

THE CRESTON REVIEW

Vol. X

CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1918

\$48,000 Victory Bonds Sold Here

Just a shade over \$48,000 of the Victory Loan 1918 has been taken up by Creston Valley citizens. But \$40,000 was expected of the Valley, and that the loan should be over-subscribed 20 per cent. here is certainly a showing to be proud of considering the conditions that prevailed since the first of the month.

All told there were some 180 applications for a slice of the loan, which were made by some 170 citizens, the discrepancy in the figures being accounted for in the fact that several doubled up their applications when late in the week it looked as if the \$40,000 quota even would not be reached.

The splendid response is in part a tribute to the Valley's appreciation of a good thing in the investment line, apart entirely from the patriotic aspect of the deal. This becomes clear when we state that outside of Sirdar and Wynndel and the west half of Creston a thorough canvass of the district was not seriously attempted, although on Saturday a little extra rustle was made. That the people came forward of their own free will and accord is also evidenced in the fact that \$19,000 of the amount was subscribed through the Bank of Commerce, and \$29,000 rounded up by the canvassers direct and indirect.

As compared with the 1917 loan the figures show that about seventy more people invested this time than a year ago, the 1917 loan having less than 110 applications. The tabulated statement below shows the several denominations of bonds taken and the number of each:

\$5000 Bonds	2
4000 "	1
1500 "	1
1200 "	1
1000 "	8
800 "	1
700 "	1
600 "	1
500 "	11
450 "	1
350 "	3
300 "	4
250 "	2
200 "	19
150 "	1
100 "	51
50 "	70

While all points in the Valley appear to have responded with fairly uniform generosity a special mention is due Sirdar where W. H. Morris had charge of the canvass and turned in applications totalling almost \$5000 which averages up to almost \$50 per head of population. At Wynndel Mr. Dewar is also to be commended for getting applications up to \$3500 in a community possibly slightly less populous than Sirdar and without the advantages of a monthly payroll. Below will be found a list of the bond buyers who made their purchases from the canvassers:

CRESTON—

- H S McCreath
- Mrs Ryckmon
- Rev W C Bunt
- J O Rykert
- G Johnson
- Mrs Walmsley
- Miss A Heath
- Miss I E Rors
- Robt Stark
- T Crawford
- Jas. Chorrington
- Miss Rose Chorrington
- Miss L Chorrington
- Master Jim Chorrington
- Mrs Jas Chorrington
- John Blinco
- M. McCauley
- G F Hayes
- G M Henney
- W S Watson
- S A Speers
- Mrs Jas Cook
- J W Hamilton
- W B Embree
- Miss A Doyle
- Herbert Mannel
- Joseph Tobo
- Mrs Jas Johnston
- Mrs Gibson
- O Olson
- Miss Zella Jonson
- F C Rodgers
- E C Gibbs
- Miss H A Dodd
- Rev T McGord
- Clark Moore
- C Brownson
- R D Staples
- Wille Smith
- Miss Lillian Smith
- Mrs Crosthwa

- Victor Mawson
- Mrs J A Lidgate
- Mrs Vachon
- is J Boyd
- Hugh Taylor
- Miss A Andrew
- Mrs K. Andrew
- Mrs S A Speers
- Harold Speers
- Mrs E Mallandaine
- Percy Boffey
- Mrs. O Oleson
- Andy Anderson
- Miss Lyda Johnson
- A Pendery

WYNNDEL—

- Paul Drozda
- F Ramstad
- M Wigen
- Mrs A Hanson
- John Bathie
- Matt. Hagen
- Aug. Johnson
- Miss White
- A A White
- John Wigen
- W J Cooper
- Ashley Cooper
- B Butterfield
- O J Wigen

CANYON CITY—

- Mrs C Huscroft
- W B Bowler
- J W Wood
- Jas Huscroft
- A J Anderson
- C B Simpson
- Mrs L McInnes
- Miss Helen Pochin
- Mrs A D Pochin
- A D Pochin
- T Mawson
- U Samuelson
- Miss F Knott
- Mrs A Spencer
- Mr & Mrs Weatherby

SIRDAR—

- D Murray
- C M Loasby
- Mrs O M Loasby
- Mrs R Dennes
- T Rogers
- J McDiarmid
- R Skinner
- F Fanning
- H Gammon
- W H Morris
- C M Goodman
- T D Cayen
- R H Ross
- J J Walby
- Ed. Storm
- Nels Anderson
- Miss H Goodman

ERICKSON—

- E Haskins
- Mrs S D Scott
- G Leadbeater
- W H Kemp
- Mrs W W Hall
- R M Teiford
- R J Long
- Frank Putnam
- Ted Foggel
- Ray McKelvey
- Estella McKelvey
- Geo Hobden
- Mrs H Hamilton
- Henry Hamilton
- H B Downs
- M R Palmer
- Mrs O Cartwright
- Gerard Craigie
- L. Littlejohn
- W G Littlejohn

ALICE SIDING—

- R Bailey
- J H Webster
- Mrs W A Pease
- W A Pease
- W H Watcher
- John P Moore
- Jas Compton
- Geo Hood

Owing to the bank's well-known policy of observing the strictest secrecy on transactions through that institution the names of these buying bonds at the bank are not shown in the list above. In the neighborhood of 40 citizens bought through the bank, and while some of these were doubtless averse to having their names mentioned in connection with bond purchases it is unfortunate that regulations admirable in every other case should prevent honor being given where honor is due. The Kusto constituency, in which Creston is grouped bought almost \$175,000 worth of bonds, Kusto town alone taking about \$80,000 worth. For all Canada half a billion dollars was looked for and the intake was almost 200 million more than expected—\$676,000,000 to be exact.

The C.P.R. work train has been operating for some days at McNeillie on repair work and cleaning out the ditches in readiness for winter and spring eventualities.

M. S. Middleton, at one time resident prominent horticulturist in west Kootenay, but who has been in full charge of the department at Victoria for the past fifteen months, has resigned and will go fruit farming.

Canyon City

Mr. and Mrs. F. Knott were called to Nelson yesterday on account of Miss Gertie Knott, who is nursing in the hospital there, being laid up with Spanish influenza.

Fred Browell is making Creston headquarters at present, where he is helping out on the day shift at the hospital. As a handy man for such an institution the ladies in charge say that Fred is equal to every emergency and always on the job.

The Victory Loan went over in good shape in this section, almost \$7000 of it being taken up with C. O. Rodgers and F. Knott, who did the canvassing.

Alfred Spencer returned to Nelson the latter part of the week where, we understand, he will probably remain for the winter.

W. C. Cleave of Macleod, Alta., arrived the latter part of the week, and is busy now with the erection of quite a commodious house on Lot 170, which he recently purchased from the Company.

Out side of Camp 5 the Canyon City district has been absolutely free of Spanish influenza. If the other points in the Valley will hurry up and get over it school should open very early in December.

Just a few days before the war stopped a letter was received from Corp. Hilton Young stating that he had been transferred from Eorestry Draft work and was leaving for France for service on the firing line about the middle of October. He would probably have a couple of weeks at the front before the end came.

The first tractor to come into the Valley for ranch work belongs to Canyon City. A. D. Pochin is the purchaser, and the machine is a four-horsepower build. If the machine works satisfactory doubtless others will be purchased.

NEWS OF KOOTENAYS

The first two weeks Rosslund had the flu 46 deaths were reported.

Penticton will put \$8000 of the municipal sinking fund into the Victory Loan 1918.

Trail council will invest \$6000 of the town's sinking fund in the 1918 Victory Loan.

The flu has carried off many Doukhobors at Brilliant and some of the other colonies.

At Revelstoke the flu is so well in hand that it is possible the city school will re-open on Monday.

Cranbrook is now practically clear of the flu. All told there were about 50 deaths from it there.

In the Okanagan Valley it was about November 8th before the last of the apples were picked this year.

The Great Northern Railway is discontinuing its Sunday passenger train service into Rosslund for the present.

Grand Forks escaped the flu so lightly that Dr. Truax of that town could be spared to go to Rosslund to help out.

Greenwood citizens wore flu masks for a few days and then discarded them as the trouble was not spreading noticeably.

There is talk of another paper starting at Cranbrook, presumably in the interests of the Liberal party, with M. A. Beale in charge.

Rosslund had in the neighborhood of 500 cases of flu, and a death list of 55. The high altitude is thought to have aggravated the trouble there.

The Methodist and Presbyterian pastors were among the first to volunteer to help out at the Trail emergency hospital during the flu scare.

Sandon has probably made a Canadian record on the Victory Loan. It took \$150,000 worth of bonds with a population of not more than 500.

The flu epidemic at Phoenix so reduced the output of ore at the mines that it has been necessary to shut down the smelter at Grand Forks for ten days.

Fernie is about the only town where the flu has still to be reckoned with. The foreign element there furnished most of the deaths, which total almost half a hundred.

W. B. Bardgett of Cranbrook is entitled to the Victoria Cross or some other meritorious decoration. He has lived in the neighborhood of that town for thirty years.

The gold mines in the Rosslund section, which have been idle for months past, are to resume operations very shortly, and on a much larger scale than ever before.

The old Allan Hotel at Rosslund, which was used as a flu emergency hospital, has been crowded to capacity, 72 patients being treated there for three weeks.

Trail, which was the first town in the interior to make the wearing of masks compulsory, has had about 600 cases of flu and a death list of over 40—mostly in the foreign quarter.

Some higher grade ore than was expected has been encountered at the mine and in consequence the Greenwood smelter is still operating, and may continue till December 1st.

H. E. K. Bedford, at one time game warden in the Creston-Kaslo section, will have charge of the Trail postoffice for the next three months, while Postmaster Brown is on holidays in California.

Fred Clark is the champion potato grower of the Cranbrook district. In the field crops competition he hung up a score of 87 points. Scab and blight was largely responsible for a higher score not being made.

Fruit shipments out of the Okanagan are slow at present, and continued mild weather is hoped for as all the warehouses are full to the roof and a severe touch of frost would cause considerable financial loss.

If the company owning Greenwood smelter could get hold of \$200,000 so make some changes in the plant so as to be able to handle low grade ores profitably there would be no occasion for the concern to cease operating.

Alice Siding

Mrs. Frank Moore, widow of the late Frank Moore, whose remains were brought here from Calgary for burial a couple of weeks ago, arrived this week to make her home in the Valley, and has taken the house on the S. A. Speers ranch for the present.

Sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. McCreight in the loss by death of their four year old son on Thursday morning. Mr. and Mrs. McCreight arrived only a couple of months ago from Saskatchewan, and were occupying the house on the Andy Miller ranch temporarily.

Lamont Brothers with their horse-power stump puller were operating last week on the Jack Smith ranch, which will be ready for the plough this fall if the present open weather continues a little longer.

The Victory Loan was fairly well taken up in this section, though we hear our subscriptions were not quite so generous as other parts of the Valley, with the possible exception of Erickson.

W. A. Pease is in charge of his annual hunting party, spending the week in the remote mountain country in quest of deer.

The sale in just announced of sixteen acres of the Swanson ranch lying alongside the C.P.R. to Jas. Compton. The purchase includes the commodious residence on the place, and a pear orchard that is due to come into bearing shortly.

After another two weeks stay at the Nelson hospital Cecil Moore got home again on Thursday.

Sirdar

Sirdar well sustained its reputation for doing things right in these patriotic times. Almost \$5000 of the Victory Loan was taken up here, thanks to the hustle of W. H. Morris and some others, who looked after the canvass. Population considered this showing will be hard to beat anywhere in Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. McMasters and Mrs. Bert Ross have been keeping close to their own firesides the past ten days, all having a mild touch of the so-called flu.

Spanish influenza claimed its first victim here on Monday evening, when David Grundy passed away after four days illness. Deceased was proprietor of the C.P.R. boarding house, coming here in August from Michel with Mrs. Grundy to take the business over late in August. He was a man of just over forty years of age and in the short time he had been here had won the friendship of all our citizens and was as deservedly popular with the patrons of the house. The funeral took place on Tuesday to Creston cemetery, the remains being held there till the arrival of the westbound train on which his mother came to be present at the obsequies. Deepest sympathy is felt for Mrs. Grundy in the sudden taking of so likable a life partner.

Erickson

Mr. and Mrs. Adlard and family left on Friday last for Vancouver where they expect to remain till well on in March. The trip is a combined business and pleasure one; things are booming at the coast and Mr. Adlard expects to pick up some work in his trade.

Our readers will be pleased to hear that Mrs. Hilton and Miss Mabel Craigie, the two most serious flu cases Erickson has had lately, are both making a very satisfactory recovery.

Mrs. Ryckman has gone to Cranbrook to be with her daughter, Mrs. Burton, who is having quite a serious time of it with the flu.

Mr. and Mrs. Attwood came in from Moyie the latter part of the week, and from now on will make their ranch here their permanent home. Mrs. Adams and Miss Attwood are with them at present.

The Victory Loan was only fairly well subscribed here. Most of our ranchers will devote a considerable slice of the 1918 profits to improvements and new equipment.

When it comes to producing carrots the R. J. Long ranch is claiming all the red tickets this year. On a two-acre area R. J. is getting he will harvest almost eighty tons of the yellow boys.

Erickson had a quiet home wedding on Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cartwright, when their daughter, Miss Georgina Clarice, and Mr. Frank V. Staples, were joined in holy wedlock by Rev. W. C. Bunt. Mr. and Mrs. Staples will reside here.

Percy Truscott was a visitor with Nelson friends a few days this week.

Another of the Valley's wounded war veterans arrived back on Saturday in Pte. Dave Hamilton, who is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hamilton. Dave joined up with the 175th Battalion at Medicine Hat, Alta., in Sept. 1916. He was through the historic fighting at Vimy Ridge as well as around Lens, but in September, 1917, was seriously wounded in the left leg as well as the arm. His injuries were so serious that he was confined to hospital in France almost four months before he could be taken across to England, from where he sailed for Canada the latter part of October, coming direct to Creston. He has entirely recovered from his arm injury, but his leg still troubles him considerably. He is leaving in a few days for Edmonton, Alta., for further medical treatment, which it is confidently expected will still further better his leg injury.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR GIVES AMERICA'S MESSAGE TO BRITAIN

SUCCESS OF MISSION DUE TO GOODWILL OF U. S.

Demand For Men Met With Immediate Response — America Will Always Be Entitled to Gratitude, but Would Want Equal Credit Given To France, Britain and Italy

In his address before the Luncheon Club, which was attended by 300 persons, Lord Reading, after referring to the success of his mission in America as due to the generous good-will of the United States, expressed his thanks for that country's tribute of high admiration for the efforts Great Britain had made in the war and the valor and heroism of her soldiers and sailors, which could only be described as "one of affection and love."

When he first visited America, in 1915, he said, he found the country neutral, but sympathetic. On his second visit he found America at war, and added: "Whenever the history of the war comes to be written as to the part America has played, very high will rank the achievements of the administration and legislature which passed the selective draft."

On his third visit he found that preparations were proceeding with redoubled energy. He declared that the events in the beginning of March had awakened America, and added: "I shall never be able to give expression to the sympathy shown."

When the demand for men was made, that which seemed an impossible thing became a living thing almost as soon as put forward. At the same time the British food ships, cost what it may, and whatever else might happen America would always be entitled to the gratitude of Great Britain and France, he said.

Lord Reading reminded his audience of the change that had taken place in the situation at the front since America entered the war. No American would want him to say that America did it all, he said, but an American would want him to pay equal credit to the French and the British, and the Italians. He was proud of their valor and heroism, as if they had all been his own soldiers, he declared.

He insisted that America was a nation of idealists, adding: "Too many in the past have been inclined to think Americans materialists, whereas Americans are ready to sacrifice everything for an ideal, provided the cause is noble and just."

He did not believe, he said, that there was any room for criticism of America because she had not entered the war sooner, for the head of the nation did not feel that the time was ripe or was not ready to take the responsibility until the nation had made up its mind. Now that America is in the war, he declared, one or the other of the world ideas must survive.

"We know positively," he said, "that democracy will triumph."

One thing that impressed any visitor to America, continued the Ambassador, was the all-abiding faith in democracy, the unalterable opposition to autocracy, the existence of which, Americans hold, means war.

"No democracy ever sets out to plot for war," he said. "True to the American spirit, once they have entered upon a path there will never be any turning back."

If there was a message he would bring to Britain from America it would be: "America is with you to the end, the only end possible—that the world history has been attained."

Jews Are Robbed And Then Expelled

Government Rounding Them Up in Hungary and Deporting Them

It is not since the past have been rounded up in Hungary, according to a Budapest report to the Jewish Correspondence Bureau, that Jews were so harshly and so completely expelled from the country.

It is a recent debate in the Hungarian parliament, Premier Wckerle attempted to justify the measures by declaring that he had given orders for the imposition of a special tax on German Jews, and that they were expelled from the country.

No German Taught in Brazil
The German government has issued orders that no German should be taught in Brazil.

Britain Assured A Bumper Harvest

Only Once in Annals of British Agriculture, in 1868, Has Harvest Been Better

"What do your Canadian farmers and shippers think of this bumper British harvest? We may grow four out of every five loaves we eat, instead of only two, as before the war. What of Canada then as Britain's wheat granary?" The speaker was a well known British farming expert whom I met when traversing this week seven typical English agricultural counties. This tour confirmed the official estimate that only once in the annals of British agriculture, namely 1868, has a British harvest been better.

Government control gives the Englishman his four pound loaf for nine pence, but the government minimum ensures the farmer 55 shillings per quarter for home grown wheat, while prices on other farm produce soared so high that the farmer coined money. He got into a mid summer panic over the army's comb-out of farm labor, but saw thousands of acres of wheat, barley and oats being stooked and carted quickly enough with help allotted by soldiers.

German prisoners, organized groups of school boys and corps of land girls are doing efficiently. The policy of the feed production department, under the direction of Sir Charles Fielding, based on construction of ploughed land, yields three times the amount of food obtainable from grass land, and if grass is devoted to raising beef the proportion will be still higher.

It is a big question how far Britain's march toward self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, if continued, will affect Canada's place in the market. Obviously, also, it may modify British politicians' fears of taxes on imported food, but what is quite certain is that the working class bread pail must be kept full and must be made far cheaper. It seems this is only securable with the help of Canada and other overseas producing countries.

The British at Baku

To Prevent the Huns From Using Oil Wells

One of the surprises of the summer was the arrival at Baku, on the shore of the Caspian Sea, of a small British force, but in quality excellent, for had it been otherwise it could not have performed its feat, which possibly equals the up-country march of the Greek Ten Thousand in the days of Xenophon.

Bagdad in Mesopotamia, was the expedition's starting point, and in a straight line, Baku, the objective was 600 miles distant—that is, as far as Quebec city is from Sudbury, Ont. Between the two points is a great variety of country, a considerable part being mountainous with roads not much better than bridle paths.

Wild tribesmen were encountered, and it seems some of them tried to block the way. They did not succeed and the expedition is at Baku.

Baku is a district of the Eastern Caucasus, fronting on the Caspian Sea. It has an area of fifteen thousand square miles, being about three-fourths the area of our province of Nova Scotia. It is an agricultural country, but its importance now is due to its rich oil fields, said to be the best in the world. They are near the town of Baku on the coast.

Nearly two thousand oil wells were in operation before the war, producing about seven million tons of oil a year.

Across the Caucasus, about due west on the Black Sea is the port of Batumi, six hundred miles from Baku, but the places are connected by railway, also by an oil pipe line. From Batumi in time of peace, the oil was shipped to all the ports of Europe.

The British are in Baku to prevent the oil falling into the hands of Germany. If the force is too small to hold the district, it can dismantle the wells before retiring and so prevent Hun submarines being refueled on Baku oil.

This district once belonged to Persia, but was wrested from the Persians by the Russians in 1806.

Germany during the Civil War gave supplies to young German a comrade of mine, who was an infantryman. He called Herr von A. said, and you must remember, Mr. President, my name is one of the oldest and most aristocratic in Germany."

Old A. looked at him a moment and then said:

Siberia Still an Unknown Land

Inhabitants More Independent Than European Russians

Siberia, roughly speaking, covers an area of about 4,784,034 square miles, and is nearly four times as large as Great Britain and Ireland.

It is a land of vast rivers, and they form in many instances the only means of communication in the interior.

They are generally very deep rivers; the Yenisei, Obi, Tritysh, Lena, Amur, and Argun are the most important, and on their waters great fleets of steamers come and go, linking up the old posting station with the great railways, such as the Trans-Siberian, Trans-Baikal, the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the Ussuri Railway.

Much of the travelling to and from places which the railways still do not reach is done by a long train of pack horses, with baggage run on the same lines as the caravan routes in Persia and the desert.

The scenery along the ancient posting roads is magnificent, passing through deep valleys, between high mountains, then up, ever ascending steep mountains, then down again into forest-covered valleys, over rivers wading through marshes into which the horses sink up to their bodies, then through dense vegetation where the air is full of humming insects, over the Steppes, where great herds of horses and cattle wander about as they like. The Tartar keepers round them up occasionally.

There are wonderful old burial mounds by the post roads in Northern Mongolia and the Minusinsk and Aching Steppes. They are huge upright slabs of red sandstone, 40 feet on a side and six feet high. Numbers of skeletons have been found in the burial chambers of these prehistoric graveyards, and quaint bronze and copper ornaments have been discovered in them also, dating back to 1,000 or perhaps 2,000 B.C.

There are inland seas and many lakes, the largest of which is Lake Baikal, which means "rich lake." It is the deepest lake in the world, over 6,500 feet in places, and its waters are extraordinarily clear and extremely cold; it abounds with fish.

Siberia, like all Russia, is a land of extremes, the coldest place in the world in winter, and the air very dry, but its short summer is very hot. Melons are grown in the open on the steppes of Minusinsk and Irkutsk, and in some districts barley sown in May is ripe by the end of August.

In Northern Siberia most of the land is covered with forests, which gradually disappear into waste land frozen for the greater part of the year and marshy in parts. In parts an enormous quantity of corn (summer wheat, rye, oats and barley) is raised, and cattle and horse breeding and sheep rearing are other very profitable occupations. Hunting wild animals for their valuable furs is another large trade.

There is an East and West in Russia, a stumbling block and the source of much perplexity, for East and West find it hard to amalgamate. There was never serfdom in Siberia, excepting 8,000 peasants in Western Siberia and 20,000 peasants who belonged to the emperor's mines, so its inhabitants are more independent in spirit than European Russians. To govern all these different races, with their diverse religions and opinions has proved one of the greatest problems of the Russian government.

Averting a Soap Famine

All Available Supplies Have Been Requisitioned by Government

Of all the miseries war has brought upon Germany none has caused louder complaint than the utter disappearance of soap. Glycerine and fats are all necessary in the production of explosives, and every available fraction that formerly went to make soap is requisitioned by the military authorities.

War prisoners there can buy anything with a bit of the soap sent from home. There is no better proof of the success with which the submarine menace has been met than the comparative abundance in British countries not only of edible fat, but of the fat required for the provision of soap and glycerine. The ministry of food have insisted that no edible fats shall be used for industrial purposes; yet there has been no shortage of soap. The latest development in the organization of the industries deriving their raw materials from oils and fats does not mean that supplies are insufficient to meet all reasonable demands. It simply ensures a proper allocation among soapmakers.

Britain's whale fisheries have been of enormous service in the provision of soap fats.

12 Miles an Hour

Jacob German was the first man arrested in New York City for exceeding the speed limit in a motor vehicle on a highway, according to reports. In May, 1899, German drove down Lexington avenue at the terrific speed of twelve miles an hour and wound up in a nice cool cell in the police station.

The first successful hop and steel mill in Northern Russia having been established forty years ago by a man called Hoppe, one of the largest steel centres in Ukraina bears the name of Hoppe in his honor.

CANADA'S POST OFFICE FOR MEN IN FIELD, CAMP AND HOSPITAL

HOW THE OVERSEAS MAIL REACHES OUR SOLDIERS

Many Carloads Daily are Received for the Canadians — The Mails are Taken to the Trenches Under Cover of Darkness And Their Arrival is Hailed with Delight

The Fall of Kerensky

Vain and Unprincipled and Too Weak for the Big Task

The fight at Tsarkoe Selo was the end of Kerensky. Known before the revolution as a lawyer of mediocre attainments, his rise to power was the result of the absence from the scene of any strong personality that might have interrupted the spread of the legend from which his gigantic and mushroom popularity was derived.

Vain, weak, hysterical, unprincipled, self-convinced maybe by the catchpenny phrases that were all the core of his eloquence, supporting, condoning or ignoring the worst excesses, the most slavish errors that accompanied the ruin of the army and the dissolution of stable government, he drove the ship of state on to the rocks faster than a man of more apparently criminal character might have done.

Fear of being supplanted by the cadets (the party of the people's liberty) stayed his hand when in July any decent patriot would have put down the Bolsheviki once and for all—a whiff of grapeshot would have done it; yet greater fear of General Kornilov led him to lie to that true lover of his country and son of the Russian soil and to invent with the aid of Nekrassov and other socialist tutors the legend of his "mutiny" that was the last stroke to the possibility of military efficiency. Fearful alike of being held too moderate and too extreme, without policy or standard, he forfeited the support of every section of the nation and fell, an object of scorn or hatred to all.

His last acts, in summoning a company of girls to the defence of the indefensible Winter Palace, whence he himself fled, leaving them to fall into the hands of the sailors from Cronstadt, and in sacrificing the lives of the Junkers in Petrograd by an order to seize the telephone exchange when he must have known that his promise to enter the capital in victory in a few hours was an empty boast, can hardly give him a lower place in history than that which was already his due. Towards Russia and her allies his attitude, in relation to the Maximalists, was that of a decoy who whistles in front of his victims for the actual assassin to come behind and deal the deadly stroke.

In this estimate of Kerensky there is one fact that is not taken into account. It has been remarked that when Lenin was under sentence of arrest, all the efforts of Kerensky did not succeed in finding him; now that Kerensky is under sentence of arrest by Lenin, not all the latter's million hounds can unearth the vanished premier. There are not found wanting those who draw the inference that a closer bond unites the two leaders than either would publicly admit, and that, serving the same masters, neither could afford to hand over the other to justice.—John Pollock in The Nineteenth Century.

Our Soldiers' Helmets

Utility Is Questioned by the Mons Veterans

The "tin hat" or "bottle bowler" is by now an accepted part of the "Christmas tree" which the soldier carries about with him.

Some of the old Mons veterans, however, still regard it as an upstart invention of doubtful utility. One struck on the head by shrapnel and saved from instant death by his steel helmet, on coming round, muttered: "Shook me something 'orrible, that did, I never did like them tin hats!"

Tommy is an expert in the use of his steel helmet as a saucepan, a seat, a washbasin, or a weapon, and it is no uncommon thing to see a couple of eggs merrily boiling in one, minus the lining, over a crimson blazing ground flare.

The French, who first introduced them, evolved a typically French helmet, slightly and chic; so becoming indeed, that it was for a time all the rage among French actresses. Imagine an actress wearing one of our "soup plates!"

The British type, though highly efficient, looks like a rather bad practical joke, while the German type with low neck and ear pieces is a sinister symbol of the Boche cult of "the frightful"—as well as a useful basket pot for geraniums or fuchsias.

Until recently, British Columbia herring was little used except as bait for halibut fishing. During the past season, after experiments, 22,000 cases of herring were packed in various ways, such as kippers and in tomato sauce and oil.

The saints may have the best of it, but the sinners think that they had the more fun here on earth.

All mails for the Canadian expeditionary forces that are on active service at the front, whether posted in the British Isles or received from Canada are at once forwarded to the vast army post office in London, and are immediately transferred to the Canadian section. Here the mails are sorted out for the different Canadian formations in England and France, the work being of a difficult and important nature. Insufficiently addressed matter, of which an enormous quantity is received, is intercepted and diverted to the postal section of the Canadian record office, where the addresses are corrected and supplemented with the aid of the records by a detail of the Canadian Postal corps. The Canadian section of the home depot makes up bags for every large unit in the Canadian expeditionary forces—no small task, taking into consideration the number of Canadians now in the field. These bags are labelled, sealed and sent through intact to the mail orderly of the unit for which the contents are intended.

Mails for Canadians at the front are despatched from London daily, arriving at a certain French port between noon and 4 p.m. Mails for Canadian corps, divisional and brigade headquarters are here intercepted and immediately despatched by motor lorry to the Canadian corps headquarters field post office, from which delivery is effected to the various headquarters in the field on the same evening. This is known as an express bag despatch and provides an accelerated service for important official correspondence by supply train, which leaves the port about midnight of the day of receipt and arrives at the divisional railroad, about four miles from the trenches, early next morning. An enormous weight of mail—many train carloads daily—is received for the Canadian army corps.

The unloading of the mail trucks is effected by what is known as "supply column postal details," each of which consists of a corporal and two men of the Canadian postal corps. Each divisional supply column has its postal detail, the non-commissioned officer in charge of which is responsible for the correct circulation of the mail bags for all its units in his division. On arrival of the supply train at railroad this detail transfers the bags for its division to motor lorries, two of which are set apart for the use of each supply column postal detachment. On completion of the unloading the bags are taken out to the field, a postal corps man accompanying each lorry and receiving a discharge for the mails at the field post office to which he delivers them.

Each unit in the field has an authorized mail orderly, who calls daily at the field post office from which his unit is served. This orderly gives a discharge to the N.C.O. in charge of the field post office for every bag of mail received.

An infantry battalion receives some dozen bags of mail daily, and it is therefore necessary for the larger units to detail a limber or wagon for hauling the mails to the mail orderly's office, usually situated in the unit's transport lines, and frequently taking the form of a ruined barn, or, in the absence of other shelter, a tent. Here the mail orderly opens his bags and sorts the mails into "companies," "sections," etc., each regimental detail having its authorized N.C.O., who takes over all letters and parcels addressed to the officers and men of his detail.

The mails are conducted to the trenches under cover of darkness by means of the ration limbers, which proceed to within a few hundred yards of the front line. Here their arrival is awaited by men detailed from the ration parties, who carry the mails into the trenches. The mails are, as a general rule, taken into the company commander's dugout, where they are again sorted out for the various platoons. The arrival of the mails in the trenches is hailed with delight by all ranks, from the colonel to the latest draft man.

Rat and Napoleon's Heart

When that unhappy slave of ambition, Napoleon Bonaparte, died at St. Helena, an English physician took charge of his heart, depositing it in a silver basin filled with water. Two tapers burned near it, but the custodian felt nervously anxious while watching it through the night, and did not sleep. In the silence of midnight he heard a rustling sound, then a plunge into the water, and a rebound on the floor—all occurring with the quickness of thought. He sprang from his bed to see an enormous rat dragging the precious relic to his hole! A moment more and the heart, which had been too vast in its ambition to be satisfied with the sovereignty of continental Europe, would have been more degraded than the dust of Imperial Caesar.

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

THE CRESTON REVIEW

Issued every Friday at Creston, B.C.
 Subscription: \$2 a year in advance;
 \$2.50 to U.S. points.
 C. F. HAYES, Editor and Owner.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, NOV. 22

Some to Spare

Creston Valley "went over top" in the Victory Loan 1918 in faultless fashion. With a call on our citizens for \$40,000 returns to hand show that almost \$48,000 was subscribed, and much of it paid cash down from all reports.

While an \$8000 surplus is not quite on a par with what some other Kootenay points can boast in this connection, still when one remembers that ever since the loan opened the wretchedest sort of weather has prevailed, and along with that we have had the flu epidemic at its very worst, in a community such as this is to handle under these conditions, THE REVIEW, at any rate, is more than pleased with the way folks took up the loan.

Another gratifying feature to the affair is that the bonds have been taken up fairly universally hereabouts, but in no case has the man on the land, who plans to use some of his 1918 profits for needed improvements, seemingly been tempted to invest to an extent to cripple him in going ahead with securing better equipment or making alterations and additions to facilitate operations.

In view of the fact that flu trouble and climatic conditions made a thorough and vigorous canvass of the Valley rather out of the question, the \$48,000 is to a great extent a purely unsolicited response to Canada's call for funds to enable her to weather the storm and stress of demobilization and other after-war conditions.

In a community that has given so generously in men to carry on the fighting, it were meet that the same liberality should be in evidence in a matter that will bring about an after-war readjustment of conditions with the minimum of economic discomfort. Thus, too, has it been demonstrated that in either men or money Creston Valley can be relied upon to do her full duty any and every time Canada's best interests are in jeopardy.

How About This

Last Sunday was officially set apart as a day for national thanksgiving to an all-wise Providence that the war has been brought to a victorious conclusion for Britain and her allies.

Due to the fact that the provincial influenza regulations forbid public gatherings of any kind indoors Creston Valley's effort in this line had to go by the board—for the which thanks be given.

Owing to such short notice to prepare for such a tremendous occasion doubtless the event—had it been observed—would have resolved itself into each of the denominations in town having a little thanksgiving of their own, with the usual hatful of worshippers in attendance.

To do adequate justice to the occasion THE REVIEW submits that nothing but a citizens' service in the largest hall in town will fill the bill, with the ministers of each of the churches taking a hand in the affair, and music befitting the occasion arranged for by someone competent to handle this feature of such a stirring event.

Some two years ago we had a memorial service that was largely attended and as fully appreciated, surely a service commemorative of the end of hostilities can be conducted on the same broad principles.

Our boys "over there" didn't fight in Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian or Roman Catholic units. They went at it in one great big allied contingent. Let us copy their splendid example when the time comes to render publicly our humble and hearty thanks for a victory that ensures that freedom shall not perish from off the earth at least during the time it will take most of us to live out the balance of our allotted three score years and ten—be the same more or less.

And This

Now that the Victory Loan has been disposed of, and our flu troubles will be at an end in a few days, the next thing to engage the attention of some organization—either in existence, or to be created—is the erection of a suitable memorial to commemorate those from Creston Valley who joined up for overseas service.

When the wooden tablet opposite the Bank of Commerce, with its panel showing the names of more than a score of fallen heroes, was erected it was agreed that it would do for the time being, but when the war ended something more enduring and pretentious should be forthcoming.

Well, the war is over. People are in a generous and appreciative humor; what's to hinder with getting the project under way. Where some free-will financing has to be done there's nothing like being up and doing while folks are in the spirit for contributing.

Lacking a Canadian Club or an historical society of any sort, but knowing that in patriotic effort it takes the ladies to do things, it would seem to be in order for the Red Cross Society to undertake the good work, with such co-operative effort as may be necessary from a representative men's committee.

Deciding on what form the memorial shall take, getting together the names, dates, etc., to be inscribed thereon, and devising ways and means and putting them into execution to secure the needed funds to complete the undertaking all require time; so much of it in fact that if the thing is to be accomplished within a period that will ensure its fullest appreciation, and make the getting of the necessary revenue all the easier, not a day should be lost in launching the project.

As a starter in the matter of finance possibly the commission earned on the local sale of Victory Bonds could be diverted to that purpose. The winter is a good time to stage entertainments if these are to be resorted to to help out, while the Valley's tendency to tighten the purse strings for a few months once the Christmas season is passed is another factor not to be overlooked.

In the erection of the soldiers' memorial tablet that now does duty Creston led the way in all B.C. in effort of that sort. Undoubtedly the Valley will do its full duty in the bigger effort to perpetuate the memory of both the dead and the living overseas veterans; but will do it so much the better if the undertaking is launched while the memory of the sacrifices and achievements of our soldiers is still green in public recollection.

The Sunday Sermon

Rev. W. C. BUNT
 "O give thanks unto the Lord for He is good."—Psalm cvii, 1.

The Dominion government asked the churches to engage in thanksgiving services last Sunday. As our churches are closed at this present time, it might be well for us through the medium of the press to turn our thoughts briefly to this subject.

When the signing of the armistice was wired to the premier of the Brit-

ish house of commons he, in a few words, made the announcement to the house, ending with the words, "Let us give thanks to God." After a hearty expression of applause by the house, Mr. Lloyd George again arose and moved that the house adjourn long enough to go to the place of worship for a thanksgiving service. What grander sight could any nation witness than to see its prime minister leading the highest representatives of the country to such a place for such a purpose.

Thanksgiving on such an occasion is a recognition of Divine Providence in some way being responsible for the armistice and what it implies in the line of victory for our arms. When we think of four years of hair-breadth escapes—of tempests of shrapnel—of earth-rending bombardments, and then remembers that thousands of our men have lived through it, surely we can see some influence more than human exerting itself; some reason for gratitude to a Supreme Being.

It seems to be appropriate that our thanksgiving should flow along three different lines. First, as these providences have affected us personally. Some of us have had our loved ones spared to us untouched, while some have been spared with the brand of victory upon their persons. Then there are those whose friends will not return, but they are thinking of grace which sustained their fallen heroes and which still sustains them under the terrible losses which have come to them. All of these have many things for which to be thankful.

Secondly, there is a national viewpoint from which we can see much for which to be thankful. In this view

the conquered as well as the conquerors have in store for them in the future a larger liberty in which to work out a nobler destiny than was possible under the old conditions. But it is reserved for us who were not in the past oppressed with militarism to be grateful because victory means to us that so ycleous a system is not to be imposed upon us. As we witness the fearful cruelties which have resulted from a system whose 'education' and religion are based upon the principle that "Might is right," well may we give thanks for our victory.

Thirdly, we think of what the victory means to christianity. We are in the habit of branding the present age as being of all ages the most selfish and materialistic. And yet no preceding age ever stood the test of being willing to pour out blood and treasure in defence of justice which is one of the cardinal principles of Christianity. It is within the remembrance of most of us how that in cold blood Armenians by the thousand were massacred. And while press and pulpit lifted up their voices against it yet no nation was found with sufficient moral stamina to step in and say to the offenders, this thing must be stopped. But now we find not one nation only, but many, sufficiently gripped with the principles of Christianity to make them willing to sacrifice to hitherto unheard of limits that justice may be meted out to all. It surely is to us a matter of supreme gratitude that Christianity is standing such tests and thus proving itself to be worthy to become a universal religion. "O that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men."

Underwear

Our stocks of underwear for men, women and children is most complete. It comprises all the most reliable and noteworthy makes, in single garments and combinations, in all wanted weights. You will find here a better showing to choose from than elsewhere, and at prices that will instantly appeal to thrifty buyers. We specially mention—

Watson's Underwear

Children and Ladies' lines, in pure wool and mixture cotton and wool.

Men's Underwear

The well-known Hewson make in all the different sizes and weights.

Men's Trousers

Heavy Bannockburn tweed pants, guaranteed good wearers, at \$6.50 while they last.

S. A. SPEERS

SYNOPSIS OF LAND ACT AMENDMENT

Pre-emption now confined to surveyed lands only. Records will be granted covering only land suitable for agricultural purposes and which is non-timber land. Partnership pre-emptions abolished, but parties of not more than four may arrange for adjacent pre-emptions, with joint residence, but each making necessary improvements on respective claims. Pre-emptors must occupy claims for five years and make improvements to value of \$10 per acre, including clearing and cultivation of at least 5 acres, before receiving Crown Grant.

Where pre-emptor in occupation not less than 3 years, and has made proportionate improvements, he may, because of ill-health or other cause, be granted intermediate certificate of improvement and transfer his claim.

Records without permanent residence may be issued provided applicant makes improvements to extent of \$500 per annum and records same each year. Failure to make improvements or record same will operate as forfeiture. Title cannot be obtained on claims in less than 5 years, with improvements of \$10 per acre, including 5 acres cleared and cultivated, and residence of at least 2 years.

Pre-emptor holding Crown Grant may record another pre-emption, if he requires land in conjunction with his farm, without actual occupation. Provided statutory improvements made and residence maintained on Crown granted land.

Unsurveyed areas, not exceeding 20 acres, may be leased as homesteads; title to be obtained after fulfilling residential and improvement conditions.

For grazing and industrial purposes, areas exceeding 60 acres may be leased by one person or company.

PRE-EMPTORS' FREE GRANTS ACT. The scope of this Act is enlarged to include all persons joining and serving with His Majesty's Forces. The time within which the heirs or devisees of a deceased pre-emptor may apply for title under this Act is extended from one year from the death of such person, as formerly, until one year after the conclusion of the present war. This privilege is also made retroactive.

TOWN'S PROPERTY ALLOTMENT ACT.

Provision is made for the grant to persons holding uncompleted Agreements to Purchase from the Crown of such proportion of the land, if divisible, as the payments already made will cover in proportion to the sale price of the whole parcel. Two or more persons holding such Agreements may group their interests and apply for a proportionate allotment of land. If it is not considered advisable to divide the land covered by an application for a proportionate allotment, an allotment of land of equal value selected from available lands may be made. These allotments are conditional upon payment of all taxes due the Crown or to any municipality. The rights of persons to whom the purchaser from the Crown has agreed to sell are also protected. The decision of the Minister of Lands in respect to the adjustment of a proportionate allotment is final. The time for making application for these allotments is limited to the 1st day of May, 1919. Any application made after this date will not be considered. These allotments apply to town lots and lands of the Crown sold at public auction.

For information apply to any Provincial Government Agent or to C. F. HAYES, Deputy Minister of Land & Victoria, B. C.

RUBBERS

Men's Women's Misses' Boys' Children's

3-Lace Rubbers for Men and Boys.

STORM RUBBERS for Men, Women, Misses Boys and Children.



Mawson Brothers
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 CAPITAL PAID UP, \$25,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$10,500,000

BANK MONEY ORDERS

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

\$5 and under	3 cents
over \$5 and not exceeding \$10	6 "
" \$10 " " " \$50	10 "
" \$50 " " " \$500	15 "

PLUS REVENUE STAMPS

C. G. BENNETT, Manager Creston Branch

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

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

Coal and Wood For Sale.

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Phone 56 Sirdar Ave. Creston

ZAM-BUK

Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring
Antiseptic—Stops blood-poison
Soothing—Ends pain and smarting, etc.
Pure—Best for baby's rashes.
Heals all sores.

50c. box. All Druggists and Stores

Freedom of Seas Belongs To Allies

A Vessel Now Leaves For Europe Every Forty Minutes

If ocean commerce had been handled in the old way the U-boats would have had a far better chance of realizing the Germans' early expectations of winning the war. In meeting the problem of the shortage of shipping it was no less necessary that all the vessels at the allies' command should render the fullest possible service than that the ship yards should speed up the rate of production. Before the war it would never have seemed feasible that the entire sea traffic of this country should be organized as a single system and operated on schedule time.

Today the United States shipping board has under its surveillance the movements of one-fourth of the merchant ships of the world. Day by day their locations, their arrivals and their sailings are charted and the time spent in port and in transit. With the regularity of railroad trains great cargo ships are loaded with supplies and despatched to return in a given number of days.

It would be disheartening to the German people to know, if they were allowed to receive the information, that every six minutes a merchant vessel arrives at and another leaves an American port, and that from North Atlantic seaports one departs for Europe every forty minutes. This does not include vessels in the service of the army or navy. It does not take into account the transportation abroad of 1,450,000 American troops, over 800,000 of them in the last three months alone.

To all of these ships are allotted cargoes of food, raw materials or munitions, according to the government requirements. It is all part of the business of carrying on the war on prearranged plans. From month to month it is known with reasonable precision how much shipping will be available at various ports and what supplies and munitions will be moved overseas. The freedom of the seas belongs to the allies and America, and under the protection of their navies they move their ships at will wherever they need.

Cost of Being Governed

It costs \$1,400,000 a year "to run" the British house of commons, including \$1,040,000 for members' salaries and \$222,835 to work the house of lords. For the coming year the lords are putting on an extra item of \$9,000 for six reporters, as they are now issuing their debates daily, like the house of commons. In view of the fact that the commons, who hold many and long sittings, can manage with twelve reporters, the lords, who sit neither early nor very often, are doing themselves well.

New Russia's New Flag

A new flag has been deployed, a white and green flag, that of the provisional government of Siberia established at Vladivostok. White and green, symbolical of Russia's vast snow-covered plains and great stretches of dense forests! There is something primitive and distinctly characteristic in this choice which will appeal to that love of the land which is so strong in the Russian people. For this reason the Siberian flag is more likely to be regarded as an emblem by the many peoples which comprise Greater Russia than if it had symbolized aught else than nature as she is known in that land of vast spaces formerly known as Russia, now being divided by German artifice.

DOUGLAS' INFANT TABLETS

FORMERLY HENNEQUINS FOR BABIES AND SMALL CHILDREN TROUBLES
Contain no harmful drugs. 25c per box or 5 boxes by mail on receipt of \$1.00.

Douglas & Co., Nananee, Ont.

Made in Germany
Irate Lady—This clothes line as I bought last night you said was a all-British line.
Shopkeeper—Yes, madam.
Irate Lady—Well, it's broke twice and let me washing down. A 'Indenburg line I calls it.—Tit-Bits.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house, it is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

High Water Mark

"High water mark" is the line ordinarily reached by the sea at high tide. The general high water mark of the sea is taken as the line at the limit of the rise of the medium tides and that of a body of fresh water in which there is no ebb and flow tide, is taken at the limit of the soil that is so affected by the water as to be marked with a nature and vegetation distinct from that of the banks.

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

Increased Production

Cities of Western Canada Helping Food Situation by Vacant Lot Cultivation

The cultivation of vacant lots in the cities of Western Canada will add considerably to food production. Nearly all the cities—Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and others—report very large crops of potatoes, in addition to all kinds of vegetables. Winnipeg's potato harvest, it is estimated, will run to about 100,000 bushels. Saskatoon has about 20,000 bushels in sight. No estimates are available from other cities, but reports indicate that their crops will be equally large.

The yields will be invariably larger than last year, and the increase is due rather to this than to any increase in acreage. In the city of Winnipeg some 21,320 gardens, having an aggregate acreage of 920 acres, which have been cultivated. About two-thirds of this area was sown to potatoes.

Minard's Lincture Cures Colds, etc.

Pig-keeping Warship

A writer in the London Daily Chronicle tells of a monitor that has a double claim to Britain's gratitude. In the first place she frequently and thoroughly bombards the Boche; secondly, she keeps pigs. Members of the ship's company patriotically decided that part space could not better be utilized than in rearing pork and bacon, and prosperity has smiled on their sea styes and the labor of their leisure hours. They admit that their "warship" indeed, the "pig-keeping warship," is a floating bar-

...had had a German... demanded the latter... The officer shook his head... "There's no word to give you," he said... "but could my word spray..."

EATS DIRT

MADE IN CANADA

GILLETT'S LYE

CLEANS-DISINFECTS—USED FOR SOFTENING WATER—FOR MAKING HARD AND SOFT SOAP—FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH CAN.

Begin Dinner With Dessert

The Plan of the Chinese Would Save Meat

How about eating your pie or pudding at the beginning of dinner and then finishing up with meat, fish or soup? In China, where everything is done backwards according to our way of thinking, they begin a meal with dessert. After the sweets have taken the edge off their appetites they can eat what meats or vegetables they need and are satisfied.

The suggestion that we adopt the Chinese custom was made in the course of a sermon on food conservation preached recently. The preacher's text was "and in the seven plentiful years the earth brought forth in handfuls." After calling attention to the success of Joseph as the first food controller in written history, the preacher said: "I would like to make a somewhat startling suggestion to the food administration and to the public generally. It is that we should adopt the Chinese custom of eating sweets and desserts first at our meals."

"I am persuaded that the Chinese custom of serving sweets at the beginning was adopted centuries ago as a food conservation measure, for they have hundreds of millions of people to feed and great famines are common among them. As the sweets take the edge off one's appetite, one would eat less meat and vegetables if he began on desserts."

"These Chinese customs are more rational and less animal than ours. It is also more healthful, for when one ends with sweets he leaves an acid reaction in the mouth which is bad for the teeth and the system generally. As a conservation measure the introduction of the Chinese custom in this country would result in a saving of one-fifth of the meat consumed. This would be of inestimable benefit to our soldiers and our allies."

A druggist can obtain an imitation of MINARD'S LINIMENT from a Toronto house at a very low price, and have it labeled his own product. This greasy imitation is the poorest one we have yet seen of the many that every Tom, Dick and Harry has tried to introduce.

Ask for MINARD'S and you will get it.

Broken in Spirit

"I suppose you always prefer to enlist men who are not married," remarked Jones to a sergeant at the recruiting station.

"No; you're mistaken there," the latter hastened to reply. "I prefer married men every time. You see, we don't have to go to the trouble of teaching married men to obey."—London Tit-Bits.

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

Dreadful

"Mother, did God make you?"
"Yes, dear."
"Did He make me too?"
"Of course, darling."
"Did He make the flies?"
"Certainly, He made everything."
The child bent over his toys, muttering, "dreadful-fussy work—making flies."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, BACKACHE, GRAVEL, GOUT, DIABETES, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS.

THE PILLS

Building Trade Active

Marked Revival in Prairie Cities Has Been Noted

During the past two years a marked revival in the building trade in the prairie cities of Canada has been noted. From the outbreak of the war until the beginning of last year the business was practically at a standstill. In Regina, Saskatchewan, the value of permits issued this year already exceeds the total of the whole of the two previous years, and it is anticipated that before the end of the year the expenditure on new buildings in that city will exceed a million dollars, as considerable building is to be done this fall. Though not quite so busy as Regina, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, is also enjoying brisk building activity, the value of the permits issued during the first seven months of this year being more than fifty per cent. greater than the total of last year.

FREQUENT HEADACHES

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

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

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

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

A Clever Answer

The old practice of badgering witnesses is still kept up in some western courts, sometimes, however, to the detriment of the cross-examiner. Lawyer Smith, partially bald, and a very infrequent patron of the local barber shop, was grilling a witness on the stand.

"Now, Mr. Barker, you pass for an intelligent farmer; and yet you can't tell how old this barn is and you have lived on the next farm for ten years. Come, now, tell us how old your own house is, if you think you know."

Whereupon the old farmer somewhat testily replied: "Well, it's just about as old as you are, and needs slugging about as bad."

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

Japanese Women Dive for Shells

The Japanese industry of making buttons, scarfpins, shirt studs, cuff links and the like from sea shells, brought from the Indian Ocean, the Philippines and the South Sea Islands, has made mighty strides these last few years, says Gas Logic. Millions of the shells are gathered from the ocean bottom by women divers, who work without the aid of any diving apparatus whatever.

Minard's Lincture Cures Diphtheria.

Odd Styles in Ornaments

Cow's Horns Considered Becoming Headgear

A very odd kind of ornament commonly worn by the Zulus in South Africa is made of the cocoons of a large species of moth. These, when dried, make a rattling sound if shaken, the shrivelled pupae of the insects being still inside.

The cocoons are baked to kill the contained insects and then are strung a bunch of them together, to form anklets.

A Zulu can be seen drawing a picture. He wears a pair of these anklets, which are not only attractive to the eye, but, by their rattling agreeable to the ear of the negro. They furnish a cheerful accompaniment to his movements as he runs along the road.

It will be noticed that he wears a pair of cow's horns on his head. They have no significance except as a becoming headgear.



My Dad wears

BOB LONG

UNION-MADE OVERALLS SHIRTS & GLOVES

Known from Coast to Coast

F. G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1

WHITE SHOE DRESSING

LIQUID and CAKE

For Men's Womens and Children's Shoes

Training Textile Men

An interesting extension in connection with the woollen and worsted industries is taking place in the textile department of the Leeds (England) University. It has been arranged to provide a special diploma course of study for the training of the merchants of the future of the woollen and worsted industry, in which textiles, economics and languages will be suitably and usefully combined. It is proposed to use the fine equipment of the cloth workers' department of the university in giving the students knowledge of the materials—whether wools, tops, yarns or fabrics—with which he is to deal, in order that he may learn intelligently the best means of producing goods to meet the requirements of each particular market.



Ingiam's Velveola Souveraine Face Powder

When warm days or hard work cause you to perspire, your nose and forehead become oily and shiny. A light application of Ingiam's Velveola Souveraine Face Powder will remove the shine and give your complexion smooth attractiveness. It hides blemishes and tiny wrinkles. Yet so fine of texture is it you can scarcely detect it. And best of all blends perfectly with the complexion and stays on. (50c.)

To give your complexion the fresh health of youth use Ingiam's Milk-cream Cream daily. It is gently corrective and remedial. Its cleansing and softening. Rubbed into the hands it keeps them soft and white. Two sizes, 50c. and \$1.00. A full line of Ingiam's toilet products, including Zodenta for the teeth (25c.), is at your druggists.

A Picture With Each Purchase

Each time you buy a package of Ingiam's Toilet Arts or Perfume your druggist will give you, without charge, a large portrait of a world-famous motion picture actress. Each time you get a different portrait so you make a collection for your home. Ask your druggist.

F. F. Ingiam Company
Windsor, Ontario (120)

A Feeling of Confidence

always goes with health and health making is the big reason for

Grape-Nuts

A delicious food, rich in the vital phosphates. No Waste. You eat and enjoy it to the last atom. Health making, nourishing, economical.

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere

W. H. ...

A Fight for Life

It has been light or die for many of us in the past and the lucky people are those who have suffered, but who are now well because they heeded nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that wonderful new discovery of Dr. Pierce's called "An-ur-ic." You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, headache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as diabetes or stone in bladder.

To overcome these distressing conditions take plenty of exercise in the open air, avoid a heavy meat diet, drink freely of water and at each meal take Anuric (double strength). You will, in a short time, find that you are one of the firm indorsers of Anuric.

Hamilton, Ont.—"For kidney ailments I have never known any medicine to equal Anuric. When I started to take it I was very miserable with lame back, pains in the cords of my neck and shoulders and all over my body. The water was high colored and offensive. All of these conditions left me after one week's use of Anuric and I consider it to be the greatest of all kidney medicines."—MRS. JENNIE CLARK, 79 Queen St. So.

Toronto, Ont.—"My husband suffered severely with pains in his back for three or four weeks. He commenced to take Anuric and in three or four days he not only looked better, but remarked that his back felt much better, and now he says that his pain has all gone. It is with pleasure that we recommend Anuric."—MRS. MARY RYAN, 54, Seaton St.

THE COMLYN ALIBI

— BY —
HEADON HILL

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

(Continued.)

Before this terrible indictment of her undeclared lover Mavis was dumb. In her heart she struggled against belief in his guilt, but that he should tamely endure such well-founded suspicion fanned the flame of her own suspicion that his inability to exculpate himself was due to some disgraceful reason. The hot tears sprang to her eyes and she rose to leave the room. The thin, querulous voice detained her:

"In begging you to reconsider your attitude towards Mr. Morgan there is just one thing I must add—not as a threat, but as a guide to your decision. Morgan declares that if you will not marry him he will pass his evidence on to the police and put you in the witness box at the trial which would inevitably follow. I need not dwell upon the nature of your ordeal. You would have to confess that at the inquest you had concealed the fact that you saw the murderer flying from the scene of his crime, wearing the Zingari ribbon."

"Oh, all right, father! Don't tire yourself with any more special pleading." The girl's spirit broke down at last. "It really doesn't matter whom I marry, and it may as well be Jasper Morgan as anyone else. If it will make you happy I will do what you wish."

"And kill myself on my wedding day." The floodgates of her grief burst loose amid a gust of sobs when she gained the seclusion of her room.

CHAPTER X.
Through the Skylight

The Reverend Cleophas Burbury, rector of Comlyn, was a semi-paralytic invalid, married somewhat late in life to the lady upon whom by reason of his chronic illness the affairs of the parish had devolved. Her sex prevented her from conducting the services in the ancient Norman church, that duty being necessarily taken by the curate; but in all else Mrs. Burbury was a power in the town, with a finger in everyone's pie and a nose for every breath of village scandal.

The murder of Mrs. Morgan at Comlyn Court had been a god-send to the rector's wife, and so, in its earlier stages, had been the subsequent investigation. She had done a good deal of private detective work on her own account and now, after the lapse of a month without an ar-

rest, she was loud in her lamentations over the failure of justice to lay the culprit by the heels. In a less primitive spot her denunciations of all and sundry would have laid her open to a whole crop of actions for libel.

Mrs. Burbury was a keen partisan. She hated Sir Anthony West, who never came to church and had no money for the charities she ran at other people's expenses. And she had been devoted to Lydia Morgan, whose purse had always been at her disposal. When the tongue of rumor began to busy itself with Sir Anthony's name, she ranged herself with the young baronet's backbiters and bit more deeply than any of them. She had not long been nosing into the affairs when she heard that Susan Hever, the parlormaid at the Court, was reported to have seen Sir Anthony on the day of the murder. Mrs. Burbury had promptly sent for the girl, who had formerly been one of her Sunday scholars, and subjected her to a severe cross-examination, which was utterly devoid of results.

"I met some one in the shrubbery walk, but I shouldn't like to swear it was Sir Anthony," was the burden of the parlormaid's statement, repeated over and over again.

Then the rector's wife had tackled Susan's father, Michael Hever, the reputed fisherman who lived in the wrecked brig and was also supposed to have a most damning tale to tell. But the man had shut his jaws like a rat trap, and had met the inquiries with a blank and hostile stare. Mrs. Burbury had gathered that Michael knew something, but would not open out, which was surprising, since his hatred of the West family was notorious, dating back to the days of Sir Anthony's father.

To a lady of Mrs. Burbury's temperament these rebuffs were galling in the extreme, coming from parishioners of her own from whom she thought herself entitled to claim allegiance. With less confidence in the information she would gain, but assured of politeness, she next waylaid Mr. Jevens in the village street and got her full mead of politeness but no information at all. The butler was glib and plausible, and full of pious sentiments, but he could tell her nothing that she had not learned by heart already.

"My evidence madam, was reported verbatim in the press," was practically the boiled down gist of his suave replies.

These set backs only inflamed Mrs. Burbury's curiosity, and when, a fortnight after the murder, Tom came home for the holidays she enlisted her only son as an assistant ferret. Unfortunately the boy, though inheriting his mother's detective instincts, had long since conceived a youthful admiration for the scapegrace Tony, and he tackled the job from quite a different standpoint. He absorbed all the details furnished by his mother and set to work in his mulish way to defeat the maternal aim. He had made some progress along that line when he sat down to dinner on the day after the painful interview between Archibald Comlyn and Mavis.

"Any discoveries?" inquired Mrs. Burbury eagerly, when the maid had left the room with the tray for the invalid upstairs.

"I heard a queer bit of news this afternoon," replied the boy in his stodgy way. "You're so jolly cute Mater, you may be able to fit it into the puzzle. I'm blessed if I can. It's all over the village that Miss Comlyn is going to marry Mr. Morgan."

Mrs. Burbury, a massive woman with a false front, and scanty teeth too visibly stopped with gold, fairly gasped.

"Fit it into the puzzle?" she repeated. "Tom, it explains everything. I have all along believed that that dissolute scoundrel, Sir Anthony was guilty. Now I know he is, as sure as if I had seen him shoot Mrs. Morgan with my own eyes."

"How could he have shot Mrs. Morgan with your eyes?" asked the boy solemnly, with his mouth full of mutton, and as if he really wanted to know.

"Idiot!" shrilled his mother. "It's as plain as the nose on your face, if anything could be so plain. Mr. Morgan must have been aware from the first that Sir Anthony killed his wife, but being left a lonely widower, he chose Mavis Comlyn as Number Two, and suppressed the evidence so as to have a hold over her. It is notorious that West and Mavis have been carrying on since they were children."

Tom took a draught of the thin beer provided at the rectory and considered the theory.

"You're jolly clever, Mater," he grinned at last. "Looks as if you might be right. What do you think Morgan will do? Keep the evidence suppressed for ever and ever amen, or spring it on Tony West as soon as he's secured his Number Two, as you call her?"

"It depends on whether Mr. Morgan has made a bargain with that wretched girl at the Dower House," the gold in Mrs. Burbury's teeth rattled contentedly. "It is an honorable man—always good for half a sovereign in the plate when he comes to church—and if he has entered into a bargain to hush up the crime he will endeavor to keep it. But he must be made to break it, Tom, and to prepare for that we must watch this relations with the witnesses. He has failed to do so. We cannot have such a miscarriage of justice in our peaceful village."

(To Be Continued.)

FREE

THIS IS FREE PALMOLIVE WEEK for every user of this famous soap.

The week in which you buy one cake at the regular price, and secure another full sized cake absolutely free by presenting the coupon which appears below.

Every dealer who sells soap is acting as our agent, in this great free offer. Each will accept the coupon in exchange for a cake of Palmolive provided you buy another cake of Palmolive at the same time.

With all soap selling at war-time prices, this gift will be doubly appreciated—act now, while the supply holds out. Tear out the coupon, sign it and take it to your dealer at once. Don't risk losing your free cake of

PALMOLIVE SOAP

No need to tell you how good Palmolive is. How its smooth, creamy lather is considered the greatest of all toilet luxuries.

Make this your introduction to the luxury you have been missing if you don't already use Palmolive—

Palmolive contains Nature's greatest cleansing agents—the Palm and Olive Oils prized since history began as the greatest of all toilet luxuries. Its delicate Oriental perfume adds to the pleasure of its use. Its lasting qualities make it the economy soap.

If You Present This Coupon



(83) FREE SOAP COUPON

This coupon will be accepted (if presented within thirty days) as full payment for one cake of Palmolive Soap when the holder purchases another cake at the regular price of 15c (two for 25c.)

Only one coupon may be presented by each family and the name and address of the party receiving the free Palmolive Soap must be signed in full to the following:

I hereby certify that I have this day purchased one cake of Palmolive Soap from my dealer and received one cake Palmolive Soap Free.

Name

Address

NOTICE TO DEALERS: We will replace the soap given with this coupon only under the following conditions: Coupons must be returned direct to the Palmolive Company Limited, Toronto, Ont. It must bear the full name and address and be signed by the party receiving the soap. We neither will return nor refund any coupons purchased by dealers.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids,
Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes.

YOUR EYES No Smear, Just Eye Comfort

Murine Eye Remedy At Your Dealer's or by Mail in Tubes 25c. For Bulk of the Eye Free.

Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Local and Personal

FOR SALE—One man cordwood sawing machine. C. Olsen, Creston.

PIGS FOR SALE—Six weeks old, \$5 each while they last. John Miller, Creston.

Geo. Johnson of the P. Burns Co. was a business visitor at Nelson a couple of days the middle of the week.

Mrs. Erickson, who has been Mrs. Bennett's guest for the past two weeks, returned to Cranbrook on Sunday.

Reg. Hull of the Fernie branch is the new junior at the Bank of Commerce while W. Whillier is in the hospital with the flu.

TOO MANY APPLES—Owing to being unable to secure delivery of kegs I will not purchase any more apples for cider-making.—Jas. Compton.

Watches have Advanced 25 Per Cent. in the last Year

Therefore it is advisable to have your old one repaired for the following reasons:

1. Many of the older watches are made of much better material than the same watch if bought to-day.
2. The repairs as estimated would make your watch the same as new, and would be guaranteed for a year.
3. An examination and estimate will cost you nothing.

J. V. ORR

Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Next door to Postoffice. CRESTON

LAND REGISTRY ADT
(Section 24)

IN THE MATTER of part (654/1000 of an acre) of Lot "A" of Block 24 of Lot 812, Group 1, Map 1014, Kootenai District, as registered in Indefeasible Fees Book, Vol. 2, Folio 147, No. 2441-1.

Proof having been filed in my office of the loss of Certificate of Title No. 2441-1 to the above-mentioned lands in the name of Ole Knudsen Tofte, and hearing date the 27th May, 1914, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue to the said Ole Knudsen Tofte a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of such lost certificate. Any person having any information with reference to such lost Certificate of Title is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Nelson, B.C., this 13th day of November, 1918.

E. S. STOKES,
District Registrar of Titles.
Date of first publication Nov. 22, 1918.

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
Boiloga, &c.

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

P. BURNS
& CO., Ltd.

FOR SALE—Seven fine young pigs, at \$5 each. R. STEWART, Creston.

Will exchange set light drying harness for stock saddle.—C. Olsen, Creston.

BIRTH—At Creston, on November 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Foss (Calgary), a son.

The P. Burns Co. has commenced the usual fall cattle export, the first car going out to Nelson on Wednesday.

Mrs. Bamford arrived from Waldo a few days ago, and will make an extended stay in the Valley, the guest of Mrs. Dow.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—1 range, 1 cook stove, 2 heaters, bedsteads, springs, chairs, tables, stands, stove pipes. Attwood Ranch, Creston.

Dolf Weir, recently assistant at the Beyan garage, who left about a month ago for Portland, Ore., is back spending a few days with Valley friends.

After almost a month's enforced vacation due to flu Miss L. Edmondson returned to the coast on Wednesday, the schools there reopening this week.

H. Davis, the sheep man on the G. Huscroft ranch, loaded out five cars of these animals the middle of last week, which were sent to the Calgary, Alta., market.

CHICKENS WANTED—We pay top price for young roosters alive. Write Cranbrook Meat Market, Cranbrook, B.C., stating number of birds. No Leghorns.

Mr. Farrell, bookkeeper at the Mercantile, has moved from the Quaipe place beyond the section house, and is now occupying the Glazer residence on Park Road.

R. Walmsley, who is taking medical treatment for stomach trouble at Nelson, was here for a couple of days at the end of the week, returning to that city on Sunday.

Another five acres of the Barton ranch has been disposed of, the buyer being Chas. Moore. His purchase adjoins the ten-acre tract recently acquired by W. B. Embree.

If the ban on public gatherings is lifted in Alberta and B.C. within the next ten days Creston's three-day Chautauqua will materialize about Christmas week from latest reports.

Spanish influenza still prevails amongst the Creston Indians though fairly well in check. Up to the present there have been eight deaths from it amongst the Valley redmen.

The order compelling the wearing of flu masks in the Valley was raised on Saturday, and on Sunday very few of them were in evidence, and they have been growing gradually less ever since.

Mrs. Geo. Hendren, Miss Blanche Hendren and Master Bobby Hetherington, who have spent the past few months with friends in Toronto, Ontario, returned to Creston on Saturday.

DENTISTRY—Dr. Pickering, Grand Forks, will be in Creston, Nov. 27th, ready to render professional services to the public, and will make regular visits every two months to accommodate patients.

J. V. Orr announces that his stock and full equipment is now to hand and he is in the best of shape to handle all watch, clock and jewelry repairing at his store next the postoffice. All work is guaranteed.

The Middleton place across the river, which W. B. Gilrie purchased about two years ago, has again changed hands, the new owner being Chas. Meakin, who arrived some time ago from Coleman, Alta.

R. S. Bevan was a business visitor at Kitchener on Tuesday, helping G. A. Hunt get his engine into working shape for the winter. Mr. Hunt has several cordwood contracts with picnic firms again this winter.

The flu has created an extra heavy demand for fresh eggs and sorry to say there is hardly enough of the fresh hen fruit to go round. Even at 60 cents per dozen biddy refuses to produce in the quantities the local situation demands.

One of the latest deaths from flu at Nelson is that of G. H. Lawley, the assistant engineer who was doing the Arrow Creek irrigation survey work, but who had to suddenly leave home about three weeks ago being then suffering from quite a heavy cold.

The deal was completed last week whereby Robt. Black became owner of the Bruce J. E. Hayden ranch which he joins his own. Mr. Hayden

on some property he has in the neighborhood of the E. N. Holmes place.

Creston Valley went well over her quota in the Victory Loan which closed on Saturday night. All told about \$48,000 worth of the bonds were purchased, at the rate of about \$30 per head of population. So far as we can learn \$5000 was the highest single purchase.

NO REVIEW NEXT WEEK—Next week will be The Review's annual week's vacation. For the past three issues we have had to get along with half a staff, and work in other departments has got so far behind that a week's rest on the paper is essential to get things squared away.

Both the bird and big game in the Valley have had the easiest season on record this year so far. It is doubtful if the whites have as yet bagged a half-dozen deer, while due to invariably rainy weather during October the take of grouse was almost as light.

The flu situation is well in hand now in the immediate vicinity of the town, but is still quite serious in the Kitchener country. In the week there has been but one death, that of D. Grundy of the C.P.R. boarding house, Sirdar, who was only ill a matter of four days. The remains were interred at Creston on Tuesday.

Word has been received from John Keen, M.P.P., that the Arrow Creek irrigation survey will be finished this fall if the weather holds and a man can be secured to complete the job. There is only about three days more work on the project, but until the engineers complete the Reclamation work a man is not likely to be had.

MILK WANTED—The attention of those who care to make donations to the Creston hospital is kindly called to the fact that fresh milk is specially needed, donations of this commodity being short of requirements at the present time. Assistance with milk will be specially appreciated. Phone the hospital and arrangements will be made for delivery of same.

At to-day's (Friday) writing the flu situation in the Valley is well in hand. There are but ten patients in the hospital now and the cases with but one exception are decidedly mild. Few if any cases exist in private homes, and so far this week only three new cases developed—the trio being included in the hospital ten. At Kitchener Dr. Henderson has ten cases still under his care, but only one of these are dangerous. Sirdar has some few mild cases, but so far the Canyon City and Wynndel districts have escaped without a single touch of it. With the decidedly frosty nights and the sunny days that now prevail it looks safe to say that the trouble is about at an end, and by December 1st it is reasonable to expect conditions to be back to normal as respects schools, churches, and public gatherings.

The week-end Old Country mail brought the sad intelligence to Mrs. Truscott that her son, Pte. Louis Truscott had died of wounds in a base hospital in France on Sept. 20th. His wound was of gunshot in the left leg, and would appear to have been serious as he died before being conveyed far beyond the firing line. The late Pte. Truscott had seen over three years service at the front, having joined up at Edmonton with the 51st Battalion in the fall of 1914, and transferred to the 40th Battalion in England in order to get into the fighting that much the earlier. He leaves a wife and three children who proceeded him to the Old Country shortly after he enlisted. Another of the Truscott boys is in the navy, while Sapper Bill Truscott was as far as Brockville, Ont., en route to France when the armistice was signed and the corps halted there.

Wynndel

Victor Johnson arrived from Nelson on Thursday on a business visit, and may spend the winter in the Valley.

A. E. Penson is busy these days on some chimney building contracts on the Battle and Moon residences.

Mr. Benadetto and son, recent purchasers of land near the Ofner ranch, have returned to Diamond City, Alta. They will return in the spring to reside permanently.

Wynndel did itself proud in the Victory Loan drive. Principal Dewar handled the canvass and just how well he performed is evidenced by the fact that \$3500 was taken up, and most of it paid spot cash.

The M. Wilson seventh in running order, coming on the timber salvaged

from the K. V. bridges at Creston and rafted down last August.

Miss Alice Carr of Alice Siding is a visitor here at present, helping out with the apple pack at the O. J. Wiggen and Paul Hagen ranch.

Joe Rudd arrived back from Bellevue, Alta., with a car of effects the latter part of the week. Mrs. Rudd is expected shortly, and they will likely occupy the old Grady store for the winter.

E. Butterfield received word the latter part of October that his son, Pte. Douglas Butterfield, had again been

wounded, but details are lacking as to the extent of the injury. This is the third time his name has appeared in the casualty list in almost three years in France.

The Co-Operative has another car of apples about ready for shipping and with its departure next week will wind up the fruit export for the year.

The Ashley Cooper ranch loaded out a car of apples direct last week, Wagners being prominent.

Miss Marie Hagen continues to improve splendidly, and will shortly be around as usual.

VERY SPECIAL VALUES IN
White and Stripe Flannelette

We are offering an old purchase of English goods of the above at less than to-day's wholesale prices.

Prices range from 23c. to 30c. per yard

We are agents for Jaeger all-wool goods.

Creston Mercantile Co.
LIMITED

Everything in Lumber

Canyon City Lumber Company
LIMITED

VICTORY LOAN 1918

It is the duty of every citizen to purchase Victory Bonds, and this Bank is prepared to assist wage earners by making loans for this purpose on the most favorable terms. Wherever possible, the bonds will be held for safe-keeping, on behalf of small subscribers, for one year, without charge.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE