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THE CUMBERLAND NEWS.

Devoted Especially to the Interests of Cumberland and Surrounding District.

THE NEWS, TWENTY FIRST YEAR — CUMBERLAND, B. C. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4, 1915 — SUBSCRIPTION $1.00 A YEAR

New Shoes For Ladies & Children

Ladies' Cloth Top Patent Vamp plain toe, latest style **3.95**

Ladies' Blue Kid Top patent Cuban heel, new toe, price **4.50**

Ladies' Blue Vici Top, gun metal vamp, latest last... **3.75**

Ladies' 1 & 2 button strap Slippers, easy fitting SPLENDID WEARERS **1.95**

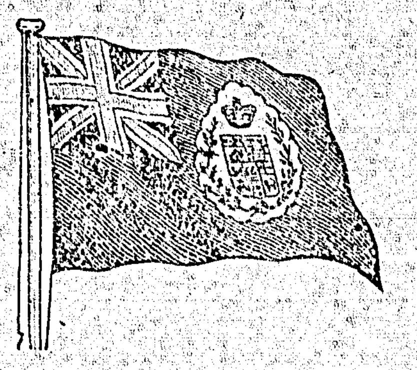
—XXX—

Children's "Eclipse" Shoes

the most durable, the easiest fitting and moderate priced shoe for the little ones

SIMON LEISER & Company, Limited

Dunsmuir Ave., Cumberland



"Victory Follows Our Flag"

STATEMENT

Comox District Patriotic War Fund—Month Ending May 31st, 1915

Bal. on hand Apl 30,' 15	$978.10
Receipts—	
Mr. Ward, city collections	29.75
Canadian Collieries	550.00
Mr. Cook	1.00
Bank interest	11.41
	$1570.26
Expenses	
Mrs. Wallace	$35.00
Mrs. W. Brown	$42.00
Mrs. M. Ellison	42.00
Mrs. C. MacIntosh	30.00
Mrs. R. Rushford	52.00
Mis. Ponder	30.00
Mrs. Cope	32.00
Mrs. L. Piket	30.00
Mrs. R. Herd	37.00
Mrs. G. Brown	35.00
War tax stamps	.20
Bal. on hand May 31st 1915	$1205.06
	$1570.26

Respectfully submitted,
T. B O'Connell,
Treasurer

Campbell's

SUMMER WEAR

U WEAR
Ladies' and Misses' Cambric and Crepe U Wear

EMBROIDERIES
Special values in 3, 4 and 5 inch Embroidery Edging at 15c per yard. Corset Cover Embroicery at 20c and 25c per yard. Allover Embroidery Flouncings at 35c per yard. 45 inch Skirting Embroidery at 50c per yard.

MIDDIES
Misses' White Balbriggan Navy Trimmed Middies at 60c each.

WASH GOODS
White and Printed Piques, Fancy Muslins, Cotton Crepes and Zephyr Ginghams at 15c to 35c per yard.

SPORT MIDDIES—Another shipment expected to arrive this week of Sport Middies made in the new Rugby, stripes of navy, flesh, sky and black stripes; also white Pique and Repp skirts.

SANDALS—Misses' and Children's Little Brownie & White Duck Sandles 75c each

Campbell's

Courtenay defeated Cumberland at baseball at Courtenay on Sunday afternoon by a score of 6—3. This places Courtenay one game ahead in the series for the cup. A large number witnessed the game.

Dunsmuir Avenue is greatly improved by the removal of the grass and weeds. It takes that country lane look off the avenue. The citizens will appreciate the transformation, and remember it when next civic election day comes round.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bryden and Mr. Robert Bryden, of Victoria, arrived at Gartley Beach last week.

Miss Hazel Frame, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Frame, of this city, arrived home on Saturday from Seattle, where she had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Harrison. Miss Frame has been teaching school at Vancouver, but has been offered a position in the Trail public school, and may accept.

A choice lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen Fabric Visiting Cards, put up in neat type any style you want. We will print the above for a short time only, at reduced prices.—THE CUMBERLAND NEWS.

Mrs. Thos. Horne returned to Nanaimo this week.

Mrs. Frank Ramsay and family expect to leave for San Francisco the first week in September to join Mr. Ramsay, who is employed there.

William Haynten has severed his connection with the Ideal Store.

The British Admiralty received 16,000 offers of new scientific devices during the five months of the war. Another 16,000 doubtless came under the stimulus of the last five months. Of the first 16,000 a board undertook to sort the wheat from the chaff, to eliminate the 'crank' proposals, and reduced to 25 the number which in the board's judgment were worthy of any attention. Another board, has scrutinized these 25 more rigidly and reduced them to just two. These two are being worked out with every precaution of secrecy, and every prospect, it is declared, of giving a surprise in mechanical warfare, exceeding anything produced by German ingenuity.

Obituary

Mary Lighter, wife of Mr. F. Lighter, of this city, died at Calgary, on Saturday, July 24th, following an operation for appendicitis and other internal complications. The deceased was 41 years of age, and a native of Russia. She leaves a husband and six children to mourn her loss. Interment took place at Calgary.

We extend to the sorely bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

Mr. F. Lighter arrived home from Calgary on Sunday. The late Mrs. Lighter was dead and buried by the time Mr. Lighter arrived at Calgary.

Mrs. D. Piket has recently received a letter from her son, Leonard, who is among the Canadian Forces recently arriving in England. "Len" is well and cheerful, and has promised to bring a bunch of the Kaiser's whiskers when he returns from the front.

This awful tragedy of war that has utterly despoiled Belgium and has over-run a portion of France and Russia, makes it the duty of every Britisher to do his bit to carry it through, cost us what it will. Added to the ordinary horrors of war, are the fiendish barbarisms of the Germans, so beastial that the Commission appointed by the British Government declared in their findings it was impossible to print them. We are told that every company in the French Army contains men who have ruined homes, murdered kinsfolk and wives and sisters dishonored to avenge. We who so far have not seen nor felt and suffered such wrongs cannot feel as those who have. Yet this treatment has only steeled the hearts and courage of Belgians, Russians and Frenchmen. The meetings held here and elsewhere prove that our hearts are sound; no victim of German attocities can be more determined than we are to see this war through to the bitter end, cost what it will. As Lord Curzon in a recent speech said, "The guns that threaten Calais and Dunkirk are also aimed at Dover; we are fighting to keep alive the precious flame of Liberty. A German victory in this war would mean the mutilation of our national existence, the occupation of our territory, the crippling of our resources the disappearance of our colonies, the subjugation of our peoples for a generation under the iron heel of the conquerer, the extinction of all that makes life worth living, besides dealing a heavy if not a fatal blow at the cause of morality, humanity and civilization for all mankind; we will not take our hand from the plough until the furrow, long and bloody though it be, is driven through to the end." Who would have foreseen little more than a year ago that Britishers and Frenchmen would have been seen fighting side by side shedding their blood on French soil and their graves by the thousand, side by side on the soil they have consecrated by their heroism and which they will still redeem by their sacrifice. If this shed blood shall cement a world long friendship between these two nations it will indeed be a compensation for all the suffering [illegible] individuals or as a nation and [illegible] doubts but that it will be our final reward.

J. SHAW

Boy Scouts

The Cumberland Troop of Boy Scouts, comprising three officers and 23 boys, returned on Monday from a week's camping at McCutcheon's Point, Comox. Everyone looked well and sunburnt. The weather conditions were perfect, and the troop had a delightful week. Scouting, marching and bathing formed part of each day's routine, and on Sunday the Troop attended Divine Service at St. Peter's, Comox, in the morning, and at the Presbyterian Church, Courtenay, in the evening.

The Tent Competition was won by the Bear Patrol, under the leadership of Patrol Leader W. Mordy. The prize for good conduct and neatness was awarded to Second M. Hood, and that for Best Orderly was won by Scout S. Mounce.

The Scoutmasters desire to express their warmest thanks to those friends of the Troop who so kindly contributed towards the expenses of the camp, or lent their autos for the conveyance of the boys to and from Comox.

Charlie and Harry went out fishing on Tuesday, and took a lunch and dog along with them. The dog got the most bites.

Hunden-Shearer

The marriage was solemnized on Monday evening of Mr. E. John Hunden and Miss Elizabeth Shearer. The party journeyed to Sandwick by auto, where Rev. Thos. Menzies tied the nuptial knot. The bride made a charming picture in a gown of cream panama cloth with trimmings of cream silk with which she wore a lace picture hat trimmed with roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Lizzie Shearer, who was gowned in champagne silk with lace picture hat. The groom was ably supported by his brother, Mr. Edwin Hunden. After the ceremony the bridal party returned to Cumberland, where a reception was held at the home of the groom's sister, Mrs. Sam Davis.

Mr. A. Henderson of the Bank of Commerce staff, is back from a two-weeks vacation trip to the mainland.

Miss Rhoda Bickle will leave on Thursday for New Westminster, where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Stephenson.

Mr. O'Connell, manager of the local branch of the Royal Bank, is a direct descendant of the great Irish leader, Daniel O'Connell. He is Irish all right.

Warsaw is still holding out. Kaiser Bill may be fooled yet.

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—"Your King and Country need you. We don't." This note in the weekly pay envelopes of several of its employees is the way the Canadian Pacific has taken of notifying unmarried men in its service that they must enlist or quit their jobs. It is understood that the government has something similar under consideration for unmarried employees in various departments.

The King and Country may call long and loud before some in this town will answer to the call. They can tell how the war should be fought and won, but would rather talk than fight.

There are worse things than conscription.

Saturday night will be the only night of pictures at the Ilo-Ilo this week.

J. C. Watters, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, will address a public meeting in the Miners' Hall, on Monday, August 9th, at 7.30 p. m. Everybody welcome. All workers, business and professional men are requested to attend.

M. H. Davis, of the local branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been transferred to Nakusp, B. C., and left for that place on Wednesday.

The Boy Scouts arrived home from camp on Monday evening. The Scouts report as having had a grand time.

A public meeting was called for on Monday night in the Cumberland Hall for the purpose of discussing conditions here, and the interviewing of Mr. Flemming of the Canadian Collieries, as to the future of Cumberland. There was a fair attendance, but owing to the absence of Mr. Flemming from town, action was deferred, and the meeting adjourned.

We noticed several Courtenay and Comox people in town on Tuesday.

PASSING EVENTS.

The annual accounts of the British Navy show its cost to be upwards of $870,000,000.

The Dublin Corporation has voted against a motion to raise the Home Rule question at present.

It has just been announced that General Joffre spent the 14th of July festival with the troops at Alsace. He visited one of the villages and shook hands with many of the children, saying to them: 'You are French, and French you will remain.

At the inquest on the victims of the Toronto street car wreck, the conductor said he collected 157 tickets on the trip, although the car was only built to accommodate 84 passengers.

Miss McIntosh has resigned as matron of the C. & U. Hospital.

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Do you mean he approves of lynch law?" asked Hugh.

"Says it is a noble thing; says the uprising of an indignant people to vindicate the sanctity of outraged laws is the grandest sight heaven's eyes can rest upon. Why, a while ago there was a nigger murdered a white girl down in Missouri, so the folk put him in a tar barrel and burnt him alive, and Editor Keene was just pleased. He talked about that affair for months, and says he hopes the folk about here would prove as nobly true to themselves and the sacred protection of our womenkind as the Missouri folk. Which I don't say we wouldn't, for if a nigger touches a white woman, burning alive is too good for him, by gum! But this here Keene, he seems as if he could not let the subject alone."

"Does his paper pay?" asked Mr. Hetherington.

"I reckon it must, for he keeps it on, and always seems to have capital ready for any new departure. And if he doesn't raise a riot soon against the niggers, it won't be his fault. Your name is Hetherington, sir?"

"Yes," said Mr. Hetherington.

"Why?"

"Why, just along now Editor Keene is great on some nigger of that name—Jim Hetherington. No one else seems to know anything about him, but Keene says he has information that this fellow has broke goal in Mexico and has come up here after mischief. Keene says it would be safer to have a tigress robbed of its whelps prowling about the country than this here Hetherington, so of course all the folk is mighty anxious to meet him. I don't believe there is any such man at all; it is all one of Editor Keene's crazy notions. Anyway, he has offered a reward of $1,000 for authentic news where this nigger Hetherington is hiding, but no one ain't claimed the reward yet."

"He is not a very pleasant namesake to have," remarked Mr. Hetherington.

"Rather a queer coincidence," observed Hugh with a faint uneasiness, a feeling as if he scented danger from somewhere and yet knew not even from which quarter it threatened. "Mr. Keene must be rather a firebrand, I should think."

Mr. Robbins agreed that he was, and told some more anecdotes to illustrate the furious hatred he entertained towards all colored people. He hinted that there was something in Keene's past life to account for this obession; and after a time Hugh changed the subject by asking carelessly if Mr. Robbins knew anyone in that neighborhood of the name of Siddle.

"Siddle?" exclaimed Mr. Robbins staring, "why, yes, I reckon—why, we all know Noah Siddle, and the place where the little devils live."

"Good lord! what do you mean?" cried Hugh, starting to his feet in excitement and some fear.

Mr. Hetherington sprang to his feet, too. He was very pale, and was almost as startled as Hugh at meeting again with this strange and ominous expression. But, as if amused at their excitement Mr. Robbins burst into a laugh.

"I suppose it does sound queer," he said, "but it is only the name we give about here to old Noah Siddle's place."

"Who is Noah Siddle?" asked Hugh quickly.

"A very remarkable old man," replied Mr. Robbins, "as any one who, like me, is without prejudices is bound to admit, whatever his character may be. He lives all alone on a farm the other side of Athens, and most no one has ever seen him, and those who have don't ever want to see him no more."

"Why?" asked Hugh.

"Most eternal ugly," explained Mr. Robbins briefly; "no nose or mouth, so they say, and some tell as he has only one eye. Anyway, he won't let no one see him, if he can help it, and he lives there all alone—not a soul on the place, except niggers, of course, what don't count. Editor Keene calls it a hotbed of Ethiopian depravity, and applied for a warrant to search the place to see if that there Hetherington he talks about was hid there. But as he had no evidence there was any such person at all, or that he was at Siddle's place if he did exist, or that he had ever done any harm if he were there—why, the application had to be reluctantly refused. But every one thought it was very public-spirited on Keene's part."

"But why do they call it the place where little devils live?" asked Hugh.

"Oh, old Siddle, he lets on to be a man of science. I ain't never heard of his ever patenting a single thing, but all kinds of goods come for him from the East; and his niggers come and team them away, and all of it he is supposed to use in his experiments. Some years ago, if you went near the farm at night you were sure to see little flames dodging about like little devils, though they never seemed to burn anything, and after a while it got the name of the place where the little devils lived. You see, old Siddle, he ain't no ways *popular*, though me, being unprejudiced, has nothing to say against him. But lots of the folk hate him like poison, though I think he would be harmless enough but for his un-Christian and un-human preference for niggers. He has thirty or forty of them—fat, lazy rascals, doing nothing and living well, while white folk has to work hard for a living. I don't defend that; but I did say it was going too far when some of the boys, who had been reading Editor Keene on lynch law, wanted to raid the place and tar and feather the old man, so as to teach him to value his own color. But they are too scared of him to do anything."

"Has he any family?" asked Hugh.

"*There was a son who went to Europe*, but died there—throat trouble, I heard."

Hugh glanced quickly at Mr. Hetherington, whose face, however, remained quite impassive and indifferent.

"And there is a grand-daughter," continued Mr. Robbins; "who comes now and again She passed through day before yesterday, on the way to visit her grandpa."

"Ah, indeed!" said Mr. Hetherington, while Hugh felt his face flush suddenly.

"Was there a man with her, named Boustead?" Hugh asked quickly.

"No," answered Mr. Robbins, "she is always alone; but there was an Englishman *giving some such name as* that arrived here this morning. There was two of them, regular remittance-men to look at, and put up at some drinking saloon in town."

This, by the way, was Mr. Robbins' way of referring to the establishment of his principal competition—the Billington House, belonging to Mr. John Billington.

Just then there entered a rather short, thin young man, with an eager and intensely serious face, a body that seemed to express unusual capacity for endurance, and clothing that was shabby to the point of raggedness.

"Hello, Tom!" Mr. Robbins greeted this stranger. "How is things with you?"

"I'm dead broke," said the young man solemnly; "can I run my face for two square meals and a bed?"

"Sure," said Mr. Robbins cordially, "sit right down, and wade in; but you are mighty late, and you will have to take what you can get. You know the hours of the Robbins' House as well as any man."

The stranger made no answer, but sitting down, proceeded to "wade in," in a style that suggested this was his first meal of the day.

"That is Tom Waters," said Mr. Robbins in a whisper, "a very remarkable young man. He has made his pile and gone bro.e twice already, and is more than likely to die a millionaire unless the destroying angel gets his dart in some time while Tom is struggling with the bankruptcy courts. Tom," he called, "I want you to meet these gentlemen—they are both English, but they are quite nice. Mr. Waters, Mr. Hetherington, Mr. Tallentine;" he pronounced the names with a large wave of his hand.

"Pleased to meet you, gentlemen," said Mr. Waters gravely; "it ain't Keene's Hetherington this time, then?"

"No," laughed Robbins, "Keene and his escaped desperado at loose are getting to be a real jest."

But Hugh was not listening. From where he sat he could see a corner of the veranda outside and a man who had just come to sit there.

"Look," he whispered to his uncle; "do you see that man? That is the chap who acted the sham policeman; I can swear to him now he is white, and I will bet anything he was the sham nigger as well; I am sure of it," said Hugh with rising excitement.

CHAPTER XIX.

Too Lucky by Half

Signing to his uncle to follow him, and saying something to Mr. Robbins about getting a little fresh air after *their excellent supper, Hugh rose from* the table and went out on the verandah that ran nearly the whole length of the front of the hotel. The man Hugh had noticed was sitting with his hands in his pockets, and his hat pulled over his nose, apparently taking no notice of anything whatever, though it might have been observed that he seemed to stir slightly as Hugh appeared. It happened that he was sitting with an empty chair on each side of him, and Hugh, motioning to his uncle to take one, himself sat down on the other, so that they had the stranger between them. Then Hugh touched him on the shoulder.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "but I think we have met before."

The man started, looked quickly from one to the other, and sprang to his feet as if inclined to make a bolt for it. But Hugh caught him quickly by the arm, and the stranger submitted with a meekness that again might have seemed just the least trifle suspicious.

"So it is you, is it?" he said, and then he began to laugh.

"It is," answered Hugh, "and I am pleased to observe that this time you are white."

"Ah, yes," said the man, laughing again, "I made a dandy nigger, didn't I?"

"And you have the impudence—" began Mr. Hetherington in a rage, when Hugh checked him with a gesture.

"We must not begin with quarrelling," he said, "though of course our friend will understand—by-the-bye, may I ask your name?"

"John Dodd," the man answered readily, "and I am sure I don't want to quarrel. Why should I? I only did what I was paid for, and if you had hired me first I would have done as much for you—more, perhaps, for you might not have been so mean as old skinflint yonder. Say, now, what was that paper we went to such a deal of trouble to get hold of?"

"You do not know?" said Mr. Hetherington quickly.

"Only that it was some trade secret, so valuable old Noah won't trust any of his own people to be present while he experiments," answered Dodd; "that is what I am here for, to meet a couple of strange niggers he is going to use as assistants instead of any of those who have worked for him before." Mr. Dodd paused to expectorate with an expression of deep disgust. "That is the kind of man old Noah is," he declared.

"I see," said Hugh, and looked hesitatingly at his uncle.

But Mr. Hetherington had no scruples over bribery, and broke out at once.

"Look here, do you want to earn $10,000?"

"Does a nigger like melon, or a white man whiskey?" retorted Dodd; "just show me the chance, that is all."

"$10,000 is to be earned," said Mr. Hetherington, "by the recovery of a certain paper."

"That is straight talk, and I like straight talk," said Dodd, rising to his feet; "but we can't talk about it here. See that drug store? Be outside there in half an hour, and when you see me, follow me, and we will get out on the prairie where we can talk—that is, if you mean biz."

He nodded, and walked away quickly. Mr. Hetherington and Hugh sat looking after him, and as they watched him walking away they saw pass that strange and ominous man whom the hotelkeeper had described as Editor Keene. He looked at them carelessly, and Mr. Hetherington turned his head away with a shiver.

"That fellow has eyes like a dead man's," he said; "when I see him, I *feel as if I had just touched a corpse.*"

"As to this Dodd," said Hugh, who had been thinking deeply, "shall we keep the appointment he has made?"

"Why, of course," cried Mr. Hetherington. "What! lose just a splendid chance of enlisting a man like that? Why, it is a piece of most magnificent luck, meeting with him."

"Too lucky by half," said Hugh; "whenever we are in doubt what to do next, some unexpected stroke of luck happens to guide us on our way; it gives me the strangest feeling, as if some unseen hand were leading us to some destination we have no idea of. I wish we had not brought Delia with us."

"Nonsense," said Mr. Hetherington, in his robust way, "I am not afraid, if you are. As for Delia, I want to talk to you about her; do you really want to marry her, or is it just the money?"

"It is not the money," Hugh answered, flushing; "I do not think that either Delia or I care about the money."

"You do, of course, but Delia does not; she hardly understands the importance of money," said Mr. Hetherington in grave and rather regretful tones; "if I had forbidden your engagement, she would have been only the more set upon it. I decided to risk giving my consent in the hope of her tiring of you. She does not seem to have done that," he added thoughtfully, "but what I did not anticipate is that you appear to be getting tired of her first."

"I am not tired of her," said Hugh, quickly and uncomfortably.

"Do you want to marry her?" asked Mr. Hetherington.

"No," said Hugh frankly.

"I wish I knew what you were up to," said Mr. Hetherington, looking at him with almost a touch of awe; "you have something up your sleeve, but what it is I can't quite see. And to think I once thought you were a quiet, slow, honest, trustworthy sort of chap who would make an admirable head cashier for me; Lord! what an escape I have had."

"Have you?" said Hugh, wondering whether to regard himself as complimented or insulted."

"But I am going to speak to you candidly," said Mr. Hetherington, "and I can tell you, in the first place, that if you don't want to marry Delia you have been going the very worst way to work. If you had made violent love to her, she would very likely have quarrelled with you by now. As it is, you have only puzzled and piqued her by your attitude of indifference. Unless you change your method, or she does get bored with you, or something else happens, she will be getting seriously and earnestly in love with you. And if ever Delia falls really in love with any one, it will be a serious matter. Delia flings all her energies into her passions, and while hitherto that has shown itself chiefly in exaggerated tempers and wilfulness, I have always felt that if she did fall in love with any one before I could get her interest in more sensible things, such as money making and winning a high position in the world, that there would be the mischief to pay. So I just give you warning that if you are not careful, Delia, in place of the fancy for you she has at present, will be getting a passion for you."

"*Ugh,' said Hugh, shivering,* "I mean—I wish you wouldn't talk like that, uncle. It's—it's—disconcertin', by Jove!"

"I am warning you," said his uncle gravely. "I have been watching you and Delia pretty closely, and I don't believe you care two pins for her, and I believe her first fancy for you that I thought would die out quite quickly is strengthening into something deep. If you are thinking of any other woman—as I have thought sometimes—you had better not let Delia guess it. She would poison her, you know."

"By Jove!" said Hugh, "I do believe she would, and as he spoke he thought of Eira, and her pale face and her deep and searching eyes, and it struck home to him with a conviction of absolute certainty that what his uncle said was true.

If Delia guessed, there was in her wild and unrestrained nature all the elements of a great tragedy.

"So think about what I have said," continued his uncle. "I wanted you to come with us because I thought the more Delia saw of you the sooner the quarrel would come. But that has been a failure. "Sometimes," added Mr. Hetherington, with a deep sigh, "I almost wish I were a poor man—money brings with it may troubles."

"It does indeed," said Hugh, "and it strikes me that may be very forcibly brought home to us very soon. Had we not better go in and see if Delia has come downstairs yet?"

"Don't mention this man, Dodd, to her," said Mr. Hetherington quickly; "it may be advisable to leave her if we have to go to see Noah Siddle; and if she knows where we have gone she may insist on following us."

Hugh nodded, thinking this precaution wise, and they went back into the dining room, where they found Delia sitting amazed in her chair, on her countenance an expression of the most absolute astonishment; while over her hair and down her face trickled milk *from a jug* that had apparently just been emptied over her head. Opposite to her sat Mr. Tom Waters, continuing his meal, his face as grave and composed as previously, but with a certain redness about one ear which suggested much to Hugh. As they entered, Delia lifted her hand—but very slowly, and as no longer quite certain that this hand was still her own or that she knew what to do with it—and wiped away some of the milk that had trickled into her eyes.

"Good lord! what's this?" cried Mr. Hetherington.

"Oh, pa!" said Delia feebly, and the look of amazed bewilderment that she wore seemed even to increase in intensity. It was evident there was no longer anything in the whole universe of which she was now quite certain.

But Mr. Waters continued his meal with relish and solemnity.

"Will you kindly explain?" said Hugh, speaking to him.

Waters recognized the threat in the coldly polite tones that Hugh used, and his own hand fell at once, as though by accident, on the pocket in which he carried a pistol.

"The young lady and I have been getting acquainted," he said.

"But—" began Hugh.

"Be quiet, Hugh," said Delia, wiping her face and blinking her eyes.

"I insist—" began Mr. Hetherington in loud tones.

"Papa," said Delia, "shut up!"

"It was only a little bargain between me and the young lady," said Waters amiably, taking his hand away from his pistol, as he began to understand that neither of the two Englishmen was armed. "She came down and asked where you were, and I said I didn't know. She told me to go and hunt you up, and I said I was otherwise occupied. She said what she thought of me, and I said nothing at all, which I know was mean, and I apologized for it, being well aware nothing could have been more calculated to make any female real mad. So she up and caught me a clip on the ear, and I offered to bet that if she did that again I would empty the milk jug over her head. She did it again, and I won my bet, and now we are acquainted we shall be real friends, I hope."

"Shall we, brute?" cried Delia with a sudden spasm of rage, and seizing the coffee pot she hurled it clear at his head.

But Mr. Waters had a quick eye, and dodged; and before Delia knew that her own attack had failed, he had snatched up a dish of syrup and clapped it on top of her head.

"We are getting real intimate, we are," he said genially, resuming his seat.

Delia jumped up, hesitated, looked round her with a wild air, and then burst into tears and rushed out of the room.

"Your daughter, sir?" asked Mr. Waters of Mr. Hetherington; "I admire her spirit, and am thankful she don't wear rings," and he felt his ear thoughtfully, the one whose color seemed lately to have increased in tone.

"I'll swear she is mad," gasped Hugh; "I'll swear she is."

"Not at all," said Waters indignantly, "she is simply a fine, high-spirited young lady, and clear grit all through, and if you dare say a word against her, just come out on the vacant lot behind this hotel, and I'll chew you up in about two minutes, so there won't be enough of you left to sweep the sidewalk down with."

As Hugh was about twice Mr. Waters' weight, this was a sufficiently valourous offer; the more so as, since Waters had assured himself that the others were not armed, he had not given the least hint of his own possession of a loaded pistol in his pocket. But Hugh, after staring at him for a moment in sheer surprise, could not repress a laugh.

"Confound your cheek," he cried "are you pretending to be her champion, when you have just been deluging her with milk and treacle?"

"That was only our little way of making friends," said Waters calmly; "though I am glad that coffee pot wasted its sweetness on the desert air over against the wall of the room. Is the young lady often like this?"

Hugh hesitated, and Mr. Waters sighed deeply.

"I was hoping it was a privilege reserved for me," he said disappointedly; "may I ask if she has ever hove a coffee pot at you, sir?"

"Why, no," admitted Hugh, "never."

"Then I am still one ahead of you in her friendship, sir," said Mr. Waters, brightening up, "and I shall make a point of endeavoring to see her again. I never met a lady who impressed me more favorably on first acquaintance," he added, feeling his ear again.

Hugh looked at Mr. Hetherington, and shrugged his shoulders helplessly, and they returned to the verandah.

"I am sure she is mad," declared Hugh; "no sane woman could behave like that in a public hotel."

"Much she cares about its being public," retorted Mr. Hetherington. "I remember once she knocked a man's top hat down over his face because he had been making eyes at her, and that was on the Brighton Pier. I had better go up and see if she is all right."

He went upstairs accordingly, but found Delia's door locked, and could get no answer when he knocked. Certain sounds of splashing suggested, however, that she was engaged on no doubt necessary ablutions; and somewhat relieved in mind, Mr. Hetherington went down again to join Hugh, and set out with him to keep the appointment with John Dood.

CHAPTER XX.

Mr. Hetherington's Plan

As they passed out of the hotel, and along the sidewalk towards the drug store Dodd had pointed out to them, Mr. Hetherington turned to his nephew, and said:

"Hugh, do you remember this Dodd said he had come to meet two negroes who were to assist Siddle?"

"Yes," said Hugh, "I remember. Why?"

"Nothing, nothing," replied Mr. Hetherington, but it was evident that he was thinking deeply.

At the drug store—the chemist's shop, to give it the name Hugh and Mr. Hetherington used for it—they paused and looked round, and at once saw Dodd, apparently waiting for them at a little distance. He made them a slight sign to follow him, and turned off down a side street, where, past half a dozen or so of scattered frame houses, one came soon to the open prairie.

When the wooden sidewalk merged into the open prairie, and they were *at some distance from the nearest* house, Dodd paused, and the two Englishmen joined him.

"Say, now," he began abruptly, "do you mean that about the $10,000?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Hetherington.

"How much down?"

"$500."

Dodd held out his hand, and Mr. Hetherington took *from his breast* pocket a bundle of bank bills, extracted five for $100 each, and handed them to Dodd, who took them, looked at them, and put them in his own pocket, and then suffered his features to relax into a broad smile.

"Sir," he said, "I like you, and I like your way of doing business. I have worked for Noah Siddle long enough, and he has never once treated me white and square like that. I don't believe he has it in him. Sir, I shall be proud to work for you."

"Very good," said Mr. Hetherington, "and if we succeed you shall have the rest of the money quite as promptly. Now, about that paper that was stolen from me. I suppose this Noah Siddle has it?"

"Yes," said Dodd, "and he is starting to experiment with it as soon as the two niggers I am waiting for have arrived. It is something so almighty private, seems he can't trust his own folk. He will be good and mad they ain't come, for I was to return to-night, so as he could see them first thing in the morning."

(To be Continued)

W.N.U. 104

BUY "COCKSHUTT" DRILLS

FOR EASY RUNNING, LIGHT DRAFT AND LONG SERVICE. THEY ARE MADE IN CANADA

Would Seize Wheat

British Trade Unions Say Government Should Seize the Wheat Supply

The General Federation of Trades Unions, in a document issued regarding the high prices of food in the United Kingdom, recommends chiefly that the British governemnt take over all wheat supplies as has been done in Germany.

"The British farmer," the document reads, "would suffer no real hardship or loss if the government commandeered the whole home-grown and unmarketed wheat at 42 shillings ($10.50) a quarter, and immediate action on these lines would tend to moderate prices."

The manifesto charges the government with failure to anticipate and organize against certain consequences of the war and urges quick and drastic remedial action to avert a situation which is "becoming desperate."

The committee suggests a better distribution of incoming steamships at ports other than London and Liverpool. Continuing it says:

"Now that troubles have developed the government must move, not tentatively, as if the next century would do, but immediately. The procedure of prize courts must be expedited and all captured ships must be valued, manned and utilized by the state for the purpose of transporting supplies purchased directly from the producer and such supplies must be placed on the market at prices to cover only the costs and distribution charges."

New Boats for the C. P. R.

The Melita and Minnedosa Will Soon be Placed in Commission

Particulars of the two new vessels recently acquired for the Atlantic service by the Canadian Pacific Railway have just come to hand. These two new steamships have already been named the "Melita" and the "Minnesota," and have a length over all of 520 feet, with a beam of 67 feet, and the depth of keel to bridge is 46 feet. They will be fitted with a combination of turbine and reciprocating engines, driving three screws and a sea speed of fifteen knots. The vessels will be of the popular one cabin class providing accommodation for over five hundred cabin passengers and 1,500 third cabin passengers. A feature of the cabin accommodation is the number of two berth rooms, there being fifty in all. The public rooms for the cabin passengers will be elaborately decorated and will consist of a large lounge and smoking room situated on the promenade deck, also a gymnasium. The main dining saloon will seat three hundred, and five hundred and fifty can be accommodated in the third class dining rooms. The "Melita" and the "Minnesota," like their sister ships, the "Missanabie" and the "Metagama" will be equipped with Babcock and Wilcox patent davits, which enable lifeboats to be launched from either side of the vessel, even should the ship have a considerable list. The famous cruiser stern has again been introduced, thereby giving greater stability and seaworthiness, while every device for the safety of passengers will be provided, including double bottoms, wireless telegraphy and submarine signalling apparatus.

It is expected the vessels will be ready for service towards the end of the coming season.

Just Ordinary Rains

Experiments Disprove Theory That Precipitations From Heavens Can Be Produced by Gun Fire

So far as the records are available the rain accompanying or immediately following great battles is not unlike that which might have been expected in the course of natural events, says a writer in the Popular Science Monthly. Bearing in mind the fact, already stated, that throughout large areas rain occurs on an average once in three or four days, and also the subjective fact that rain associated with July 1 celebrations or with battles would doubtless not have been remembered had it not been for such associations, the hypothesis appears to have no foundation.

In 1892 the United States government disproved the idea by experiments in which violent explosions of dynamite were produced within clouds by means of kites and balloons, with no rain following as a direct or even as an indirect result. The practice, still followed in various European countries, of attempting to prevent hail by bombarding approaching clouds or of projecting vortex rings of smoke upward, also is without scientific basis. The relatively feeble convectional currents resulting from these artificial attempts to influence the weather are too meagre to have any appreciable effect upon the massive convection accompanying storms and are wholly inadequate to influence precipitation.

The Quality of the Soldiers

Bonar Law on the Splendid Material in the British Army

In the course of a recent speech, Mr. Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, made this reference to the services of the army:

"Let me tell you, if I may, an incident—one of many—which was told to me by a friend who was at the front, and which made me realize what this war means. He said that a battalion, full strength, went into the trenches. They stayed there day after day without relief, resisting and resisting successfully, overwhelming forces which were trying to drive them out. At last the time for relief came. They came out of the trenches, but only a fourth of those who had gone into them, and they came out under the command of one who had become their senior officer, a boy of sixteen. When they came out he formed up his men. He gave them the order to march and then he burst into tears, and fell fainting to the ground. While duty required it he had done all that was wanted of him, but when it was over the strain was too much, and he broke down. That is the kind of thing that is being done by our soldiers everywhere, and we are proud of this.

"It was in numbers a contemptible little army, the kaiser called it, but small as it was it is no exaggeration, if it is no disparagement to our French allies who are fighting so bravely, to say that that 'contemptible little army' saved Paris in the hour of her need. But before we have done we may need, and we must have, not a small, but a great army, and we must have it fighting our battles now, and we will have it.

"In the last few weeks I have been present at two encampments where soldiers are training, 20,000 men in each, and a finer body of men never shouldered a rifle in any country in the world. It is a marvellous thing, the number of men who under our arrangements have flocked to enlist under the old flag. There has been nothing like it. No army of this dimension has ever before been raised by voluntary enlistment, and it is my opinion that in no country in the world could such an army have been raised by such means except in this country of ours. We all know that the question of national service has always been a debatable one, and to have raised it now would not have helped us to get the men. Everyone knows it would never be adopted in this country at a time like this till the old system had failed, but we had been starting with a clean sheet one might take another view. I at least am not blind, and I am sure you are not, to the advantages of the present system. We know that under it some who ought to have gone have remained here and we know that many who ought not to have been called to it until others had gone have gone and are fighting the country's battles. I don't say that it is the best arrangement, but at a time like this the best arrangement is that which works most quickly. Just as we have got all the men we need up to now so we shall get them. Of this also I am sure, that the nation as a whole realizes the danger in which we stand, that it is determined at all costs to see this thing through, and if the men don't come voluntarily the whole nation will demand that they shall be made to come compulsory."

One would like to know how Helgoland's "First Recruit" has been faring in this war. He was the first baby born in the island after Germany took it over in 1890, and, as he would have to serve when he grew up, his photograph appeared in the shop windows. From a witness G. Stevens heard of his scandalous behavior when the Kaiser and Kaiserin visited Heligoland in state. Six girls presented the Empress with a bouquet. "Behind him was the First Recruit in the arms of his mother; the Kaiserin approached him and made to pat his cheek. The First Recruit made one wild clutch at the bouquet and tore the middle out of it. Next came the Kaiser, and, undeterred made also to pat his cheek. Then the First Recruit once more raised an impious hand and smote his Sovereign across the face, and then turned right round and showed his back and hid his face and refused to be comforted."—London Chronicle.

Big Public Works to Proceed

The war is making no difference with government expenditures on the big public undertakings. Last year ordinary or consolidated outlays were $13,000,000 and this year, in the corresponding nine months, $14,000,000. Railway outlays last year were $10,000,000, and this year $15,000,000, but railway subsidy payments have declined by $12,000,000.

In regard to smaller public works there is a tendency to economize, but all the big ones are going ahead, money being put into circulation, and employment being furnished to thousands.

Pedlar—I have a most valuable book to sell, madam; it tells one how to do anything."

Lady (sarcastically)—Does it tell one how to get rid of a pestering pedlar?

Pedlar (promptly)—Oh, yes, madam. Buy something from him.

Fire Insurance in Canada

There are only twenty-one Canadian fire companies reporting to the Dominion government which are Canadian in the true sense that they are owned by Canadian shareholders. There are twenty-four British companies and thirty-one American and foreign companies.

"But it must indeed be very hard to be poor," said the sympathetic caller.

"No, indeed, ma'am," said the penniless caller. "It's the easiest thing in the world."

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GERMANS HAVE PREPARED TRIPLE LINE OF DEFENCE IN BELGIUM

PREPARED TO MAKE A DETERMINED RESISTANCE

Have Employed Six Thousand Skilled Engineers and an Army of Laborers to Construct Defences, which will Enable them to make Three Successive Stands

The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, writing from the Dutch frontier, describes Germany's triple line of defences in Belgium, where she will be able to make three successive stands against the offensive of the Allies. The writer has inspected many works of defense, which the authorities cannot hide. The work carried on at all fortified towns is well known as to its general points, and information gathered from all sources and sifted with care, the writer says, points to the following plan of campaign:

"It is held, once a resolute offensive is offered by the Allies both on land and sea, that the Germans will speedily be obliged to evacuate West Flanders. A study of the map of Belgium shows that the principal river in the west is the Scheldt, a broad and deep river, navigable for its entire course through the country into France. From the Dutch frontier through Antwerp up to Tamiz it is navigable to largo sea going steamers, and after that for large barges. Its course from the estuary is, roughly, north to south, till the fortifications of Antwerp are passed, then it bears west to Ghent and from that city its course goes again southward. Between this part of the river and the coast and practically parallel with it flows the Lys, a river of little importance except in a wet season.

"From Gnent to the Dutch frontier, almost due north, is the recently-opened ship canal. The first serious defense is expected to take the line of this canal from Sasvangent, on the Dutch frontier, to Ghent, and to continue the course southward of the Scheldt, via Audenarde Tournai, (Mount St. Aubert, behind the town commands the country for many miles in all directions), Conde and Valenciennes. Then, via the reconstructed and formidable fortress of Maubeuge to Mezieres and along the line of the upper Meuse to Metz.

"The second line will probably be as follows:

"Starting in the west from the re-fortified and impregnable Antwerp and along the Scheldt up to Boom, it turns along the line of the ship canal to Brussels. Then southward along the line of the Charlerol canal into the headwaters of the river Sambra, and Charlerol and from there via the Sambre to the fortress of Namur and the middle Meuse. To those who know the country these two lines of defense appear impregnable, but the German staff has something else up its sleeve.

"Still taking Antwerp and the Ruppel as a starting point after passing Boom and following the river Dyle up to the city of Malines, an already fortified position guards the river, which runs between high banks, to the still more unhappy remains of Louvain, and from there, still taking advantage of the river Dyle, via Wavre to Namur, there runs an extremely scientific line of trenches, much of it in reinforced concrete.

"This forms a barrier not easily crossed. In front the ground is prepared with pitfalls, mined areas and other traps for the unwary, though as yet no wire entanglements have been made except near Namur, where whole woods have been sawed down with the trunks left standing about two feet high. There regular entanglements are prepared.

"The country along this line is undulating and advantage has been taken to prepare implacements for heavy guns. Since August six thousand skilled engineers, as well as a whole army of laborers have been working on these defences. The forts of Liege, Namur and Maubeuge were completed in September and those of Antwerp are also completely repaired.

"The third line, last mentioned, was completed in September and now has grown practically invisible. It is not considered likely that a line farther north will be prepared as the ground is very flat and marshy, but immediately behind the third line are very good roads and railways and it is an ideal terrain for a defensive campaign."

Canadian Flour to Germany

Report In New York That Dominion Products Are Being Shipped to Enemy

That Canadian mills are supplying Germany and her allies with flour was learned in Ottawa when it became known that a large portion of the cargo of steamers of the Scandinavin American line plying between New York and Copenhagen, consists of Canadian flour shipped to the Scandinavian Peninsula by the large mills in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

American mills in Minnesota also are shipping large quantities of flour to Copenhagen.

Since the beginning of the war the Scandinavian American line has increased its service until it has now running betwee.. ten and twelve boats a month in contrast to the two steamships a month which formerly maintained trade relations between America and Scandinavian ports.

Regarding the reported export of Canadian flour to New York and its reshipment to neutral points in Europe en route to Germany, it is felt in Ottawa that the matter should be left to the imperial authorities to deal with in the present negotiations with the United States, as Canada's active interference might only complicate matters. The government, however, would forward all available information to the imperial authorities. The export of flour to the United States has not been heavy.

"There is no way to stop it, so far as I can see," Mr. Carruthers said, "beyond the precautions which I understand the British government has taken and is taking. And, no matter how careful these precautions may be, they cannot prevent a lot of the grain and flour shipping through. Yo usee the temptation is so great with the abnormal prices obtainable in Germany, that many exporters will gladly take the risk of shipping to a belligerent country in order to get these high prices.

"Great quantities of Canadian wheat are entering the United States by way of Buffalo, and to my knowledge New York has been exporting much more heavily than ever before. The high prices prevailing prove that the demand is abnormal.

"We cannot stop the United States from buying our wheat, even if we would, nor can we keep track of it when it is ofr export. We may be told that it is for export, but beyond that we don't know where it goes. The matter cannot be regulated from Canada. If the British government suspects that exportors in the United States are shipping the wheat or flour to Germany, by way of a neutral country, it is up to the British government, through the navy, to stop the practice."

When Napoleon invaded Egypt by war of Suez, he attempted to cross the Red Sea at the spot assigned by tradition to the crossing of the Children of Israel. He and his horsemen, however, seem unintentionally, to have imitated Pharaoh rather than Moses, for they came very near to being drowned. According to French accounts, Napoleon saved his army by his presence of mind, ordering his cavalry to scatter in every direction to multiply the chances of coming in shallow water, and thus finding a line by which he and his people were extricated. The people of Suez, says Kingslake, declare that Napoleon lost his horse, got thoroughly submerged and was only fished out by the assistance of the natives.—London Chronicle.

Dear Sweet Thing—Aren't you feeling well?

Steady—No; I ate German noodle soup and French friend potatoes for supper, and they won't arbitrate.

Zeppelins Not Dangerous

Are Comparatively Cheap In Construction, But Most Expensive to Run

It seems now to be a long way back to August 4, 1913, when the world was startled by the news that Count Zeppelin' airship, Zeppelin IV., had smashed all world's records for dirigibles. She had sailed triumphantly from Frederichshafen to Mayence, and then by Bale, Strassburg and Mannheim to Stuttgart.

England was face to face with the fact that the Germans possessed an aerial cruiser capable of dropping bombs on London, and then returning to Germany, and then return-to earth. And there were then no aeroplanes capable, as now, of performing similiar feats.

The Fatherland went Zeppelin mad, and when, a little later, Zeppelin IV. came to grief, a national subscription of $1,500,000 was raised to replace and to build more like her. Germany, if one can believe what he hears, still pins her faith to Zeppelins and still hopes to use them effectively against the British fleet.

One of the great arguments in favor of Zeppelins is their cheapness as compared with warships. So far as construction goes, this is true.

The newest of these huge airships, which are about the same length as a first class batteship, can be constructed for about $1,000,000. Thus, nine can be built for the money spent on one dreadnought.

But if a Zeppelin is cheap to construct, she is anything but cheap to run. First of all, she must be filled with gas. The gas used is not common coal gas, but pure hydrogen, which is made at a factory and transported in cylinders under pressure.

The original Zeppelin IV. required no less than 17,000 cubic metres of gas for each filling and this operation alone meant an outlay of $2,500.

No fabric has yet been invented which is absolutely gas tight, and the valuable gas is constantly leaking away. A filling lasts for a few days only, and for perfect efficiency it is necessary to feed a Zeppelin with gas every day.

Then as to fuel. A large 40-horse motorcar will run about fifteen miles to the gallon of gasoline. A Zeppelin will not travel much more than one mile to the gallon.

Added to these difficulties is the vulnerability of the dirigibles before gun fire, and the trouble about directing bombs from them with precision, as seen in the attacks on the British warships at Cuxhaven the other day.

They are only capable of doing great damage to crowded, unfortified towns, against which their only effective work has been done so far.

Horses Needed by Britain

Many of Those Bought For Second Contingent to be Shipped Now

The average life of army horses when put on active service at the front in Europe is only about ten days, and consequently the demand for remounts from Canada is steadily increasing. The war office is asking for increased supplies from Canada, and it is understood that a considerable number of the horses purchased for the second Canadian contingent are to be shipped at once to England. They will be replaced by further purchases from the farmers of Canada, under the direction of the purchasing committee appointed by the government.

"Can any one in the audience lend me a $10 gold piece?" asked the prestidigitator.

"On what?" queried the pawnbroker in the third row

Plans of the Allies' in France

Will Endeavor to Make the German Retirement General One When it Commences

Hilaire Belloc, writing in Land and Water, of the battle before Soissons, points out that there is a remarkable similarity between what happened there and at Steinbach in Alsace. The colonel points out that a strong French offensive was ordered with no more than the troops who had been on the spot against a particular section of the long German line; that it succeeded and after a delay of 48 hours at Soissons and nearly of four days at Seinbach a very large German reinforcement arrived and reversed the French attack. The German counter offensive, however, spent itself and could go no further.

The first conclusion drawn from the parallel is thus stated:

"The Germans never knowing quite where the French are going to attack are in great peril at having their line broken wherever an attack on a considerable scale is delivered. They will not risk men, as yet, at any rate, in trying to recover the initiative for themselves and in being the first to attack. They are thus compelled to wait for the French initiative. They meet it, wherever a strong attack is delivered, by hurrinyg up men from elsewhere and the men so hurried up, though coming in great numbers, do little more than hold their own."

A further conclusion is that the Germans draw men from other parts of their line and not from large available reserves of new formations. Mr. Belloc contends that the facts disclosed show that the enemy is put to it by the actual thinness of his line.

He continues: "The problem of the allies in the west is not the problem of gradually pushing back an opposing force under pressure to shorten lines which are already as stretched as they can be, consistently with being held at all, and when the compulsion for shortening these lines shall arrive it cannot take the form of gradual retirements from one line of trenches to another close behind it. It can only take the form of wholesale retirement, either evacuating Northern France and half of Belgium or evacuating Alsace."

Mr. Belloc also analyses the German report of the Soissons battle and claims that the statement that more than 5,000 Frenchmen were killed, and more than 5,000 taken prisoners is nonsense.

Canada Getting Big Orders

Contracts For at Least $50,000,000 in War Supplies Received Already

How Canadian industries are benefitted by the war is seen by the latest government estimates, which indicate that 3,000 factories are busy with orders which total at least $50,000,000. The prospects are also that the demands for war material will be greatly incerased in the future and there are indications that France and Russia will purchase more heavily in Canada in the future.

The war supplies for which contracts have been let in the Dominion cover a large range of articles. They include rifles, bayonets, uniforms, boots, saddles, truck wagons, ammunition, tents, blankets, and many other materials necessary to equip an army. Great orders of shrapnel shells have also been received by a number of leading Canadian firms, and one estimate indicates that already 100,000 a day are being manufactured in the Dominion with the prospects for an increased output in the future.

The soldiers' pay is another big item in the war expenditure, for which the Canadian government will have to provide large sums. To defray this expense and the others involved as a result of the struggle it is expected that the militia appropriations covering a period of from April 1 to January 1, of next year, will require $100,000,000. Should the conflict last two years it is believed that the Dominion will have expended the sum of $240,000,000 in assisting the empire in its struggle.

Another item which is expected to run into large figures before the war ends in the demand for horses. Experience has proved that the life of a horse on the battlefield is short and hence large orders are expected to be filled in Canada. Besides horses, numerous saddles will be required, and already the French and Russian governments have made heavy purchases here.

Idle Curious Not Wanted

Pleasure Seeking Visitors Only Adding to Burden of Government

Advices from England are that idle visitors to Great Britain are only adding to the burden in that country. The great influx of visitors, out of idle curiosity, has alarmed the government, and they wish such visitors to consider the situation in the British Isles before adding to the burden. In short, to sum up, the British Islands are no place today for curious pleasuer seekers. If the influx continues, the home government may resort to measures to check it. Those who have business are welcome, but those who go out of curiosity are only embarrassing the government and are not wanted until normal conditions prevail.

Explosive Needles For Zeppelins

The French war office has now in operation an invention which seems to offer an excellent method of combating Zeppelins. The inventor is M. Antony Jacques, of Grenoble. The new weapon consists of a long needle carrying a small shell. These needles are very light, and so is the shell they carry. When the needle pierces cloth or any light substance—and not till then—it explodes the shell. Fired against a brick wall it is harmless. The needles are so small that a good quantity can be carried on an aeroplane. They can be fired from a very light gun, and when once they strike a Zeppelin and explode, they will also explode the gases contained in the envelope, and so destroy the whole machine. The invention came to the French war office after careful and exhaustive experiments made by the chief of the fire brigade at Grenoble.

Benefits of War

What Is to Happen When the Allied Nations Emerge Victorious?

Lord Roseberry contributes a preface to a history of the war by John Bucham in the course of which he says:

"At present we do not authentically know even the subtle causes which produced this convulsion over half the world. What is on the surface is clear enough, but it is what is under the surface that matters.

"I am reluctant to believe in a diabolical and cold blooded cheme to bring about war at this time. At least this does not seem to be proven. If war was being planned, it was, I suspect a longer and a slower match that was burning for a later explosion; and as regards our own part in it one would conjecture that that was, strangely enough, unexpected in Prussia, to judge from the venomous and insane fury which has raged against us in Germany since we entered on the campaign.

"We must then suspend our judgment as to the real cause of the war till time and documents are given."

After discussing the present phase of the struggle, Lord Roseberry continues:

"We only see something of the first act of the drama but it will not be complete till we know the fifth. If the Prussians are victorious we need not trouble our heads. That supremacy means, it would seem, the end of liberty, of civilization, and of religion, as we have understood them to be and we shall be compelled to kneel before the dragon of brute force. That contingency, however, we all exclude.

"But what will follow a victory of the Allies? Will it be a cessation of the burden of armament and the establishment of a more balanced equipoise of power in Europe? None can tell but the answers to these questions, to be unfolded in the fifth act make it much the momentous part of the drama?

"Talk, however, is easy and pleasant. War is an accursed thing which punishes the innocent and generally the guitly go free, but our chroniclers cannot fail to enlarge upon the incalculable blessing which the damnable invasion of Belgium has revealed to the world.

"The enthusiastic and weatherproof unity of the British empire, that would be worth any ordinary war, and is not perhaps, too dearly bought even by such an appalling conflagration as this.

"And this unity, as it is not the beginning, so it is not the end. Bloodshed in common is the cement of nations and we and our sons may look to see a beneficience of empire not such as the Prussians dreamed, not a warlordship of other nations; not a nightmare of oppression, but world-wide British influence which will be a guarantee of liberty and peace, and which, hand-in-hand, with our allies in Europe and with our kindred in the United States should go far to make another war such as this impossible.

"That would be a crowning glory to fight for, again for humanity such as no other war has achieved, and yet not an impracticable dream."

Huge Air Fleet

Great Britain Is Surprisingly Strong Strong In Matter of Aircraft

A letter to the Chicago Herald from London, contains the information that England is far readier than the world believes in the matter of aircraft. In spite of the secrecy thrown around everything relating to war preparations, it is an open secret in military circles that the British government has in its possession a number of Zeppelins and what are believed to be far more effective a lot of huge aeroplanes capable of carrying a crew of 21 men, and armed with a number of powerful anti-aircraft guns.

Prior to the war, the British army aeronautic service placed small confidence in the Zeppelins and decried the possibility that they could work much harm.

During the recent raid of Cuxhaven, the ease with which Zeppelins were driven off by the British seaplanes was pointed to as evidence of the non-value of the German crafts. But the British authorities apparently determined to be as well equipped in every respect as their enemies, acquiring dirigibles of the German type. The number of such dirigibles flying the British flag is not known, but it is said to be sufficient to make a decided impression when the strategic moment for their use arrives.

More faith is placed by British fliers in the enormous aeroplanes which have been constructed. These planes have been equipped with a special anti-aircraft gun, designed to take up the recoil when the gun is fired. The details of the armament of the latest craft have been kept secret, but enough is known to justify the statement that the vessels are the most formidable type in existence.

To Increase Food Production

Finance Minister Addresses Agricultural Conference on Need of Increased Farming

Speaking at the agricultural conference held at Ottawa, Hon. W. T. White stated that the minister of agriculture had announced and was preparing to carry out an extensive programme for stimulating food production.

"A new era had now dawned," said Mr. White, in concluding his remarks, "in which the policy would be to greatly increase production. This was a new national policy of patriotism, because at this juncture patriotism and production march hand in hand. Britain's fleet ensures the safe transport of Britain's food supply, but does not ensure the supply itself. The dominions of the empire ought to make that supply certain and ample. Canada will do her full share and more, if possible, in this, as in other things.

"Our soldiers offer their lives. Those who remain at home may be depended upon to offer their labor."

Over the porch of the Old South church at Boston is chiseled:

"Behold! I have set before you an open door," and under, on the door, is printed in emphatic letters: "Positively no admittance."

SOME GLOOMY FORECASTS OF THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK IN GERMANY

SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF FOODSTUFFS EXPECTED

Every Man in France is Determined upon Prosecuting the War to a Successful Outcome, and will Fight to Remove Conditions which Endanger Peace

From an entirely reliable source is secured the following summary of views taken by leading members of the French government in regard to the present conditions and future prospects of the war. Spring will undoubtelly witness new developments of the most important character among them the active interposition of Italy and Roumania.

"With these two nations throwing the weight of their armies into the balance on the side of the allied powers," said a cabinet minister, "I expect that the war will end before next winter."

From confidential reports obtained by the French government by means of reliable agents, it is believed in Paris that the German professions of the soundness of their financial and economic conditions are exaggerated. The German industrial building looks very well from the outside. Its facade is made to look very imposing, but the building within is an empty shell.

Authoritative forecasts of the economic outlook in Germany, chiefly derived from impartial Swiss experts, are gloomy. A serious shortage of foodstuffs is expected before the winter is out.

With reference to the French prosecution of the war a leading minister, who, it must be remembered, was speaking not for the gallery but confidentially and in accents of deep conviction, said:

"Every Frenchman, whatever his politics, is determined upon war to a successful outcome. If we simply drive the enemy out of France we should have accomplished nothing. We are not fighting for the reconques; of Alsace anl Lorraine, or for the defeat of Germany, but for the destruction of militarism. We do not want the complete downfall of Germany. We have no right to enforce any condition on a conquered Germany which we do not impose on ourselves. French and Britain must be predominant in the settlement, if any permanent good is to come out of this war. We both value liberty. The British have a far more deep-rooted conception of liberty than the French have. The French have more equality, but liberty is historic with Britain. The two countries must act with a common aim and with the hope of establishing new conditions in Europe.

"I don't look for the breakup of the German empire unless it comes from internal revolution, but we shall have a right to remove the conditions which endanger peace. For instance, Prussia should not be permitted in future to exercise a preponderating influence in the councils of Germany because as things are, Prussia is the menace. The franchise in Prussia should be made the same as in other parts of Germany. Prussia should be rendered impotent in a military sense, and its artificial majority in the Bundesrath removed so that parliament may have the deciding voice in the affairs of the nation.

"Then we must have a reduction in armaments. I don't see the millenium in sight yet, but the production of arms could be controlled by an international commission on which the present belligerents and neutrals would be represented. This commission would have its agents in every country to see that the manufacture of arms was reduced to the scale imposed on all nations. Limitation of armaments can be accomplished only by international agreement, and it would be necessary to have an international force to see that those agreements were observed."

My informant, who has had excellent opportunities of forming a considered opinion, added that the gravity of the situation and the prodigious nature of the struggle ahead were not under-estimated in France, which, he said, was resolute in pursuing the war to the bitter end.

"There will be no lessening of efforts," he said, "when the Germans are driven out of France. France regards the struggle as a war of civilization, and is prepared to act up to the spirit of Premier Viviani's recent declaration. France was never so fortunate in the absence of ambitious men searching after self-glorifications. There is more unity of national sentiment than in England, and a supreme desire to subdue an element which would tend to weaken France internally."

Heroism and Chivalry

Enemy Cheers Brave Conduct of French Stretcher-bearers

Le Temps prints a letter written by a French soldier to his family, which illustrates how French heroism was chivalrously recognized by the Germans.

"Before Montaquan, in the Somme district," he says, "was a villa which the Germans held strongly, and which we vainly tried to storm. Our greatest efforts only brought us to the enemy's wire entanglements. At midnight several of our woundel lay helpless before the German trenches, whence it was certain death for us to try to fetch them. On the following morning two stretcher-bearers—one belonging to a religious order—left the French lines and coolly approached the German wires, waving Red Cross flags.

"The fusillade immediately ceased on both sides, as a German officer cried in good French, 'What are you going to do?' The bearers answered coolly, 'Pick up the wounded.' The German replied, 'Very good, I give you permission, but you ought to have come yesterday, thus saving them a wretched night. I would certainly have ordered my men to cease firing.'

"One of the German officers shook hands with the religious brother, saying, 'You are brave fellows. We give you half an hour to finish your work, and the firing will begin again.'

"Meanwhile the German soldiers lying on a bank nearby waved their hats, cheering loudly. Thus were saved nearly a dozen wounded, all of whom are now recovering."

Canadian Fisheries

Fisheries of the Dominion Are the Most Extensive In Whole World

The annual report of the department of marine and fisheries emphasises the fact that the fisheries of the Dominion are the most extensive in the world. It likewise noted that the water in and around Canada contains the principal commercial fool fishes in greater abundance than the waters of any other part of the world.

The total marketed value of all kinds of fish, etc., taken by Canadian fishermen from the sea and inland lakes and rivers during the year ended March 31, 1914, amounted to $33,207,748.

This value falls short of that for the preceding year by $181,716. This is accounted for by the Sockeye salmon run in Northern British Columbia being smaller than usual, and the decrease in the value of halibut.

Of this total value the sea fisheries contributed $29,472,811; while the inland fisheries contributed $3,734,937.

The value of the fish catch by provinces was as follows:

British Columbia, $18,893,980; Nova Scotia, $8,207,626; New Brunswick, $4,308,707; Ontario, $2,674,685; Quebec, $1,850,427; Prince Edward Island, $1,280,447; Manitoba, $606,272; Saskatchewan, $148,602; Alberta, $81,913; Yukon, $68,265.

The young mother stole silently upstairs one evening, to be sure that her little son was sleeping safely. As she paused at the door she saw her husband standing beside the crib, gazing earnestly down at the sleeping child. Tears filled the mother's eyes, and she thought: "How dearly Frederick does love that boy!"

But just then he turned and saw her. "Amelia," he said, "I don't see how on earth they can get up a crib like this for three dollars and sixty cents."

Assistance of Japan

Japanese Foreign Legion Would Help to Crush Germans

The Japanese foreign legion, now being raised voluntarily in Japan to reinforce France on the firing line, will be very welcome. For the first time officialdom acknowledges this.

It is admitted that the raising of a volunteer force of Japs to tender their services as La Payette did in the American revoluntionary war, will solve a knotty problem. Official participation by the regular Japanese army, under their regular officers and in every way on the same basis as the British, French and Belgians, might result in a serious complication. They might have to be paid and Japan would be in a position to claim much of the credit for victory should her sons aid in the final crushing of the German empire.

But with the foreign legion coming at least one objection would be solved. These men are reported to be picked veterans of the Russo-Japanese war. They are to be equipped as few Japanese troops ever have been. It is rumored that at their head will come ont of Japan's greatest military geniuses, a man whose name will mean much to the allies.

Not only will the foreign legion fight on French soil, but it is expected the Japanese army will eventually enter the war in the west, as an active ally of Russia and Britain. There is said to be a growing sentiment in Britain to ask Japan to take over the protection of Egypt and India, thus releasing for active service against Germany the many British regiments now held idle in these two countries. Russia is said to have suggested that she would welcome an alliance of which would permit the Japs to take a position with the Russians on the firing line in East Prussia, in Galicia and elsewhere along the miles of battle-front extending across the continent of Europe.

Britain and Russia could easily pay Japan for this work. In case of victory—and every expert here agrees that Japan can clinch the victory—that nation would get her share of the compensations. In discussing this, Lucien Millevoye of La Patrie, after declaring that the subject of Japan's help must not be considered a confession of weakness, says:

"France, alert and ready, with the sword of victory already in her hand, implores no one's aid. She merely says to a strong friend, 'If you wish a part of the glory, take it.'"

To Fight to the Bitter End

German Huns Begin to Talk of What Will Happen If Defeat Comes

Maximilian Harden, reviewing the war in his organ, Die Zukunft, says:

"Beat us. Drive us into the sea, into the Rhine. Starve us to submission. We shall die honorably, die standing up with clean arms. We do not know whether we shall win, but we know we shall not end unworthily. We are conserving both our confidence and our nourishment for a very long struggle, yet in a year we may be using thorns and thistles for a time instead of bread. We are quieter than in the first current of the war's enthusiasm, but not more cowardly; nor are we to be intimidated. In prayer we are ever joyful, and still hark to the German maxim, 'Rely upon thyself; then will thou never deceive thyself.'"

Walk—Why did you take off your hat to that girl? You don't know her.

H. McIntosh—No; but my brother does, and this is his hat.

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Leaves Comox, Sunday, 3 p. m. .....

Leaves Union Bay, Sunday, 4 p. m. ....

For Denman Island, Nanaimo and Vancouver.

RETURNING—Leaves Vancouver, Saturday, 8 pm

For Nanaimo, Union Bay and Comox.

Subject to change without notice.

CHURCH NOTICES

METHODIST CHURCH SERVICES.

Public Worship—Sunday, 7 p. m., also on alternate Sundays, at 11 a. m. At Bevan on alternate Sundays at 2.00 p.m.

Bible Study (S. School) 2 30 p. m.

Ladies Aid—First Tuesday of every month, at 7.30 p. m.

Rev. Henry Wilson Pastor.

ST GEORGE'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Services, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Bible Class, 1.30 p. m.

Sunday School 2.30 p. m.

Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening 8 o'clock.

Pastor, Rev. Jas. Hood.

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FOR SALE—A handsome launch, 3 horse power engine, in first class condition. Can accomodate ten people. Just the thing for the launch enthusiast now that the summer months are approaching. What is nicer than a launch ride on Comox Lake in the fine weather, in your spare time. For particulars as to this boat, enquire at THE CUMBERLAND NEWS.

NOTICE

Any person or persons, cutting, removing or taking any blocks timber or wood, of any description belonging to the Wellington Colliery Co'y., or from or off the land of the said Company, or anyone tipping rubbish of any description anywhere upon the company's land will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

J. R. LOCKARD,
General Manager,
Colliery Co,y.

NOTICE.

Riding on locomotives and railway cars of the Union Colliery Company by any person or persons—except train crew—is strictly prohibited. Employees are subject to dismissal for allowing same

By order
J. R. LOCKARD,
General Manager.

LOST—A locket and chain. The locket is in the shape of a heart; also a gold medal attached to chain, same is inscribed with the initials, I. Strang (won for football) Finder please return same to Mrs. George Pride, Penrith Avenue

Principal McArthur of our public school has resigned, and has accepted the principalship of the Vernon public school, and expects to leave in a week to take up his new duties. We regret that Mr. McArthur is leaving Cumberland, for he has been a very successful teacher, and an excellent citizen. We wish him every success at Vernon.

M. Manson, M. P. P., visited the city and district last week.

Mrs. Robert Grant, jr., of Victoria, is here on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gray.

Mr and Mrs. R. Halcrow have returned to Cumberland from Nanaimo to reside.

BANK OF COMMERCE

Until further notice, the local branch of The Bank of Commerce will close for one hour, from 12 till 1 p. m.

Office hours will be now as follows:

10 a. m. till noon.
1 p. m. till 3 p. m.
Saturdays 10 a. m. till 12 noon.

Harry Brown has joined the 62nd Battalion, and is now at Vernon. The Brown family is sure doing its part in the war.

This may be a fairly good month in the mines.

There seems to be a lack of flags and bunting in Cumberland.

Miss Hilda Watson is to be a teacher in our public school at the commencement of next term.

The campers will soon be on the homeward hike. They have had a fine dry season.

Albert Pickard has joined the Canadin Forces. Good boy Albert!

P. PHILLIPPS HARRISON

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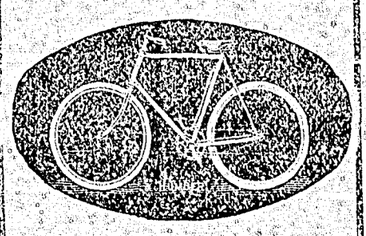
Plimleys For Bicycles



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Can be attached to any bicycle in a few minutes. It operates and runs on its own tire quite independent of the bicycle and will give any speed up to 20 miles an hour. One hundred miles can be run on One gallon of gasoline and there are practically no other up keep and regular requirements. Price $95.00. Write for catalogue to-day, to

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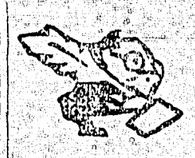

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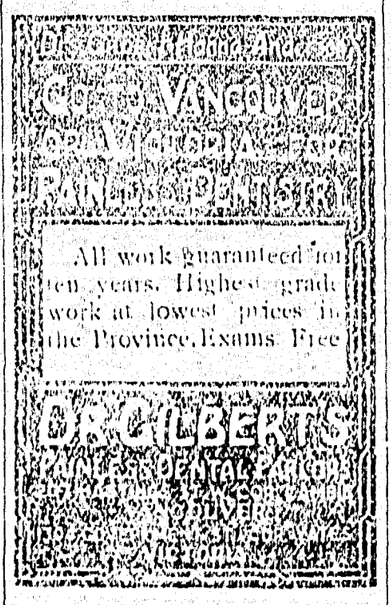

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Services for 10th Sunday after Trinity.

Holy Communion 8.30 a. m.
Litany and Holy Eucharist
Sunday School 2.30 p. m.
Evensong 7 p. m.

Services of intercession in behalf of H. M. Forces on Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Arthur Bischlager, Vicar.

FOR SALE—A large J. & J. Taylor safe, nearly new. Cost $300. Will sell for less than half cost. Apply this office.

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