to be found at every post office, which are to be filled in and left with the postmaster if exemption is desired. The postmaster will forward the form to a Registrar, who will send it to the appropriate Exemption Board. In due time, then, the Applicant will get notice as to when he must present his case before the Board.

Issued by The Military Service Council.

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Wise and Otherwise

Greenwood Ledge: If engineers can assure total reclamation, the Kootenay flats will be reclaimed. Dykes will make that part of Kootenay look like Holland, but it will mean a good future for Creston and other towns.

The good news of Kootenay Flats reclamation has reached England in good shape. In a letter to THE REVIEW this week Pte. Hilton Young remarks: "I saw in the B.C. news in the "Canada" magazine, published weekly in London, about the Creston board of trade asking the government to reclaim the flats and put soldiers on it. Several in our camp are very much taken up with the idea and have lots to ask me about the district."

Poultrymen who are getting 50 cents a dozen and upward for hen fruit at present must not be greatly surprised if prices take a tumble any fine day now. The high living costs experts have found there were 15,124,849 dozen eggs in cold storage on October 1st, while the export trade in eggs for September was 500 per cent. less than the same month in 1916. Eggs, like fruit, are more or less a perishable commodity, and with all this high cost of living and food control hub bub in the air something is liable to drop, and the descent is liable to be in the price of the product of the hen.

Important Notice to the Public

By order of the Food Controller on and after November 1st manufacturers will not be allowed to offer for sale in small packages auy Breakfast Food Cereals and Cereal Products.

No retail dealer may offer same for sale after December 1st.

This means that after the latter date articles listed below will be unprocurable. Get your supplies now—as early as possible.

Carnation Wheat Flakes	60c.
Cream of Wheat	30c.
Shreaded Wheat Biscuits	15c.
Corn Flakes	2 for 25c.
Quaker Oats	20c.
Krumbles	2 for 25c.
Breakfast Flour, self-rising	20c.

Creston Mercantile Co. Limited

HEATERS

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

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

For quick action our line of the old reliable

Queen Heaters at $3.50 to $5.75

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

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

Stove Pipes, Elbows, Taper Pipes

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

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

S. A. SPEERS

Nippon Hand-Painted China

Cups and Saucers
Cake Plates
Bon Bon Dishes
Spoon Trays
Sugars and Creams
Tea Pots
Chocolate Sets
Berry Sets
Celery Trays
Salts and Peppers
Gravy Sets
Mayonnaise Sets
Fancy Dishes in Nippon and Limoge

We have this week opened out what we believe is the nicest and best assorted line of the favorably-known NIPPON Hand Painted China ever shown in Creston.

Those who have examined it are immensely taken with its beauty and utility, and the reasonable price it is marked at—quality of goods considered.

We suggest immediate inspection. The exceptional value offered is sure to prove a great incentive to early buying for the gift-giving season almost at hand.

On payment of a small deposit it will be a pleasure to put any of the articles aside for Christmas buying.

F. H. JACKSON
GENERAL MERCHANT - CRESTON

FARMERS
SHIP US YOUR CREAM

Butterfat now 45c. lb.
f.o.b. Nelson
WRITE US FOR SHIPPING TAGS

Curlew Creamery Co.
Box 1192 NELSON, B.C.

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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SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager
H. V. F. JONES, Ass't Gen'l. Manager

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

THRIFT AND SECURITY

Open a Savings account with The Canadian Bank of Commerce. If more convenient, accounts may be opened and deposits made by mail.

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

Ore shipments to Trail smelter average around 1500 tons daily at present.

The Trail-Rossland automobile club has just been organized, with almost 60 members.

The cannery at Vernon will have an output of 25,500 gallons of ketchup alone this season.

The Vernon cannery is employing about 80 hands at present, and not a Chink in the lot.

R. A. Chester of Quesnel is the new manager of the Bank of British North America at Kaslo.

Last week $11 was collected as amusement tax in Greenwood, and $50 in Grand Forks.

Potatoes are $25 a ton at Ashcroft, and 150 carloads have recently been bought at that figure.

33 lots in the townsite at Kimberley were sold by acection last week, realizing almost $2,900.

Gold Commissioner Stenson and the Rev. Dr. Calvert constitute the exemption tribunal for Kaslo.

The Granby smelter at Grand Forks earned the stock holders $36 per share for the year just closed.

The Dominion government will expeud $7,200, in protecting the bank of the Kicking Horse river at Golden.

A total of 445 students attended the Trail schools in September—334 at the public school and 71 at the high school.

The new shingle mill at Salmo will commence operations on Nov. 1st. Five machines will run two shifts, employing 80 men.

It is reported that the G.N. railway will build a branch line to Trail, and discontinue its road between Northport and Rossland.

There is an enormous amount of hay being put up in the valley at Porthill this year, A. K. Klockmann having up about 1000 tons.

Last month was the biggest month for business ever experienced in the history of the Kaslo-Nakusp line, according to report.

Winnipeg market reports state that celery from Armstrong arriving in that city is the best that has ever been displayed there.

Nelson fuel dealers claim to be well satisfied with the recent ruling of the Dominion fuel controller limiting the profit on coal to 50 cents a ton.

The smelter people at Trail state that they will apply for exemptions for all their employees liable for service under the Military Service Act.

All indications are that the coming winter will be a fairly mild one, at least as far as comparison with the previous two or three winters is concerned.

The Granby Co. at Grand Forks annual statement shows that they averaged better than 24 cents for all the copper handled the past twelve months.

Four passengers on the steamer Kokanee between Kaslo and Nelson on Tuesday were caught drinking liqur contrary to the provisions of the new liquor law and were fined $50 and costs at Nelson the following day.

Local and Personal

Sam Woo, the local Chinese magnate, left Tuesday on a business trip to Cranbrook. Sam and his associates in gardening here this year have close to 100 tons of potatoes to show for the season's effort.

J. W. Gibson, Victoria, the gentleman who has charge of the public school elementary and agricultural education in B.C., was a visitar at the Creston school on Monday, playing up school gardening strong to the teaching staff. It is possible the thing will be tackled as $100 has been voted to clear up a piece of unused school ground for some such purpose.

Creston people generally will hear with a great deal of satisfaction that Lieut. Crompton who, since his return from overseas service about eighteen months ago has been in charge of the officers' training at Work Point Barracks, Victoria, has been promoted to the rank of captain, and is now officer in cammand of the Military Convalescent Hospital at Esquimalt.

A meeting of the co-operation committee of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches is called for Fernie next week, we hear, when the two denominations will discuss the possibility of merging the work on some equitable basis at Kaslo and Creston both of which points are at at present without Presbyterian pastors. At Kaslo, too, the English Church pulpit is vacant.

R. S. Bevan was a visitor at Nelson on Wednesday attending a special session of the Associated Boards of Trade. The smelter at Trail will not now handle custom ore that carries over 4 per cent. of zinc, and Wednesday's meeting was for the purpose of finding some relief for a situation that will mean a heavy slackening off of mining operations in Kaslo and Slocan if the order is not amended or revoked.

A Successful Whist

The ladies of Holy Cross Church scored a decided success at their whist and dance in the Grady building on Friday night, there being a turnout of sixteen tables at cards beside those who came later for the hop. Twelve hands of whist were played and the winners were Miss Bessie White and Mrs. Boyd, who made the high ladies scores; Geo. Huscroft and Frank Belanger, who were the best players among the gentlemen. The low scores were made by Miss Ella Leamy and Ronald Smith. A splendid lunch was served about 10.30, which was followed by dancing for three or four hours, the music being supplied by Mrs. Carter (piano), and Messrs. Browell and Wesling. Mesdames McCarthy, Belanger and Carter were the hostesses on this occasion and they certainly provided an evening's entertainment that had no dull spots from start to finish. After paying all expenses the ladies will have $22 for their efforts.

The Need of Reinforcements

Ottawa, Oct. 25—All Canadians should understand thoroughly the kind of military organization which the Allies depend on Canada to maintain overseas. Since news stories in the press mostly always recount the activities of the fighting men, the public at home is apt to overlook the essential work done by the many thousands of men behind the lines on whose energy and devotion to duty depends the success of those in the trenches.

Behind the Canadian lines in France, for instance, there are Canadian soldiers engaged in forestry corps, railway corps, entrenching battalions, labor battalions, railroad supply detachments, salvage companies, field butcheries, field bakeries, depot units of supply, reserve parks, casualty clearing stations, hospitals both stationary and general, depots and laboratories, dental corps, mobile veterinary sections, veterinary hospitals, ordnance corps, army pay corps, training establishments, head quarters, offices, camps, etc. In all there are over twenty five different and necessary branches of the military organization to be maintained back of the lines by Canadian soldiers.

In England Canadian troops, numbering at present upwards of 100 000, include reserves for all the many services in France, awaiting call, as well as the sick and wounded, men in various stages of physical fitnesi, and those engaged in necessary storage, transportation, forestry, headquarters and other activities. Sufficient reserves for certain essential branches of the service in France are not available in England now. The situation threatens to impose too heavy a burden upon the Canadians now at the front. This is the need for early reinforcement.

Red Cross Report

36 pairs of socks, 15 suits pyjamas, 3 surgical shirts, half a dozen pipes, a quantity of old linen and 25 photos made up the list of articles received by Creston Red Cross Society during the month of September. The photos were from photographer Wadds of Trail, who semi-occasionally pays Creston a professional visit, and the half-dozen pipes were the gift of Mrs. McMurtrie, and will prove very acceptable in the Christmas gifts that are now being got ready for the men in the trenches. Those favoring the society last month were:

Socks (donated)—Mrs. K. Andrew, 1 pair; Miss K. Boffey 1, Mrs. Cotterill 1, Miss L. Cherrington 1, Mrs. H. A. Dodd 1, Mrs. Forrester 1, Mrs. T. E. Goodwin 1, Miss B. Hurry 1, Mrs. Knott 1, Mrs. McMurtrie 4, Mrs. Lyne 1, Mrs. Mallandaine 1, Mrs. D. Scott 1, Mrs. S. A. Speers, Miss Candy 1.

Socks (work)—Miss L. Cherrington, 1 pair; Mrs. A. L. Cameron 4, Mrs. Evans 3, Mrs. Hall 2, Mrs. Mason 2, Mrs. Mallandaine 1, Mrs. Stace Smith 1.

Pyjamas—Mrs. Bennett, 1 suit; Mrs. Cherrington 1. Canyon City Auxiliary 5. Mrs. Fraelick 2, Mrs. Chas. Huscroft 2, Mrs. Jones, Kuskanook, 2; Mrs. R. Piper 1, Miss Candy 1.

Surgical shirts—Mrs. Jones, Kuskanook, 3. Old linen—Mrs. Matthews.

Greenwood Ledge: Dynamiting the water system in Fernie, is the newest form of terror in the hell of Canada. For trouble, horrors, calamities, and evil deeds in general Fernie holds the record for any town of its size in Canada.

FOR BAD COLDS AND COUGH

Syrup White Pine and Tar

Contains no opiates or habit forming drugs.

One teaspoonful every three or four hours.

Is pleasant to take and very effective.

Creston Drug & Book Co.
PHONE 67 - CRESTON

Is there any Meat in the House?

This is the first question that presents itself to the housewife if an unexpected visitor drops in for a meal. But why worry?

Shamrock Brand
Hams and Bacon
Finest Quality
Cooked Ham
Lunch Meat
Bologna, &c.

are always to be had here. In meats nothing quite equals 'Shamrock' products.

P. BURNS & CO., Ltd.

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

CRESTON - - B.C.

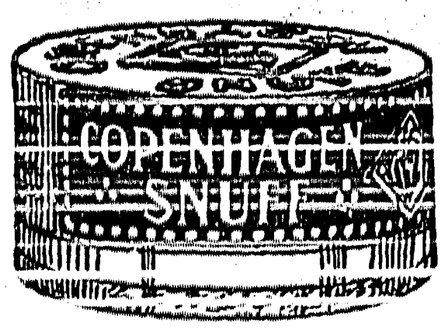
Boar for Service

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

For Sale or Rent

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

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.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

The best yeast in the world.

Makes perfect bread.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Youthful German Soldiers Blamed

Germans Claim That Boys Cause Regiments to Become Demoralized

The examination of German prisoners taken by the British continues, and out of 940 questioned more than 25 per cent. were found to belong to the 1918 class. Non-commissioned German officers relate how they are hampered by the demoralization of the younger recruits with whom they are supplied. They say they cannot rely upon these youngsters, and similar complaints are heard about the inefficiency of the young German officers in the battle of Flanders. The demoralization of certain German regiments at Langemarck and Polygon Wood was complete; and this was due, according to captured non-commissioned officers, to the preponderance of eighteen-year-old youths in the ranks.

It Eases Pain. Ask any druggist or dealer in medicines what is the most popular of the medicinal oils for pains in the joints, in the muscles or nerves, or for neuralgia and rheumatism, and he will tell you that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is in greater demand than any other. The reason for this is that it possesses greater healing qualities than any other oil.

Science and the War

Canada Will Need to Use All Experts When Peace Comes

Addressing the Empire Club of Toronto, Prof. McLennan, head of the physics department of the University of Toronto, and member of one of the English war inventions boards, urged similar devotion of scientific energy in Canada for war purposes. Attention was paid by the speaker to conditions after the war, when, he said, the national debt would be very large. He advised that the scientists turn their attention to the development of agriculture as the surest way in which the export industry of Canada might be made to exceed the import industry. To do this he advocated the further development of the natural stands of Potash for fertilization found in British Columbia, and the utilization of our water power to make this into fertilizer. Prof. McLennan asked the business men and manufacturers of the city to co-operate with the Royal Canadian Institute, of which he was the president, to further the practical use of science both in the war and in the business life of the nation.

The American corn crop is reported favorable from a majority of the big surplus producing states.

POSTUM

A wholesome table beverage with winning flavor.

Used everywhere by folks who find that tea or coffee disagrees.

"There's a Reason"

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

For Bulk Grain Shipments

Orders to Stencil Inches on Railway Cars

The railway board has acceded to the request of the Alberta Pacific Grain company, and others, asking for an order requiring railway companies to stencil inches in box cars suitable for shipments of bulk grain in the prairie provinces, thereby establishing a load line. The order states that with existing conditions of traffic and the demand on railway equipment it is impossible to fix a time limit for the completion of this work. The cars are to be stenciled from time to time as they are shopped for repairs and the new cars which are being put into the grain traffic are to be so equipped. The board points out that its order cannot apply to foreign cars, which are estimated to represent from twelve to fifteen per cent. of the rolling stock in use at a given time.

Minard's Liniment for Sale. Everywhere.

Hun Critic Says Britain Must Be Beaten On Land

Otherwise Hope Must Be Abandoned for "Honorable" Peace

Gen. von Ardenne, military critic of the Berlin Tageblatt, warns the German army leaders that they must bestir themselves to find some strategic or tactical means of winning a decisive victory on the western front, and of defeating England, the soul of the hostile coalition, on land; otherwise, he says, there is no hope of bringing the war to an honorable end for Germany.

German leadership, Gen. Ardenne maintains, always has been able to direct the campaign into new courses when stagnation threatened, and he adds that the Germans are entitled to believe methods will be found to force mighty England through battles on land to seek peace. The military critic intimates this might be done by an attempt to overwhelm the French army, which, he assumes is weakened and discouraged, before the arrival of American assistance, which, he says, would leave England isolated.

EVERY WOMAN'S RIGHT

To every woman belongs the right to enjoy a healthy, active, happy life, yet nine out of every ten suffer years of agony, usually from some form of bloodlessness. That is why one sees on every side pale thin cheeks, dull eyes and drooping figures—sure signs of headaches, weak backs, aching limbs and uncertain health. All weak, suffering women should win the right to be well by refreshing their weary bodies with the new, rich, red blood that promptly transforms them into healthy attractive women. This new, rich, red blood is supplied in abundance by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which reaches every organ and every nerve in the body.

Through the use of these pills thousands of women have found a prompt cure when suffering from anaemia, indigestion, heart palpitation, rheumatism, general weakness, and those ailments from which women alone suffer. There is no part of this broad Dominion in which you will not find some former sufferer who has regained health and strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and this is the reason why these pills have been a favorite household remedy for more than a generation. If you are ailing and will give the pills a fair trial you will find renewed health and happiness in their use.

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

An Unwilling Tribute

Enemy Now Forced to Admit That Britain Controls the Seas

A third year of the naval war has passed. No single event has occured so far as the main forces either of this country and the allies on the one hand, or of the central powers on the other, are concerned. Contrast the comparative silence and apparent inactivity of the big ships at sea with the series of stirring events which have happened on the western front, in Egypt, in Mesopotamia and in East Africa in the past 12 months. Is there any occasion for disappointment? In truth, history is repeating itself under our eyes. Fate according to us a degree of favor with which our forefathers a century or so ago were unfamiliar. For 21 or 22 years they were confronted with an indubitable and embarrassing fact—the command of the sea was in dispute. After the battle of Trafalgar the character of the struggle changed, but it did not end, for it was in the succeeding ten years that, under the pressure of events, the cost of the navy and its strength in ships and men were forced up stage by stage. The past year's silence at sea, except for destroyer raids and piracy, is the unwilling tribute paid by the enemy to the efficiency of the grand fleet and its auxiliary services.—London Daily Telegraph.

"I dreamed last night that I proposed to a beautiful girl," he confided.

"And what did I say?" she queried breathlessly.—Tiger.

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)

Queer Scotch Saw Mill

Canadian Bushmen-soldiers Amazed at Miniature Outfit

A Canadian forester describes the mills used in Scotland by the 244th Forestry battalion: The Canadian mills in use are semi-portable ones, cutting from 20 to 30 thousand feet B.M. per day. A Scotch mill, with a capacity of from 3 to 5 thousand feet B.M. per day, is utilized on some operations These Scotch mills are a source of amusing interest to the Canadian lumber jack. The engine sits on top of the boiler, and the mill is driven by a fly wheel. The logs are fed to the saw on a platform which lies on rollers. These rollers are forced to turn by a man turning a crank, and the platform is pushed forward, thus causing the log to go forward against the saw. Some mill!

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whittling at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

If you druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

Eat Less Bread

Campaign in England Reduces the Consumption of Wheat

A decrease of twenty per cent. in the wheat consumption of England for the month of July, compared with the month of February is shown by a statement received by the food administration.

The "Eat Less Bread" campaign was inaugurated in England about March first, and the decrease in food consumption for the month of March was two per cent., for the month of April four per cent., for the month May nearly ten per cent. and for the month of June fifteen per cent.

An additional conservation of wheat amounting to nearly ten per cent has been reached by the establishing of new rules regarding milling.

The saving now being obtained is largely accredited to the intelligent co-operation of women in their homes. The compulsory saving policy, however, was applied to the public eating houses.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. S. PINEO.
"Woodlands," Middleton, N.S.

An Argosy of the Air

The prize of victory is enormous—the salvation of a world's civilization; the extirpation of a world's tyranny heavier than the yoke of the Pharaohs. In this matter of air predominance, let England look to no other resources than her own. America is coming quickly; but we cannot wait for her. Let every breath of skilled energy, every ounce of requisite material, be devoted forthwith to this single, central, overwhelming object, the creation of a thrusting argosy of the air so overmastering that it will annihilate the resistance of the Boche vultures in Flanders and in France, and drive them, croaking despair and defeat, back to the shamed and sullen Fatherland.—London Daily Express.

After the Movies
Murine is for Tired Eyes, Red Eyes, Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids, Eye Styes, Inflammation
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!
Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

Will Relieve Monotony

Moving Pictures Prove Popular on British Warships

The latest films, and good ones at that, instead of the flickery, eye-straining kind, will be shown to the British sailors in their long, arduous wait for the German fleet to come out and fight. Liverpool citizens established a fund which they placed at the disposal of Admiral Beatty for any purpose he might name and the admiral wrote back:

"I can serve this intention in no better way than by indicating the work of the newly-formed Fleet Cinema Committee, organizing moving picture entertainments on each ship. The benefit to the man will be real and lasting and I know of no better means by which their minds can be temporarily withdrawn from the monotony of their surroundings and thereby become refreshed and reinvigorated to renew their work."

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective cure is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

The Dutch Potato Puzzle

German Pressure on Holland Has the Desired Effect

The mystery surrounding the trouble over potatoes in Holland has been cleared up. Under the commercial agreement between Great Britain and Holland, which has been carried out with a fair degree of impartiality, Holland agreed to supply England with so many bushels of potatoes a month.

All went well till Germany, hearing that 12,000 tons were to be shipped to England, demanded 1000 tons at once. This was complied with. Delay ensued in the shipping of the English supplies, and once more the Dutch government gave way to German pressure, and shipped what was intended and required, under agreement, by England.

On the British ambassador declaring that the consequences would be grave if the English supplies were not made good, the people caught up to the intrigue, and knowing that Germany would still demand her share, and would look upon the 12,000 tons as an extra, they started the agitation which ended in riots.

It is an interesting story, and shows how easily certain interests can be squeezed even in a country that has apparently tried to be scrupulously neutral like Holland. Great Britain insists upon the fulfilment of the agreement.

The Bowels Must Act Healthily.—In most ailments the first care of the medical man is to see that the bowels are open and fully performing their functions. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded that certain ingredients in them act on the bowels solely and they are the very best medicine available to produce healthy action of the bowels. Indeed, there is no other specific so serviceable in keeping the digestive organs in healthful action.

British Prisoners Not Depressed

Are Bearing Themselves Splendidly Under Trying Conditions

The correspondent learns from a neutral traveler recently in Ghent that the German stories of depressed British prisoners dragging themselves through the streets are absolutely without foundation. The traveler witnessed a detachment of British prisoners recently arrived from the Flanders front. They marched through the streets, heads up, at a swinging pace, shouting: "Are we down-hearted? No!" They were splendid he said. The traveler also witnessed the constant arrival of long trains of German wounded. The Germans pile their wounded any how, often into open trucks, and the witness declares the evidence of their colossal losses is overwhelming.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

He Won

An Irishman, passing a shop where a notice was displayed saying that everything was sold by the yard thought he would play a joke on the shopman, so he entered the shop and asked for a yard of milk. The shopman, not in the least taken aback, dipped his fingers in a bowl of milk and drew a line a yard long on the counter. Pat, not wishing to be caught in his own trap, asked the price.

"Sixpence," said the shopman.

"Al right, sorr," said Pat. "Roll it up; I'll take it."

The Usual Way

"My dear, I saved ten dollars today."

"Buying what?"

PILES

Zam-Buk ends the pain, and stops bleeding. Try it!
All dealers, 50c. box.

Zam-Buk

Minimize The Fire Peril By Using

EDDY'S

Chemically Self-Extinguishing

"Silent 500s"

The Matches With "No Afterglow"

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

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

Artificial TEETH

I make Artificial Teeth without the use of a plate; I can transform a badly shaped mouth into a pretty one; I can do the best work that expert dental science has evolved, and I can do it cheaper and more satisfactory than anybody I know.
Examination and Consultation Free.
DR. G. R. CLARKE
Rooms 1 to 9, Dom. Trust Bldg.
Regina - - - - - Sask.

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

When buying your Piano Insist on having an

Otto Higel Piano Action

MONEY ORDERS

Pay your out of town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

LADIES WANTED TO DO plain and light sewing at home. Whole or spare time. Good pay. Work sent any distance. Charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

In Good Taste

"Can any little boy," asked the new teacher, "tell me the difference between a lake and an ocean?"

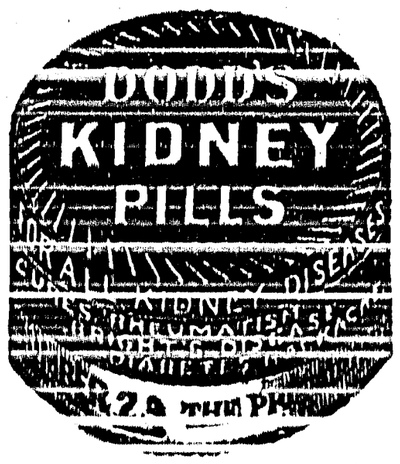
"I can," replied Edward, whose wisdom had been learned from experience. "Lakes are much pleasanter to swallow when you fall in."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Disappointing the Doctors

While walking along the street an epileptic dropped in a fit and was quickly rushed to the hospital. Upon removing his coat one of the nurses found a piece of paper pinned to the lining, on which was written:

"This is to inform the house surgeon that this is just a plain fit—not appendicitis. My appendix has already been removed twice."—New York Times.



GERMANY CANNOT STARVE BRITAIN DECLARES PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE

WHEAT RESERVES STEADILY ON THE INCREASE

Britain Has Food and Ships to Last Until 1919, If Necessary, and Figures Show that Shipping Losses are Steadily Growing Smaller, and the Submarines are Doomed to Failure

A message of hope and quiet confidence in the future was recently given to the British nation in the house of commons by Premier Lloyd George. The people of the British Isles cannot be starved, despite the German submarine campaign, he declared, and the military situation grows more hopeful. The difficulties of the Allies will grow less and their troubles of Germany will increase and her power fall away.

"This is the supreme hour for patience," the Premier declared, in conclusion, "for courage, for endurance, for hope, for unity. Let us go through this hour with a temper that will enable us to destroy a great military despotism. Let us go through this hour with the old temper of our race, so that next year we shall begin, and the world shall begin, to reap the fruits of our valor."

The Premier said he agreed that the people of the country were all the better for being told even unpalatable truths, but they also must be told the truth, even if it was palatable. They could not "exercise reasonable judgment or come to decisions regarding facts unless both the cherry and discouraging sides were presented to them.

The Premier said he proposed to deal with the food situation and submarines, because special efforts were being made to create an impression not justified in the least by the facts. Earlier in the year he had called attention to the very anxious condition of the food supply. Since then, owing largely to the energetic efforts of Baron Devonport, the former food controller, and organization by the shipping controller, the situation had improved considerably.

This time last year the wheat in this country amounted to 6,480,000 quarters and now it is 8,500,000. The stock of both oats and barley, the Premier added, also was higher. There has been a considerable saving in bread consumption and, owing to closer milling and food economy, there has been an addition to the wheat stock of 70,000,000 quarters per week.

He still urged economy in view of the general wheat position. The more the country economized, the less it would have to draw upon the reservoirs of the United States and Canada, from which Italy and France also have to draw. There had been an increase also in the reserve of sugar.

The necessary labor for the harvest was forthcoming and, by spring, there will be 8,000 tractors. The Premier added: "With reasonable economy there is no chance of starving out the people of these islands."

Dealing with the shipping situation, the Premier said that the Germans had been busy circulating figures regarding the destruction of shipping. They were doing it in Germany to cheer up their own people, and were circulating a set of figures throughout Germany and Austria, on the authority of the German admiralty, with the object of creating the impression that England could not last much longer.

The unrestricted submarine campaign began in February, and by April, the Premier said, England had lost 560,000 tons of shipping in one month. The German official figures, he added, claimed that England was losing between 450,000 and 500,000 monthly, after allowing for new construction. The figures of 560,000 tons for April was gross. In June the losses had fallen to 320,000 tons gross.

This announcement was cheered loudly.

In addition, the Premier said, he had taken steps for quickening shipbuilding and had ordered a good many ships abroad. In 1915 the new tonnage built was 688,000 tons. In 1916 it was 533,000 tons. For the first six months of this year it was 480,000 tons. The tonnage acquired during the last six months of the year, the Premier added, would be 1,430,000 of which 1,000,000 was being built in Great Britain. The total for the year would be 1,900,000 tons.

The Premier declared that the net shipping losses were far from being what the Germans claimed. They were 250,000 tons monthly, and if the present improvement was maintained the net loss for July and August will be 175,000 tons each.

The figures showed that the admiralty was meeting with considerable success in combatting the submarines. The shipping controller had organized shipping by means of better loading and discharging of ships more quickly, and by taking ships off longer voyages, so that, although the tonnage was diminished, they were carrying more tons. This was in addition to the large naval construction.

Premier Lloyd George said he believed the losses would grow smaller. He was sure construction would increase if more ships were still needed. If the United States put forward her full capacity, as he had no doubt she was preparing to do in her own thorough way, there would be sufficient tonnage not only for the whole of 1918, but, if necessary, for 1919.

"I do not think," the Premier said, "the time has come for a full review of the military situation. The main facts are well known to the house and the country. I had anticipated this year a great converging movement against our foe. Russia was equipped for that part as she never before had been equipped. I venture to say that the nippers were beginning to grip, but to be quite frank, one claw of the nippers is out of repair for the moment, and therefore we have not got that same converging pressure we had anticipated.

"But things are mending. The situation in Russia is a very difficult one, and I should be sorry to say anything which would make it more difficult, because it is quite obvious you cannot even state facts without embarrassing those who are trying to restore the situation in that country. But while they are doing it bravely, with great courage, and, I think, with great thoroughness, the brunt of the fighting must fall upon other countries. And considering all the difficulties with which we are confronted our armies have won very conspicuous successes.

"It is difficult even to dwell upon the difference which the temporary collapse of the Russian military power has made in the task with which our soldiers are confronted."

Mr. Lloyd George said that British divisions which have been fighting and temporarily are exhausted pass behind the lines until they are reformed, but that the German divisions in the same condition go to Russia and hold a front which does not impose severe military obligation, while fresh divisions from Russia come to the western front. That increased the number of Germans on the western front.

Under those conditions, what had been achieved was one of the most brilliant episodes in the history of the British army.

"The best Germany can do now," Mr. Lloyd George continued, "when what practically was her most powerful opponent at the beginning of the war is paralyzed by internal difficulties, is to hold her own against the attacks of the British and French. And she is not quite doing it. On the contrary, in this year she has been beaten in several great battles with severe losses, and with hundreds of her guns captured which is not a bad test of winning or losing a battle.

"With Russia recovered and America really in, with those fine troops of which we saw a specimen yesterday, and which were a symbol of America, coming into this world struggle with a virile swing—those are the things the Germans and their allies will have to think about."

A Record Breaker

Russ Watchmakers Win Unique Rights in Recent Strike

The watch repairers of Petrograd have won a strike that is record breaking in its demands.

Every watch repairer who received 200 roubles a month has been raised to 300. Those who received over 200 have had an increase of 50 per cent. These increases are retroactive and go back to January 1, 1917. Every watch repairer in Petrograd, therefore, has received, in cold cash recently, at least 600 roubles.

Every watch repairer from henceforth will receive a month's vacation on full pay. Every year his annual wages will be increased the size of a month's pay. When he is sick he will receive full wages for three months. If he is called to war he will receive a month's wages and also a bonus of one month's wages for each year he has worked with the firm.

If the jeweler who employs him decides to go out of business he must pay each watch maker a year's wages.

The workmen will have a board through which they will make all contracts with their employers. Any workman who is elected to this board will receive full wages from his employer, without being called upon to do any work.

The last clause is that, in case of strike, the employers must pay the full wages of the strikers for at least six weeks. Beyond that time the workmen can strike without pay.

Vacant lot, back yard and school gardens have produced $350,000,000 worth of vegetables this summer in the United States. In Canada, by the same proportion, the increased production of vegetables in cities and towns amounts to about $28,000,000.

The Spanish government has approved the establishment of a bank of agriculture with a capital of $1,000,000.

German Espionage

The United States Swarming With German Spies

"There are 100,000 German spies on United States soil," said Mr. Overman, on the floor of the senate, the other day, in urging the passage of the espionage bill. He would have proved his point just as well if he had said there were half a dozen really clever spies in the country.

It may do us no harm, one writer points out, if there are 100,000 spies in our midst, but one wireless plant concealed in the heart of the Catskills or in that most obscure place of all, the roof of a city building, would do harm enough.

There are two kinds of German spies who may be called "military" and "psychological." For example, Germany had spies all over Ireland before the war. They told Prince Licknowsky, the German ambassador to London, that Ireland would rise in revolution the moment England declared war. So the prince told the kaiser that he could count on England's being unable to take a large part in a general war, torn as she would be by internal dissension.

Licknowsky had a waiter and a governess working in county Cork. They reported that Southern Ireland was a network of revolutionary plots. But the Irish, after the identification of the spies, showed that waiter and governess had "loafed on the job."

They were paid for sending reports to the German embassy, and they had to send something. If they had said there was no plot, there would have been no more work for them to do. And their superior, the German agent who directly employed them, thought he would have lost his job if he had nothing to tell the ambassador. So that by the time the reports were assembled in the Berlin intelligence office they were magnified beyond recognition.

Thus psychology "double crossed" the psychologists, and when the prince went back to Berlin he was disgraced for not having foreseen that the Irish problem would not tear the British empire asunder.

British Successes

Greatly Exceed Enemy in Number of Prisoners Taken

"Remember," says an acute student of the war, Mr. Frank Simonds, "that the British now have to their credit a long series of local successes. They have in the last year captured at least 75,000 German prisoners, probably nearer 100,000, with a loss of less than 10,000 prisoners themselves. They have taken between 400 and 500 guns without losing a single piece and they have driven the Germans back at all points when they have attacked. They have established an artillery superiority frankly conceded by the Germans.

"And here," for the present, it would seem the western situation must stand. It is waiting, I believe, for the arrival of sufficient American troops to give the allies in the west that numerical superiority in reserve necessary to bear the great losses incident to a general, sustained offensive like the Somme, which cost the British and the French not less than 750,000 killed and wounded, and the Germans between 600,000 and 700,000.

Hungary's Future

Appointment of New Premier Is Step Toward Independence

The appointment of Dr. Alexander Wekerle as Hungarian premier marks a step of the utmost importance toward real democratization and complete independence from both Austrian and German influence. Count Julius Andrassy was impossible because he is pro-German and the anti-German element has gained the upper hand in Hungary. On the other hand, Hungarism of the new premier is above reproach. He is known to be no friend of Germany. He is one of the most popular of Hungarian statesmen, noted for his democratic spirit.

The Hungarian national spirit is fast approaching high tide, as the prospect opens of at last being able to realize a centuries-long dream of absolute independence from Austrian domination. King Karl is in perfect harmony with the bulk of the nation in its desire for a great democratic national Hungarian state.

Germany's History Is One of War

One sometimes wonders whether the Germans ever read German history. War and aggressive war has been the national industry of Prussia since the days of Frederick the Great, in the half century that preceded the present struggle Prussia first isolated and then struck down Denmark, Austria, and France in succession; and now a Prussianized Germany is making a bigger and yet bloodier bid for the mastery of all Europe. What a record for a power that today boasts of its pacific purposes, declares that it is against all aggrandisement, and whines that it has no dearer wish than "the lasting reconciliation of all peoples."—London Daily Mail.

Vicarious Treatment

Caller—Doctor, have you ever treated a patient for loss of memory?

Doctor—Oh, yes, indeed. I employ a bill collector quite often.

THE PRESENT WAR WAS PREDICTED BY U. S. WRITER THIRTY YEARS AGO

THE KAISER WAS LIKENED TO A MODERN ATTILA

Harold Frederic, Famous Novelist and Correspondent, Correctly Estimated the War-Like Characteristics of the Kaiser, and Foretold the Present Day Catastrophe

English Jockey in Berlin

Tells of Movies Shown in Enemy Country Depicting "Victories"

Aylin, the English jockey who rode for the kaiser's horses, and who has been in Berlin for some time, has managed, with ease, to get out of Berlin, and travel, via Holland, to London without mishap or adventure.

He talks of "life" in Berlin from the view point of a man of the world; after stating that no Germans now believe that the war can end in a victory for the Fatherland, he proceeds:

"The Germans have an artful way of demonstrating their numerous victories on land and sea. Some weeks ago I saw a most impressive picture (from the German point of view) of the entrance of German troops into Bucharest. It was a high-colored affair, but it went down all right, and was heartily cheered. Large numbers of Rumanian and Russian prisoners were also shown on the screen, and the audience were particularly requested to note the look of happiness and contentment on the faces of the captives.

"Another interesting movie was that in which units of the German fleet were supposed to be out searching the North Sea for Admiral Beatty's ships. The latest super-submarines were also exhibited, and these evoked much cheering. The boats were seen leaving their bases, but the deluded spectators were never told what happened to some of these U-ships."

"Thanks" Not Enough

The Kaiser Will Have to Pay for These Eggs

Germany will have a lot of bills to pay when the war is over and one of the most important of them is a bill for a basket of fish and eggs. There is today "at an English port," as the censor makes us say nowadays, a fisherman who is mighty anxious for the war to come to an end. He is a poor man and therefore the bill he holds against the kaiser is all the more important to him. This certificate of indebtedness will be handed to the German emperor personally if the fisherman has his way. It so happened that one peaceful afternoon in the early days of the war, while alone in his boat, within rifle shot of the harbor, a submarine suddenly emerged alongside. Before the man had time to fall overboard from fright an officer stuck his head out of the conning tower, and in perfect English asked if he could have some fish. "Sure," said the excited fisherman, as he turned over a basketful. "Can you get us some eggs?" asked the German. "Sure," said the man in the boat, and promptly pulled for the shore, disappeared into his hut and reappeared with several dozen eggs, which he brought out to the hungry submarine crew. Then instead of offering to pay, the crew said "Thanks," and closing down the hatch, disappeared from view. The fisherman explains that he thought they were English, otherwise he would not have supplied them.

Food Prices in Enemy Country

Hens Are Now Worth $3.32 in Germany

Information concerning food costs in Germany received at the offices of the food administration show that many edibles, particularly those containing fats, are selling at almost prohibitive prices. Fat for frying is bringing more than $4 a pound. Goose fat is sold at $5.36 a pound.

Fowls generally are high. Fresh fowls bring $1.10 a pound, larded goose breast $2.08, salted goose legs 94 cents, young country laying hens $3.32 each, well fed geese $11 to $19 each. The egg ration at Hamburg for one week was one egg for each person.

Horses are in great demand for food and horseflesh sells at from 53 to 86 cents a pound. Rabbits are sold at $2 each. Cheese is quoted at from 36 to 86 cents a pound.

Ships Will Be Supplied

Ships and more ships, will be needed, and they will be supplied. Germany, gloating over the foul work of her submarines, should consider the evidence that all the carriers required will be available. Our soldiers and food for them, railroad material for our new lines in France, trucks, hospital supplies, food and munitions for our allies must be transported across the Atlantic. For all this freight there will be sufficient merchant tonnage from American shipyards, or the coast and other fleets now under the American flag.—New York Times.

The fact that the kaiser was destined to play the role of the modern Attila and become the scourge of Europe was prophesied nearly thirty years ago in a remarkable article published in the New York Times in April 1888 by Harold Frederic, the famous novelist and correspondent.

At that date, of course, the kaiser was still crown prince of Prussia, and Mr. Frederic, who was in Berlin on behalf of his newspaper, had many opportunities of coming in contact with him.

"One shudders," Mr. Harold Frederic wrote, "as one pats the mild, contemplative head of the bloodhound solely because the stories that have been told of the terrible ferocity which lurks under this sleek and gentle exterior. In the same way you look into the face of this young heir of the Hohenzollerns and remember with wondering reservations the malignant tales which have been told of his inner nature by those who knew it best.

"Their dislike for him is based on a general conception of his character. This view is that he is utterly cold, entirely selfish, wantonly cruel, a young man without conscience or compassion. He is saturated with all the instincts and ideas which have raised this parvenu Prussia to its present eminence, and his character is the crown and flower of two centuries of might with ruthlessness and spoliation exalted into a creed.

"On the other hand, his mother is the best royal product of a totally and fundamentally different civilization. Prince William habitually speaks of his mother to his associates, and familiars as 'the Englishwoman.' He ostentatiously addresses her in German, although he knows English perfectly, and she has always made a point of having her children speak English in the family circle.

"We all know that it is a mere matter of months before he will be the autocratic master of 2,000,000 armed men. The question is, what will he do? The most common answer is that he will overrun Europe. It seems very probable that some future Taine, a century hence, perhaps, will write to show that William II. of Prussia and the German empire was a mysterious belated survival of the ante-mediaeval Goths and Vandals—an Attila born a thousand and more years after his time.

"Nobody with eyes in his head could have passed the week just ended in Berlin without recognizing that if a fire-brand comes to the throne the materials are close-crowded upon him for a terrible conflagration.

"Even now, when I go downstairs in this hotel to eat my dinner, one-half the men at the tables are officers in uniform. The elevator boy touches his cap to me with a military salute. The waiters when they receive my order turn on their heels like fusiliers under the eye of a drill sergeant. The military spirit pervades everything and everybody.

"What this means is that the army here in Germany will utterly swamp what organized pacific instincts there are in the empire the moment a young fighting kaiser draws his sword and cries out: "Who will follow me?"

"The military class is all-powerful in all the upper and middle and higher grades of society. Little of provocation, of the popular appeals to national feeling, would make it master of nine-tenths of the German people. Kaiser William II., in the glamour of his youthful distinction of face and figure, of his deep Teutonic prejudices, of his all-controlling belief in himself and his race and his destiny, could hurl a practically united Germany east, west or south a month after he has ascended the Hohenzollern throne.

"This is not a pleasant or humane conclusion, but it is a necessary one. The lesson taught by Prussia's success, by the rise of the Hohenzollern dynasty, is an object-lesson in blood and iron which has not been lost on any German mind."

Deuteronomy V. Prussia

The destruction of fruit-bearing trees is inadmissable as an act of war, and was condemned by the Jewish code more than 3,000 years ago. A correspondent of the Spectator quotes these ancient lines:—

"When thou shalt besiege a city a long time in making war against it to take it, thou shalt not destroy the trees thereof by wielding an axe against them; for thou mayst eat of them, and thou shalt not cut them down; for is the tree of the field man, that it should be besieged of thee? Only the trees which thou knowest that they be not trees for meat thou shalt destroy and cut them down."—Deuteronomy xx, 19, 2 (Revised Version).

During the last six months Norway exported to Great Britain 60,000 tons of fish

Local and Personal

HORSE FOR SALE—Small ranch horse. Apply MRS. THURSTON, Creston.

COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE—Good workers, $5 each.—VICTOR CARR, Creston.

F. Belanger was a business visitor at Fernie this week, returning on Wednesday.

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

J. W. Rutledge, V S., Cranbrook, paid Creston one of his periodical professional visit Monday and Tuesday.

Arthur French of Bull River was here a couple of days the early part of the week on a visit to his mother, Mrs. Quain.

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

Mrs. Bain and children of Pincher Creek, who have been guests of Mrs. R. S. Smith for some weeks past, left for home on Sunday.

Miss Doena Taylor returned the latter part of the week from Vancouver, where she has been visiting with her brother for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Speers were motor visitors to Cranbrook on Friday, returning on Sunday. They made the return trip in five hours.

Fred Taylor, who has spent the past week with Mrs. Taylor and family here, returned to Flagstone on Tuesday, where he is setter in the Joyce mill.

The high school girls are having a hallowe'en tea at the school house this afternoon from 3.30 till 6, to which the ladies are all cordially invited.

About 90 per cent. of those who have been examined from Creston under selective draft regulations have already applied for exemption from overseas service.

The usual bit of before-winter roadwork is now being done at points in town. It is mostly in the shape of filling up the low spots with a good supply of gravel.

Mrs. Fraelick received the bad news the latter part of the week of the death of her mother, Mrs. Clark, at Napanee, Ont. Deceased was in her eighty-fifth year.

The missionary anniversary of Creston Methodist church will be observed on Sunday, Oct. 28th. Both services will be conducted by Rev. J. Calvert, D.D., Kaslo.

Next Wednesday will be the last of the Wednesday half-holidays for this year. Commencing November it will be business as usual every day in the week, except Sunday.

Mrs. H. K. Oatway will receive for the first time since coming to Creston on Saturday, November 3rd, from 4 to 6, after that she will be at home the third Thursday of each month.

A lantern lecture will be given in Speers' Hall on Saturday night, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. J. Calvert, D.D., Kaslo, entitled "A Trip to Palestine and Australia." Silver collection.

Rev. J. S. Wood is announced to take the Presbyterian services again on Sunday. He and Mrs. Wood arrived from Kaslo on Saturday and are occupying the manse during their stay here.

Vice-principal Smith is undertaking the organization of a troop of boy scouts of the public school scholars who are of scout age. Later on a corps of girl guides may also be formed.

The young people's organization in connection with the Creston Methodist church has been revived, with a very encouraging membership to start with, and the following officers in charge: President, R. B. Staples; vice-president, Mrs. Lees; secretary-treasurer, Miss H. Andrews. Musical and literary evenings will be the feature of the society's work, with an occasional social, to which the public will be welcome, throughout the year.

GREETING CARDS—Don't order these until you see THE REVIEW samples and prices. Our representative will call. The lot we have this year is the bess ever. Patronize the home printer, and save money.

The cooler weather of the past ten days has caused quite a demand for stovewood. The price is 50 cents higher than last year. So far no coal has been brought in by local dealers, but it is sure to be higher-priced as well.

To-night's attraction is the whist drive and dance in the Auditorium, with cards at 8 prompt, and dancing at 10. 25 cents admits to whist or the dancing, or 40 cents for the two combined. The orchestra is supplying music.

Running close second to Joe Clubb's 18-pound turnips is a 42-pound pumpkin—one among several almost as large—which was produced on the G. M. Benney ranch this season. There was a half-ton crop of them, all of excellent size and great color.

The Valley potato crop is pretty well all harvested now, and is turning out larger than was anticipated earlier in the summer. The tubers are remarkably free from scab and of average size. The entire crop will average around six tons to the acre.

W. J. Hathaway of San Francisco, Calif., was a Creston visitor a couple of days the early part of the week. He is the partner of Mr. Paulson, and was looking over the firm's timber holdings near Kitchener. His daughter, Miss M. C. Hathaway, accompanied him.

Eggs are retailing at 50 cents a dozen in Creston this month—high water mark for hen fruit at this season of the year. The experts at the coast are figuring eggs will go to a dollar a dozen this winter unless the food controller steps in and regulates prices.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cameron of Cranbrook spent a few days here this week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Cameron, leaving on Wednesday to visit Trail. They had the misfortune to lose their three months' old baby girl, the little one passing away after a brief illness on Saturday last.

Christ Church will have its harvest thanksgiving service on Sunday, when Rev. J. S. Mahood will be here for both morning and evening service. There will be but one celebration of Holy Communion, which is at 8 a.m. There will be special addresses and music, and the church will be suitably decorated.

J. W. Hamilton was advised on Friday of his appointment to selective draft exemptions board at Creston, replacing W. S. Watson, who earlier in the week resigned the position. W. V. Jackson and Capt. Forrester are the other members of the court, which is expected to commence holding sittings about Nov. 10th.

The Red Cross Society requests that all those who are donating boxes of apples for the shipment going overseas for a Christmas box to the boys at the front, to have the fruit at the Union warehouse not later than Monday, Oct. 29th. The apples must be in Nelson on Nov. 1st to be included in a shipment being loaded at that point.

John Williams, the West Creston rancher, who was in town this week, is another forseer of a mild winter. Across the river the squirrels are not laying up a very large supply of nuts for the cold months.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SERVICES

Sunday, Oct. 28th

Sunday School . . 10 a.m.

Preaching and Praise Service . . . 11 a.m.

CANYON CITY, Afternoon

Evening Service 7.30

SUBJECT: "The Unconscious Need of Europe."

All welcome.

REV. G. S. WOOD
Minister.

Why Canada Needs More Money

UP to date the war has cost Canada about $700,000,000.

Canada has spent in Canada over $400,000,000 on her own account.

Canada has spent in Canada on behalf of Great Britain over $300,000,000.

What Canada spends for Great Britain is really loaned to Great Britain and will be repaid or credited to Canada later on.

Great Britain needs so much ready cash to finance her own expenditures at home for herself and for our Allies that she must buy on credit from Canada, and from every other country where she can get credit.

Of course Great Britain's credit is so good that other countries, in order to get her trade, are quite as willing to give her credit as we are in Canada.

Canada wants to help Great Britain not only because Canada wants Britain's trade but because we are Canada and she is Great Britain—both members of the same great Empire, kin of our kin, our motherland.

For Canada it is both a filial and patriotic duty to supply Great Britain's war needs and remember, her needs are our needs. Also it is in Canada's self-interest to supply those needs and thus keep open a market for our products.

★ ★ ★

Now, Britain needs our wheat, our cheese, cattle, hogs, and many manufactured articles.

Canada also needs many of these things—between the two it amounts to more than a million dollars a day in cash.

And the producers must be paid in cash.

Neither Canada nor Great Britain could go to a Canadian farmer and buy his wheat or his cattle on credit.

The farmer and all other producers might be ever so willing to give their country credit but they could not do it because they have to pay cash for wages, for rent, materials, etc. They must be paid in cash, or its equivalent.

So Canada says to Great Britain,—"I will lend you the money so that you can pay cash to Canada's producers for what you want.

"I will borrow this money from our own people just as you borrow money from your people.

"I will also borrow from the people of Canada money to pay cash for all the products that Canada, as well as Great Britain, needs in Canada."

That is Canada's practical, patriotic part in helping to win the war.

Without this credit the Canadian producer could not sell to Great Britain, and without these Canadian products the war would be prolonged.

So it is necessary for Canada to give to Great Britain the credit in order that Canada's own producers, who need a market, will have one; and in order that Great Britain which needs the products to win the war, will get them.

★ ★ ★

Now how does Canada get the money by which both Canada and Britain can pay cash for Canada's products?

By borrowing it from the people of Canada through the sale of Canada's Victory Bonds to be offered in November.

That is why Canada's Victory Bonds are offered to the people—to raise money to help to finish the war.

"Canada must keep her shoulder to the wheel even though it be a chariot of fire," and the way for Canada to keep her shoulder to the wheel is by buying

Canada's Victory Bonds

Next week this space will tell why Canada raises money by selling Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

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