NOV 12 1917
VICTORIA, B.C.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

VOL. IX — CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1917 — No. 41

October Report Creston School

DIVISION I.—C. M. Brousson, B.Sc., Principal.
Pupils attending, 20.
Average attendance, 17.7.
Percentage attending, 88.5.
Perfect Attendance—Rose Cherrington, Ruth Compton, Hazel Hobden, Lyda Johnson, Frances Lyne, Katherine Moore, Vivianne Moore, Vera Parker, Ernest Ennerson.
Highest Standing: Advanced Junior—Lyda Johnson, Erma Hayden. Preliminary Junior—Katherine Moore and Frances Lyne. Entrance—Vera Parker, Ruth Compton.

DIVISION II.—Alexander Smith, Vice Principal.
Pupils attending, 30.
Average attendance, 24.72.
Percentage attending, 85.
Perfect attendance—Louise Bevan, Robert Crawford, Agnes Hobden, Eva Holmes, Eunice Moore, Robert Moore, Monica Moore. William Smith, Jean Westwood, Eva Webster, Gladys Webster.
Highest Standing: Junior Fourth—Eunice Moore. Senior Third—Louise Bevan. Junior Third—Monica Moore.

DIVISION III.—Miss N. Faulkner, Teacher.
Pupils attending, 37.
Average attendance, 33.77.
Percentage, 91.27.
Perfect Attendance—Nellie Adlard, Leslie Boffey, Edith Crawford, Ivan Compton, Elson Eidgate, Keith Lidgate, Joice Moore, Edna Nichols, Frank Parker, Albert Sherwood, Gordon Spiers, Donald Spiers, George St. Jean. Gilmoure Taylor, Amey Walmsley, Dudley Wilson, Lily Wilson, Donald Young.
Highest Standing: Senior Second—Louise Romano, Evelyn Bevan. Senior Second—Edith Crawford, Donald Young. First Reader—Harry Smith, M. Benney.

DIVISION IV.—Miss B. Hardman, Teacher.
Pupils attending, 34.
Average attendance, 31.15.
Percentage, 91.67.
Perfect Attendance—George Carter, Hazel Christie, Edith Couling, Benjamin Crowford, Marion Learmonth, Madeleine Moore, Ray Oatway, Margaret Reid, Robert Scott, Reginald Smith, James Cherrington, Charles Cotterill, Lloyd Couling, Catherine Embree, Charles Moore, Helen Moore, Honoria Payne, Louise Ross, Annie Smith, Edith Wilson.
Highest Standing: Second Primer—Fric Bainbridge. Senior First Primer—James Cherrington. Junior First Primer—Harvey Weber.

Erickson

F. J. Klingensmith got back last week from Blairmore, Alta., where he has been in charge of the McLaren Lumber Co. sawmill all summer. He will spend the next two or three months on the ranch here.

F. V. Staples returned on Tuesday from a trip to Coleman, Alta., where he had been with a car of apples doing the stoker act therein to ensure that the stuff did not suffer from the rather severe weather that prevails beyond Cranbrook.

E. Harding, who has had the Palmer ranch leased the past year, is quitting the ranching industry and is leaving for Trail, where he expects to secure work.

Miss Edmondson changed the school over to the winter schedule last Thursday, opening at 9.30 now. Last month the school had an average attendance of 24, with eight making a perfect attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Crisler, who have been on the Ryckman ranch for the past year, left on Monday for California, where they will reside for some time, having gone south on account of the latter's health. Both were vero popular citizens and best wishes go with them for a speedy restoration of Mrs. Crisler's health, and every success.

Fruit shipping to prairie points is out of the question from here at present, due to the fact tnat the C.P.R. is giving absolutely no heated car service at all, and cannot promise when such accommodation will be again provided.

F. J. Klingensmith got back the price of his hunting license with interest on Friday. On his first trip out for deer he bagged a nice blacktail on Goat mountain. He states that both the black and white-tails seem numerous in that section.

Henry Hamilton has just had a letter from his son, Pte. David Hamilton, who was severely wounded in the fighting in France the fore part of October. The mishap occurred as the men were marching back to the front line trenches, a Hun shell coming along killing one and wounding five others. Pte. Hamilton's injuries are in the left arm, thigh and chest, and he is still being treated in a hospital in France, not being recovered sufficiently as yet to be taken to England. The medical men hold out no hope of him being able to return to ihe firing line until the spring.

Alex. Duperry was a Nelson visitor a couple of days the early part of the wieek. R. J. Long was a week-end visitor at the same city for the Unionist convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Dew returned a few days ago from a visit to Priest River, Idaho, and were so taken with the country there that they purchased a ranch and will remove to that point this month. They are having an auction sale of most of their effects on Thursday next.

The first surprise party of the season was that of Wednesday evening last when the friends and neighbors to the number of about thirty happened in quite unexpectedly on Mrs. Truscott and proceeded to play host and hostess at an evening of cards and other amusements, and not forgetting to bring along an abundant supply of refreshments. The affair was immensely enjoyed by all, including the guest of honor herself, despite the unseemly intrusion. Mrs. Truscott leaves in a few days to spend the winter with the boys, Will and Percy, at Coleman, Alta., but will be back about March.

The October report of Erickson school is as follows: Perfect Attendance—Audrey Craigie, Beatrice Dodds, Mollie Kemp, Walter Long, Elmer Oleson, Ivan Staples, Gerald Timmons. Those making highest standing in the various classes are:
Entrance—Audrey Craigie 83⅓, Stella McKelvey 83, Walter Long 76⅓, Beatric Dodds 65⅔, Hugh Graham and Mary Dew and Charlie Botteril equal.
Junior Fourth—Dick Penson, Aubrey Kemp, Gerald Timmons.
Junior Third—Edwin Staples, Robert Dodds.
Second Reader—Maud Botterill 69, Ivan Staples 61½, Molly Kemp 60, Myrtle Penson 57½, Beth Putnam 55, Joan Kemp 55, Jean Craigie.
First Primer—Annie Botterill, Stuart Penson.
A Class—Robert Long, Elmer Oleson, Ervin Oleson, Florence Cralgie.

Sirdar

Jack Cameron arrived from Cranbrook on Friday last to take the place of E. Good, switchman at Sirdar, who has been ordered back to duty at Crowsnest. Mrs. Cameron will arrive in a few days.

Mrs. Loasby returned on Satureay from an over-night visit at Nelson, where she was delegate to the Unionist nominating convention, and reports it a very largely-attended and enthusiastic affair.

Mrs. Jones of Kuskanook was here on Monday, en route home after spending the week-end with Miss Gray at Creston, where she also consulted Dr. Henderson, her health having been rathet poor the past three months.

Mrs. McMaster, who was at the Red Cross whist at Proctor on Friday week, had the good luck to win the ladies' prize at cards; not the booby, either.

Principal Warner has the school running on winter schedule now, studies commencing at 9.30 instead of 9. The change took effect last Thursday.

While never what you would call inquisitive, right now Joe Daly is just a little curious to know where conductor Jackson and his crew put up at Macleod.

C. M. Loasby is keeping down the high cost of fuel to some extent, having dislocated the engine from his casey jones and attached it to sawing machine, and in his spare time is butchering up stoyewood in great shape.

A. L. Wilson and a Mr. Matheson are among the Nelson sportsmen here this week on the hunt for ducks. Both these birds as well as geese are thick enough, but it takes an experienced hunter to get up close enough to make a very big killing.

Jas. Coupland, postmaster and general merchant at Roswell, was a Creston visitor on Tuesday, coming up to preside at a session of the police court on a case that required two magistrates to handle. Now Norman Craigie has left Wynndel there is only one J.P. in the whole Creston Valley.

Creston is being favored with its first instalment of Indian summer this week, following an all-day rain on Saturday. We should be good for at least another two weeks of it, but the local weather prophets advise a lookout for snow inside a week. Last year snow came to stay on Nov. 10th.

CAPT. H. A. PEARSON, who speaks in the Auditorium on Monday night on Y.M.C.A. work overseas.

Kitchener

H. Rymell, who has been working at Trail for some time, arrived home a few days ago.

Joe Dubie came home last week after spending the summer at Jaffray. He intends staying here for the winter.

Mr. Slater returned on Friday from a business trip to Cranbrook.

Joe Dubie, the veteran hunter, surprised the hunting fraternity of the town by bringing in the first deer since the season opened, and only working two hours for what they have been trying for the whole season without result. This should give an idea of what experience and genius can accomplish.

Messrs. Askar, Benson, Ernst, and G. Tugdal, from Kimberley stopped off here to shake hands with old friends a few days ago. They were on their way to the Pacific coast.

G. A. M. Young of Creston was in town Monday on a short hunting expedition.

H. Rymell was a business visitor at Creston on Monday.

Wynndel

Miss Bertha Pease of Alice Siding is a visitor here this week, the guest of Miss Anna Hagen.

Lieut. Ashley Cooper and Bugler Guy Cooper of Bonnington are spending a few days here with their family.

Mrs. F. J. May went to Nelson, Sunday, where she intends spending the winter.

Mrs. A. Hook and children, who have been visiting her mother, Mrs. J. J. Grady, returned to their home in Spokane on Thursday.

J. Bathie spent the week-end with his family here, returning to Kitchener Monday.

With Canyon City music as an attraction it looks as if quite a few of the Wynndel young folks will take in the Catholic whist drive and dance Friday night.

Dick Dalbum is once more a Wynndel resident, coming back last week, and is in the employ of Monrad Wigen as teamster.

Creston visitors this week included Mrs. J. J. Grady, Mrs. Ashley Cooper, Miss Anna Hagen, O J. Wigen, J. J. Grady, Charlie Hindley and Monrad Wigen.

Monrad Wigen is busy repairing the damage done to his mill in the recent break down, and another week or ten days should see it in good running order again.

Local and Personal

The Methodist Church are having their church anniversary next week-end, commencing on Saturday night, Nov. 17th, with a lantern lecture in the church by the Rev. J. H. White, D.D., entitled "Here and There in British Columbia." On Sunday Dr. White will conduct both services, at 11.30 and 7.30, while on Tuesday night, 20th, the annual fowl supper and social will be held in Speer's Hall, supper from 6 to 8. Admission 50c., children 25c.

Monday night's fixture is the Capt. Pearson lecture on Y.M.C.A. work amongst the troops overseas at the Auditorium, at 8.30 prompt. The house should be packed on this occasion. At least equalling the Red Cross effort in importance is this Y.M.C.A. endeavor, and as Capt. Pearson was through the thick of the first two years effort with the men in the trenches he has a story to tell that all will appreciate hearing. Come, everybody.

The first of the Red Cross weekly sewing meetings, in Sperrs' Hall, on Tuesday last, was splendidly attended, 26 ladies turning up te lend a hand at either sewing, knitting or cutting up materials with the result that many articles required by the society were either finishep or got well under way. Two sewing machines are available but with the augmented attendance that is promised for future meetings it would look as if four machines would be required. At the close the president, Mrs. McMurtrie, presided at a 10-cent tea, which helped out the society revenues as well as providing the always-appreciated social touch to all well-regulated gatherings of this sort. These sewing meetings will continue all month at least, and all the ladies are invited to lend a hand.

Canyon City

Quite a number from here were at the fowl supper and dance at the Huscroft school on Friday night, including Messrs. Browell and Wesling, who supplied the music. The affair was a great success in every way, the proceeds going over $30, which will be turned over to the Red Cross Society.

Teddy Swanson got a welcome back to camp the latter part of the week, and will spend the winter here in the Samuelson-Johnson tie camp. Mrs. Swanson (nee Miss Effie Johnson) is expected to join him from Trail this week.

H. F. Weber, who has been night-watch at the mill since the first of the year, has gone to Nelson, where he has accepted a position with a mercantile concern.

Mrs. R. Buckman of Trail spent a few days the early part of the week here, the guest of Mrs. Knott.

Mrs. Spencer of Trail (nee Florence Wood), arrived last week to spend a few days with her mother, Mrs. John Wood, and other Canyon friends.

About 60 men are now at work in the various camps in this section getting out logs and making ties, and there is room for almost as many more. The caterpillar engines are being overhauled and will be ready for the log haul as soon as sleighing comes. A year ago the first good snowfall came on the 16th.

C. O. Rodgers got back from a business trip to Calgary, Alta., on Friday and the following day a carload of horses—18 head—came in for the winter's work from the same point.

Principal Palmer at the Huscroft school reports an average attendance of 8.16 pupils for the montu of October, with an enrollment of 11. Roy Huscroft was the only scholar to make a perfect attendance.

Increased accommodation for the enlarged flock of sheep is being provided at the Company farm by the erection of another commodious and modern sheep house. Another registered Shropshire ram was added to the flock on Saturday. The animal came in by express the day previous.

Y.M.C.A. Work Lecture Monday

Captain H. A. Pearson of Toronto, Canada, who is to speak here in Creston on Monday, November 12th, went to England with the original 1st Canadian Division in September, 1914, and was sent to France five months in advance of the Canadian troops to establish Y.M.C.A. hnts. etc. He was through all the important battles the first two years of the war and was returned home some months ago as physically unfit, suffering from shell shock and a broken ankle.

After being released by the Canadiah Medical Board, Capt. Pearson was given special facilities in order to tell the story of his experience to the Canadian people, and he has appeared in every Canadian city from Halifax to Vancouver.

The story which Capt. Pearson brings is not one concerning the political features of the war, but a plain simple story, without attempt at oratory, of the hardships and difficulties encountered by the Canadian lads in France, and those who are interested in the American troops as they now come face to face with many of the same problems, should hear this story.

The object of Capt. Pearson's visit is not to raise funds for the Canadian Y.M.C.A. work, but to give the people of this city some idea of the actual conditions in France.

CANADA

EXEMPTION TRIBUNALS

MILITARY SERVICE ACT 1917

For the Attention of Class One Men

The location of The Exemption Tribunals in this district is as follows:—

Tribunal B.C. No. 31—Creston
B.C. No. 26—Cranbrook

These Tribunals will commence to deal with claims for exemption on November 8th.

All claims for exemption must be made not later than November 10th.

Those who make or have made their claim for exemption in writing through the Post Office will receive notice by registered letter of date on which their claim will be dealt with.

Those who neglect to make use of the Post Office must present themselves in person at a Tribunal on November 8th, 9th or 10th, and they will then be informed as to when their claims will be dealt with.

Reports for service must be made on or before November 10th through the Post Office.

Severe penalties are provided by law for failure to report for service or claim exemption as above.

Issued by
The Military Service Council.

867

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.)

Bryson, who was cleaning shoes, slipped off his green apron and went grumbling upstairs, whither Mrs. Bryson, having first refreshed herself with a generous toothful from a black bottle which she took down from her cupboard, followed him. By the time she had panted to Avory's rooms, her husband had made his investigation and he met her in the sitting room with a solemn and chastened countenance.

"You're right, Matilda," he said in the whisper which betokens the near presence of a corpse. "He's a goner! Must ha' died in his sleep. Not that I never see any signs of such a thing in him—never!"

"It's been his 'art," said Mrs. Bryson. "That's it, John. And what's to be done now?"

Bryson, rubbing the point of his chin, could think of nothing but the police. Mrs. Bryson, however, had an inspiration.

"Him and Mr. King was friends," she said. "Knock up Mr. King, John. He's never up before one o'clock as a rule, and often later, so he's sure to be in his bedroom; knock and ring."

But however Bryson knocked and rang, Banister King made no answer. For King had set out, only the previous day, on one of his impulsive journeys, having heard of a man in an out-of-the-way town in Tuscany who had a certain old vase which there was a possibility of acquiring in exchange for good English gold, and so for the moment there was nobody at hand who could stand by Richard Avory's dead body and think friendly thoughts of it. It is a common fate of lonely men in London—men who live more or less by themselves and are, in a sense, hermits—that if death catches them unawares those who find them lifeless are puzzled to know where their kith and kin are, and Avory shared it. For the Brysons knew next to nothing of the gentleman who had given so little trouble, and their only motive was to get a doctor and a policeman.

That law of the land which insists that there must be an enquiry into the circumstances of such deaths as that of Avory's, brought his sudden end into the hands of the coroner and his jury. He had friends, of course, but they were few. There was a brother, a solicitor in a provincial town, who knew next to nothing of him, had not seen him for several years, did not even know what he did with himself, save that he was a barrister of Gray's Inn, in very small practice. There were a few people of his own profession who knew him; they could say little about him. And the coroner and his jury were not very anxious to know what they could say, their object and duty in sitting on him, as Mrs. Bryson phrased it, was to find out the cause of his sudden death. They wanted evidence on that point. They wanted to know what he had done with himself during his last hours, if anything had occurred in those hours which would lead to the idea that he had taken his life or been robbed of it; in other words, had he committed suicide, or been murdered, or had he died a natural death?

There were but three witnesses of any real importance at the inquest—old Stephen Ellington, an attendant at the Amaranth Club, and a well-known medical man, who had carried out an autopsy. Their evidence was very plain and straighforward, and there were at any rate two men in London who read it in the newspapers with great interest and looked at each other (being at the time in each other's company with significant glances when they had made an end of it.

Stephen Ellington, formerly member of parliament for Ashminster, deposed that on the evening previous to his death, Mr. Richard Avory, whom he knew, and who had been his guest at his house at Ashminster, entertained him and his daughter, Miss Marion Ellington, to dinner at a West End restaurant. They dined at eight o'clock, they separated a little before eleven. Mr. Avory was interested in politics; when he had visited him at Ashminster it had been in connection with politics. Miss Ellington was associated with certain forward movements in politics in which Mr. Avory was interested; it was really to discuss one of these that he had asked witness and his daughter to dine with him. Mr. Avory had seemed quite well, quite in his usual health. They had had a pleasant evening and an interesting discussion. Had Mr. Avory been abstemious in his use of wine? He had never seen Mr. Avory anything else during his acquaintance with him, and they had drunk nothing but a little—a very little—light wine mixed with mineral water. He had seen nothing whatever in Mr. Avory's manner, conduct, appearance, to indicate that he was in danger of sudden death or that he was even likely to be ill.

The attendant at the Amaranth Club said that Mr. Avory, whom he knew very well, came in there, on the evening to which Mr. Ellington had referred, at about twenty minutes past eleven o'clock. He seemed to be in quite his usual health. He remained in a lounge which opened off the entrance hall until past midnight reading the evening papers. He did not go into the supper room that night. He remarked to witness that he had dined a little later than usual and he asked witness to bring him a beef sandwich, which he did soon after midnight. Mr. Avory had a whisky and potash with that. He never saw him have anything further. He was away upstairs in the smoking rooms and reception rooms for a while after he had eaten his sandwich; afterwards he returned to the lounge and continued to read the newspapers until two o'clock when the club closed. The witness saw him go out. He crossed the street as if he were going home to Jermyn Street, where witness knew him to reside. In all appearence he was then quite well—in quite his usual health and spirits.

According to the coroner that was important—highly important — because this witness was probably the last person who spoke to deceased. But let them now hear what the medical man who had carried out the post mortem examination had to say.

Everybody knew that this witness was the most important of the few witnesses called. In common with another medical man he had duly prepared an autopsy on the deceased. The deceased was a man of fairly good constitution, of a well-nourished body, showing no traces of alcoholism or of any drug habit. They had made a most careful examination of the viscera in search of any trace of poison and had found none whatever. In fact, there was nothing whatever in the body to suggest that poison of any sort had been administered or taken. But he and his associate had found traces of heart weakness; there were signs—unmistakable signs—of valvular trouble. They had come to the conclusion that the deceased had died in his sleep through sudden heart failure.

"You have no doubt about that?" asked the coroner, laying special emphasis on his question for the benefit of the jurymen.

The witness shook his head with decision.

"None!" he answered.

After that, and after listening to what the coroner said, the twelve good men and true who were quite ready to accept as gospel truth whatever was put before them on such high authority, decided that Richard Avory died from natural causes, and returned a verdict to that effect. So there was, after all, no mystery about his death, and he was duly interred, and whatever excitement his sudden demise had occasioned quickly died out. There was nobody to be particularly sorry for his loss—not even Marcia Ellington, who had only come to the stage of regarding him as a possibly interesting neophyte when he was taken away from her tutelage.

Thus the folk who are not much wanted disappear from the active stage of the world. The brother removed Richard Avory's belongings from the rooms in Jermyn Street; Bryson and his wife made them ready for another tenant. And they were engaged in this task when Banister King came home as suddenly as he had gone and encountered them on the landing. Bryson looked at him lugubriously.

"I suppose you've heard our news, sir?" said Bryson. "It was in all the newspapers. About poor Mr. Avory sir."

"What about poor Mr. Avory?" asked King, pausing to find his keys. "What's he done? Broken his nose or his leg?"

Bryson groaned at the levity. Mrs. Bryson sighed, and then sniffed.

"Dead, sir!" answered Bryson. "Dead. And likewise—buried!"

(To Be Continued.)

"For ten years," said the new boarder, "my habits were as regular as clockwork. I rose on the stroke of six, and half an hour later was at breakfast; at seven I was at work; dined at one; had supper at six, and was in bed at nine-thirty. Ate only plain food, and hadn't a day's illness all the time."

"Dear me!" said a boarder, in sympathetic tones, "and what were you in for?"—Tit-Bits.

Price of Bread

The Prospective Price of Bread and Flour in the U. S.

The average retail price of Family Patent Flour in New York from April to August, inclusive, this year, has been $15.36 per barrel.

Upon the declared fair price for wheat the New York price of Family Patent flour in the larger packages should retail in at between $11.75 and $12.75 per barrel, depending on the milling yield of wheat this year and the price of mill feed. The price of bakers' Patent flour to small bakers and retailers in jute packing, allowing for the millers' and jobbers' costs and profits, should range between $10.35 and $11.25 per barrel, depending on the milling yield of wheat and the price of mill feeds.

At the present time contracts are being made in New York for wholesale lots of bakers' Patent flour in jute bags at about $10.65 per barrel to jobbers, whose present basis of distribution would make the flour cost the small baker and retailer about $11.00 per barrel.

The price in Boston will probobly be 10 cents more per barrel, while that in Pittsburgh should be 10 cents less; in New Orleans 25 cents less; in Chicago 35 cents less; in Minneapolis 50 cents less, and in Kansas City 60 cents less per barrel.

At the prospective prices for flour it is improbable that a full 16 ounce loaf can be delivered to the consumer for less than 10 cents per loaf, unless the consumer will join with the bakers and retailers in eliminating needless cost. It may be possible to reduce the cost of bread by about two cents per loaf if co-operation of bakers, retailers and consumers can be secured to effect a standardized loaf, and if wasteful practices which have grown up out of competitive conditions can be eliminated, and a reduction in delivery and credit brought about. Some bakers of a large volume and with special delivery conditions, may even be able to increase this savings somewhat.

The baking of large loaves under non-delivery and cash sales conditions in large sections of Europe would permit the sale at the bakery door of a 16 ounce loaf from this prospective price of flour for six cents. The higher labor, fuel costs and methods of distribution through retailers, delivery, credit and other expensive re-handling systems in the United States increases the price.

Utilization of Waste

The utilization of waste in the battle-wrecked parts of France has been reduced to a science. All the pieces of shell, cases, unexploded bombs, haversacks, helmets, canteens and even old rags are picked up and sent down to the base to be utilized in some form or another. At one spot 50,000 old shoes were being repaired when a war correspondent visited it. The upper part of an old shoe is often converted into shoe laces by an ingenious machine invented by an Irish shoemaker. One thousand five hundred French girls are employed at one salvage shop converting overcoats picked up on the fields.

For many years to come the beef cattle business will be more profitable than in the past. The reason is that there is a world shortage of cattle. Europe is depleting itself for war purposes and it is estimated that Europe alone will stand in need of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 cattle at the end of the war.—Breeders' Gazette.

He—My ancestors came over in the Mayflower.

She—It's lucky they did; the immigration laws are a little stricter now.—Yale Record.

Farms in Argentina

Great Establishments Running From 12,000 to 200,000 Acres

It is when the traveller has made a night's run from the strictly mountain towns and wakens to look out of the windows of his sleeping car to behold the vast pampa of level and productive plain unrolling before him on all sides that the real Argentina begins to be tangible. It is like sailing on an almost perfectly level sea that bends away to the horizon with naught to obstruct the vision save here and there a clump of poplars, which signifies the ranch buildings of a big "estancia."

One is struck with the absence of woods, but as one proceeds and studies the landscape he sees great herds of cattle, immense flocks of sheep, and here and there gray patches which, on nearer view, are discovered to be composed of Argentina ostriches. Then there are the stretches of grain fields which seem to reach everywhere and have no boundaries—thousands of acres of wheat and corn.

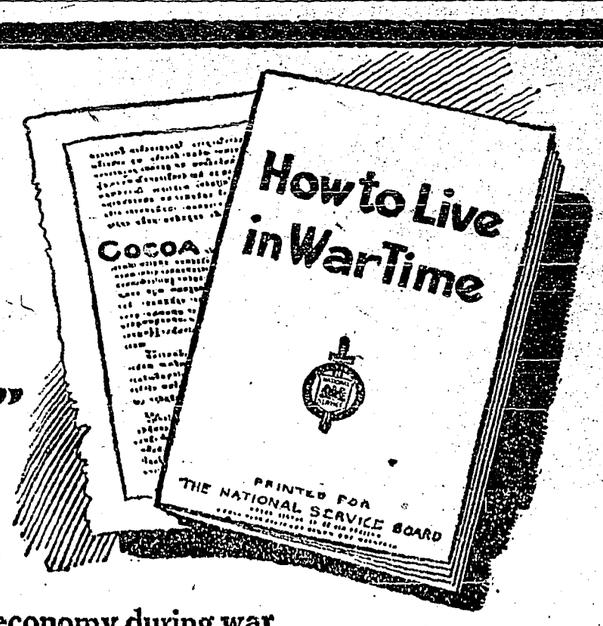
One has reached the country where farms are measured not by the acres, but by square leagues. If you ask the size of a farm, the answer will often fairly appall you, for these vast feudal "estancias" comprise all the way from 12,000 to 200,000 acres, and agriculture is on a scale that would seem fabulous even to our farmers in Kansas and Nebraska.

Sympathetic Officer—Is he fatally wounded, do you think?

Irish Nurse—I think two av the wounds is fatal, sor, but the third is not, an' if we can lave him rest quiet for a while he may come around all right.—Puck.

"If you can't be a fighter, don't be a waster."

"The Kitchen Must Help as well as the Workshop and the Trenches"
Lloyd George



Read the booklet which the National Service Board of Canada has prepared to guide you in household economy during war time. It may astonish you to learn that a cup of cocoa, with sugar and milk, contains more nourishment than a cup of beef extract, chicken soup or bouillon.

COWAN'S COCOA
"Perfection Brand"
MADE IN CANADA

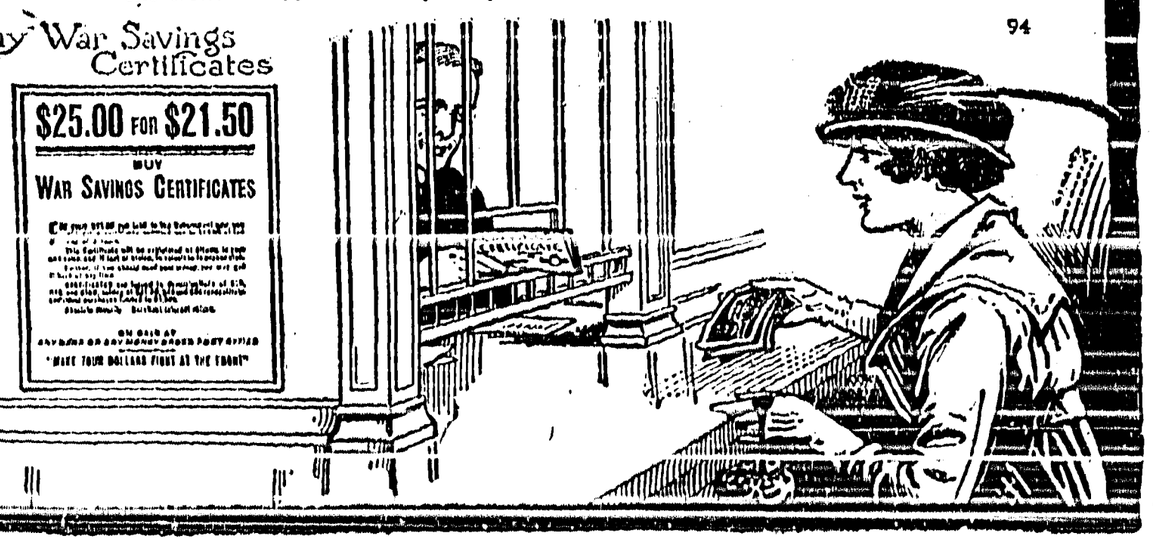
At meals drink Cowan's Cocoa; as a confection choose Cowan's Maple Buds or Queen's Dessert. In this way you will need less of other foods, thus conserving the food resources of the country and at the same time saving money.

Patriotism will prompt the investing of money saved from household expenses in War Savings Certificates, the Government offering $25 certificates, maturing in 3 years, for $21.50, every dollar going to win the war.

Study the Government booklet, "How to Live in War Time," and make Cowan's fit into your daily menu.

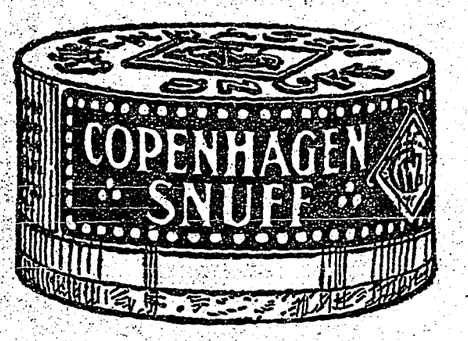
Ask for Cowan's ACTIVE SERVICE Chocolate; just what our soldiers in the trenches appreciate. Specially manufactured to meet their needs.

Buy War Savings Certificates



REMEMBER
the great economy of
BOVRIL

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.

Women Workers in Britain

In One County 1,500 Women are Employed in Farm Labor

In one county in England 1,500 women are officially reported employed in farm labor of one kind or another. This is according to a statement from the office of the food controller of Great Britain.

This indicates to some degree the dependence of England upon the farm labor of women. Soldiers stationed in England, however, are being used to as large an extent as possible in the harvesting of the crops.

Miss Talbot, director of the Woman's Branch of Agriculture of Great Britain, reports that the conditions for the women working on the land are being made as pleasant as possible, and that they are doing all classes of farm work. In speaking of the different types of women who have taken up farm labor she says: "There was the cottage woman hedging and ditching alongside the university woman. In the milk shops and out in the fields where the hoeing and manure spreading were going on, I came across a tea shop waitress, a housemaid from the Mansion house, and an officer's daughter. This is surely something akin to the ranks of the new army, filled as they are with men of all classes. The farmers seem to agree that women have a special aptitude in the case of stock. "They are gentle, and that tells with an animal," they reported."

Official reports from every county in England give due credit to the assistance being given by women in the fields, showing how widespread their work on the land is.

Rocks for Ammunition

In the semi-official correspondence from the Russian eastern front pitiful stories are related of soldiers driven mad for the lack of shell and rifle catridges, who turned to the ground on which they were making a stand and dug up big stones and hurled them at the oncoming foe. And in that brave, desperate manner they fought till they fell.

People eat Grape-Nuts because they like it and they know it's good for them

Buckwheat Screenings

E. S. Archibald, Dominion animal husbandman, reports that buckwheat screenings as a feed for swine of all ages is very valuable. For finishing and young growing hogs well-ground buckwheat screenings will produce as great gains as will a mixture of wheat shorts three parts, fine ground corn three parts, linseed oil meal one part. This latter mixture at present prices is worth fifty-four dollars per ton on eastern markets.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS
ALWAYS IN THE HOME

Mrs. Eugene Vaillancourt, St. Mathieu, Que., writes: "My baby suffered greatly from constipation so I began using Baby's Own Tablets. I was surprised with the prompt relief they gave him and now I always keep them in the house." Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she always keeps a supply on hand for the first trial convinces her there is nothing to equal them in keeping her little ones well. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Difference

An English barber in London at the time of an epidemic remarked to one of his customers that there was "grippe in the h'air."

"Then I hope you are careful about the brushes you use?"

"Oh," said the barber, "I don't mean the 'air of the 'ed, but the h'air of the h'atmosphere."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,
T., B. LAVERS,
St. John.

Should Use Fish

Substitution of Fish to Save Meats Is Recommended

The campaign to substitute fish to save meats has been so successful that fifteen additional refrigerator cars are to be used for transporting Atlantic fish to central Canada. Arrangements for the extra service were made at a special meeting between the fish committee under the food controller of Canada and representatives of the railways and fish producers.

The new arrangements include increased service through special trains, when necessary from the seaboard to interior points. The increased service will make possible a much wider distribution of fish and will insure the arrival of the fish at their destinations in good condition.

While substitution of fish for meats is a comparatively new thing in Canada, made necessary by the imperative demand to conserve meats for export to the Allies, its growth has been remarkable, and the need for stabilized market conditions in interior points that an adequate and steady supply of fish might be depended upon, made the new arrangements imperative.

Mystery Cleared Up

Bonds Stolen at Beginning of War are Found

They have found the missing bonds.

At the beginning of the war a British plant near Paris was commandeered by the French government for use as a hospital. The firm left a number of bonds, not completely printed, in the office safe. A wounded French soldier stole them.

The French soldier was killed in battle. A German soldier found the bonds under the dead man's coat and placed them under his own.

The German soldier was killed and a French artillery sergeant found the bonds. The sergeant sold them to a comrade for a few francs.

The comrade presented them to his bank for payment. The cashier paid him the money. Later the bank discovered the bonds were not numbered and otherwise incomplete. They started an investigation and their detectives met the detectives of the printing firm half way on their respective trails, clearing up the mystery.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

A New Word at the Front

New activities are steadily producing new words, and, coined as they are, for the most part, under stress of circumstances, they make no pretense at preserving philological amenities. The latest, like so many others, comes from France. "This afternoon," writes an officer, in a letter from the front, "we motored over to the Tankodrome." As one writer very justly exclaims: "And only a year ago we had yet to learn what tanks were!"—Christian Science Monitor.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn of callus from one's feet.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

Spain's Pride Is Hurt

The Spanish government has sent a note to the Portuguese ministry of foreign affairs, demanding that the Seculo, an important newspaper in Portugal, be called to court for publishing an article from its special correspondent in Madrid, entitled "The Last Bourbon," in which it was foretold that the king of Spain would be the last sovereign of this line.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

Disqualified

She—Well, I maintain that women can do anything that men can do.

He—Oh, no. The auctioneer's business is one a woman cannot go into.

She—Nonsense! She'd make every bit as good an auctioneer as a man.

He—Just imagine an unmarried lady getting up before a crowd and exclaiming: "Now, gentlemen, all I want is an offer!"—London Tit-Bits.

It Is Wise to Prevent Disorder.—Many causes lead to disorders of the stomach and few are free from them. At the first manifestation that the stomach and liver are not performing their functions, a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be tried, and it will be found that the digestive organs will speedily resume healthy action. Laxatives and sedatives are so blended in these pills that no other preparation could be so effective as they.

Argentine Generosity

The foreign minister has notified the British minister that it will be unnecessary for Great Britain to return to the Argentine government 180,000 tons of wheat and 30,000 tons of flour shipped to England after the food embargo. Great Britain has promised to return the wheat and flour if Argentina required it. The present stocks make unnecessary the return.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes inflamed by *Sun, Dust* and *Wind* quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail, 60c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free, Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
A Strong Canadian Company
Surplus Over Three-Quarters Million Dollars

FOR EXPERT PERSONAL ATTENTION
CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN—
NOTIFY

Jas. Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

THE OLD RELIABLE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
TRACK BUYERS AND EXPORTERS
Established 1857

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

Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye

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

WESTERN OFFICES
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg
Grain Exchange, Calgary
Canada Building, Saskatoon

LONG DISTANCE PHONES
Main 8522
Main 2268
3241

Food Control in U. S.

Licensing of the Sugar Trade Is the Next Step

The licensing of all manufacturers, refiners and importers of sugar has been officially determined upon by President Wilson as the next step in the control of staple food commodities.

The critical situation in the sugar markets, anticipated during the fall months, makes prompt action necessary, and the proclamation of the president will require the licensing, by October 1, of "all persons, firms, corporations and associations engaged in the business either of importing sugar, or manufacturing sugar from sugar cane or beets, or of refining sugar or of manufacturing sugar syrups or molasses."

The issuance of licenses, the promulgation of rules and regulations for the government of licensees, and general control of the sugar industry will rest with the food administration and has been already generally discussed and approved by the leading men in the industry. General licensing of the industry will serve as a step toward the regulation of prices by the prevention of speculation and the securing of equitable distribution. The sugar problem being one of distribution as much as of supply, the solution is to be brought about by voluntary agreements with the trades, the essential principles of which have been already settled.

A Powerful Medicine.—The healing properties in six essential oils are concentrated in every bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, forming one of the most beneficial liniments ever offered to the use of man. Thousands can testify as to its power in allaying pain, and many thousands more can certify that they owe their health to it. Its wonderful power is not expressed by its cheapness.

British Columbia Honey

Output This Year Will Eclipse All Previous Records

British Columbia's honey output this year will eclipse all records, according to present indications. Also, honey prices are higher than ever, local producers marketing at 23 cents a pound, an advance of three cents a pound over last year.

George Coe, director of the B. C. Bee Keepers' association, attributes in a large measure, the increased yield to the abundance of clover, due to the heavy spring rains, which promoted root growth, and the later long continued warm weather, which brought out an abundance of blossoms.

The big production was mainly on the lower mainland, Okanagan and Kootenay yields being only fair. The best reported yield is that secured by John Reagh, of Ladner, who averaged 183 pounds for thirty colonies. J. W. Austin, of Heffley Creek, procured 1,500 pounds from nine colonies an average of 166 1-2 pounds. —P.W.L.

Minard's Liniment for Sale Everywhere.

Sweet Corn Commercially Profitable

Experiments of farmers have demonstrated that sweet corn can be successfully grown in large quantities in many parts of Western Canada. Under irrigation in Southern Alberta certain varieties grow exceedingly well. On their farm between Suffield and Retlaw the Southern Alberta Land Company have had good crops every year since 1914, when they began to plant corn as an experiment. Their average yield is from 1,000 to 1,500 dozen ears to the acre. Corn from this farm is sent to the neighboring towns of Medicine Hat, Calgary, Banff, Moose Jaw and Regina, where there is an eager demand for it.

THE PROPER WAY TO USE
COPENHAGEN
CHEWING TOBACCO

Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco is entirely different from the ordinary "plug" or "fine cut".

It is made of the best, old, rich, high flavored tobacco.

Being in small grains, it imparts its strength and flavor more freely and fully than tobacco in the usual form.

For this reason, Copenhagen is not chewed; but is placed in the mouth between the lower lip and the gum.

A small pinch is all that is necessary to thoroughly satisfy, and those who are using "Copenhagen" for the first time, should take care to use only a small pinch, otherwise "Copenhagen" will be thought to have too much tobacco strength.

"It's the most economical chew".

No Baths for Berliners

Owing to the need of freight cars for military purposes, as well as the conservation of supplies, the military powers of Berlin have reduced the lighting on the streets by one-third, have taken a census of private stocks of coal, with a view to their being commandeered for government use, while all public places, restaurants, cafes, theatres etc., which used to be rather too glaringly resplendent at night are now illuminated very discreetly. The imperial commissioner has decided no household shall be permitted to burn more than a certain percentage of last year's amount of electricity or coal. Sixty per cent. was the limit at first but there was such a storm of indignation that the order was reconsidered. Even baths are being forbidden by the authorities, and the amount of hot water available for tea and coffee is to be officially limited.

Once in tins,
Now in Cardboard

We are able to perform a patriotic duty and still maintain the high standard of the deliciously crisp freshness of

Som-Mor Biscuit

In helping to conserve the tin supply for the soldiers, we found that triple-sealed cardboard cartons carried our biscuits just as well—because our dealers ordered in small quantities—and very often. Ask your grocer today for one of the new packages. You'll like them. Also try our

VANILLA WAFERS

They're a little better than you expect!

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

Agencies at Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver.

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, NOV. 9

The Logical Choice

R. F. Green, ex-M.P., will be the Unionist candidate in West Kootenay at the approaching federal general election. This was the decision of the Unionist nominating convention at Nelson on Friday night last, and in a few exceptionally appropriate remarks Mr. Green accepted the nomination in the same broad spirit in which it was tendered.

The nomination was unanimous. No other name was suggested even, and undoubtedly the gathering was as thoroughly a non-party conclave as it is possible to get together in the present rather unsettled state of the West Kootenay political world.

The convention was not only representative but it was also very largely attended. Of the 90 delegates entitled to a seat at the gathering at least 80 or more of them must have been in attendance —Revelstoke, the far-north point in the riding, having its full quota on hand, as well as the more-centrally situated districts of a wide-spread constituency.

Mr. Green undoubtedly is the all-round logical choice to carry the Unionist banner. In the parliament just dissolved he strongly supported the cause of union government. During the five or six years, too, that he has represented this constituency he has displayed more than average ability in looking after the varied interests of the Kootenay country.

In fact it is no exaggeration to say that he has rendered his constituents signal service at times, notably in the settling of the long-drawn out strike of the Crows Nest Pass coal miners, to say nothing of his accomplishment in helping haxe the extra 15c. a box duty placed on apples coming in from the U.S —the latter item one that meant something to the prosperity of the fruit growers of this constituency, as well as B.C. as a whole.

In view of services rendered, and his generally admitted close watch to protect Kootenay's interests, to have asked Mr. Green to step down and out to make room for some untried public man would have been ungrateful. to say the least; something no sane citizen would do in business life, nor be party to under other, or any, circumstances. And if its good business to retain the services of a trusted and competent employee in every-day affairs, how much more important it is to stand by a public servant of tested worth in such critical times as we are experiencing just now.

This is the way THE REVIEW looks at the matter, and we are confident that the longer the vast majority of readers ponder over the situation this is the view they will sooner or later take. This is no time to let political feelings, or interested politicians, get the best of our otherwise sound judgment. The only business before the country now is to win the war and to adjust the burdens the struggle entails as equitably over the whole people as possible. This can best be accomplifhed by a strong union government, and this we have in the administration which Mr. Green supports.

Like Conscription, Unionist government is late in arriving, but few will deny the necessity for it. It demands your patriotic, serious open-minded consideration, and if approached in that spirit is sure to merit your approval, An early decision is desirable, because it is far easier to be patriotic than partizan if only one gets a good start.

Hear Pearson

The Auditorium should be filled to capacity on Monday evening to hear Capt. H. A. Pearson speak on Y.M.C.A. work, more particul- with the Canadian soldiers overseas.

This is a line of war effort that Creston Valley knows favorably by reputation, but this is the first occasion that has offered to give our citizens first-hand information of the various spheres of its activity, by one who has been actively identified with the work since its establishment with the mobilizing of the first contingent in August, 1914, including almost two years of it with the armies in France.

The Y.M.C.A. has had years of experience in dealing with men, and its methods are always manly. Overseas, particularly, it has shown rare ability in being of great service to all sorts and conditions of men. It provides the grave and the gay in its many-sided efforts, with an ever watchful eye to see to it that the service rendered is always appropriate to the occasion, or the condition of body or mind of the men with whom it comes in contact at every turn.

The Y M.C.A. is a voluntary army. Its workers are non-combatants in the sense that they do not go out to kill, but the records show that they go out to be killed like the soleiers while about their work of taking up creature comforts and dispensing good cheer generally to the men under shell fire and where life is comfortless and always in jeopardy.

Assuredly if a friend in need is a friend indeed our soldier boys have always found such a friend in the Y.M.C.A. It would be hard to say how many dollars it has expended on aid and comfort to Creston Valley soldiers. But that is neither here nor there. Suffice it to say that it operates on money raised by voluntary subscriptions and in view of the great services rendered a generous response is confidently looked for when the canvasser for Y.M.C.A. funds comes round next week.

The Military *Service Act, 1917*

DON'T DELAY!

Do It TODAY

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT is passed; the Proclamation issued October 13th. It is now the bounden duty of every man in Class One to report for service or claim exemption. This includes all bachelors and widowers without children (not otherwise excepted) who were 20 years old on the 13th October, 1917, and whose 34th birthday did not occur before January 1st, 1917.

What To Do

Go to your Post Office and ask for the form for reporting for service or for claiming exemption. The form contains clear instructions for filling in. Do this not later than NOVEMBER 10th.

Beware of the Last Minute Rush

With so many thousands of reports and claims to be dealt with, the rush of Class One Men will grow heavier day by day. You will waste less of your time and serve your own best interests if you avoid the inevitable rush on the last days.

The law is being enforced with the Government and the People firmly behind it. Obey the law. Do it today.

Issued by
The Military Service Council

321

Every Vote Needed

Statutary announcement from Ottawa that the federal election is fixed for December 17th, with nominations exactly four weeks earlier, has set the political pot boiling merrily in all parts of B.C.

So far as the government side of the situation is concerned harmony is gradually and effectually being established. It seems to be pretty well established that in the four western provinces the Unionist candidates will be apportioned equally as between Conservative and Liberal Unionists. Alberta and Saskatchewan will have a majority of Liberal Unionists, while in Manitoba and B.C. the Conservative Unionists will predominate to an equal extent.

The scheme is working out splendidly in the two former provinces, and in B.C. things are shaping up well. Here it seems to be decided that the Liberal Unionist will have a clear field in Chilliwack, Prince Rupert, Burrard and either Victoria or Nanaimo, while the other constituencies will be alotted the Conservative Unionist, with the possible exception of one Vancouver seat, which will go to a Win-the-War party Unionist man.

So far at least three constituencies have adjusted themselves to this arrangement. In Yale the Tory Unionist and in Prince Rupert the Liberal Unionist are assured a clear field, while in West Kootenay Mr. Austie, the August-nominated Liberal, has retired and the party are talking of a convencion in a few days to bring out a Laurier Liberal, if one of the type can be found who will be willing to be led to the political slaughter, to say nothing of digging up the necessary campaign funds.

Of course all this does not mean that acclamations will prevail all over the province. Assuredly the labor party will have candidates at some points, of which East Kootenay is liable to be one, and the coast ridings likewise favored.

So long as a straight two-Unionist candidate party fight can be avoided the Unionist cause has little to fear from either Laurier Liberal or any of the various independent elements, although such opposition will need watching. The very large number of men who are asking for exemptions goes to show that there is a big anti-conscription vote to be reckoned with, with the naturalized neutral-foreign electorate altogether too prone to buck the new administration at Ottawa.

However. with nomination day only ten days the exact situation off will shortly be revealed. Outside of Quebec the Unionist cause is as sure of victory as the Allies, but the fighting will be stubborn. Every vote will be needed, as well as the whole-hearted and lively support of every real Canadian. Eternal vigilance is the price of victory on this great occasion assuredly.

Still They Come

The latest and most notable recruit to the cause of good government at Ottawa is our own Premier Brewster, who signed on with the Unionists last week. Notwithstanding a rather lengthy infatuation with the unfortunate Winnipeg platform we always had confidence that Mr. Brewster was a graduate of the broad school of Liberalism and would sooner or later fall in with the other western Liberal premiers and help roll the Unionist chariot along. His espousal of the Unionist cause should prove timely, indeed. In all the other provinces where Liberal premiers have actively identified themselves with the new government very little difficulty is being experienced in getting the Liberals to unite with the Conservatives on a Unionist candidate in the various constituencies on a mutually arranged division of the ridings, that will assure both the old parties an equal Unionist representation in the house. Notwithstanding some feeling that exists that Mr. Brewster has not measured up fully to the high standard expected of him as a party leader, Grit and Tory alike hold him personally in the very highest regard, and his whole-hearted endorsation of the Unionist movement will have a tremendous effect in swinging into line any who have been halting between two opinions. When the higher-ups like Brewster refuse to endorse Laurier surely the smaller Liberal fry in the Kaslo constituency should not find it hard to follow suit.

Then and Now

So much is heard these days of the suppression of profiteering and the profiteer, almost entirely as concerning manufacturing industries benefitting directly due to war conditions, that the public seems prone to overlook another line of industry that is surely waxing fat, despite a shortage of help and the high price of labor. Here are some figures from the Toronto Weekly Sun, about the best authority on farm markets in Canada: The highest price in the cattle market was $11 last week, $13 the week before, $7.75 before the war and $5 ten years ago. Sheep were $12 last week, $5.25 before the war, and $4.40 ten years ago. Lambs were $16.50 last week, $8.00 before the war, and $5 ten years ags. Hogs were $17 last week, $6.25 before the war, and $6.60 ten years ago. Wheat is $2.14, 88 cents before the war, and 90 cents ten years ago. Butter was 41 cents last week, 25 cents before the war, 27 cents ten years ago. Cheese now 21 cents, 13 cents before the war and 14 cents ten years ago. After making some allowance for the "lean" years that obtained prior to 1914 surely the agricultural class will not be overlooked when Canada's excess business profits tax is being levied or income taxes demanded. To whom much is given of him should be much required when the new government gets busy equitably adjusting the financial burden of the war.

RUBBERS

Men's, Boys' Youths

We have them in Overs and 3-hole Lace Rubbers.

Ladies, Misses Children's

We have these in Overrubbers and Overshoes.

Right now our stock of these is exceptionally complete with all sizes. We unhesitatingly recommend them —they are the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co. goods, and undoubtedly the best on the market.

MEN'S WEAR

HEAVY UNDERWEAR, the well-known Hewson make fine, all-wool garments, from $3 to $3.50 per suit, and a full range of sizes.

HEAVY TOP SHIRTS, in all sizes and weights, from $1.50 to $3.50 each. The best value to be had to-day.

S. A. SPEERS

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.

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.

Canyon City Lumber Company
LIMITED

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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

SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS

Security, convenience and courtesy are assured to all who deposit their savings with this Bank.

If it is not convenient for you to visit the Bank personally, you may open your account entirely by mail.

G. G. BENNETT, Manager Creston Branch

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

Revelstoke council may limit tag days to one every two months.

A Golden dealer has just secured a contract for 200,000 fence posts from a Calgary firm.

Nelson real estate men report a better demand than for years past for houses to rent.

There is about two or three feet of snow at all of the mines above the 6,000 foot level.

Trail board of trade is urging the C.P.R. to greatly increase its trsckage facilities in that town.

Windermere calls its Unionist association a Union Coalition Political Win-the-War Association.

A Slocan hunter finds the deer tracks all face south this season—a sure sign of an early winter.

At Kaslo most all of the eligibles for overseas fighting under selective draft are claiming exemption.

The Trail night school now has 48 pupils, and may require another instructor if the increase continues.

C. W. Hallamore of St. John, N.B., is the new manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Cranbrook.

A strong committee has been appointed at Cranbrook to push the sale of Canada's Victory Loan bonds this month.

Two Red Cross tag days—less than two weeks apart—at Grand Forks last month, raised close to $1,000 for that good cause.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. has almost 2000 men employed at the smelter at Trail and their mines at Rosslnnd.

Some Porthill ranchers are taking their baled hay by barge to Bonners Ferry and shipping by rail from there to points further south.

Shoemaker Almstrum of Rossland was last week fined $100 for having liquor in his shop which he had used to treat a friend or two.

The new Amusements Tax netted the provincial revenue $435 at Nelson for October—most of it coming from the moving picture shows.

Mayor Acres wants Crand Forks to buy a discarded cannon from the war zone to be set up on the postoffice grounds as a war souvenir.

The sash and door factory at Cranbrook was burned to the ground last Wednesday. The loss is placed as high as $70,000, with very little insurance.

H. G. Lockwood of Golden and F. C. Maffatt of Nelson have been chosen returning officers in East and West Kootenay in the coming Dominion election.

At Grand Forks the city council has returned $800 to the hotelmen to square up for the three months overpaid license fee caused by the early arrival of prohibition.

The Imperial Oil Co. is putting in a 14,000-gallon gasolene storage tank at Grand Forks. One month this year 7000 gallons was just enough to supply the 31-days' demand at the Forks.

A recent hustle for funds for building the new hospital at Nelson produced close to $5000 from residents of the city alone. The provincial government has just made a grant of $10,000.

Kaslo Kootenaian: The city debentures issued subsequent to the passage of By-laws No. 155 and 156, have been all sold, and it is stated that the issue could have been sold four times over.

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.

Grand Forks Gazette: Twenty-five carloads of apples have been shipped from Grand Forks this season to date. This equals about thirty cars of former years, when cars were not so heavily loaded as they have been this season. There will be another ten cars or more for shipment.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Potato Situation

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—The British Columbia Fruit and Vegetable Committee of the Food Controller after a careful survey of the potato situation as it exists at present, beg to issue the following statement:

1. There is a large surplus of potatoes in Canada, and the United States.
2. The wholesale dealers are not stocking up as usual.
3. Some late blight is showing in certain districts of B.C.
4. The evaporators have apparently secured all they require for the present.
5. There is a tendency on the part of the growers generally, to pit and store freely with the hope of securing higher prices by holding.
6. It seems clear that unless some disaster occurs with pitted and stored stocks, lower prices will prevail in the spring.

We, therefore, strongly advise growers to keep the local markets steadily supplied at about present prices, and ship only well graded stock and feed the culls and small potatoes at home.

F. W. Fletcher, Chairman.
A. D. Paterson
W. E. Scott,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Machinery Works Well

Ottawa, Nov. 7—Successful operation of the machinery placed throughout the country for the enforcement of the Military Service Act is reported from all points. The rush of the men in the first class to be medically examined and to get into touch with the authorities began as soon as the medical boards were established and has continued steadily ever since.

Since the proclamation was issued, on October 15th, the men have been going to the Post Offices in large numbers to comply with its requirements.

As was expected, a large number of men are seeking exemption. A comprehensive system of handling those exemption claims has been established and it is expected confidently that no trouble will be found in dealing with each case satisfactorily. The officials charged with putting the Act into operation—and in this connection, the postmaster of the country are playing an important part—will be exceedingly busy until November 10, the last day for answering the call.

Might be Worse

Any of the fellows around here who may be drafted under the Military Service Act may derive some consolation from the following bit about the foolishness of worrying, as published in a paper across the line:

"You have two alternatives—either you are drafted or you are not. If not, you have to worry about. If you are drafted, you have two alternatives—you are in camp or you are at the front. If you are in camp you have nothing to worry about. If you are at the front you have two alternatives—either you are held in reserve or you are sent to the firing line. If you are in reserve, you have nothing to worry abtut. If you are sent to the firing line you have two alternatives—either you fight or you don't. If you don't you have nothing to worry about. If you do you have two alternatives—either you get hurt or you don't. If you don't you have nothing to worry about. If you get hurt you have two alternatives—either you are slightly hurt or you are badly hurt. If slightly hurt you have nothing to worry about. If badly hurt, you have two alternatives—either you recover or you don't. If you recover, you have nothing to worry about. If you are dead then you can't worry."

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

The lease will include the coal mining rights only.

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

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister the Interior.

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

Boar for Service

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

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

CRESTON - - B.C.

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?

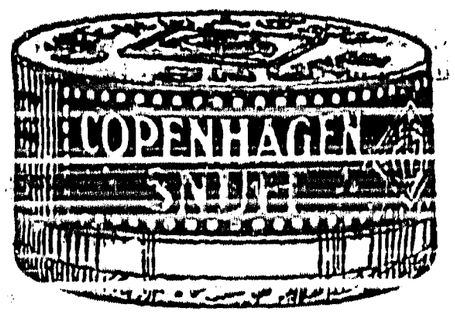
This is the first question that presents itself to the housewife if an unexpected visitor drops in for a meal. But why worry?

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.

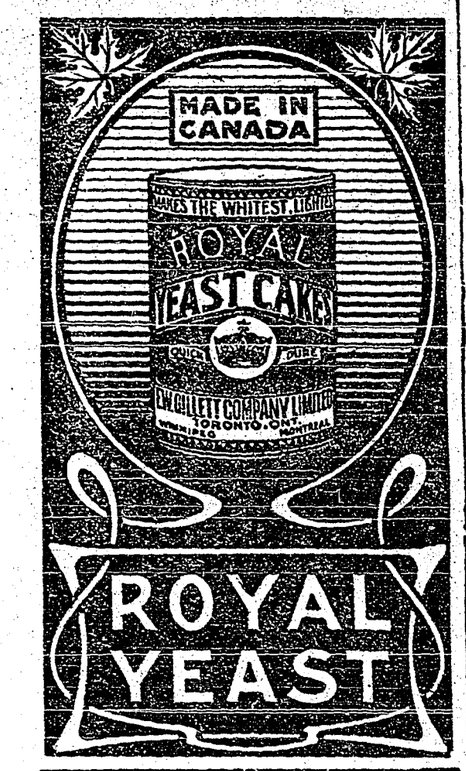
Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco
IS THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW



It is manufactured tobacco in its purest form.

It has a pleasing flavor.

It is tobacco scientifically prepared for man's use.



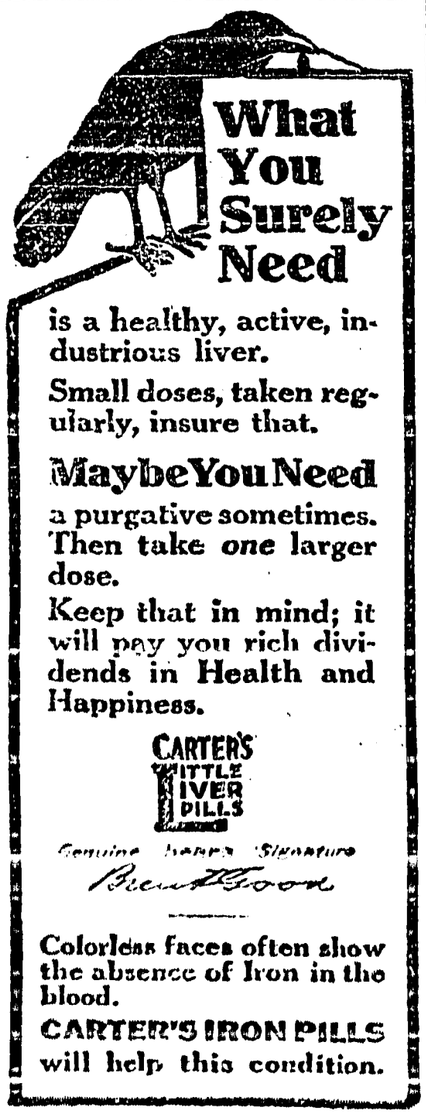
Our Objects and Princ ss

To Reconstitute Justice and Liberty On Their Proper Foundations

A predatory nation has, with every accompaniment of barbarous cruelty, sought to terrorize humanity by invasions, deportations of inhabitants, seizures of territory, and wholesale destruction of cities and monuments. What is the use of asking for a status quo ante which leaves this same nation possessed of its original power to desecrate all the sanctities of mankind? Our mission is to free nationalities, to give the smaller peoples a chance to be able to control their future fate, to restore Belgium to her prosperity, to satisfy Italian claims, and give back to France her lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. These are the objects which stand immediately in the foreground. And the principles which underlie them are no less sacred and obligatory. We wish to have done with a military despotism which sacrifices human lives in pursuit of its autocratic ends. We want to get rid of the dominion of brute and naked force. We desire to reconstitute Justice and Liberty on their proper foundations as guiding agencies in the relations of men toward one another. But the first step in any such process, the absolutely indispensable condition of our even beginning to undertake our august task is the defeat of German military power. And in circumstances like these the International Socialist comes to us with clamor for peace at all costs, however fatal it may prove to the ideals of the entente powers! Are we not then entitled to ask of what possible use, either to themselves or to the world at large, are these deluded and foolish visionaries who meet in Paris and intend to prop up the Internationale on its old anarchic base, and devise, with aid of representatives of Germany, and in consultation with our bitterest foes, the future constitution of Europe?—From the London Daily Telegraph.

"Did your late uncle remember you when he made his will?"

"I guess so—for he left me out."—Longhorn.



Distribution of Cereals

How the French Government Handles the Grain, Milling and Baking Situation

Details of the decree issued by the French government which places the purchase and distribution of all cereals under control of the state have been received by the food administration.

The decree became effective September 1. A central office, consisting of representatives of the government and of the grain merchants, has been created. There is also to be a central committee of millers and bakers. Cereals may be purchased only by French millers and grain merchants, and purchasers of grain must give notice of their buying to the State and must in no case pay prices in excess of those fixed by the decree of July 16.

Millers and grain merchants may buy local growing crops only on condition that they will not require transport by railways, waterways, or motors. The State will supervise grain distribution, and at all times be informed as to the exact state of cereal supplied. Grain may be sent by rail or waterway only by instruction of a government officer charged with the distribution.

CURING SKIN TROUBLES

So many people, both men and women, suffer from skin troubles, such as eczema, bloteches, pimples and irritation that a word of advice is necessary. It is a great mistake for such sufferers and those with bad complexions to smear themselves with greasy ointments. Often they could not do anything worse for the grease clogs the pores of the troubled skin and their condition actually becomes worse.

When there are pimples or eruptions, or an irritating or itching rash, a soothing boracic solution may help to allay the irritation, but of course that does not cure the trouble. Skin complaints come from an impure condition of the blood and will persist until the blood is thoroughly purified. It is well known that Dr. Williams Pink Pills have effected the best results in many forms of skin disorders and blemishes. This is due to the fact that these pills make new, rich blood, and that this new blood attacks the impurities that give rise to skin troubles and disperses them; so that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure skin disorders from within the system—the only sure way.

It should be added that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a beneficial effect upon the general health. They increase the appetite and energy and cure diseases that arise from impure blood.

You can get these 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.

The Shopping Problem

"Yez pay too high for the things we ate," said Mulligan to his wife. "Can't yez find a grocery where they sell things lower?"

"No, Mike," responded Mrs. Mulligan. "There do be some places that sell things higher than others, but there do be none where they sell them lower."

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callosity comes out without injury to the flesh.

The German Mind

Evidently Can Only See But One Side of the Question

It seems terrible to the Germans that American citizens of German birth and descent who came to this country of their own free will to better their conditions in life, to escape the militaristic and oppressive government in the country of their birth, and to enjoy the blessing of our free institutions and the prosperity of our land, should be called upon to defend this country, which is theirs from choice, against the German government, which seeks to impose by brute force its autocratic yoke upon the whole world, this country included.

Yet they think it entirely just when the German government compels the Poles, whom it has enslaved by treachery, and brute force, to fight their brother Poles, who have been similarly enslaved by the Russian government.—From the Chicago Tribune.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"German Barbarians"

"What is the feeling among the people of Japan regarding the German methods of warfare?" was the question put to a high Japanese government official, and he replied:

"That they have acted like barbarians. The feeling of sympathy for the Allies who have had to contend with these methods has been shown in numerous ways by our people, in the sending of money and of supplies to help. We also sent nurses to France, to Russia, and to Rumania. I think we have still some surgeons in Russia but the nurses have returned. Their health was affected."

Spanish Rice Crop Big

The rice crop in Spain this year is extraordinarily plentiful. It will require the services of 15,000 workers to harvest it.

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)

A Wild Duck Farm

Successful Experiment in Connecticut for Protecting Wild Fowl

About two years ago, two public spirited citizens, interested in wild life conservation, acquired about 4,000 acres of waste land in the state of Connecticut, with a view to establishing a sanctuary for wild fowl, and of increasing the supply of game by scientific propagation. They sent an expert to lake Winnipegosis in Manitoba to study the habits of the ducks that nest and breed in that region, which is in the heart of the great duck-breeding grounds of this continent, and to bring back young ducklings to form a nucleus for the propagating work.

About thirteen different species, including a considerable number of canvas backs, were thus procured, pictures were taken showing their nests, and the situations and conditions surrounding the breeding places have been reproduced on the Connetcicut farm. A certain number of them are pinioned, so as to supply a breeding stock, but a large majority so raised are allowed to migrate with the wild fowl which come to the refuge on their migrations. The birds born and bred in the refuge return to it on their flights north, knowing that they will find protection in their old home. The experiment has been most successful, and is encouraging those who feel that propagation is one of the very important measures which must be undertaken to restore wild bird life.—William S. Haskell, in Fifth Annual Report of the Commission of Conservation.

Long Standing Asthma. Many have suffered so long from asthma and have tried so many so-called remedies they think that there is no real help for them. They should read the letters received by the manufacturers of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy from hundreds of cases once as desperate as their own. Even in long-neglected cases this famous preparation brings prompt help.

Live Stock Depletion

Nations of Europe Now Rapidly Depleting Their Supply

The U. S. food administration has received directly from the French government figures showing the decrease of live stock in France as a result of the war.

On December 31, 1916, according to the official French figures, the cattle had decreased to a total of 12,341,900 as compared with 14,807,000 in 1913 or 16.6 per cent.; sheep decreased from 16, 213,000 in 1913 to 10,845,000 December 31 last or 33 per cent.; swine decreased from 7,048,000 in 1913 to 4,361,900 at the close of last year or 38 per cent.

The percapita consumption per annum of meat in France at the present time is estimated by the French government at 69.61 pounds of beef, 11.16 pounds of mutton, and 21.48 pounds of pork.

The French figures emphasize the recent statement of the U. S. food administration that the nations of Europe are now rapidly depleting their supply of live stock, and must therefore depend largely upon the United States for their meat and dairy products after the war.

SICK WOMAN HAD CRYING SPELLS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Enhaut, Pa.—"I was all run down and weak inwardly. I had female troubles and nervous feelings and my head bothered me. I would often have crying spells and feel as if I was not safe. If I heard anyone coming I would run and lock the door so they would not see me. I tried several doctors and they did not help me so I said to my mother 'I guess I will have to die as there is no help for me.' She got me one of your little books and my husband said I should try one bottle. I stopped the doctor's medicine and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It soon made a change in me and now I am strong and do all my work."—Mrs. AUGUSTUS BAUGHMAN, Box 86, Enhaut, Pa.

Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out and drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

If you would like free confidential advice address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

The Point of View

Two Years at the Agricultural College Taught the Boy Some Sense

A friend was chuckling over the difference a two year course in an agricultural college had wrought in his son.

"The year that boy went to college," he said, 'my south field was awful thin. One day Mr. Blank looked over the fence where John and I were plowing and offered me a heap of well-rotted manure from an old barn. John was taking a load of corn to town, and I told him to hitch onto the old wagon and fetch a load of manure when he came home. Do you suppose he would do it? Not he. I had to send the hired hand, because John was too tony to ride home on a load of manure.

"But last year," he smiled reminiscently, "after John had had a two years' course in agriculture, he came home from town with a wagon load of manure reaching to the top of double sideboards.

"I nudged his ma when he drove into the gate. 'What's that you've brought home with you?' I asked.

"The rascal just grinned at me. 'I've brought home a great load of humus,' he said.

"Thinks I, if two years of college will teach a boy sense, it's a pity more boys can't go to college."—Wallace's Farmer.

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 constiutional 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.

Nelson's Patience

Famous British Admiral Followed Sane Naval Tactics

"For something between two years and two and a half years Nelson cruised off Toulon, in weariness of spirit, waiting for his opportunity. Why did he not go in and destroy the enemy fleet? We have his answer in his own words. When the opposing admiral 'cut a caper a few miles outside Toulon,' Nelson pointed out that 'he well knew I could not get at him without placing the ships under the batteries which surrounded that port, and that had I attacked him in that position he could retire into his secure nest whenever he pleased.'

"Time and again Nelson and the other admirals of his time must have been tempted to 'take the offensive,' but they realized that ships could not fight even such puny forts as existed in those days; and, after twenty-one years of warfare, peace came in 1815, finding the French fleet as strong in ships of war as when hostilities opened in 1793; but this country had reaped the manifold benefits of sea command.

"As a Frenchman has said, "They were the ships of Nelson that were the victors at Waterloo."—Archibald Hurd.

Certain morbid conditions must exist in the stomach and intestines to encourage worms, and they will exist as long as these morbid conditions permit them to. To be rid of them and spare the child suffering, use Miller's Worm Powders. They will correct the digestive irregularities by destroying the worms, conditions favorable to worms will disappear, and the child will have no more suffering from that cause.

No Next Time

What is Germany's plan for the "next time?" One of her leading authorities has said ,"There will be peace shortly, but the war will be resumed in ten years." "That is their idea," commented Mr. Lloyd George, Britain's prime minister; "that is the way they talk. They say, "There are three things we ought to have foreseen. We ought to have had plenty of food stored in Germany. Next time! Then we shall see to it that there is plenty of copper, plenty of cotton. Then we made a mistake about submarines. Instead of having two or three hundred, we ought to have had at least two or three thousand. Next time! There must be no next time."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Corrected

A teacher, instructing her class in grammar, wrote two sentences on the blackboard. The sentences were: "The hen has got three legs," and "Who done it?" She said to Tommy, who was not a very bright pupil:

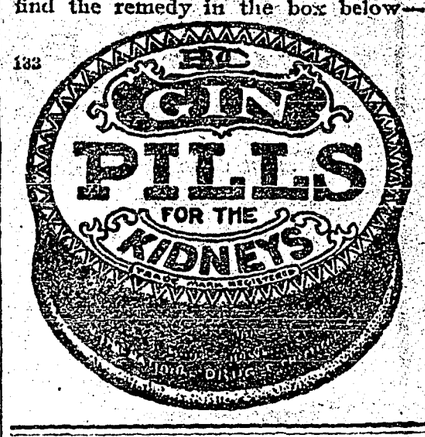
"Go to the blackboard and correct those two sentences."

Tommy slowly approached the board thinking hard. Then he took the chalk and wrote:

"The hen never done it. Nature done it."—Good Jests.

It is estimated that the Japanese government, following the lead of Great Britain and the United States in extending credit to the allies, will issue 5 per cent. exchequer bonds amounting to 100,000,000 yen ($50,000,000), for the main purpose of giving financial assistance to Russia.

Are These YOUR SYMPTOMS?
Pains in the Back or Sides, Constant Headaches, Swollen Joints, Urinary Troubles, Stone or Gravel? You will find the remedy in the box below—



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.

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 BOUGERA Co. 90, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
THERAPION
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS

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

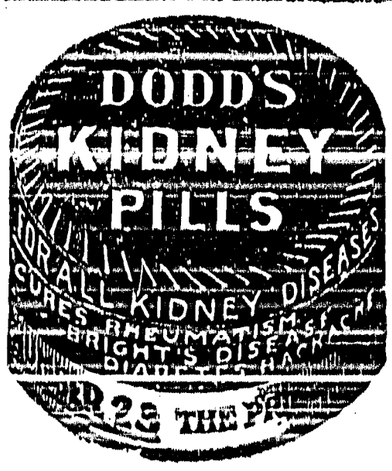
When buying your Piano Insist on having an
Otto Higel Piano Action

MONEY ORDERS
The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Desert Shoes

British Tommy Has New Method of Overcoming Difficulty

The British Tommy, a Lancashire lad, who said to his lieutenant, 'I say, Leff, them sands are worse than Manchester mud,' will be appreciated when it is understood what the desert sand is. It shifts about like quicksilver at places. The British Tommy's latest method of overcoming the obstacle is the sand-shoe, which is made of steel and looks, something like a bird cage. He attaches the cage to his shoes, and then can walk along some 10 inches above sand-level, while the sand shifts through the meshes of his under-shoes. So Tommy can go on walking with comparative comfort. The difficulties through which he marches to conquer may be gauged from the fact that when the Turks were coming with intent to destroy the Suez Canal they had to dig narrow trenches for their big guns and metal these grooves, so that the guns could be dragged forward. They found this method easier than building roads.



WILL NEED OUR WHOLE STRENGTH TO WIN THE WAR FOR DEMOCRACY

OUR CAUSE WILL NOT TRIUMPH AUTOMATICALLY

To Believe That Democracy Must in the Nature of Things Triumph is a Dangerous Illusion, and if Every Effort is Not Put Forth To Win, the Cause Will Surely Be Lost

"Viewed from the political angle of vision the war is clearly a conflict, perhaps the final conflict, between the democratic and the autocratic principles. It is the battle of the French revolution fought over again, but on a vastly greater scale and between antagonists far more formidable to one another. In the course of the war both principles have developed their strength and at the same time displayed their weakness. Democracy has shown its power to unite great peoples, in themselves and with one another, in the pursuit of an ideal aim, and it has shown this at a moment when, for want of an ideal aim, the same peoples were rent and sundered internally, by a multitude of petty quarrels. In this way democracy has revealed its strength. On the other hand it has shown the weakness which comes from divided counsels, from alternating policies and above all from mistrust of its great men. And yet it has not been daunted by the difficulties and misfortunes arising from these causes; but has held on to its task in spite of them all; so that we may say its weakness has served incidentally to deepen the impression of its strength. Autocracy presents the same double record. In the German model, at all events, it has displayed an imemnse efficiency in the pursuit of its aim. Per contra it has proved itself to be thoroughly immoral, and revealed its true nature as a principle of mingled treachery and violence in the life of nations, thereby condemning itself to everlasting mistrust.

"Clearly it is futile to attempt any estimate of the effects of the war on democracy unless we consider at the same time its parallel effects on autocracy. The two things must be kept in mind together. It is the common practice of each of the parties to look at the matter exclusively from its own point of view, with the result that most discussions of the question exhibit the facts as far simpler than they really are. We are apt to be solely impressed by the phenomena on our own side. We see an immense consolidation of democratic peoples firmly united in defense of their principle and from this we draw the conclusion that our principle has already vindicated its right to rule the world.

"But that is not the view of German autocracy. It has not lost faith in itself—at least not yet. It is waiting for the end of the war—that 'little more' which is needed to turn the war into a completed fact—to prove that we are wrong. These German defenders of autocracy are pointing with pride to the results of their system, and, what is more, they are pointing with contempt to the results of its opposite. 'What,' they are asking, 'has enabled Germany to put up this tremendous fight and to hold together as a single-minded unit through the strain and stress of these terrible years? What is the secret of our immense efficiency? It is autocracy which has enabled us to do these things. On the other hand it is democracy which is responsible for the inefficiency of our opponents—for the political difficulties of France for the present chaos in Russia, for the inability of the United States to make up their mind until it was so late; for the unpreparedness of the British and for the ease with which we fooled them before the war; for the want of cohesion and continuity in their military policy, for the failure at Gallipoli, for the scandals in Mesopotamia, for the indiscipline of their working classes for their domestic broils and dissensions, and for the way they sacrifice their great men.'

"These arguments are theirs, not mine. But though they are inconclusive at the moment, there is no denying that they would wear a very different aspect if the Germans were to win. There are millions of people in all countries, not excepting our own, whose faith in democracy is by no means assured even now, and it is doubtful if any vestige of their faith would remain with them in presence of a German victory. To meet this by saying that the Germans are not going to win is beside the question. Indeed it is something worse than a mere irrelevance. There are too many people about who assume that democracy, just because it is democracy, will triumph automatically by virtue of some Divine Right inherent in its nature. This is a most dangreous illusion, and if we indulge it we shall be beaten, and what is more we shall deserve to be beaten. The superiority of the democratic to the autocratic principle must not be taken as a fact established in the nature of things which of itself and by itself will decide the issue of the war. Rather is it the very question which the issue of the war is going to decide, and it will not be decided in favor of democracy unless every democrat puts the last ounce of strength into the struggle."—L. F. Jacks, in Land and Water.

Only Kaiser Law Left

Object of War Is to Enforce Recognized International Law

In speaking of the conference that he had with the kaiser at headquarters over the submarine question, Mr. Gerard says:

"We then had a long discussion in detail of the whole submarine question, in the course of which the emperor said that the submarine had come to stay; that it was a weapon recognized by all countries, and that he had seen a picture of a proposed giant submarine in an American paper, the Scientific American. He added that, anyway, there was no longer any international law. To this last statement Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg agreed."

This was shortly before Germany gave her pledge in the Sussex case. "There was no longer any international law"—the words are the kaiser's. In truth there was not much at that time, in spite of the three years' effort of this government to save some shreds of it. There assuredly was none by which the German government considered itself bound. It began the war with a violation of international law, as admitted by the chancellor, when it invaded Belgium. As the occupying power in Belgium, it violated it over and over again, as in the matter of the deportations and enforced labor. Every merchant vessel that was torpedoed was sunk in violation of international law. The kaiser, therefore, was quite right, though unexpectedly frank.

As far as Germany is concerned there is no international law today Could there ever be any that would bind a Hohenzollern or a Hohenzollern state? That is a matter to which those who are now talking of peace would do well to give some attention. What we seem to see is an irreconciable conflict between the doctrine known as "the will to power" and any rule of human conduct agreed upon by civilized men to govern their relations. One of the objects of this war, as far as this government is concerned is to see that there is an international law.—From the Indianapolis News.

Conservation of Food

Ontario Making Rapid Strides Towards Food Saving

Ontario is making rapid strides towards food saving. In these war days, we are doing many new things which we would not have thought out in peace times. Almost the very newest experiment is that of community canning. Parkhill Women's Institute is making a successful trial. The canning plant had a capacity of five hundred cans a day. The machinery is simple—a 5 h.p. boiler, two vats, a sink, a copper kettle, pans, spoons, measures, etc. The vats were heated with steam coils, and can be brought to boiling in three minutes. Fifty quarts of fruit can be cooked at once. The smaller vat is used for blanching and sterilizing, and the copper kettle for making syrups, jams, jellies, etc.

The aim is to conserve perishable fruits and vegetables, and to store material contributed by interested helpers for convalescent homes and hospitals. Everyone in a radius of ten miles, who keeps chickens, has been asked to contribute one chicken, and each woman who canned her own fruit contributed to this store. It looks as if this might be the beginning of a good work that should not end when the war need is over.

The Detectors

The contable gazed long and thoughtfully at the hole in Mrs. Parkington's parlor window. Then he produced a notebook.

"You 'eard the crash at four o'clock?"

"Four o'clock," echoed the lady.

"You run to the door, but seed nobody?"

"Nobody."

After this question Sherlock could think of no more, so he shut up his book with a snap and walked off, dreaming of promotion.

A few minutes later he was back with a full-face smile that was eloquent of triumph.

"Jobs like this 'ere don't take a smart chap long," he remarked. "You're sure it happened at four o'clock, ma'am?"

"Yes. Have you caught the culprits?"

"Well, not yet, ma'am," he answered, "but I'm a narrowin' of it down all right. It wasn't Bill 'Iggins, 'cos 'e was killed by a motor car at 'arf-past three!"—London Fun.

Recruiting Officer—How about joining the colors? Have you anyone dependent on you?

Motorist—Have I? There are two garage owners, six mechanics, four tire dealers, and every gasoline agent within a radius of 125 miles.—Judge.

Man Power of Germany To-Day

There are Now Over Five Million Men Under Arms

The Associated Press is able to give approximately the figures representing the man power of Germany in the war at the present time, together with the casualties, as follows:

Fixed formations on the various fronts, employed on lines of communication and stationed in the interior, 5,500,000.

Divisions undergoing formation and men in depots, 600,000.

Losses in killed, permanently disabled and prisoners, 4,000,000.

Wounded under treatment in hospitals, 500,000.

Total 10,650,000.

These figures account for all the men called out up to the present for service as follows:

Trained men mobilized immediately on the outbreak of the war 4,500,000.

Untrained ersatz (compensatory) reservists called out, August, 1914, to February, 1915 800,000.

Class of 1914 recruits called out November, 1914, to January, 1915 450,000.

First ban of untrained landstrum, called out at the beginning of 1915 1,100,000.

Class of 1915 called out May-July, 1915 450,000.

Remainder of untrained landstrum called out the same month 150,000.

Class of 1916, called out September and November, 1915 450,000.

Contingent of hitherto exempted men, called out in October, 1916, 300-000.

Second contingent of exempted men called out early in 1916, 200,000.

Second ban landstrum, early in 1916, 450,000.

Class of 1917 called out March-November, 1916, 450,000.

Third contingent of exempted men late in 1916, 300,000.

Class 1918 called out November, 1916, to March, 1917, 450,000.

Class 1919 called out in part in 1917, 300,000.

Additional exemptions, 1917, 150,-000.

Total 10,500,000.

The small discrepancy in the figures is accounted for by the omission of the male units.

The total male resources of Germany since the beginning of hostilities, including the yearly classes of recruits up to 1920, number about 14,000,000. Those called up number 10,600,000. The remainder are accounted for as follows: The remaining portion of the class of 1919 awaiting call 150,000; class of 1920 still uncalled 450,000; men employed as indispensable in industries and administrations, 500,000; men unable to reach Germany 200,000; men entirely exempted owing to physical disability, 2,180,000.

Recruits of the 1920 class cannot be called legally until they attain their 17th birthday.

Peace Through War

By Former President W. J. Tucker of Dartmouth College

I believe that I am not mistaken in affirming that the growing concensus of opinion among the neutral nations is to the affect that the most direct road to peace lies through war. I do not wonder at the present endeavor after peace in the name of religion. I respect and honor it. I can hardly see how in the circumstances attending its inception, it could have been delayed. But for the reasons given I question none the less its timeliness. When religion speaks its final word it must speak with what I have termed the inexorable simplicity of its ancient code of national righteousness. I do not believe that Germany is as yet prepared in the spirit and temper of its mind to listen to that word.

Meanwhile, I see no other possible course for us to follow as a nation than that which Lincoln, marked out for us, in circumstances like those in which we are now placed, and in the following out of which we reached in due time the goal of peace—"With malice toward none, with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace."

The Cheerful British Soldier

There is no doubt as to the cheerful courage of the British Tommy. "He will go through the most awful hell for a week and come out of it with a smile." "We'll never beat those fellows," a German prisoner is quoted as saying. Discipline is strict, but the relations between officers and men are of the best. No one denies the courage and fighting quality of the Germans. But they no longer have the confidence with which they began the war. The letters taken from the dead and the prisoners show that. The government "won't be satisfied until we are all killed," says one. This is not the spirit of victory.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Uncle Ezra—So ye just got back from New York! Wath's the difference between the city and the country?

Uncle Eben—Wal, in the country you go to bed feeling all in and get up feeling fine, and in the city you go to bed feeling fine and get up feeling all in.—Life.

MUST TRUST THE BRITISH NAVY TO DEAL WITH SUBMARINE MENACE

THE ONLY MEANS OF CONTROLLING SUB. DANGER

Naval Correspondent of the London Daily News Says That the Real Seriousness of the Submarine Menace Must Not Be Underrated, Nor Is End of Its Ravages Near

When Dr. Michaelis spoke for the first time, as imperial chancellor, to the Reichstag, he made no reference that Germany could hope to accomplish her objects by the operations of her armies. He addressed himself, in the very first place, to the submarine campaign, expressing complete confidence that it would bring victory to Germany and her allies. The direction of the submarine campaign has evidently been taken over by the military authorities, and it was General von Ludendorff, and not the chief of the admiralty staff, who said that the submarines would reduce our tonnage and diminish the supplies of ammunition available for our troops.

Evidently the Germans have two main objects in view. The military staff hopes that by molesting our transport their ends may be attained. The bankers, financiers, and shipowners of the Fatherland indulge the expectations that our mercantile marine will be crippled by the end of the war, just at the time when enormous subsidies applied to their own are bearing fruit.

There is no real reason for alarm in this country, but the people must realize the situation if the economy campaign is to have proper results. The prime minister, with well-trained optimism, said that our losses were not so great as they were, but our output of mercantile shipping was increasing rapidly, which will upset some German calculations, and that our food supplies are assured.

It will be observed, however, that the measures referred to are mainly of a defensive character—the building of ships, which may yet be targets for submarines, and the conservation of national resources. The submarine will be suppressed only by offensive measures and the destruction of the U-boats or the crushing of them at their bases. The principal areas of activity may be brought under better control, for there are regions of peculiar peril to shipping and others where it is practically immune. The navy must do the business.

Sir Eric Geddes, speaking to his constituents at Cambridge after his election, said one of the soundest things that has lately been said about the navy, and it had reference to the suppression of submarines. "It is my duty to know what the Sea Lords are proposing to do, and to get through the material and resources at their disposal, to form an independent opinion as to whether they have enough or should have more, and in every possible way, as far as a civilian can, help them in their work."

This is the right spirit. The public must put trust in the navy, and help it also with their confidence and their economy in the use of national resources. They must not underrate the real seriousness of the submarine menace, nor think that we are nearing the end of its ravages. There is no single or finally effective remedy for it.

The navy was never at a higher pitch of efficiency than at the present time. It has full confidence in its chiefs afloat and ashore, but there is a feeling that it is not given a fair chance. Let it have every engine it requires in abundance, and then by vigorous action the submarine menace will be brought under stronger control.—London Daily News.

An Advancing Democracy

American Writer Believes that War Has Its Compensations

It is not unthinkable that this struggle may be the greatest step thus far taken in the social organization of mankind. We have become more or less familiar with different forms of socialism and of government control. We are already sensitive to the injustice inherent in our industrial and political life. We are ready for a decided advance of democracy toward a real and responsible government in which both rights and duties are equalized. The present conscription has elements in it which were impossible to the days of sixty-one. Our railways are passing under government control. The manufacture of steel is no longer an intendent enterprise. Food supply is becoming a matter of legislation. The need of governmental direction which the prophets have seen and felt is being pushed forward as a war measure. In three months we have gone farther toward the elimination of the trust than in the thirty years preceding, and can anyone believe that we can ever return to the situation of even one year ago? Under the pressure of war necessity social evolution is accelerated, and if this be the way of national success and happiness surely war has its compensations.

Again, nothing in the history of mankind is doing more for the development of the international mind than the struggle now in progress. Most of us think individually and in terms of our personal welfare. Most of us think of our families and in terms of the locality to which we belong. Some of us can think in terms of city and state, but the national mind is largely a development of the Civil war. Then for the first time we learned as a people to think of the United States in the singular rather than in the plural. The process of enlargement cannot be complete, however, until we can think in terms of humanity. Christianity can be realized only as an international ideal. A Christ who is limited by national boundaries is no Christ at all. And it is this struggle which more than any other factor in history is bringing the nations together and breaking down the barriers of localism and nationalism in the interest of an internationalism in which alone Christianity can come to its own. When the United tSates has stood in the trenches side by side with England and France and Italy and Russia we shall find that the word "foreigner" has been merged into the word "man." It will be impossible for us to think of other nations as we have thought of them in the past, and who shall say that this will not be a step forward toward the brotherhood of man?

And with this new spirit and better understanding of nation by nation, can we believe that the parliament of man, the federation of the world, is not brought perceptibly nearer than it has ever been before? As our war of revolution payed the way for the constitution and the organization of the thirteen colonies into a nation, may we not hope at least that the present world struggle may lead the way to some form of world federation which will shut out forever the possibility of war between nations, and make the organization of mankind something more than an iridescent dream? For some of us it may be a time of perplexity and darkness, but there are some of us who can say, "Well roars the storm for those who hear a deeper voice beyond the storm."—Rev. L. O. Williams in the Universal Leader.

Immortal British Infantry

German infantry, backed by abundant preparation and ample artillery support could not carry the positions in which the unprepared British infantry barred the road to Calais.

British infantry had to fight the battles of 1915-16 with such help as could be supplied by an artillery crippled by its lack of guns and lack of overwhelming artillery support, failed to storm weak positions held by the British infantry unsupported by artillery.

Vimy Ridge, Messines Ridge and Hill 70 were mighty fortresses, compared to the positions that the Germans failed to capture on the road to Calais. The miraculous British infantry first defeated the German offensive in its attempt to storm weak positions. Then, with the help of an equally miraculous British artillery, the British infantry defeated the German defensive in its attempt to hold strong positions.—Toronto Telegram.

Father—The idea of your calling your teacher a nuisance? What do you mean, sir?

Tommy—Well, that's what you call me when I ask questions, an' teacher don't do nothin' else.—Boston Transcript.

Hospital Slackers

How a Fourteenth Century Humorist Outwitted the Imposters

Stories of how to outwit imposters who report sick in order to loaf in hospitals are among the oldest traditions of the medical branches of all armies. A fourteenth century collection of anecdotes shows that the malinger was known in those days, and Cardinal de Bari, who had a hospital at Verceil, found its resources were being exhausted by men of this type. One day he sent one of his subordinates to investigate. This man, Petrillo by name, who was something of a humorist, dressed himself in the robes of a physician and assembled all the patients for an examination of their wounds. Then he gravely said: "There is clearly but one remedy needed to the cure of ulcers of this character, and that is an ointment made of human grease. This very day I intend, in consequence, to draw by lot one among you who will be plunged alive into boiling water and cooked for the salvation of all." Seized by fear, all the patients made haste to report themselves as fully recovered from their ulcers and consequently there was room in the hospital for those who really needed care. Physicians today, by the use of similar ruses, have discovered many "hospital slackers."

Express Agent (in a prohibition town, at telephone)—Say, Doc, better send down for this case of books—they're leaking!—Judge.

Local and Personal

5 Imperial gallons of Royalite for $1.75, at Creston Mercantile Co., Ltd.

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

Mrs. C. O. Rodgers is spending a few days this week with friends in Spokane, leaving on Wednesday.

The school started on the winter schedule on Thursday morning last, and now commences business at 9.30 instead of 9 a.m.

Mrs. W. K. Brown left on Monday for Spokane, where she will be a visitor for a time on account of the rather serious illness of her sister.

Christ Church ladies remind of their annual bazaar and sale of work on Wednesday, Nov. 21, in the Parish Hall, to be followed by a whist drive and danee in the evening.

Rev. M. W. Lees was a visitor at Cranbrook on Friday last, attending a session of the Co-Operation Committee of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches in East Kootenay.

F. S. Ryckman of Cranbrook was here a few days this week, for a final visit with Mr. and Mrs. Crisler, who left on Monday for California, where they will make their home in future.

M. Little, who has been on the Broderick place on the flats for the past two years, is moving to West Creston this week, having leased the place occupied by the late Dan English.

Stan Hendren, who has been assistant at the C.P.R. depot the past 9 months, has left the Company's employ. His successor is H. Chester of Cranbrook, who started work yesterday.

A travelling medical board to examine those who are liable for overseas service under the new Militia Act, will sit in Creston for that purpose three days this month, Nov. 28, 29 and 30 it is announced.

D. G. Latta of Edmonton, Alta., was a business visitor here a couple of days early in the week. He is on a trip through B.C. looking for a ranch home, and looked the Valley over carefully before proceeding west.

The annual bazaar of the Presbyterian Ladies' Aid will be held on Thursday, Dec. 6th, this year. The workers are busy at it and assure that it will be the most attractive in every department that they have yet held.

The P. Burns Co. shipped another car of beef cattle to their branch at Nelson from Creston on Friday last. There were 26 head in the lot. From present appearances the cattle export from the Valley this year will be rather smaller than in 1916.

What looks like an official announcement is that A. R. Swanson of Sirdar will be the new C.P.R. agent here, succeeding Mr. Winters of Fernie who has been in charge temporarily since September. He will take the work over by the end of the week.

Several stacks of hay for sale. Apply C. BLAIR, Reclamation Form.

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

Save money, bring your can and get it filled with Royalite Coal Oil for $1.50.—Creston Mercantile Co. Ltd.

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

Miss L. Morgan of Atlanta, Ga., who has spent the past five months here with Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Brown, left for her home in the sunny south on Monday.

WINDOW GLASS—All the standard sizes in stock, or will cut it to special sizes. Or, if you prefer, bring the sash along and we will put the glass in for you as well.—S. A. Speers.

Geo. Lawrie of Calgary, Alta., was shaking hands with Creston friends the early part of the week. He was located here for a time with his brother, Robt., operating a sawmill.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid was favored with a good attendance at their cafeteria tea in Speers' Hall on Wednesday afternoon, the affair netting the treasury in the neighborhood of $22.

Rev. J. T. Ferguson, D.D., of Calgary, the superintendent of Presbyterian Missions, was a Creston visitor on Wednesday, for the congregational meeting of the local church that evening.

Mr. Stonehein and family arrived from Mapie Creek, Monday looking for a place to spend the winter and have rented the Hatfield ranch. If the Valley looks good to them they intend staying permanently.

HAND PAINTED CHINA—A fine new stock of it just opened. The real thing for Christmas gifts, and on payments of a small deposit we will set any article aside to be called for later.—F. H. Jackson.

"Mike," the bulldog C.P.R. mascot, who has been a feature of life around the local depot for almost two years now, has transferred his happy home to Wardner, where agent Tommy Bundy has taken him in charge.

Geo. Huscroft was a business visitor at Bonners Ferry the fore part of the week, returning on Tuesday. In the recent sale of Liberty Bonds accross the line that section put up double the amount alotted them by the loan officials at Washington.

Creston Valley Women's Institute November session is announced for this afternoon. An effort will be made to prepare the fancy work feature of the 1918 fair prize list, so those interested can do this work during the long winter evenings.

The ladies of Holy Cross Church are having another of their whist drives which will be followed by refreshments and dancing, in the Grady Hall to-night, cards to start at 8.30 prompt. First-class music has been secured, and a good time is assured all who attend.

The Exemption Tribunal will sit at the old police office, Fourth Street, on Nov. 8th, 9th and 10th, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., when application may be made in person by thrse who have not previously filed an exemption claim in the postoffice. On subsequent dates the sittings will commence at 10 a.m. daily.

The November meeting of the Creston board of trade will be held on Tuesday evening next. One of the items of business will be to decide on a line of action to get an improved heated car service on the Crow line. Ae present the ranchers cannot ship fruit and vegetables east owing to the entire lack of heated cars for less than car lot shipments.

All interested in the Unionist cause are reminded of the citizens meeting on Saturday night at the Auditorium at 8.30 o'clock prompt, for the purpose of organizing an association to look after the Unionist interests in this section in the election campaign that is now on. F. C. Moffatt, of Nelson, has been appointed returning officer for West Kootenay.

Prior to leaving town Creston Masonic Lodge showed their appreciation in a slight degree of the services rendered Masonry by R. M. Reid, by presenting him with a case of pipes, W.M. John Blinco, doing the honors at the October meeting of the craft. Bob in addition to being a past master of the local lodge, also had the distinction of being D.D.G.M. in the East Kootenay jurisdiction.

Creston Presbyterians had a large attendance of members and adherents at their congregational meeting on Wednesday night, at which Rev. Dr. Ferguson, superintendent of missions, presided. The meeting decided to ask Presbytery to station Rev. G. S. Wood as pastor here, in succession of Rev. R. E. Pow, and the matter will be finally decided at a meeting of the presbytery at a later date this month. The vacancies in the board of management caused by the removal of Messrs. Dew and Reid were filled by the selection of H. K. Oatway and J. F. Rose to replace them. At the close the ladies served refreshments.

Pte. Frank Lewis, who went over seas with the 102nd Battalion early in 1916, arrived back in Creston on a few weeks furlough on Thursday last. Of the six men from here who went in the same corps with him Sergt. Pendry has been killed in action, Ptes. Jim Long, Geo. Jackes and "Duke" Unicume wounded, while Pte. W. Dow, Sergt. Thurston and Pte. Lewis have so far escaped injury.

A fine display of what Creston Valley can produce in an "off" year in the apple line is to be seen in the Speers' store winder. The fruit is from the well-known W. G. Littlejohn ranch at Erickson, and shows such varieties as Snows, Kings, Spitzenburgs, Wagner, Jonathan and Cox Orange almost perfect as to color, and a fine uniform size, particularly the Snows and the Cox Orange, which would be hard to excel any year.

Those sending parcels to members of the C.E.F. or imperial forces should note that a change has been made in the closing dates in the parcel post mails for Christmas delivery. The closing date for Egypt, Salonki, and the Mediterranean is November 10 and two weeks later the last parcels will be taken for the men in France. The English mail will close on December 1st instead of December 8th, as formerly.

HEAR

Capt. H. A. Pearson

TELL THE STORY OF

Y.M.C.A. Work with the Canadian Boys in France

He was over there Two Years in Charge of Y.M.C.A. Work

AUDITORIUM CRESTON.... **MONDAY Evg., Nov. 12**

8.30 Prompt. EVERYBODY COME. Admission Free

What Will Canada's Answer Be?

OVER in the sodden trenches amid the bursting shells and the roar of artillery where Canada's boys are fighting and dying.

—they are waiting for Canada's answer when the sale of Victory Bonds begins.

CANADA'S soldiers expect that we at home will put up the millions they need to keep on fighting,

—the millions they must have to win Victory for freedom, home and Canada.

What answer will Canada make?

What answer will you make?

Shall it be said that Canada spares not her sons from the sacrifice of battle, yet withholds her dollars to give them victory?

Rather will it be said that Canada once more, for the fourth time in three years, cheerfully puts up her millions upon millions for the cause of freedom, righteousness and justice.

Canada's answer must be,

—that the Canadian hand to the plow of Victory holds steadfast and firm.

—that Canada is in deadly earnest when she says the "last man and the last dollar."

That is the answer Canada will give to our boys in the trenches, our kinsmen in Britian, and our Allies everywhere.

That is the answer we will give to the Huns who thought and said that Canada would desert the Empire before she would fight or pay.

Every bond you buy is an answer. Let the millions of answers from Canada's loyal men and women make a chorus of Victory to ring around the world.

Canada's Victory Loan Campaign opens on Monday, November 12

"Canada's Victory Loan All About It"

is the title of a pamphlet that should be in the hands of every man and woman in the country.

Mail this coupon at once and get your copy

Chairman, Provincial Committee,
Canada's Victory Loan,
Vancouver.

Kindly send me a copy of pamphlet entitled:—
"Canada's Victory Loan, All About It."

Name.....

Street or R.R.....

P.O.....

Prov.....

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

73

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	30c.
Krumbles	2 for 25c.
Buckwheat Flour, self-rising	20c.

Creston Mercantile Co. Limited

COAL

ARRIVED

Get your Coal now, off the car, and save money.

R. LAMONT.